



# **Upgrade Astra Trident**

## **Astra Trident**

NetApp

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# Upgrade Astra Trident

## Upgrade Astra Trident

Astra Trident follows a quarterly release cadence, delivering four major releases every calendar year. Each new release builds on top of the previous releases, providing new features and performance enhancements as well as bug fixes and improvements. We encourage you to upgrade at least once a year to take advantage of the new features in Astra Trident.

### Considerations before upgrading

When upgrading to the latest release of Astra Trident, consider the following:

- There should be only one Astra Trident instance installed across all the namespaces in a given Kubernetes cluster.
- Starting with Trident 20.01, only the beta release of [volume snapshots](#) is supported. Kubernetes administrators should take care to safely back up or convert the alpha snapshot objects to beta to retain the legacy alpha snapshots.
  - CSI Volume Snapshots is now a feature that is GA, beginning with Kubernetes 1.20. Before upgrading, you should remove alpha snapshot CRDs using `tridentctl obliviare alpha-snapshot-crd` to delete the CRDs for the alpha snapshot spec.
  - The beta release of volume snapshots introduces a modified set of CRDs and a snapshot controller, both of which should be set up before upgrading Astra Trident.
  - For details, refer to [What You Need To Know Before Upgrading Your Kubernetes Cluster](#).
- All upgrades from versions 19.04 and earlier require the migration of Astra Trident metadata from its own `etcd` to CRD objects. Ensure you check the [documentation specific to your Astra Trident release](#) to understand how the upgrade works.
- When upgrading, it is important you provide `parameter.fsType` in `StorageClasses` used by Astra Trident. You can delete and re-create `StorageClasses` without disrupting pre-existing volumes.
  - This is a **requirement** for enforcing [security contexts](#) for SAN volumes.
  - The [sample input](#) directory contains examples, such as `storage-class-basic.yaml.templ` and `storage-class-bronze-default.yaml`. For more information, see [Known Issues](#).

### Step 1: Select a version

Astra Trident versions follow a date-based `YY.MM` naming convention, where "YY" is the last two digits of the year and "MM" is the month. Dot releases follow a `YY.MM.X` convention, where "X" is the patch level. You will select the version to upgrade to based on the version you are upgrading from.

- You can perform a direct upgrade to any target release that is within a four-release window of your installed version. For example, you can upgrade to 23.04 from 22.04 (including any dot releases, such as 22.04.1) directly.
- If you have an earlier release, you should perform a multi-step upgrade using the documentation of the respective release for specific instructions. This requires you to first upgrade to the most recent release that fits your four-release window. For example, if you are running 18.07 and want to upgrade to the 20.07 release, then follow the multi-step upgrade process as given below:

1. First upgrade from 18.07 to 19.07.
2. Then upgrade from 19.07 to 20.07.



When upgrading using the Trident operator on OpenShift Container Platform, you should upgrade to Trident 21.01.1 or later. The Trident operator released with 21.01.0 contains a known issue that has been fixed in 21.01.1. For more details, see the [issue details on GitHub](#).

## Step 2: Determine the original installation method

Generally, you should upgrade using the same method you used for the initial installation, however you can [move between installation methods](#).

To determine which version you used to originally install Astra Trident:

1. Use `kubectl get pods - trident` to examine the pods.
  - If there is no operator pod, Astra Trident was installed using `tridentctl`.
  - If there is an operator pod, Astra Trident was installed using the Trident operator either manually or using Helm.
2. If there is an operator pod, use `kubectl describe tproc trident` to determine if Astra Trident was installed using Helm.
  - If there is a Helm label, Astra Trident was installed using Helm.
  - If there is no Helm label, Astra Trident was installed manually using the Trident operator.

## Step 3: Select an upgrade method

There are two methods to upgrade Astra Trident.

### When to upgrade using the operator

You can [upgrade using the Trident operator](#) if:

- You originally installed Astra Trident using the operator or using `tridentctl`.
- You uninstalled CSI Trident and the metadata from the installation persists.
- You have a CSI-based Astra Trident installation. All releases from 19.07 on are CSI-based. You can examine the pods in your Trident namespace to verify your version.
  - Pod naming in versions earlier than 23.01 uses: `trident-csi-*`
  - Pod naming in 23.01 and later uses:
    - `trident-controller-<generated id>` for the controller pod
    - `trident-node-<operating system>-<generated id>` for the node pods
    - `trident-operator-<generated id>` for the operator pod



Do not use the operator to upgrade Trident if you are using an `etcd`-based Trident release (19.04 or earlier).

## When to upgrade using `tridentctl`

You can [upgrade using `tridentctl`](#) if you originally installed Astra Trident using `'tridentctl'`.

`tridentctl` is the conventional method of installing Astra Trident and provides the most options for those requiring complex customization. For more details, refer to [Choose your installation method](#).

## Changes to the operator

The 21.01 release of Astra Trident introduced architectural changes to the operator:

- The operator is now **cluster-scoped**. Previous instances of the Trident operator (versions 20.04 through 20.10) were **namespace-scoped**. An operator that is cluster-scoped is advantageous for the following reasons:
  - Resource accountability: The operator now manages resources associated with an Astra Trident installation at the cluster level. As part of installing Astra Trident, the operator creates and maintains several resources by using `ownerReferences`. Maintaining `ownerReferences` on cluster-scoped resources can throw up errors on certain Kubernetes distributors such as OpenShift. This is mitigated with a cluster-scoped operator. For auto-healing and patching Trident resources, this is an essential requirement.
  - Cleaning up during uninstallation: A complete removal of Astra Trident would require all associated resources to be deleted. A namespace-scoped operator might experience issues with the removal of cluster-scoped resources (such as the `clusterRole`, `ClusterRoleBinding` and `PodSecurityPolicy`) and lead to an incomplete clean-up. A cluster-scoped operator eliminates this issue. Users can completely uninstall Astra Trident and install afresh if needed.
- `TridentProvisioner` is now replaced with `TridentOrchestrator` as the Custom Resource used to install and manage Astra Trident. In addition, a new field is introduced to the `TridentOrchestrator` spec. Users can specify that the namespace Trident must be installed/updated from using the `spec.namespace` field. You can take a look at an example [here](#).

## Upgrade with the operator

You can easily upgrade an existing Astra Trident installation using the operator either manually or using Helm.

### Upgrade using the Trident operator

Generally, you should upgrade Astra Trident using the same method that was used to originally install it. Review [Select an upgrade method](#) before attempting to upgrade with the Trident operator.



When upgrading from an instance of Astra Trident installed using the namespace-scoped operator (versions 20.07 through 20.10), the Trident operator automatically:

- Migrates `tridentProvisioner` to a `tridentOrchestrator` object with the same name,
- Deletes `TridentProvisioner` objects and the `tridentprovisioner` CRD
- Upgrades Astra Trident to the version of the cluster-scoped operator being used
- Install Astra Trident same namespace where it was originally installed

## Upgrade a cluster-scoped Trident operator installation

You can upgrade a cluster-scoped Trident operator installation. All Astra Trident versions 21.01 and above use a cluster-scoped operator.

### Before you begin

Ensure you are using a Kubernetes cluster running [a supported Kubernetes version](#).

### Steps

1. Verify your Astra Trident version:

```
./tridentctl -n trident version
```

2. Delete the Trident operator that was used to install the current Astra Trident instance. For example, if you are upgrading from 22.01, run the following command:

```
kubectl delete -f 22.01/trident-installer/deploy/bundle.yaml -n trident
```

3. If you customized your initial installation using `TridentOrchestrator` attributes, you can edit the `TridentOrchestrator` object to modify the installation parameters. This might include changes made to specify mirrored Trident and CSI image registries for offline mode, enable debug logs, or specify image pull secrets.
4. Install Astra Trident using the correct bundle YAML file for your environment and Astra Trident version. For example, if you are installing Astra Trident 23.04 for Kubernetes 1.27, run the following command:

```
kubectl create -f 23.04.0/trident-installer/deploy/bundle_post_1_25.yaml  
-n trident
```



Trident provides a bundle file that can be used to install the operator and create associated objects for your Kubernetes version.

- For clusters running Kubernetes 1.24 or earlier, use [bundle\\_pre\\_1\\_25.yaml](#).
- For clusters running Kubernetes 1.25 or later, use [bundle\\_post\\_1\\_25.yaml](#).

### Results

The Trident operator will identify an existing Astra Trident installation and upgrade it to the same version as the operator.

## Upgrade a namespace-scoped operator installation

You can upgrade from an instance of Astra Trident installed using the namespace-scoped operator (versions 20.07 through 20.10) to a cluster-scoped operator installation.

### Before you begin

You need the bundle YAML file used to deploy the namespace-scoped operator from <https://github.com/NetApp/trident/tree/stable/vXX.XX/deploy/BUNDLE.YAML> where

`vXX.XX` is the version number and `BUNDLE.YAML` is the bundle YAML file name.

## Steps

1. Verify the `TridentProvisioner` status of the existing Trident installation is `Installed`.

```
kubectl describe tprov trident -n trident | grep Message: -A 3

Message:  Trident installed
Status:   Installed
Version:  v20.10.1
```



If status shows `Updating`, ensure you resolve it before proceeding. For a list of possible status values, see [here](#).

2. Create the `TridentOrchestrator` CRD by using the manifest provided with the Trident installer.

```
# Download the release required [23.04.0]
mkdir 23.04.0
cd 23.04.0
wget
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v23.04.0/trident-
installer-23.04.0.tar.gz
tar -xf trident-installer-23.04.0.tar.gz
cd trident-installer
kubectl create -f
deploy/crds/trident.netapp.io_tridentorchestrators_crd_post1.16.yaml
```

3. Delete the namespace-scoped operator by using its manifest.

- a. Ensure you are in the right directory.

```
pwd
/root/20.10.1/trident-installer
```

- b. Delete the namespace-scoped operator.

```
kubectl delete -f deploy/<BUNDLE.YAML> -n trident

serviceaccount "trident-operator" deleted
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io "trident-operator" deleted
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io "trident-operator"
deleted
deployment.apps "trident-operator" deleted
podsecuritypolicy.policy "tridentoperatorpods" deleted
```

c. Confirm the Trident operator was removed.

```
kubectl get all -n trident
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
pod/trident-csi-68d979fb85-dsrmn	6/6	Running	12	99d
pod/trident-csi-8jfhf	2/2	Running	6	105d
pod/trident-csi-jtnjz	2/2	Running	6	105d
pod/trident-csi-lcxvh	2/2	Running	8	105d

  

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP
service/trident-csi	ClusterIP	10.108.174.125	<none>
PORT(S)	AGE		
34571/TCP,9220/TCP	105d		

  

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AGE
daemonset.apps/trident-csi	3	3	3	3	105d
3				kubernetes.io/arch=amd64,kubernetes.io/os=linux	

  

NAME	READY	UP-TO-DATE	AVAILABLE	AGE
deployment.apps/trident-csi	1/1	1	1	105d

  

NAME	DESIRED	CURRENT	READY
replicaset.apps/trident-csi-68d979fb85	1	1	1
AGE			
105d			

- (Optional) If the install parameters need to be modified, update the `TridentProvisioner` spec. This can include changes such as changing: the values for `tridentImage`, `autosupportImage`, `private image repository`, and providing `imagePullSecrets`) after deleting the namespace-scoped operator and before installing the cluster-scoped operator. For a complete list of parameters that can be updated, refer to the [configuration options](#).



```
kubectl patch tprov <trident-provisioner-name> -n <trident-namespace>
--type=merge -p '{"spec":{"debug":true}}'
```

5. Install the Trident cluster-scoped operator.

a. Ensure you are in the correct directory.

```
pwd
/root/23.04.0/trident-installer
```

b. Install the cluster-scoped operator in the same namespace.



Trident provides a bundle file that can be used to install the operator and create associated objects for your Kubernetes version.

- For clusters running Kubernetes 1.24 or earlier, use [bundle\\_pre\\_1\\_25.yaml](#).
- For clusters running Kubernetes 1.25 or later, use [bundle\\_post\\_1\\_25.yaml](#).

```
kubectl create -f deploy/<BUNDLE.YAML>

serviceaccount/trident-operator created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
deployment.apps/trident-operator created
podsecuritypolicy.policy/tridentoperatorpods created

#All tridentProvisioners will be removed, including the CRD itself
kubectl get tprov -n trident
Error from server (NotFound): Unable to list "trident.netapp.io/v1,
Resource=tridentprovisioners": the server could not find the
requested resource (get tridentprovisioners.trident.netapp.io)

#tridentProvisioners are replaced by tridentOrchestrator
kubectl get torc
NAME          AGE
trident       13s
```

c. Examine the Trident pods in the namespace. The trident-controller and pod names reflect the naming convention introduced in 23.01.

```
kubectl get pods -n trident
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS
trident-controller-79df798bdc-m79dc	6/6	Running	0
trident-node-linux-xrst8	2/2	Running	0
trident-operator-5574dbbc68-nthjv	1/1	Running	0

d. Confirm Trident has been updated to the intended version.

```
kubectl describe torc trident | grep Message -A 3
Message:          Trident installed
Namespace:        trident
Status:           Installed
Version:          v23.04.0
```

## Upgrade a Helm-based operator installation

Perform the following steps to upgrade a Helm-based operator installation.



When upgrading a Kubernetes cluster from 1.24 to 1.25 or later that has Astra Trident installed, you must update `values.yaml` to set `excludePodSecurityPolicy` to `true` or add `--set excludePodSecurityPolicy=true` to the `helm upgrade` command before you can upgrade the cluster.

### Steps

1. Download the latest Astra Trident release.
2. Use the `helm upgrade` command where `trident-operator-23.04.0.tgz` reflects the version that you want to upgrade to.

```
helm upgrade <name> trident-operator-23.04.0.tgz
```



If you set any non-default options during the initial installation (such as specifying private, mirrored registries for Trident and CSI images), use `--set` to ensure those options are included in the upgrade command, otherwise the values will reset to default.

For example, to change the default value of `tridentDebug`, run the following command:

```
helm upgrade <name> trident-operator-23.04.0-custom.tgz --set
tridentDebug=true
```

3. Run `helm list` to verify that the chart and app version have both been upgraded. Run `tridentctl logs` to review any debug messages.

## Results

The Trident operator will identify an existing Astra Trident installation and upgrade it to the same version as the operator.

## Upgrade from a non-operator installation

You can upgrade to the latest release of the Trident operator from a `tridentctl` installation.

### Steps

1. Download the latest Astra Trident release.

```
# Download the release required [23.04.0]
mkdir 23.04.0
cd 23.04.0
wget
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v22.01.1/trident-
installer-23.04.0.tar.gz
tar -xf trident-installer-23.04.0.tar.gz
cd trident-installer
```

2. Create the `tridentorchestrator` CRD from the manifest.

```
kubectl create -f
deploy/crds/trident.netapp.io_tridentorchestrators_crd_post1.16.yaml
```

3. Deploy the cluster-scoped operator in the same namespace.

```
kubectl create -f deploy/<BUNDLE.YAML>
```

```
serviceaccount/trident-operator created
clusterrole.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
clusterrolebinding.rbac.authorization.k8s.io/trident-operator created
deployment.apps/trident-operator created
podsecuritypolicy.policy/tridentoperatorpods created
```

```
#Examine the pods in the Trident namespace
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
trident-controller-79df798bdc-m79dc	6/6	Running	0	150d
trident-node-linux-xrst8	2/2	Running	0	150d
trident-operator-5574dbbc68-nthjv	1/1	Running	0	1m30s

#### 4. Create a TridentOrchestrator CR for installing Astra Trident.

```
cat deploy/crds/tridentorchestrator_cr.yaml
```

```
apiVersion: trident.netapp.io/v1
```

```
kind: TridentOrchestrator
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  name: trident
```

```
spec:
```

```
  debug: true
```

```
  namespace: trident
```

```
kubectl create -f deploy/crds/tridentorchestrator_cr.yaml
```

```
#Examine the pods in the Trident namespace
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
trident-csi-79df798bdc-m79dc	6/6	Running	0	1m
trident-csi-xrst8	2/2	Running	0	1m
trident-operator-5574dbbc68-nthjv	1/1	Running	0	5m41s

#### 5. Confirm Trident was upgraded to the intended version.

```
kubectl describe torc trident | grep Message -A 3
```

```
Message:          Trident installed
Namespace:        trident
Status:           Installed
Version:          v23.04.0
```

## Results

The existing backends and PVCs are automatically available.

## Upgrade with `tridentctl`

You can easily upgrade an existing Astra Trident installation using `tridentctl`.

### Upgrade Astra Trident using `tridentctl`

Uninstalling and reinstalling Astra Trident acts as an upgrade. When you uninstall Trident, the Persistent Volume Claim (PVC) and Persistent Volume (PV) used by the Astra Trident deployment are not deleted. PVs that have already been provisioned will remain available while Astra Trident is offline, and Astra Trident will provision volumes for any PVCs that are created in the interim once it is back online.

#### Before you begin

Review [Select an upgrade method](#) before upgrading using `tridentctl`.

#### Steps

1. Run the uninstall command in `tridentctl` to remove all of the resources associated with Astra Trident except for the CRDs and related objects.

```
./tridentctl uninstall -n <namespace>
```

2. Reinstall Astra Trident. Refer to [Install Astra Trident using tridentctl](#).



Do not interrupt the upgrade process. Ensure the installer runs to completion.

### Upgrade volumes using `tridentctl`

After upgrade, you can make use of the rich set of features that are available in newer Trident releases (such as, On-Demand Volume Snapshots), you can upgrade the volumes using the `tridentctl upgrade` command.

If there are legacy volumes, you should upgrade them from a NFS or iSCSI type to the CSI type to use the complete set of new features in Astra Trident. A legacy PV that has been provisioned by Trident supports the traditional set of features.

#### Before you begin

Consider the following before deciding to upgrade volumes to the CSI type:

- You might not need to upgrade all the volumes. Previously created volumes will continue to be accessible and function normally.
- A PV can be mounted as part of a deployment/StatefulSet when upgrading. It is not required to bring down the deployment/StatefulSet.
- You **cannot** attach a PV to a standalone pod when upgrading. You should shut down the pod before upgrading the volume.
- You can upgrade only a volume that is bound to a PVC. Volumes that are not bound to PVCs should be removed and imported before upgrading.

## Steps

1. Run `kubectl get pv` to list the PVs.

```
kubectl get pv
```

NAME		CAPACITY	ACCESS MODES	RECLAIM POLICY
STATUS	CLAIM	STORAGECLASS	REASON	AGE
default-pvc-1-a8475		1073741824	RWO	Delete
Bound	default/pvc-1	standard		19h
default-pvc-2-a8486		1073741824	RWO	Delete
Bound	default/pvc-2	standard		19h
default-pvc-3-a849e		1073741824	RWO	Delete
Bound	default/pvc-3	standard		19h
default-pvc-4-a84de		1073741824	RWO	Delete
Bound	default/pvc-4	standard		19h
trident		2Gi	RWO	Retain
Bound	trident/trident			19h

There are currently four PVs that have been created by Trident 20.07, using the `netapp.io/trident` provisioner.

2. Run `kubectl describe pv` to get the details of the PV.

```
kubectl describe pv default-pvc-2-a8486
```

Name: default-pvc-2-a8486  
Labels: <none>  
Annotations: pv.kubernetes.io/provisioned-by: netapp.io/trident  
volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-class: standard  
Finalizers: [kubernetes.io/pv-protection]  
StorageClass: standard  
Status: Bound  
Claim: default/pvc-2  
Reclaim Policy: Delete  
Access Modes: RWO  
VolumeMode: Filesystem  
Capacity: 1073741824  
Node Affinity: <none>  
Message:  
Source:  
Type: NFS (an NFS mount that lasts the lifetime of a pod)  
Server: 10.xx.xx.xx  
Path: /trid\_1907\_alpha\_default\_pvc\_2\_a8486  
ReadOnly: false

The PV was created by using the `netapp.io/trident` provisioner and is of the type NFS. To support all

the new features provided by Astra Trident, this PV should be upgraded to the CSI type.

3. Run the `tridentctl upgrade volume <name-of-trident-volume>` command to upgrade a legacy Astra Trident volume to the CSI spec.

```
./tridentctl get volumes -n trident
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          NAME          |  SIZE  | STORAGE CLASS | PROTOCOL |
BACKEND UUID            | STATE  | MANAGED  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| default-pvc-2-a8486 | 1.0 GiB | standard      | file      | c5a6f6a4-
b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | true      |
| default-pvc-3-a849e | 1.0 GiB | standard      | file      | c5a6f6a4-
b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | true      |
| default-pvc-1-a8475 | 1.0 GiB | standard      | file      | c5a6f6a4-
b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | true      |
| default-pvc-4-a84de | 1.0 GiB | standard      | file      | c5a6f6a4-
b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | true      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

./tridentctl upgrade volume default-pvc-2-a8486 -n trident
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          NAME          |  SIZE  | STORAGE CLASS | PROTOCOL |
BACKEND UUID            | STATE  | MANAGED  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| default-pvc-2-a8486 | 1.0 GiB | standard      | file      | c5a6f6a4-
b052-423b-80d4-8fb491a14a22 | online | true      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

4. Run a `kubectl describe pv` to verify that the volume is a CSI volume.

```

kubectl describe pv default-pvc-2-a8486
Name:                default-pvc-2-a8486
Labels:              <none>
Annotations:         pv.kubernetes.io/provisioned-by: csi.trident.netapp.io
                    volume.beta.kubernetes.io/storage-class: standard
Finalizers:          [kubernetes.io/pv-protection]
StorageClass:        standard
Status:              Bound
Claim:               default/pvc-2
Reclaim Policy:      Delete
Access Modes:        RWO
VolumeMode:          Filesystem
Capacity:            1073741824
Node Affinity:       <none>
Message:
Source:
  Type:              CSI (a Container Storage Interface (CSI) volume
source)
  Driver:             csi.trident.netapp.io
  VolumeHandle:       default-pvc-2-a8486
  ReadOnly:           false
  VolumeAttributes:   backendUUID=c5a6f6a4-b052-423b-80d4-
8fb491a14a22

internalName=trid_1907_alpha_default_pvc_2_a8486
                    name=default-pvc-2-a8486
                    protocol=file
Events:              <none>

```



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