

# **NetApp** 存储集成概述 NetApp Solutions

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# NetApp 存储集成概述

NetApp 提供了许多产品,可帮助您在基于容器的环境中编排和管理永久性数据,例如 Red Hat OpenShift 。



NetApp Astra Control 采用 NetApp 数据保护技术,为有状态 Kubernetes 工作负载提供丰富的存储和应用程序 感知型数据管理服务。Astra 控制服务可用于在云原生 Kubernetes 部署中支持有状态工作负载。Astra 控制中心 可支持内部部署中的有状态工作负载,例如 Red Hat OpenShift 。有关详细信息,请访问 NetApp Astra Control 网站 "此处"。

NetApp Astra Trident 是一款开源且完全受支持的存储编排程序,适用于容器和 Kubernetes 分发版,包括 Red Hat OpenShift 。有关详细信息,请访问 Astra Trident 网站 "此处"。

以下页面介绍了有关已在 Red Hat OpenShift with NetApp 解决方案中针对应用程序和永久性存储管理进行验证 的 NetApp 产品的追加信息:

• "NetApp Astra 控制中心"

• "NetApp Astra Trident"

# NetApp Astra 控制中心概述

NetApp Astra 控制中心为部署在内部环境中并采用 NetApp 数据保护技术的有状态 Kubernetes 工作负载提供丰富的存储和应用程序感知型数据管理服务。



NetApp Astra 控制中心可以安装在 Red Hat OpenShift 集群上,该集群已部署 Astra Trident 存储编排程序并为 其配置存储类和存储后端到 NetApp ONTAP 存储系统。

有关安装和配置 Astra Trident 以支持 Astra 控制中心的信息,请参见 "本文档在此处提供"。

在云互联环境中, Astra 控制中心使用 Cloud Insights 提供高级监控和遥测功能。在没有 Cloud Insights 连接的 情况下,可以使用有限的监控和遥测( 7 天的指标),并通过开放式指标端点导出到 Kubernetes 原生监控工具 ( Prometheus 和 Grafana )。

Astra 控制中心完全集成到 NetApp AutoSupport 和 Active IQ 生态系统中,可为用户提供支持,协助进行故障排 除以及显示使用情况统计信息。

除了已付费版本的 Astra 控制中心之外,还提供 90 天评估许可证。评估版可通过电子邮件和社区( Slack 通道 )获得支持。客户可以访问这些以及其他知识库文章以及产品支持信息板上提供的文档。

要开始使用 NetApp Astra 控制中心,请访问 "Astra 网站"。

安装 Astra 控制中心的前提条件

- 1. 一个或多个 Red Hat OpenShift 集群。目前支持版本 4.6 EUS 和 4.7。
- 2. 必须已在每个 Red Hat OpenShift 集群上安装和配置 Astra Trident。
- 3. 运行 ONTAP 9.5 或更高版本的一个或多个 NetApp ONTAP 存储系统。



最佳做法是,在站点上安装的每个 OpenShift 都要有一个专用的 SVM 来用于永久性存储。多站点部署需要额外的存储系统。

- 4. 必须在每个 OpenShift 集群上配置一个 Trident 存储后端,其中包含一个由 ONTAP 集群提供支持的 SVM 。
- 5. 在每个 OpenShift 集群上配置的默认 StorageClass ,其中使用 Astra Trident 作为存储配置程序。
- 6. 必须在每个 OpenShift 集群上安装和配置负载平衡器,以实现负载平衡并公开 OpenShift 服务。



请参见链接 "此处" 有关已为此目的验证的负载平衡器的信息。

7. 必须配置私有映像注册表以托管 NetApp Astra Control Center 映像。



请参见链接 "此处" 为此安装和配置 OpenShift 专用注册表。

- 8. 您必须对 Red Hat OpenShift 集群具有集群管理员访问权限。
- 9. 您必须对 NetApp ONTAP 集群具有管理员访问权限。
- 10. 一个管理工作站,其中安装了 Docker 或 podman , tridentctl 以及 oc 或 kubectl 工具,并将其添加到 \$path 中。



Docker 安装的 Docker 版本必须大于 20.10 ,而 Podman 安装的 Podman 版本必须大于 3.0 。

安装 Astra 控制中心

## 使用 OperatorHub

1. 登录到 NetApp 支持站点并下载最新版本的 NetApp Astra 控制中心。为此,您需要在 NetApp 帐户中 附加许可证。下载完 tarball 后,将其传输到管理工作站。



要开始获取 Astra Control 的试用许可证,请访问 "Astra 注册站点"。

2. 打开 tar ball 的包装并将工作目录更改为生成的文件夹。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ tar -vxzf astra-control-center-
21.12.60.tar.gz
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ cd astra-control-center-21.12.60
```

3. 开始安装之前,请将 Astra Control Center 映像推送到映像注册表。您可以选择使用 Docker 或 Podman 执行此操作,此步骤将提供这两者的说明。

```
Podman
```

a. 将 're名称为组织 / 命名空间 / 项目的注册表 FQDN 导出为环境变量 "gregistry"。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ export REGISTRY=astra-
registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-astra
```

b. 登录到注册表。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ podman login -u ocp-user -p password
--tls-verify=false astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com
```



如果使用 kubeadmin user 登录到专用注册表,请使用 token 代替 password podman login -u Ocp-user -p token -tls-verify=false astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com。



或者,您也可以创建服务帐户,分配注册表编辑器和 / 或注册表查看器角色( 取决于您是否需要推 / 拉访问),并使用服务帐户的令牌登录到注册表。

c. 创建 Shell 脚本文件并将以下内容粘贴到其中。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ vi push-images-to-registry.sh
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar) ; do
  # Load to local cache. And store the name of the loaded
image trimming the 'Loaded images: '
  astraImage=$(podman load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed
's/Loaded image(s): //')
  astraImage=$(echo ${astraImage} | sed 's!localhost/!!')
  # Tag with local image repo.
  podman tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
  # Push to the local repo.
  podman push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
done
```

如果您的注册表使用的是不可信的证书,请编辑 shell 脚本并对 podman 推送 命令 podman 推送 \$registry/\$ ( echo \$astraImage ` s/^^`

```
d. 使文件可执行
```

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ chmod +x push-images-to-registry.sh
```

e. 执行 shell 脚本。

[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]\$ ./push-images-to-registry.sh

```
Docker
```

a. 将 're名称为组织 / 命名空间 / 项目的注册表 FQDN 导出为环境变量 "gregistry"。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ export REGISTRY=astra-
registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-astra
```

b. 登录到注册表。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ docker login -u ocp-user -p password
astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com
```



如果使用 kubeadmin user 登录到专用注册表,请使用 token 代替 password docker login -u Ocp-user -p token astraregistry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com。



或者,您也可以创建服务帐户,分配注册表编辑器和 / 或注册表查看器角色( 取决于您是否需要推 / 拉访问),并使用服务帐户的令牌登录到注册表。

c. 创建 Shell 脚本文件并将以下内容粘贴到其中。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ vi push-images-to-registry.sh
for astraImageFile in $(ls images/*.tar) ; do
  # Load to local cache. And store the name of the loaded
image trimming the 'Loaded images: '
  astraImage=$(docker load --input ${astraImageFile} | sed
's/Loaded image: //')
  astraImage=$(echo ${astraImage} | sed 's!localhost/!!')
  # Tag with local image repo.
  docker tag ${astraImage} ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
  # Push to the local repo.
  docker push ${REGISTRY}/${astraImage}
done
```

d. 使文件可执行

[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]\$ chmod +x push-images-to-registry.sh

e. 执行 shell 脚本。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ ./push-images-to-registry.sh
```

4. 使用非公共信任的私有映像注册表时,请将映像注册表 TLS 证书上传到 OpenShift 节点。为此,请使用 TLS 证书在 OpenShift-config 命名空间中创建一个配置映射,并将其修补到集群映像配置中以使此证书可信。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create configmap default-ingress-ca -n
openshift-config --from-file=astra-registry.apps.ocp
-vmw.cie.netapp.com=tls.crt
```

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc patch image.config.openshift.io/cluster
--patch '{"spec":{"additionalTrustedCA":{"name":"default-ingress-
ca"}}}' --type=merge
```



如果您使用的是包含传入操作员的默认 TLS 证书的 OpenShift 内部注册表和路由,则仍 需要按照上一步将这些证书修补到路由主机名。要从 运算符提取证书,您可以使用命令 oc extract secret/router -ca -keys=tls.crt -n OpenShift-Inuse-operator。

5. 为 Astra 控制中心创建命名空间 NetApp-Acc-operator。

[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]\$ oc create ns netapp-acc-operator

```
namespace/netapp-acc-operator created
```

6. 使用凭据创建一个密钥,以登录到 NetApp-Acc-operator 命名空间中的映像注册表。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc create secret docker-registry astra-
registry-cred --docker-server=astra-registry.apps.ocp
-vmw.cie.netapp.com --docker-username=ocp-user --docker
-password=password -n netapp-acc-operator
```

secret/astra-registry-cred created

- 7. 使用 cluster-admin 访问权限登录到 Red Hat OpenShift GUI 控制台。
- 8. 从 "Perspective" 下拉列表中选择 "Administrator" 。
- 9. 导航到 Operators > OperatorHub 并搜索 Astra。



10. 选择 NetApp-Acc-operator Tile, 然后单击 Install。

21.12.63-1 prov	-acc-operator <i>v</i> ided by NetApp		
Install			
Latest version 21.12.63-1	Astra Control is an application-aware data management solution that manages, protects and moves data-rich Kubernetes workloads in both public clouds and on-premises.		
Capability level Capabi	Astra Control enables data protection, disaster recovery, and migration for your Kubernetes workloads leveraging NetApp's industry-leading data management technology for snapshots, backups, replicatio and cloning.		
└ Full Lifecycle └ Deep Insights └ Auto Pilot	How to deploy Astra Control Refer to Installation Procedure to deploy Astra Control Center using the Operator.		
Provider type Certified	<b>Documentation</b> Refer to Astra Control Center Documentation to complete the setup and start managing applications.		
Provider NotApp			

11. 在 Install Operator 屏幕上,接受所有默认参数,然后单击 Install。

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Jpdate channel *	netapp-acc-operator
) alpha	provided by NetApp
) stable	Provided APIs
nstallation mode *	ACC Astra Control Center
All namespaces on the cluster (default)	AstraControlCenter is the Schema for
Operator will be available in all Namespaces.	the astracontrolcenters API
This mode is not supported by this Operator	
Installed Namespace *	
(Pr) netapp-acc-operator (Operator recommended)	
Namespace already exists     Namespace netapp-acc-operator already exists and will be used. Other users can already have access to this     namespace.	
.pproval strategy *	
) Automatic	
) Manual	
netapp-acc-operator	
2112 63-1 provided by NotApp	,
21.12.03-1 provided by NetApp	
Installing Operator	
InstallWaiting: installing: waiting for deployment acc-operator become ready: Waiting for rollout to finish: 0 of 1 updated rep	r-controller-manager to licas are available
The Operator is being installed. This may take a few minutes.	
View installed Operators in Namespace netapp-acc-operator	r.



- e. 输入 Astra 控制中心的帐户名称和管理员详细信息,例如名字,姓氏和电子邮件地址。
- f. 输入卷回收策略,默认值为 Retain。
- g. 在映像注册表中,输入注册表的 FQDN 以及在将映像推送到注册表时提供的组织名称(在此示例 中为 astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cie.netapp.com/netapp-astra)
- h. 如果您使用的注册表需要进行身份验证,请在映像注册表部分输入机密名称。
- i. 为 Astra 控制中心资源限制配置扩展选项。
- j. 如果要将 PVC 放置在非默认存储类上,请输入存储类名称。

#### k. 定义 CRD 处理首选项。

Project: netapp-acc-operator 🔹

Name \*

#### Labels

app=frontend

#### Account Name \*

HCG Solutions Engineering

Astra Control Center account name

#### Astra Address \*

#### astra-control-center.cie.netapp.com

AstraAddress defines how Astra will be found in the data center. This IP address and/or DNS A record must be created prior to provisioning Astra Control Center. Example - "astra.example.com" The A record and its IP address must be allocated prior to provisioning Astra Control Center

#### Astra Version \*

#### 21.12.60

Version of AstraControlCenter to deploy. You are provided a Helm repository with a corresponding version. Example - 1.5.2, 1.4.2-patch

#### Email \*

#### solutions\_tme@netapp.com

EmailAddress will be notified by Astra as events warrant.

#### Auto Support \*

AutoSupport indicates willingness to participate in NetApp's proactive support application, NetApp Active IQ. The default election is true and indicates support data will be sent to NetApp. An empty or blank election is the same as a default election. Air gapped installations should enter false.

#### First Name

#### HCG

The first name of the SRE supporting Astra.

Admin the last name of the SRE supporting Astra. apge Registry that is hosting the Astra application images, ACC Operator and ACC Helm Repository. Name astra-registry.apps.ocp-vmw.cle.netapp.com/netapp-astra The name of the image registry. For example "example:registry/astra". Do not prefix with protocol. Secret astra-registry-cred The name of the Kubernetes secret that will authenticate with the image registry. olume Reclaim Policy Retain eclaim policy to be set for persistent volumes tra Resources Scaler Default  Catege Class Default  Catege Class Create Cat	Last Name		
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Create Cancel	options for now Accession	landie Gruba.	
Create Cancel			
的(司谥)	Create Cancel		
	СБЛ (ЫЖ)		

2. 克隆托管 Ansible 内容的 GitHub 存储库。

git	clone	http	ps://gi	Lthub.com	n/NetApp-
Auto	omatior	n/na_	_astra_	_control_	_suite.git

3. 登录到NetApp支持站点并下载最新版本的NetApp Astra控制中心。为此,您需要在 NetApp 帐户中附 加许可证。下载完 tarball 后,将其传输到工作站。



要开始获取 Astra Control 的试用许可证,请访问 "Astra 注册站点"。

- 4. 创建或获取对要安装Astra控制中心的OpenShift集群具有管理员访问权限的kubeconfig文件。
- 5. 将目录更改为 na\_astera\_control\_suite 。

cd na\_astra\_control\_suite

6. 编辑`vars/vars.yml`文件、并使用所需信息填充变量。

#Define whether or not to push the Astra Control Center images to your private registry [Allowed values: yes, no] push\_images: yes #The directory hosting the Astra Control Center installer installer\_directory: /home/admin/ #Specify the ingress type. Allowed values - "AccTraefik" or "Generic" #"AccTraefik" if you want the installer to create a LoadBalancer type service to access ACC, requires MetalLB or similar. #"Generic" if you want to create or configure ingress controller yourself, installer just creates a ClusterIP service for traefik. ingress\_type: "AccTraefik" #Name of the Astra Control Center installer (Do not include the extension, just the name) astra tar ball name: astra-control-center-22.04.0

#The complete path to the kubeconfig file of the kubernetes/openshift cluster Astra Control Center needs to be installed to. hosting\_k8s\_cluster\_kubeconfig\_path: /home/admin/clusterkubeconfig.yml

#Namespace in which Astra Control Center is to be installed astra namespace: netapp-astra-cc

#Astra Control Center Resources Scaler. Leave it blank if you want to accept the Default setting. astra\_resources\_scaler: Default

#Storageclass to be used for Astra Control Center PVCs, it must be created before running the playbook [Leave it blank if you want the PVCs to use default storageclass] astra trident storageclass: basic

#Reclaim Policy for Astra Control Center Persistent Volumes [Allowed values: Retain, Delete] storageclass reclaim policy: Retain

```
#Private Registry Details
astra registry name: "docker.io"
#Whether the private registry requires credentials [Allowed values:
yes, no]
require reg creds: yes
#If require_reg_creds is yes, then define the container image
registry credentials
#Usually, the registry namespace and usernames are same for
individual users
astra_registry_namespace: "registry-user"
astra registry username: "registry-user"
astra registry password: "password"
#Kuberenets/OpenShift secret name for Astra Control Center
#This name will be assigned to the K8s secret created by the
playbook
astra registry secret name: "astra-registry-credentials"
#Astra Control Center FQDN
acc fqdn address: astra-control-center.cie.netapp.com
#Name of the Astra Control Center instance
acc account name: ACC Account Name
#Administrator details for Astra Control Center
admin email address: admin@example.com
admin first name: Admin
admin last name: Admin
```

7. 运行攻略手册以部署 Astra 控制中心。对于某些配置、此攻略手册需要root特权。

如果运行该攻略手册的用户为root或配置了无密码sudo、请运行以下命令运行该攻略手册。

ansible-playbook install\_acc\_playbook.yml

如果用户配置了基于密码的sudo访问权限、请运行以下命令以运行攻略手册、然后输入sudo密码。

ansible-playbook install\_acc\_playbook.yml -K

### 安装后步骤

1. 完成安装可能需要几分钟时间。验证 NetApp-Astra-cc 命名空间中的所有 Pod 和服务是否均已启动且正 在运行。

[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]\$ oc get all -n netapp-astra-cc

2. 检查 Acc-operator-controller-manager 日志以确保安装已完成。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc logs deploy/acc-operator-controller-manager -n
netapp-acc-operator -c manager -f
```



以下消息指示 Astra 控制中心已成功安装。

```
{"level":"info","ts":1624054318.029971,"logger":"controllers.AstraContro
lCenter","msg":"Successfully Reconciled AstraControlCenter in
[seconds]s","AstraControlCenter":"netapp-astra-
cc/astra","ae.Version":"[21.12.60]"}
```

3. 用于登录到 Astra 控制中心的用户名是 CRD 文件中提供的管理员电子邮件地址,密码是附加到 Astra 控制 中心 UUID 的字符串 Acc-。运行以下命令:

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc get astracontrolcenters -n netapp-astra-cc
NAME UUID
astra 345c55a5-bf2e-21f0-84b8-b6f2bce5e95f
```

 $(\mathbf{i})$ 

在此示例中,密码为 Acc-345c55a5-bf2e-21f0-84b8-b6f2bce5e95f。

4. 获取 traefik 服务负载平衡器 IP。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ oc get svc -n netapp-astra-cc | egrep
'EXTERNAL|traefik'
NAME TYPE CLUSTER-IP
EXTERNAL-IP PORT(S)
AGE
traefik LoadBalancer 172.30.99.142
10.61.186.181 80:30343/TCP,443:30060/TCP
16m
```

5. 在 DNS 服务器中添加一个条目,将 Astra 控制中心 CRD 文件中提供的 FQDN 指向 traefik 服务的

New Host	X
Name (uses parent domain name if blank):	
astra-control-center	
Fully qualified domain name (FQDN):	
astra-control-center.cie.netapp.com.	
IP address:	
10.61.186.181	
<ul> <li>Create associated pointer (PTR) record</li> <li>Allow any authenticated user to update DNS records with same owner name</li> </ul>	the
Add Host Cance	

6. 通过浏览 Astra 控制中心的 FQDN 登录到该 GUI。

og In to No	etApp Astra Control Cente
Email	
Password	
	LOGIN

Manage, protect, and migrate your Kubernetes applications with just a few clicks!

Astra Control Center

7. 首次使用 CRD 中提供的管理员电子邮件地址登录到 Astra 控制中心图形用户界面时,您需要更改密码。

<b>Π</b> NetApp	<ul> <li>Astra Control Center</li> <li>——</li> </ul>
Welcome to NetApp Astra Control Center	Manage, protect, and
Update your password to proceed	migrate your Kubernetes
······	applications with just a
Passwords must contain: • At least 8 characters • No more than 64 characters • At least one uppercase letter • At least one number • At least one number • At least one special character	few clicks!
UPDATE PASSWORD	

8. 如果要将用户添加到 Astra 控制中心,请导航到 Account > Users ,单击 Add ,输入用户的详细信息,然后 单击 Add 。

L Add user			×
USER DETAILS			ADD NEW USER
First name Nikhil	Last name Kulkarni		Add new user Add a new user to your Astra
Email address tme_nik@netapp.com			Control Center account. New users will be prompted to update their password the first time they log in to Astra Control Center. They will also inbedit access to account wide
PASSWORD Temporary password	Confirm temporary password		credentials according to their role. Read more in <u>users</u> 2.
<ul> <li>Passwords must contain: <ul> <li>At least 8 characters</li> <li>No more than 64 characters</li> </ul> </li> <li>At least one lowercase letter <ul> <li>At least one uppercase letter</li> <li>At least one number</li> <li>At least one special character</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
USER ROLE ? Role Owner		~	
	Cancel Add 🗸		

9. 要使 Astra 控制中心的所有功能正常运行,需要获得许可证。要添加许可证,请导航到 " 帐户 ">" 许可证 " ,单击 " 添加许可证 " ,然后上传许可证文件。

& Account		
Users Credentials Notifications	License Connections	
ASTRA CONTROL CENTER LICENSE O	ADD LICENSE Select and add a license file.	e ve your license, select Add license to manually upload the file.
	Cancel Add	

如果您在安装或配置 NetApp Astra 控制中心时遇到问题,可以参考已知问题的知识库 "此处 "。

# 将 Red Hat OpenShift 集群注册到 Astra 控制中心

要使 Astra 控制中心能够管理您的工作负载,您必须先注册 Red Hat OpenShift 集群。

### 注册 Red Hat OpenShift 集群

(i)

1. 第一步是将 OpenShift 集群添加到 Astra 控制中心并对其进行管理。转至集群并单击添加集群,上传

Add cluster	STEP 1/3: CREDENTIALS	×
REDENTIALS		ADDING A CLUSTER
Provide Astra Control access to your Kubernet Follow instructions on how to create a dedicat	es and OpenShift clusters by entering a kubeconfig credential. ed admin-role kubeconfig.	Adding a cluster is needed for Astra Control to discover your Kubernetes applications.
Upload file Paste from clipboard		Select a cloud provider and inpu credentials to get started.
Kubeconfig YAML file ocp-vmw kubeconfig.txt		Read more in <u>Clusters</u> [2].
	Cancel Configure storage	→

可以生成 kubeconfig 文件,以便使用用户名和密码或令牌进行身份验证。令牌将在一段有限 的时间后过期,并且可能会使注册的集群无法访问。NetApp 建议使用具有用户名和密码的 kubeconfig 文件将 OpenShift 集群注册到 Astra 控制中心。

2. Astra 控制中心会检测符合条件的存储类。现在,选择使用 NetApp ONTAP 上由 SVM 支持的 Trident 配置 卷的 storageclass 方式,然后单击查看。在下一个窗格中,验证详细信息,然后单击 Add Cluster。

(i)

classes are discovered and verified a h persistent volumes on eligible stora	as eligible for use with Astra Control. You can use your ex	sting default, or choose to set a		
classes are discovered and verified a h persistent volumes on eligible stora	as eligible for use with Astra Control. You can use your ex	sting default, or choose to set a		
	age classes are validated for use with Astra Control.		a new default at this time.	
Storage class	Storage provisioner	Reclaim policy	Binding mode	Eligible
ocp-trident Default	csi.trident.netapp.io	Delete	Immediate	$\odot$
ocp-trident-iscsi	csi.trident.netapp.io	Delete	Immediate	$\odot$
project-1-sc	csi.trident.netapp.io	Delete	Immediate	$\wedge$
thin	kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume	Delete	Immediate	
	Storage class ocp-trident Default ocp-trident-iscsi project-1-sc thin	Storage class       Storage provisioner         ocp-trident Default       csi.trident.netapp.io         ocp-trident-iscsi       csi.trident.netapp.io         project-1-sc       csi.trident.netapp.io         thin       kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume	Storage class       Storage provisioner       Reclaim policy         ocp-trident Default       csi.trident.netapp.io       Delete         ocp-trident-iscsi       csi.trident.netapp.io       Delete         project-1-sc       csi.trident.netapp.io       Delete         thin       kubernetes.io/vsphere-volume       Delete	Storage class       Storage provisioner       Reclaim policy       Binding mode         ocp-trident Default       csi.trident.netapp.io       Delete       Immediate         project-1-sc       csi.trident.netapp.io       Delete       Immediate         thin       kubernetes.lo/vsphere-volume       Delete       Immediate

3. 按照步骤 1 中所述注册两个 OpenShift 集群。添加后,集群将变为 " 正在发现 " 状态,而 Astra 控制中心将 对其进行检查并安装必要的代理。成功注册后,集群状态将更改为 " 正在运行 " 。

admin admin				10 2
	🕸 Clusters			
(a) Apps	Actions 🔹 🕂 Add			<del>,</del> Search
🛱 Clusters				1–2 of 2 entries < >
MANAGE YOUR STORAGE	Name ↓	Ready Type	Version	Actions
<ul> <li>Backends</li> <li>Buckets</li> </ul>	ocp-vmw	Red Hat OpenShift	v1.20.0+df9c838	Running
MANAGE YOUR ACCOUNT	ocp-vmware2	Red Hat OpenShift	v1.20.0+c8905da	Running
<ul> <li>Account</li> <li>Activity</li> </ul>				
Support				
INetApp				

(i)

在受管集群上安装的代理从该注册表中提取映像时,由 Astra 控制中心管理的所有 Red Hat OpenShift 集群都应有权访问用于安装的映像注册表。

4. 将 ONTAP 集群作为存储资源导入,以便由 Astra 控制中心作为后端进行管理。将 OpenShift 集群添加到 Astra 并配置了 storageclass 后,它会自动发现并检查支持该 storageclass 的 ONTAP 集群,但不会将其导 入到要管理的 Astra 控制中心中。

🕌 admin					10 1
Dashboard	E Backends				
© Apps	+ Manage		😇 Search	\star Manageo	Q Discovered 2
🛱 Clusters				1-	2 of 2 entries
MANAGE YOUR STORAGE	Name ↓	Status	Capacity	Туре	Actions
Backends	172.21.224.201(ontapsan_10.61.181.243)		Not available yet	ONTAP	Discovered V
MANAGE YOUR ACCOUNT	172.21.224.211(ocp-trident-replication)		Not available yet	ONTAP	Discovered V
Account					
중 Support					
<					

5. 要导入 ONTAP 集群,请转到后端,单击下拉列表,然后选择要管理的 ONTAP 集群旁边的管理。输入 ONTAP 集群凭据,单击查看信息,然后单击导入存储后端。

🚑 Manage ONTAP storage	e backend s	TEP 1/2: CREDENTIALS		×
CREDENTIALS Enter cluster administrator credentials for Cluster management IP address 172.21.224.201	r the ONTAP storage backend you want to m User name admin	Password	dþ.	MANAGE STORAGE     BACKEND  Storage backends provide storage to your Kubernetes applications.  Managing storage clusters in Astra Control as a storage backend will allow you to get linkages between PVs and the storage backend. You will also see capacity and health details of the storage backend.
	Cancel	Review information →		including performance metrics if Astra Control is connected to Cloud Insights. Read more in <u>Storage backend</u> [2].

6. 添加后端后,状态将更改为 Available 。现在,这些后端可提供有关 OpenShift 集群中的永久性卷以及 ONTAP 系统上的相应卷的信息。

🕌 admin					1
Dashboard	<b>Backends</b>				
(c) Apps	+ Manage			<del></del>	★ Managed Q Discovered
🛱 Clusters					1-2 of 2 entries < >
MANAGE YOUR STORAGE	Name ↓	Status	Capacity	Туре	Actions
Backends	K8s-Ontap	$\oslash$	0.11/1.07 TiB: 9.9%	ONTAP 9.8.0	Available 🗸
MANAGE YOUR ACCOUNT	ONTAP-Select-02	$\odot$	0.07/2.07 TiB: 3.3%	ONTAP 9.8.0	Available 🗸
<ul><li>. Account</li><li>. ■ Activity</li></ul>					
당 Support					
<ul> <li>NetApp</li> </ul>					

7. 要使用 Astra 控制中心在 OpenShift 集群之间进行备份和还原,您必须配置支持 S3 协议的对象存储分段。目前支持的选项包括 ONTAP S3 , StorageGRID 和 AWS S3 。为此,我们将配置一个 AWS S3 存储分段。转到 " 分段 " ,单击 " 添加分段 " ,然后选择 " 通用 S3" 。输入有关 S3 存储分段和凭据的详细信息以访问它,单击复选框 " 将此存储分段设置为云的默认存储分段 " ,然后单击添加。

Add bucket			×
TORAGE BUCKET			ADDING STORAGE
Enter the access details of your existing object store bucket to allow Astra Co	ntrol to store your application backups.		- BUCKETS
Type Generic S3	Existing bucket name ocp-vmware2-astra-cc		Astra Control stores backups in your existing object store bucke The first bucket added for a selected cloud will be designate as the default bucket for backup
Description (optional)	S3 server name or IP address s3.us-east-1.amazonaws.com		and clone operations. Read more in <u>storage buckets</u>
LECT CREDENTIALS Astra Control requires S3 access credentials with the roles necessary to facilit	ate Kubernetes application data management.		
Add Use existing			
Access ID AMWSTCFKDSUGHWSZXABD	Secret key	<i>I</i> D	
Credential name AWS-S3			

## 选择要保护的应用程序

注册 Red Hat OpenShift 集群后,您可以通过 Astra 控制中心发现已部署的应用程序并对其进行管理。

## 管理应用程序

1. 在将 OpenShift 集群和 ONTAP 后端注册到 Astra 控制中心后,控制中心将自动开始发现所有命名空间中使 用使用使用指定 ONTAP 后端配置的 storageclass 的应用程序。

ᆔ Dashboard	© Apps				
ANAGE YOUR APPS	Actions		🕲 All Clusters 🔹 😇 Search	★ Managed Q Discove	red 180 🖉 Ignored
Clusters				1-2	25 of 29 entries < >
NAGE YOUR STORAGE	Name ↓	Ready Clus	er Group	Discovered	Actions
Backends Buckets		⊘ <b>S</b>	ccp-vmware2 ■ acc-operator-system	2021/07/29 11:11 UTC	Unmanaged 🗸
NAGE YOUR ACCOUNT	+ acc-operator-system	⊗ <b>S</b>	pcp-vmw 🖿 acc-operator-system	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Unmanaged V
Account	+ default	⊘ S	pcp-vmw 🖿 default	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Unmanaged V
Support	+ default	⊘ <b>S</b>	ocp-vmware2 🖿 default	2021/07/29 11:11 UTC	Unmanaged V
	+ hive	Ø 0	ocp-vmware2 hive	2021/07/29 11:11 UTC	Unmanaged V
	+ local-cluster	0 0	ocp-vmware2  Iocal-cluster	2021/07/29 11:45 UTC	Discovering

# 2. 导航到应用程序 > 已发现,然后单击要使用 Astra 管理的应用程序旁边的下拉菜单。然后单击管理。

🚢 admin					12
Dashboard	(c) Apps				
© Apps	Actions • + Define	đ	All Clusters 🔻 🚊 Search	🖈 Managed Q Discover	red 180 🖉 Ignored
🚯 Clusters				1-2	5 of 29 entries 〈 〉
MANAGE YOUR STORAGE	Name †	Ready Cluster	Group	Discovered	Actions
<ul> <li>Backends</li> <li>Buckets</li> </ul>	+ wordpress-astra-ff4f9	⊘ S ocp-vmw	wordpress-astra-ff4f9	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Unmanaged V
MANAGE YOUR ACCOUNT	+ wordpress-astra-fd2aa	ccp-vmware	≥2 🐚 wordpress-astra-fd2aa	2021/07/29 11:11 UTC	Manage
Account	+ wordpress-astra-5eeb9	ccp-vmware	≥2 wordpress-astra-5eeb9	2021/07/29 11:11 UTC	Discovering ()
🕄 Support	• wordpress-astra-5ed9e	⊘ <b>S</b> ocp-vmw	wordpress-astra-5ed9e	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Unmanaged V
	+ wordpress-astra	⊘ <b>S</b> ocp-vmw	wordpress-astra	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Unmanaged V
· INT AT LA R AVE	+ wordpress	Ocp-vmw	wordpress	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Discovering <b>O</b>

# 1. 此应用程序将进入可用状态,并可在 "Apps" 部分的 "Managed " 选项卡下查看。

(c) Apps					
Actions		🕅 All Clu	isters 💌 \Xi Search	★ Managed Q Disc	overed (175) 🖉 Ignored
					1–1 of 1 entries < >
Name ↓	Ready Protec	ted Cluster	Group	Discovered	Actions
wordpress-astra-ff4f9	0	S ocp-vmw	wordpress-astra-ff4f9	2021/07/29 11:09 UTC	Available 🗸

# 保护您的应用程序

在由 Astra 控制中心管理应用程序工作负载之后,您可以为这些工作负载配置保护设置。

创建应用程序快照

应用程序的快照会创建一个 ONTAP Snapshot 副本,该副本可用于根据该 Snapshot 副本将应用程序还原或克 隆到特定时间点。

1. 要为应用程序创建快照,请导航到 "Apps" > "Managed " 选项卡,然后单击要为其创建 Snapshot 副本的应 用程序。单击应用程序名称旁边的下拉菜单,然后单击 Snapshot 。

© wp				Running	~
		_		Snapshot	
$\neg \! \!  \rightarrow$ Application status		S APPLICATION PI	ROTECTION ST	Backup	
Healthy		\Lambda Unprotected		Clone	
				Restore	
Images docker.io/bitnami/mariadb:10.5.13-debian-10-r58 docker.io/bitnami/wordpress:5.9.0-debian-10-r1	Protection schedule Disabled	Group Wp	Clust	Unmanage	

2. 输入快照详细信息,单击下一步,然后单击 Snapshot 。创建快照大约需要一分钟,在成功创建快照后,状态将变为可用。

Snapshot application	STEP 1/2: DETAILS	×
SNAPSHOT DETAILS Name wp-snapshot-20220228185949		<ul> <li>CREATING APPLICATION SNAPSHOTS</li> <li>Astra Control can take a quick snapshot of your application configuration and persistent storage. Enter a snapshot name to get started.</li> <li>Read more in Protect apps 2.</li> <li>Application wp</li> <li>Namespace wp</li> <li>Cluster ocp-vmw</li> </ul>
	Cancel Next →	

### 创建应用程序备份

应用程序的备份可捕获应用程序的活动状态及其资源的配置,将其覆盖到文件中,并将其存储在远程对象存储分 段中。

要在 Astra 控制中心备份和还原受管应用程序,必须先为支持的 ONTAP 系统配置超级用户设置。为此,请输入 以下命令。

```
ONTAP::> export-policy rule modify -vserver ocp-trident -policyname
default -ruleindex 1 -superuser sys
ONTAP::> export-policy rule modify -policyname default -ruleindex 1 -anon
65534 -vserver ocp-trident
```

 要在 Astra 控制中心创建受管应用程序的备份,请导航到应用程序 > 受管选项卡,然后单击要备份的应用程 序。单击应用程序名称旁边的下拉菜单,然后单击备份。

© wp			Running 🗸
$\sim \!$		APPLICATION PROTECTION ST	Snapshot Backup Clone
Images docker.io/bitnami/mariadb:10.5.13-debian-10-r58 docker.io/bitnami/wordpress:5.9.0-debian-10-r1	Protection schedule Disabled	Group Clust	Restore Unmanage

输入备份详细信息,选择用于保存备份文件的对象存储分段,单击下一步,查看详细信息后,单击备份。根据应用程序和数据的大小,备份可能需要几分钟的时间,备份成功完成后,备份状态将变为可用。

Backup application	STEP 1/2: DETAILS		×
BACKUP DETAILS			CREATING APPLICATION
Name wp-backup	Backup from an existing snapshot	?	BACKUPS Astra Control can take a backup of your application configuration and persistent storage. Persistent
BACKUP DESTINATION			storage backups are transferred to
Bucket na-ocp-astra/na-ocp-acc Available		~	Read more in Application backups
			Application wp
			Namespace Wp
			Cluster ocp-vmw
	Cancel Next →		

#### 还原应用程序

只需按一个按钮,即可将应用程序还原到同一集群中的原始命名空间或远程集群,以实现应用程序保护和灾难恢 复。

1. 要还原应用程序,请导航到应用程序 > 受管选项卡,然后单击相关应用程序。单击应用程序名称旁边的下拉 菜单,然后单击 Restore。

© wp				Running	~
		S APPLICATION	N PROTECTION ST	Snapshot Backup Clone	
Images docker.io/bitnami/mariadb:10.5.13-debian-10-r58 docker.io/bitnami/wordpress:5.9.0.debian-10-r1	Protection schedule Disabled	Group	Clust	Restore Unmanage	

 输入还原命名空间的名称,选择要将其还原到的集群,然后选择是要从现有快照还是从应用程序的备份还原 它。单击下一步。

<b>⑦</b> Restore application	STEP 1/2: DETAILS		×
RESTORE DETAILS Destination cluster O ocp-vmw RESTORE SOURCE	V Destination namespace wp		RESTORING APPLICATIONS Astra Control can restore your application configuration and persistent storage. Select a source spanshot or hardwin for the
Application backup	Filter Ready On-Schedule/On-Demand	Snapshots 🔒 Backups	estoppication  Application  wn
wp-backup	⊘ ⊚ On-Demand	2022/02/28 18:54 UTC	Namespace wp     Cluster ocp-vmw
	Cancel Next →		

3. 在查看窗格中,输入 restore,然后在查看详细信息后单击 Restore。

STEP 2/2: SUMMARY

×

A V	All existing resources associated with this application will be deleted and replaced with the source backup "wp-backup" taken on 2022/02/28 18:54 UTC. Persistent volumes will be deleted and recreated. External resources with dependencies on this application may be impacted.						
W	Ve recommend taking a snapshot or a backup of your application	n before proceeding.					
ı (2	BACKUP	6	RESTORE				
V	wp-backup		wp				
69 (	ORIGINAL GROUP	<b>^</b>	DESTINATION GROUP	4			
	wp		lm wp				
	ORIGINAL CLUSTER	\$	DESTINATION CLUSTER	- 1			
C	ocp-vmw		ocp-vmw				
00 F	RESOURCE LABELS	00	RESOURCE LABELS				
0	ClusterRole		ClusterRole				
,	ClusterRoleBinding	-	ClusterRoleBinding				
e vou	sure you want to restore the application "wp"?						
ne res	store below to confirm						
estore	to restore						

4. 当 Astra 控制中心在选定集群上还原应用程序时,新应用程序将进入还原状态。在 Astra 安装并检测到应用 程序的所有资源后,该应用程序将进入可用状态。

### (C) Applications

Actions 🔹 🕂 Define						Search	★ Q 110 Ø
							C 1-1 of 1 entries < >
	Name ↓	Ready	Protected	Cluster	Group	Discovered	Actions
	wp	$\odot$	<i>(i)</i>	S ocp-vmw	wp	2022/02/28 18:34 UTC	Available 🗸

### 克隆应用程序

您可以将应用程序克隆到发起集群或远程集群,以进行开发 / 测试或应用程序保护和灾难恢复。在同一个存储后端的同一集群中克隆应用程序时,会使用 NetApp FlexClone 技术,从而可以即时克隆 PVC 并节省存储空间。

2. 要克隆应用程序,请导航到应用程序 > 受管选项卡,然后单击相关应用程序。单击应用程序名称旁边的下拉菜单,然后单击克隆。

(c) wp				Running	~
	ATION STATUS		PROTECTION ST	Snapshot Backup	
Healthy		(i) Partia	ally protected	Clone	
lmages docker.io/bitnami/mariadb:10.5.13-debian-10-r58 docker.io/bitnami/wordpross:5.9.0-debian.10.r1	Protection schedule Disabled	Group M wp	Clust	Restore Unmanage	

输入新命名空间的详细信息,选择要将其克隆到的集群,然后选择是要从现有快照,备份还是应用程序的当前状态克隆该命名空间。查看详细信息后,单击下一步并单击审阅窗格时克隆。

STEP 1/2: DETAILS		×
	CLONING APP	LICATIONS
Clone namespace wp-clone	Astra Control can cre your application conf	ate a clone of iguration and
Clone from an existing snapshot or backup	? choosing a clone from	e, so n an existing
	Enter a clone name to Read more in Clone applications	) get started.
	Application     wp	
	Namespace wp Cluster ocp-vmw	
	Clone namespace wp-clone Clone from an existing snapshot or backup	STEP 1/2: DETAILS Clone namespace wp-clone Clone from an existing snapshot or backup Clone from an existing snapsh

3. 当 Astra 控制中心在选定集群上创建应用程序时,新应用程序将进入 " 正在发现 " 状态。在 Astra 安装并检 测到应用程序的所有资源后,该应用程序将进入可用状态。

© Applications								
Actions 🔻	+ Define			6	▶ • = Search	★ Q 110 Ø		
						C 1-2 of 2 entries < >		
Name ↓	Ready	Protected	Cluster	Group	Discovered	Actions		
wp	$\odot$	(i)	S ocp-vmw	M wp	2022/02/28 18:34 UTC	Available v		
wp-clone	$\odot$	$\wedge$	S ocp-vmw	wp-clone	2022/02/28 19:21 UTC	Available 🗸		

# Astra Trident 概述

Astra Trident 是一款开源且完全受支持的存储编排程序,适用于容器和 Kubernetes 分发版,包括 Red Hat OpenShift 。Trident 可与包括 NetApp ONTAP 和 Element 存储系统在内的整个 NetApp 存储产品组合配合使用

,并且还支持 NFS 和 iSCSI 连接。Trident 允许最终用户从其 NetApp 存储系统配置和管理存储,而无需存储 管理员干预,从而加快了 DevOps 工作流的速度。

管理员可以根据项目需求和存储系统型号配置多个存储后端,以实现高级存储功能,包括数据压缩,特定磁盘类 型或 QoS 级别,以保证一定水平的性能。定义后,开发人员可以在其项目中使用这些后端创建永久性卷声明( PVC ),并按需将永久性存储附加到容器。



Astra Trident 具有快速的开发周期,就像 Kubernetes 一样,每年发布四次。

最新版 Astra Trident 于 2022 年 1 月发布。已测试的 Trident 版本的支持列表,可在该支持列表中找到 Kubernetes 分发版本 "此处"。

从 20.04 版开始, Trident 设置由 Trident 操作员执行。操作员可以简化大规模部署,并为在 Trident 安装过程中 部署的 Pod 提供额外的支持,包括自我修复。

在 21.01 版中,我们提供了一个 Helm 图表,用于简化 Trident 操作员的安装。

## 下载 Astra Trident

要在已部署的用户集群上安装 Trident 并配置永久性卷,请完成以下步骤:

1. 将安装归档下载到管理工作站并提取内容。Trident 的当前版本为 22.01 ,可以下载 "此处"。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ wget
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v22.01.0/trident-
installer-22.01.0.tar.gz
--2021-05-06 15:17:30--
https://github.com/NetApp/trident/releases/download/v22.01.0/trident-
installer-22.01.0.tar.gz
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 140.82.114.3
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|140.82.114.3|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
```

```
Location: https://github-
releases.githubusercontent.com/77179634/a4fa9f00-a9f2-11eb-9053-
98e8e573d4ae?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20210506%2Fus-east-
1%2Fs3%2Faws4 request&X-Amz-Date=20210506T191643Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-
Amz-
Signature=8a49a2a1e08c147d1ddd8149ce45a5714f9853fee19bb1c507989b9543eb36
30&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&actor id=0&key id=0&repo id=77179634&response-
content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dtrident-installer-
22.01.0.tar.gz&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
[following]
--2021-05-06 15:17:30-- https://github-
releases.githubusercontent.com/77179634/a4fa9f00-a9f2-11eb-9053-
98e8e573d4ae?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-
Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20210506%2Fus-east-
1%2Fs3%2Faws4 request&X-Amz-Date=20210506T191643Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-
Amz-
Signature=8a49a2a1e08c147d1ddd8149ce45a5714f9853fee19bb1c507989b9543eb36
30&X-Amz-
SignedHeaders=host&actor id=0&key id=0&repo id=77179634&response-
content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Dtrident-installer-
22.01.0.tar.gz&response-content-type=application%2Foctet-stream
Resolving github-releases.githubusercontent.com (github-
releases.githubusercontent.com)... 185.199.108.154, 185.199.109.154,
185.199.110.154, ...
Connecting to github-releases.githubusercontent.com (github-
releases.githubusercontent.com) |185.199.108.154|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 38349341 (37M) [application/octet-stream]
Saving to: 'trident-installer-22.01.0.tar.gz'
=======>] 38,349,341 88.5MB/s
in 0.4s
2021-05-06 15:17:30 (88.5 MB/s) - `trident-installer-22.01.0.tar.gz'
saved [38349341/38349341]
```

2. 从下载的软件包中提取 Trident 安装。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ tar -xzf trident-installer-22.01.0.tar.gz
[netapp-user@rhel7 ~]$ cd trident-installer/
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$
```

# 使用 Helm 安装 Trident 操作员

1. 首先将用户集群的 kubeconfig 文件的位置设置为环境变量,以便您不必引用该文件,因为 Trident 没有传 递此文件的选项。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ export KUBECONFIG=~/ocp-
install/auth/kubeconfig
```

2. 在用户集群中创建 Trident 命名空间时,运行 Helm 命令从 Helm 目录中的 tarball 安装 Trident 操作员。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ helm install trident
helm/trident-operator-22.01.0.tgz --create-namespace --namespace trident
NAME: trident
LAST DEPLOYED: Fri May 7 12:54:25 2021
NAMESPACE: trident
STATUS: deployed
REVISION: 1
TEST SUITE: None
NOTES:
Thank you for installing trident-operator, which will deploy and manage
NetApp's Trident CSI
storage provisioner for Kubernetes.
Your release is named 'trident' and is installed into the 'trident'
namespace.
Please note that there must be only one instance of Trident (and
trident-operator) in a Kubernetes cluster.
To configure Trident to manage storage resources, you will need a copy
of tridentctl, which is
available in pre-packaged Trident releases. You may find all Trident
releases and source code
online at https://github.com/NetApp/trident.
To learn more about the release, try:
  $ helm status trident
  $ helm get all trident
```

 您可以通过检查命名空间中运行的 Pod 或使用 tridentctl 二进制文件检查已安装的版本来验证 Trident 是否已 成功安装。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pods -n trident
NAME
                             READY
                                    STATUS
                                            RESTARTS
                                                     AGE
trident-csi-5z451
                             1/2
                                    Running
                                                      30s
                                            2
trident-csi-696b685cf8-htdb2
                                    Running
                             6/6
                                            0
                                                      30s
trident-csi-b74p2
                             2/2
                                    Running
                                                     30s
                                            0
trident-csi-lrw4n
                             2/2
                                    Running 0
                                                     30s
trident-operator-7c748d957-gr2gw
                             1/1
                                    Running
                                            0
                                                     36s
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n trident version
+----+
| SERVER VERSION | CLIENT VERSION |
+----+
| 22.01.0
               | 22.01.0
+----+
```



在某些情况下,客户环境可能需要自定义 Trident 部署。在这种情况下,还可以手动安装 Trident 操作员并更新所包含的清单以自定义部署。

## 手动安装 Trident 操作员

1. 首先,将用户集群的 kubeconfig 文件的位置设置为环境变量,以便您不必引用该文件,因为 Trident 没有 传递此文件的选项。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ export KUBECONFIG=~/ocp-
install/auth/kubeconfig
```

2. trident 安装程序 目录包含用于定义所有所需资源的清单。使用适当的清单创建 TridentOrchestrator 自定义资源定义。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f
deploy/crds/trident.netapp.io_tridentorchestrators_crd_post1.16.yaml
customresourcedefinition.apiextensions.k8s.io/tridentorchestrators.tride
nt.netapp.io created
```

3. 如果不存在 Trident 命名空间,请使用提供的清单在集群中创建一个 Trident 命名空间。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc apply -f deploy/namespace.yaml
namespace/trident created
```

4. 为 Trident 操作员部署创建所需的资源,例如为操作员创建 ServiceAccount ,为 SClusterRole 和 ClusterRoleBinding ,为`erviceAccount ,专用 PodSecurityPolicy `或操作员本身创建。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc 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
```

5. 您可以使用以下命令在操作员部署后检查其状态:

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get deployment -n trident
NAME
                  READY UP-TO-DATE AVAILABLE AGE
                          1
                                      1
                                                  23s
trident-operator
                 1/1
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pods -n trident
                                  READY STATUS
NAME
                                                   RESTARTS
                                                               AGE
trident-operator-66f48895cc-lzczk 1/1
                                          Running
                                                    0
                                                               41s
```

6. 部署操作员后,我们现在可以使用它来安装 Trident。这需要创建 TridentOrchestrator。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f
deploy/crds/tridentorchestrator cr.yaml
tridentorchestrator.trident.netapp.io/trident created
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc describe torc trident
Name:
             trident
Namespace:
Labels:
         <none>
Annotations: <none>
API Version: trident.netapp.io/v1
Kind:
            TridentOrchestrator
Metadata:
  Creation Timestamp: 2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
  Generation:
                       1
 Managed Fields:
    API Version: trident.netapp.io/v1
    Fields Type: FieldsV1
    fieldsV1:
      f:spec:
        . :
        f:debug:
        f:namespace:
    Manager:
                kubectl-create
    Operation:
                Update
    Time:
                2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
    API Version: trident.netapp.io/v1
```

```
Fields Type: FieldsV1
    fieldsV1:
      f:status:
        .:
        f:currentInstallationParams:
          . :
          f:IPv6:
          f:autosupportHostname:
          f:autosupportImage:
          f:autosupportProxy:
          f:autosupportSerialNumber:
          f:debug:
          f:enableNodePrep:
          f:imagePullSecrets:
          f:imageRegistry:
          f:k8sTimeout:
          f:kubeletDir:
          f:logFormat:
          f:silenceAutosupport:
          f:tridentImage:
        f:message:
        f:namespace:
        f:status:
        f:version:
   Manager:
                 trident-operator
    Operation:
                   Update
    Time:
                    2021-05-07T17:00:28Z
 Resource Version: 931421
 Self Link:
/apis/trident.netapp.io/v1/tridentorchestrators/trident
                     8a26a7a6-dde8-4d55-9b66-a7126754d81f
 UID:
Spec:
  Debug: true
 Namespace: trident
Status:
 Current Installation Params:
    IPv6:
                                false
   Autosupport Hostname:
   Autosupport Image:
                                netapp/trident-autosupport:21.01
   Autosupport Proxy:
   Autosupport Serial Number:
    Debug:
                                true
   Enable Node Prep:
                                false
    Image Pull Secrets:
    Image Registry:
    k8sTimeout:
                          30
```

	Kubelet Dir:			/var/lib/kubelet				
	Log Format:			text				
	Silence Autosupport:			false				
	Tride	nt Image:		netapp/trident:22.01.0				
	Message	:		Trident installed				
	Namespa	ce:		trident				
	Status:			Installed				
	Version	:		v22.01.0				
	Events:							
	Туре	Reason	Age	From	Message			
	Normal	Installing	80s	trident-operator.netapp.io	Installing			
	Trident							
-	Normal	Installed	68s	trident-operator.netapp.io	Trident			
	installed							

 您可以通过检查命名空间中运行的 Pod 或使用 tridentctl 二进制文件检查已安装的版本来验证 Trident 是否已 成功安装。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pods -n trident
NAME
                             READY STATUS
                                          RESTARTS
                                                    AGE
trident-csi-bb64c6cb4-lmd6h
                            6/6
                                   Running 0
                                                    82s
trident-csi-gn59q
                            2/2
                                  Running O
                                                    82s
                                  Running 0
trident-csi-m4szj
                            2/2
                                                    82s
trident-csi-sb9k9
                            2/2
                                  Running 0
                                                    82s
trident-operator-66f48895cc-lzczk 1/1
                                   Running 0
                                                    2m39s
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ ./tridentctl -n trident version
+----+
| SERVER VERSION | CLIENT VERSION |
+----+
| 22.01.0
              | 22.01.0
                              +----+
```

准备工作节点以进行存储

NFS

大多数 Kubernetes 分发软件包和实用程序都会随附用于挂载默认安装的 NFS 后端的软件包和实用程序,包括 Red Hat OpenShift 。

但是,对于 NFSv3 ,客户端和服务器之间没有协商并发的机制。因此,客户端的最大 SUNRPC 插槽表条目数 必须与服务器上支持的值手动同步,以确保 NFS 连接的最佳性能,而服务器不必减小连接的窗口大小。

对于 ONTAP ,支持的最大 SUNRPC 插槽表条目数为 128 ,即 ONTAP 一次可以处理 128 个并发 NFS 请求。 但是,默认情况下,每个连接的 Red Hat CoreOS/Red Hat Enterprise Linux 最多包含 65 , 536 个 SUNRPC 插槽表条目。我们需要将此值设置为 128 ,可以在 OpenShift 中使用计算机配置操作员( Machine Config Operator , MCO )来完成此操作。

要修改 OpenShift 工作节点中的最大 SUNRPC 插槽表条目,请完成以下步骤:

1. 登录到 OCP Web 控制台并导航到 Compute > Machine Configs 。单击 Create Machine Config 。复制并粘 贴 YAML 文件,然后单击创建。

```
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  name: 98-worker-nfs-rpc-slot-tables
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
spec:
  config:
    ignition:
      version: 3.2.0
    storage:
      files:
        - contents:
            source: data:text/plain;charset=utf-
8;base64,b3B0aW9ucyBzdW5ycGMqdGNwX21heF9zbG90X3RhYmx1X2VudHJpZXM9MTI4Cq=
=
          filesystem: root
          mode: 420
          path: /etc/modprobe.d/sunrpc.conf
```

2. 创建 MCO 后,需要在所有工作节点上应用此配置并逐个重新启动。整个过程大约需要 20 到 30 分钟。使用 oc get MCP 验证是否应用了计算机配置,并确保已更新员工的计算机配置池。

```
[netapp-vsr@rhel7 openshift-deploy]$ oc get mcpNAMECONFIGUPDATEDUPDATINGDEGRADEDmasterrendered-master-a520ae930e1d135e0dee7168TrueFalseFalseworkerrendered-worker-de321b36eeba62df41feb7bcTrueFalseFalse
```

## iSCSI

要使工作节点做好准备,以便能够通过 iSCSI 协议映射块存储卷,您必须安装支持此功能所需的软件包。

在 Red Hat OpenShift 中,可通过在部署集群后将 MCO (计算机配置操作员)应用于集群来实现此目的。

要配置工作节点以运行 iSCSI 服务,请完成以下步骤:

1. 登录到 OCP Web 控制台并导航到 Compute > Machine Configs 。单击 Create Machine Config 。复制并粘 贴 YAML 文件,然后单击创建。

不使用多路径时:

```
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
  name: 99-worker-element-iscsi
spec:
  config:
   ignition:
      version: 3.2.0
    systemd:
      units:
        - name: iscsid.service
          enabled: true
          state: started
  osImageURL: ""
```

使用多路径时:

```
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  name: 99-worker-ontap-iscsi
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
spec:
  config:
    ignition:
      version: 3.2.0
    storage:
      files:
      - contents:
          source: data:text/plain;charset=utf-
8;base64,ZGVmYXVsdHMgewogICAgICAgIHVzZXJfZnJpZW5kbHlfbmFtZXMgbm8KICAgICA
gICBmaW5kX211bHRpcGF0aHMgbm8KfQoKYmxhY2tsaXN0X2V4Y2VwdGlvbnMgewogICAgICA
qIHByb3BlcnR5ICIoU0NTSV9JREVOVF98SURfV1dOKSIKfQoKYmxhY2tsaXN0IHsKfQoK
          verification: {}
        filesystem: root
        mode: 400
        path: /etc/multipath.conf
    systemd:
      units:
        - name: iscsid.service
          enabled: true
          state: started
        - name: multipathd.service
          enabled: true
          state: started
  osImageURL: ""
```

2. 创建配置后,将此配置应用于工作节点并重新加载它们大约需要 20 到 30 分钟。使用 oc get MCP 验证是 否应用了计算机配置,并确保已更新员工的计算机配置池。您还可以登录到工作节点,以确认 iscsid 服务正 在运行(如果使用多路径,则 multipathd 服务正在运行)。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 openshift-deploy]$ oc get mcp
NAME
        CONFIG
                                                   UPDATED
                                                             UPDATING
DEGRADED
        rendered-master-a520ae930e1d135e0dee7168 True
master
                                                              False
False
worker rendered-worker-de321b36eeba62df41feb7bc True
                                                              False
False
[netapp-user@rhel7 openshift-deploy]$ ssh core@10.61.181.22 sudo
systemctl status iscsid
• iscsid.service - Open-iSCSI
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/iscsid.service; enabled;
vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Tue 2021-05-26 13:36:22 UTC; 3 min ago
     Docs: man:iscsid(8)
           man:iscsiadm(8)
 Main PID: 1242 (iscsid)
   Status: "Ready to process requests"
    Tasks: 1
   Memory: 4.9M
     CPU: 9ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/iscsid.service
           └─1242 /usr/sbin/iscsid -f
[netapp-user@rhel7 openshift-deploy]$ ssh core@10.61.181.22 sudo
systemctl status multipathd
 • multipathd.service - Device-Mapper Multipath Device Controller
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/multipathd.service; enabled;
vendor preset: enabled)
  Active: active (running) since Tue 2021-05-26 13:36:22 UTC; 3 min ago
  Main PID: 918 (multipathd)
    Status: "up"
    Tasks: 7
    Memory: 13.7M
    CPU: 57ms
    CGroup: /system.slice/multipathd.service
            -918 /sbin/multipathd -d -s
```



此外,还可以通过使用适当的标志运行 oc debug 命令来确认 MachineConfig 已成功应用且 服务已按预期启动。

## 创建存储系统后端

完成 Astra Trident 操作员安装后,您必须为所使用的特定 NetApp 存储平台配置后端。请访问以下链接继续设置和配置 Astra Trident 。

- "NetApp ONTAP NFS"
- "NetApp ONTAP iSCSI"
- "NetApp Element iSCSI"

## NetApp ONTAP NFS 配置

要启用 Trident 与 NetApp ONTAP 存储系统的集成,您必须创建一个后端,以便与存储系统进行通信。

1. 下载的安装归档中提供了 sample-input folder 层次结构中的示例后端文件。对于提供 NFS 的 NetApp ONTAP 系统,将 backend-ontap-nas.json 文件复制到您的工作目录并编辑该文件。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/backends-
samples/ontap-nas/backend-ontap-nas.json ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi backend-ontap-nas.json
```

2. 编辑 backendName , managementLIF , dataLIF , SVM ,用户名, 和密码值。

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-nas",
    "backendName": "ontap-nas+10.61.181.221",
    "managementLIF": "172.21.224.201",
    "dataLIF": "10.61.181.221",
    "svm": "trident_svm",
    "username": "cluster-admin",
    "password": "password"
}
```



最佳做法是,将自定义 backendName 值定义为 storageDriverName 和为 NFS 提供服务的 dataLIF 的组合,以便于识别。

3. 安装此后端文件后,运行以下命令以创建第一个后端。

 创建后端后,您接下来必须创建一个存储类。与后端一样,可以在 sample-inputs 文件夹中为环境编辑一个 示例存储类文件。将其复制到工作目录并进行必要的编辑,以反映所创建的后端。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/storage-class-
samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-class-basic.yaml
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-basic.yaml
```

5. 必须对此文件进行的唯一编辑是,为新创建的后端存储驱动程序的名称定义 backendType 值。另请注意 name-field 值,稍后必须引用该值。

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
   name: basic-csi
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
   backendType: "ontap-nas"
```



此文件中定义了一个名为 FSType 的可选字段。可以在 NFS 后端删除此行。

6. 运行 oc 命令以创建存储类。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f storage-class-
basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

7. 创建存储类后,您必须创建第一个永久性卷请求( PVC )。此外,还可以在 sample-inputs 中使用一个示例 pva-basic 。 yaml file 来执行此操作。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-samples/pvc-
basic.yaml ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

8. 必须对此文件进行的唯一编辑是,确保 storageClassName 字段与刚刚创建的字段匹配。可以根据要配置的工作负载的需要进一步自定义 PVC 定义。

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
   name: basic
spec:
   accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
   resources:
      requests:
       storage: 1Gi
storageClassName: basic-csi
```

 发出 oc 命令创建 PVC 。根据所创建的后备卷的大小,创建可能需要一些时间,因此您可以在该过程完成后 进行观察。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pvc
NAME STATUS VOLUME CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS AGE
basic Bound pvc-b4370d37-0fa4-4c17-bd86-94f96c94b42d 1Gi
RWO basic-csi 7s
```

## NetApp ONTAP iSCSI 配置

要启用 Trident 与 NetApp ONTAP 存储系统的集成,您必须创建一个后端,以便与存储系统进行通信。

1. 下载的安装归档中提供了 sample-input folder 层次结构中的示例后端文件。对于提供 iSCSI 的 NetApp ONTAP 系统,将 backend-ontap-san.json 文件复制到您的工作目录并编辑该文件。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/backends-
samples/ontap-san/backend-ontap-san.json ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi backend-ontap-san.json
```

2. 编辑此文件中的 managementLIF , dataLIF , SVM , 用户名和密码值。

```
{
    "version": 1,
    "storageDriverName": "ontap-san",
    "managementLIF": "172.21.224.201",
    "dataLIF": "10.61.181.240",
    "svm": "trident_svm",
    "username": "admin",
    "password": "password"
}
```

3. 安装此后端文件后,运行以下命令以创建第一个后端。

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]\$ ./tridentctl -n trident create backend -f backend-ontap-san.json +------+ +-----+ | NAME | STORAGE DRIVER | UUID | STATE | VOLUMES | +-----+ +-----+ | ontapsan\_10.61.181.241 | ontap-san | 6788533c-7fea-4a35-b797fb9bb3322b91 | online | 0 | +-----+ +-----+

4. 创建后端后,您接下来必须创建一个存储类。与后端一样,可以在 sample-inputs 文件夹中为环境编辑一个 示例存储类文件。将其复制到工作目录并进行必要的编辑,以反映所创建的后端。

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]\$ cp sample-input/storage-classsamples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-class-basic.yaml [netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]\$ vi storage-class-basic.yaml

5. 必须对此文件进行的唯一编辑是,为新创建的后端存储驱动程序的名称定义 backendType 值。另请注意 name-field 值,稍后必须引用该值。

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
   name: basic-csi
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
   backendType: "ontap-san"
```



此文件中定义了一个名为 FSType 的可选字段。在 iSCSI 后端,可以将此值设置为特定的 Linux 文件系统类型( XFS , ext4 等),也可以删除此值,以便 OpenShift 决定要使用的文 件系统。

6. 运行 oc 命令以创建存储类。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f storage-class-
basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

7. 创建存储类后,您必须创建第一个永久性卷请求( PVC )。此外,还可以在 sample-inputs 中使用一个示例 pva-basic 。 yaml file 来执行此操作。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/pvc-samples/pvc-
basic.yaml ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi pvc-basic.yaml
```

8. 必须对此文件进行的唯一编辑是,确保 storageClassName 字段与刚刚创建的字段匹配。可以根据要配置的工作负载的需要进一步自定义 PVC 定义。

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
   name: basic
spec:
   accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
   resources:
      requests:
       storage: 1Gi
   storageClassName: basic-csi
```

 发出 oc 命令创建 PVC 。根据所创建的后备卷的大小,创建可能需要一些时间,因此您可以在该过程完成后 进行观察。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pvc
NAME STATUS VOLUME CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS AGE
basic Bound pvc-7ceaclba-0189-43c7-8f98-094719f7956c 1Gi
RWO basic-csi 3s
```

# NetApp Element iSCSI 配置

要启用 Trident 与 NetApp Element 存储系统的集成,您必须创建一个后端,以便使用 iSCSI 协议与存储系统进行通信。

1. 下载的安装归档中提供了 sample-input folder 层次结构中的示例后端文件。对于提供 iSCSI 服务的 NetApp Element 系统,将 backend-solidfire.json 文件复制到您的工作目录中,然后编辑该文件。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/backends-
samples/solidfire/backend-solidfire.json ./
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi ./backend-solidfire.json
```

- a. 编辑 endpoint 行上的用户,密码和 MVIP 值。
- b. 编辑 SVIP 值。

2. 安装好此后端文件后,运行以下命令创建第一个后端。

3. 创建后端后,您接下来必须创建一个存储类。与后端一样,可以在 sample-inputs 文件夹中为环境编辑一个 示例存储类文件。将其复制到工作目录并进行必要的编辑,以反映所创建的后端。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ cp sample-input/storage-class-
samples/storage-class-csi.yaml.templ ./storage-class-basic.yaml
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ vi storage-class-basic.yaml
```

4. 必须对此文件进行的唯一编辑是,为新创建的后端存储驱动程序的名称定义 backendType 值。另请注意 name-field 值,稍后必须引用该值。

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
   name: basic-csi
provisioner: csi.trident.netapp.io
parameters:
   backendType: "solidfire-san"
```



此文件中定义了一个名为 FSType 的可选字段。在 iSCSI 后端,可以将此值设置为特定的 Linux 文件系统类型(XFS, ext4等),也可以将其删除以允许 OpenShift 决定要使用的文 件系统。

5. 运行 oc 命令以创建存储类。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f storage-class-
basic.yaml
storageclass.storage.k8s.io/basic-csi created
```

6. 创建存储类后,您必须创建第一个永久性卷请求( PVC )。此外,还可以在 sample-inputs 中使用一个示

例 pva-basic 。 yaml file 来执行此操作。

[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]\$ cp sample-input/pvc-samples/pvcbasic.yaml ./ [netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]\$ vi pvc-basic.yaml

7. 必须对此文件进行的唯一编辑是,确保 storageClassName 字段与刚刚创建的字段匹配。可以根据要配置的工作负载的需要进一步自定义 PVC 定义。

```
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
apiVersion: v1
metadata:
   name: basic
spec:
   accessModes:
    - ReadWriteOnce
   resources:
      requests:
       storage: 1Gi
   storageClassName: basic-csi
```

发出 oc 命令创建 PVC 。根据所创建的后备卷的大小,创建可能需要一些时间,因此您可以在该过程完成后进行观察。

```
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc create -f pvc-basic.yaml
persistentvolumeclaim/basic created
[netapp-user@rhel7 trident-installer]$ oc get pvc
NAME STATUS VOLUME CAPACITY
ACCESS MODES STORAGECLASS AGE
basic Bound pvc-3445b5cc-df24-453d-ale6-b484e874349d 1Gi
RWO basic-csi 5s
```

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