OpenShift Container Platform 4.13

Specialized hardware and driver enablement

Learn about hardware enablement on OpenShift Container Platform

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Learn about hardware enablement on OpenShift Container Platform
Abstract

This document provides an overview of hardware enablement in OpenShift Container Platform.
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CHAPTER 1. ABOUT SPECIALIZED HARDWARE AND DRIVER ENABLEMENT

The Driver Toolkit (DTK) is a container image in the OpenShift Container Platform payload which is meant to be used as a base image on which to build driver containers. The Driver Toolkit image contains the kernel packages commonly required as dependencies to build or install kernel modules as well as a few tools needed in driver containers. The version of these packages will match the kernel version running on the RHCOS nodes in the corresponding OpenShift Container Platform release.

Driver containers are container images used for building and deploying out-of-tree kernel modules and drivers on container operating systems such as Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS). Kernel modules and drivers are software libraries running with a high level of privilege in the operating system kernel. They extend the kernel functionalities or provide the hardware-specific code required to control new devices. Examples include hardware devices like field-programmable gate arrays (FPGA) or graphics processing units (GPU), and software-defined storage solutions, which all require kernel modules on client machines. Driver containers are the first layer of the software stack used to enable these technologies on OpenShift Container Platform deployments.
CHAPTER 2. DRIVER TOOLKIT

Learn about the Driver Toolkit and how you can use it as a base image for driver containers for enabling special software and hardware devices on OpenShift Container Platform deployments.

2.1. ABOUT THE DRIVER TOOLKIT

Background
The Driver Toolkit is a container image in the OpenShift Container Platform payload used as a base image on which you can build driver containers. The Driver Toolkit image includes the kernel packages commonly required as dependencies to build or install kernel modules, as well as a few tools needed in driver containers. The version of these packages will match the kernel version running on the Red Hat Enterprise Linux CoreOS (RHCOS) nodes in the corresponding OpenShift Container Platform release.

Driver containers are container images used for building and deploying out-of-tree kernel modules and drivers on container operating systems like RHCOS. Kernel modules and drivers are software libraries running with a high level of privilege in the operating system kernel. They extend the kernel functionalities or provide the hardware-specific code required to control new devices. Examples include hardware devices like Field Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGA) or GPUs, and software-defined storage (SDS) solutions, such as Lustre parallel file systems, which require kernel modules on client machines. Driver containers are the first layer of the software stack used to enable these technologies on Kubernetes.

The list of kernel packages in the Driver Toolkit includes the following and their dependencies:

- kernel-core
- kernel-devel
- kernel-headers
- kernel-modules
- kernel-modules-extra

In addition, the Driver Toolkit also includes the corresponding real-time kernel packages:

- kernel-rt-core
- kernel-rt-devel
- kernel-rt-modules
- kernel-rt-modules-extra

The Driver Toolkit also has several tools that are commonly needed to build and install kernel modules, including:

- elfutils-libelf-devel
- kmod
- binutilskabi-dw
- kernel-abi-whitelists
Purpose
Prior to the Driver Toolkit’s existence, users would install kernel packages in a pod or build config on OpenShift Container Platform using entitled builds or by installing from the kernel RPMs in the hosts machine-os-content. The Driver Toolkit simplifies the process by removing the entitlement step, and avoids the privileged operation of accessing the machine-os-content in a pod. The Driver Toolkit can also be used by partners who have access to pre-released OpenShift Container Platform versions to prebuild driver-containers for their hardware devices for future OpenShift Container Platform releases.

The Driver Toolkit is also used by the Kernel Module Management (KMM), which is currently available as a community Operator on OperatorHub. KMM supports out-of-tree and third-party kernel drivers and the support software for the underlying operating system. Users can create modules for KMM to build and deploy a driver container, as well as support software like a device plugin, or metrics. Modules can include a build config to build a driver container—based on the Driver Toolkit, or KMM can deploy a prebuilt driver container.

2.2. PULLING THE DRIVER TOOLKIT CONTAINER IMAGE

The driver-toolkit image is available from the Container images section of the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog and in the OpenShift Container Platform release payload. The image corresponding to the most recent minor release of OpenShift Container Platform will be tagged with the version number in the catalog. The image URL for a specific release can be found using the oc adm CLI command.

2.2.1. Pulling the Driver Toolkit container image from registry.redhat.io

Instructions for pulling the driver-toolkit image from registry.redhat.io with podman or in OpenShift Container Platform can be found on the Red Hat Ecosystem Catalog. The driver-toolkit image for the latest minor release are tagged with the minor release version on registry.redhat.io, for example: registry.redhat.io/openshift4/driver-toolkit-rhel8:v4.13.

2.2.2. Finding the Driver Toolkit image URL in the payload

Prerequisites

- You obtained the image pull secret from the Red Hat OpenShift Cluster Manager.
- You installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).

Procedure

1. Use the oc adm command to extract the image URL of the driver-toolkit corresponding to a certain release:
   
   - For an x86 image, the command is as follows:

     $ oc adm release info quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-release:4.13.z-x86_64 --image-for=driver-toolkit

   - For an ARM image, the command is as follows:

Example output

The output for the ocp-release:4.13.0-x86_64 image is as follows:

```
quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev@sha256:b53883ca2bac5925857148c4a1abc300ced96c222498e3bc134fe7ce3a1dd404
```

2. Obtain this image using a valid pull secret, such as the pull secret required to install OpenShift Container Platform:

```
$ podman pull --authfile=path/to/pullsecret.json quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev@sha256:<SHA>
```

2.3. USING THE DRIVER TOOLKIT

As an example, the Driver Toolkit can be used as the base image for building a very simple kernel module called simple-kmod.

**NOTE**

The Driver Toolkit includes the necessary dependencies, openssl, mokutil, and keyutils, needed to sign a kernel module. However, in this example, the simple-kmod kernel module is not signed and therefore cannot be loaded on systems with Secure Boot enabled.

2.3.1. Build and run the simple-kmod driver container on a cluster

Prerequisites

- You have a running OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You set the Image Registry Operator state to Managed for your cluster.
- You installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You are logged into the OpenShift CLI as a user with cluster-admin privileges.

Procedure

Create a namespace. For example:

```
$ oc new-project simple-kmod-demo
```

1. The YAML defines an ImageStream for storing the simple-kmod driver container image, and a BuildConfig for building the container. Save this YAML as 0000-buildconfig.yaml.template.

```
apiVersion: image.openshift.io/v1
kind: ImageStream
metadata:
  labels:
    app: simple-kmod-driver-container
    name: simple-kmod-driver-container
    namespace: simple-kmod-demo
spec: {}
```
---
apiVersion: build.openshift.io/v1
kind: BuildConfig
metadata:
  labels:
    app: simple-kmod-driver-build
    name: simple-kmod-driver-build
    namespace: simple-kmod-demo
spec:
  nodeSelector:
    node-role.kubernetes.io/worker: ""
  runPolicy: "Serial"
  triggers:
  - type: "ConfigChange"
  - type: "ImageChange"
  source:
    dockerfile: |
      ARG DTK
      FROM ${DTK} as builder
      ARG KVER
      WORKDIR /build/

      RUN git clone https://github.com/openshift-psap/simple-kmod.git
      WORKDIR /build/simple-kmod

      RUN make all install KVER=${KVER}
      FROM registry.redhat.io/ubi8/ubi-minimal
      ARG KVER

      # Required for installing `modprobe`
      RUN microdnf install kmod

      COPY --from=builder /lib/modules/${KVER}/simple-kmod.ko /lib/modules/${KVER}/
      COPY --from=builder /lib/modules/${KVER}/simple-procsfs-kmod.ko /lib/modules/${KVER}/
      RUN depmod ${KVER}

    strategy:
      dockerStrategy:
        buildArgs:
          - name: KMODVER
            value: DEMO
          - name: DTK
            value: quay.io/openshift-release-dev/ocp-v4.0-art-dev@sha256:34864cc2d4b6e385705a730864c04a40908e57acde44457a783d739e377cae
          - name: KVER
            value: 4.18.0-372.26.1.el8_6.x86_64
    output:
2. Substitute the correct driver toolkit image for the OpenShift Container Platform version you are running in place of “DRIVER_TOOLKIT_IMAGE” with the following commands.

```bash
$ OCP_VERSION=$(oc get clusterversion/version -ojsonpath={.status.desired.version})

$ DRIVER_TOOLKIT_IMAGE=$(oc adm release info $OCP_VERSION --image-for=driver-toolkit)

$ sed "s#DRIVER_TOOLKIT_IMAGE#${DRIVER_TOOLKIT_IMAGE}#" 0000-buildconfig.yaml.template > 0000-buildconfig.yaml
```

3. Create the image stream and build config with

```bash
$ oc create -f 0000-buildconfig.yaml
```

4. After the builder pod completes successfully, deploy the driver container image as a `DaemonSet`

   a. The driver container must run with the privileged security context in order to load the kernel modules on the host. The following YAML file contains the RBAC rules and the `DaemonSet` for running the driver container. Save this YAML as `1000-drivercontainer.yaml`.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
to:
  kind: ImageStreamTag
  name: simple-kmod-driver-container:demo

---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: Role
metadata:
  name: simple-kmod-driver-container
rules:
  - apiGroups:
    - security.openshift.io
    resources:
    - securitycontextconstraints
    verbs:
    - use
    resourceNames:
    - privileged

---
apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
kind: RoleBinding
metadata:
  name: simple-kmod-driver-container
roleRef:
  apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
  kind: Role
  name: simple-kmod-driver-container
subjects:
```
b. Create the RBAC rules and daemon set:

```
$ oc create -f 1000-drivercontainer.yaml
```

5. After the pods are running on the worker nodes, verify that the **simple_kmod** kernel module is loaded successfully on the host machines with `lsmod`.

   a. Verify that the pods are running:

```
$ oc get pod -n simple-kmod-demo
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESTARTS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>simple-kmod-driver-build-1-build</td>
<td>0/1</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simple-kmod-driver-container-b22fd</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Execute the `lsmod` command in the driver container pod:

```
$ oc exec -it pod/simple-kmod-driver-container-p45cc -- lsmod | grep simple
```

**Example output**

```
simple_procfs_kmod     16384  0
simple_kmod            16384  0
```

### 2.4. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- For more information about configuring registry storage for your cluster, see [Image Registry Operator in OpenShift Container Platform](#).
CHAPTER 3. NODE FEATURE DISCOVERY OPERATOR

Learn about the Node Feature Discovery (NFD) Operator and how you can use it to expose node-level information by orchestrating Node Feature Discovery, a Kubernetes add-on for detecting hardware features and system configuration.

3.1. ABOUT THE NODE FEATURE DISCOVERY OPERATOR

The Node Feature Discovery Operator (NFD) manages the detection of hardware features and configuration in an OpenShift Container Platform cluster by labeling the nodes with hardware-specific information. NFD labels the host with node-specific attributes, such as PCI cards, kernel, operating system version, and so on.

The NFD Operator can be found on the Operator Hub by searching for "Node Feature Discovery".

3.2. INSTALLING THE NODE FEATURE DISCOVERY OPERATOR

The Node Feature Discovery (NFD) Operator orchestrates all resources needed to run the NFD daemon set. As a cluster administrator, you can install the NFD Operator by using the OpenShift Container Platform CLI or the web console.

3.2.1. Installing the NFD Operator using the CLI

As a cluster administrator, you can install the NFD Operator using the CLI.

Prerequisites

- An OpenShift Container Platform cluster
- Install the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- Log in as a user with cluster-admin privileges.

Procedure

1. Create a namespace for the NFD Operator.
   
   a. Create the following Namespace custom resource (CR) that defines the openshift-nfd namespace, and then save the YAML in the nfd-namespace.yaml file:
   
   ```yaml
   apiVersion: v1
   kind: Namespace
   metadata:
     name: openshift-nfd
   ```
   
   b. Create the namespace by running the following command:
   
   ```sh
   $ oc create -f nfd-namespace.yaml
   ```
   
2. Install the NFD Operator in the namespace you created in the previous step by creating the following objects:
   
   a. Create the following OperatorGroup CR and save the YAML in the nfd-operatorgroup.yaml file:
Create the OperatorGroup CR by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc create -f nfd-operatorgroup.yaml
```

c. Create the following Subscription CR and save the YAML in the `nfd-sub.yaml` file:

**Example Subscription**

```yaml
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
category: Subscription
category: nfd
namespace: openshift-nfd
spec:
  channel: "stable"
  installPlanApproval: Automatic
  name: nfd
  source: redhat-operators
  sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
```

d. Create the subscription object by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc create -f nfd-sub.yaml
```

e. Change to the `openshift-nfd` project:

```bash
$ oc project openshift-nfd
```

**Verification**

- To verify that the Operator deployment is successful, run:

```bash
$ oc get pods
```

**Example output**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESTARTS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nfd-controller-manager-7f86ccfb58-vgr4x</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A successful deployment shows a **Running** status.

**3.2.2. Installing the NFD Operator using the web console**
As a cluster administrator, you can install the NFD Operator using the web console.

**Procedure**

1. In the OpenShift Container Platform web console, click **Operators → OperatorHub**.
2. Choose **Node Feature Discovery** from the list of available Operators, and then click **Install**.
3. On the **Install Operator** page, select **A specific namespace on the cluster** and then click **Install**. You do not need to create a namespace because it is created for you.

**Verification**

To verify that the NFD Operator installed successfully:

1. Navigate to the **Operators → Installed Operators** page.
2. Ensure that **Node Feature Discovery** is listed in the **openshift-nfd** project with a **Status** of **InstallSucceeded**.

**NOTE**

During installation an Operator might display a **Failed** status. If the installation later succeeds with an **InstallSucceeded** message, you can ignore the **Failed** message.

**Troubleshooting**

If the Operator does not appear as installed, troubleshoot further:

1. Navigate to the **Operators → Installed Operators** page and inspect the **Operator Subscriptions** and **Install Plans** tabs for any failure or errors under **Status**.
2. Navigate to the **Workloads → Pods** page and check the logs for pods in the **openshift-nfd** project.

### 3.3. USING THE NODE FEATURE DISCOVERY OPERATOR

The Node Feature Discovery (NFD) Operator orchestrates all resources needed to run the Node-Feature-Discovery daemon set by watching for a **NodeFeatureDiscovery** CR. Based on the **NodeFeatureDiscovery** CR, the Operator will create the operand (NFD) components in the desired namespace. You can edit the CR to choose another **namespace**, **image**, **imagePullPolicy**, and **nfd-worker-conf**, among other options.

As a cluster administrator, you can create a **NodeFeatureDiscovery** instance using the OpenShift Container Platform CLI or the web console.

#### 3.3.1. Create a NodeFeatureDiscovery instance using the CLI

As a cluster administrator, you can create a **NodeFeatureDiscovery** CR instance using the CLI.

**Prerequisites**

- An OpenShift Container Platform cluster
• Install the OpenShift CLI (oc).
• Log in as a user with cluster-admin privileges.
• Install the NFD Operator.

Procedure

1. Create the following **NodeFeatureDiscovery** Custom Resource (CR), and then save the YAML in the **NodeFeatureDiscovery.yaml** file:

```yaml
apiVersion: nfd.openshift.io/v1
kind: NodeFeatureDiscovery
metadata:
  name: nfd-instance
  namespace: openshift-nfd
spec:
  instance: "" # instance is empty by default
topologyupdater: false # False by default
operand:
  imagePullPolicy: Always
workerConfig:
  configData:
    core:
      sleepInterval: 60s
      # sources: [all]
      # klog:
      #   addDirHeader: false
      #   alsologtostderr: false
      #   logBacktraceAt:
      #   logtostderr: true
      #   skipHeaders: false
      #   stderrthreshold: 2
      #   v: 0
      #   vmodule:
      ## NOTE: the following options are not dynamically run-time configurable
      ## and require a nfd-worker restart to take effect after being changed
      # logDir:
      # logFile:
      # logFileMaxSize: 1800
      # skipLogHeaders: false
      sources:
      cpu:
        cpuid:
        # NOTE: whitelist has priority over blacklist
        attributeBlacklist:
          - "BMI1"
          - "BMI2"
          - "CLMUL"
          - "CMOV"
          - "CX16"
          - "ERMS"
          - "F16C"
```
For more details on how to customize NFD workers, refer to the Configuration file reference of nfd-worker.

1. Create the NodeFeatureDiscovery CR instance by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc create -f NodeFeatureDiscovery.yaml
```

Verification

- To verify that the instance is created, run:

```bash
$ oc get pods
```

Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>RESTARTS</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nfd-controller-manager-7f86ccfb58-vgr4x</td>
<td>2/2</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>11m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nfd-master-hcn64</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>Running</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A successful deployment shows a Running status.

3.3.2. Create a NodeFeatureDiscovery CR using the web console

Procedure

1. Navigate to the Operators → Installed Operators page.
2. Find Node Feature Discovery and see a box under Provided APIs.
3. Click Create instance.
4. Edit the values of the NodeFeatureDiscovery CR.
5. Click Create.

3.4. CONFIGURING THE NODE FEATURE DISCOVERY OPERATOR

3.4.1. core

The core section contains common configuration settings that are not specific to any particular feature source.

core.sleepInterval

core.sleepInterval specifies the interval between consecutive passes of feature detection or re-detection, and thus also the interval between node re-labeling. A non-positive value implies infinite sleep interval; no re-detection or re-labeling is done.

This value is overridden by the deprecated --sleep-interval command line flag, if specified.

Example usage

```yaml
core:
  sleepInterval: 60s
```

The default value is 60s.

core.sources

core.sources specifies the list of enabled feature sources. A special value all enables all feature sources.

This value is overridden by the deprecated --sources command line flag, if specified.

Default: [all]

Example usage

```yaml
core:
  sources:
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 Specialized hardware and driver enablement
core.labelWhiteList

specifies a regular expression for filtering feature labels based on the label name. Non-matching labels are not published.

The regular expression is only matched against the basename part of the label, the part of the name after '/'. The label prefix, or namespace, is omitted.

This value is overridden by the deprecated `--label-whitelist` command line flag, if specified.

Default: `null`

Example usage

```
core:
  labelWhiteList: "^cpu-cpuid"
```

core.noPublish

Setting `core.noPublish` to `true` disables all communication with the `nfd-master`. It is effectively a dry run flag; `nfd-worker` runs feature detection normally, but no labeling requests are sent to `nfd-master`.

This value is overridden by the `--no-publish` command line flag, if specified.

Example:

Example usage

```
core:
  noPublish: true
```

The default value is `false`.

core.klog

The following options specify the logger configuration, most of which can be dynamically adjusted at run-time.

The logger options can also be specified using command line flags, which take precedence over any corresponding config file options.

core.klog.addDirHeader
If set to `true`, `core.klog.addDirHeader` adds the file directory to the header of the log messages.

Default: `false`

Run-time configurable: yes

core.klog.alsologtostderr
Log to standard error as well as files.

Default: `false`

Run-time configurable: yes

core.klog.logBacktraceAt
When logging hits line file:N, emit a stack trace.

Default: **empty**

Run-time configurable: yes

**core.klog.logDir**
If non-empty, write log files in this directory.

Default: **empty**

Run-time configurable: no

**core.klog.logFile**
If not empty, use this log file.

Default: **empty**

Run-time configurable: no

**core.klog.logFileMaxSize**
**core.klog.logFileMaxSize** defines the maximum size a log file can grow to. Unit is megabytes. If the value is **0**, the maximum file size is unlimited.

Default: **1800**

Run-time configurable: no

**core.klog.logtostderr**
Log to standard error instead of files

Default: **true**

Run-time configurable: yes

**core.klog.skipHeaders**
If **core.klog.skipHeaders** is set to **true**, avoid header prefixes in the log messages.

Default: **false**

Run-time configurable: yes

**core.klog.skipLogHeaders**
If **core.klog.skipLogHeaders** is set to **true**, avoid headers when opening log files.

Default: **false**

Run-time configurable: no

**core.klog.stderrthreshold**
Logs at or above this threshold go to stderr.

Default: **2**

Run-time configurable: yes

**core.klog.v**
**core.klog.v** is the number for the log level verbosity.
Default: 0
Run-time configurable: yes

`core.klog.vmodule`
`core.klog.vmodule` is a comma-separated list of `pattern=N` settings for file-filtered logging.

Default: empty
Run-time configurable: yes

3.4.2. sources

The `sources` section contains feature source specific configuration parameters.

`sources.cpu.cpuid.attributeBlacklist`
Prevent publishing `cpuid` features listed in this option.

This value is overridden by `sources.cpu.cpuid.attributeWhitelist`, if specified.

Default: `[BMI1, BMI2, CLMUL, CMOV, CX16, ERMS, F16C, HTT, LZCNT, MMX, MMXEXT, NX, POPCNT, RDRAND, RDSEED, RDTSCP, SGX, SGXLC, SSE, SSE2, SSE3, SSE4.1, SSE4.2, SSSE3]`

Example usage

```
sources:
cpu:
cpuid:
    attributeBlacklist: [MMX, MMXEXT]
```

`sources.cpu.cpuid.attributeWhitelist`
Only publish the `cpuid` features listed in this option.

`sources.cpu.cpuid.attributeWhitelist` takes precedence over `sources.cpu.cpuid.attributeBlacklist`.

Default: empty

Example usage

```
sources:
cpu:
cpuid:
    attributeWhitelist: [AVX512BW, AVX512CD, AVX512DQ, AVX512F, AVX512VL]
```

`sources.kernel.kconfigFile`
`sources.kernel.kconfigFile` is the path of the kernel config file. If empty, NFD runs a search in the well-known standard locations.

Default: empty

Example usage

```
sources:
kernel:
kconfigFile: "/path/to/kconfig"
```
sources.kernel.configOpts
represents kernel configuration options to publish as feature labels.

Default: [NO_HZ, NO_HZ_IDLE, NO_HZ_FULL, PREEMPT]

Example usage

```
sources:
  kernel:
    configOpts: [NO_HZ, X86, DMI]
```

sources.pci.deviceClassWhitelist
is a list of PCI device class IDs for which to publish a label. It can be specified as a main class only (for example, 03) or full class-subclass combination (for example 0300). The former implies that all subclasses are accepted. The format of the labels can be further configured with deviceLabelFields.

Default: ["03", "0b40", "12"]

Example usage

```
sources:
  pci:
    deviceClassWhitelist: ["0200", "03"]
```

sources.pci.deviceLabelFields
is the set of PCI ID fields to use when constructing the name of the feature label. Valid fields are class, vendor, device, subsystem_vendor and subsystem_device.

Default: [class, vendor]

Example usage

```
sources:
  pci:
    deviceLabelFields: [class, vendor, device]
```

With the example config above, NFD would publish labels such as feature.node.kubernetes.io/pci-<class-id>_<vendor-id>_<device-id>.present=true

sources.usb.deviceClassWhitelist
is a list of USB device class IDs for which to publish a feature label. The format of the labels can be further configured with deviceLabelFields.

Default: ["0e", "ef", "fe", "ff"]

Example usage

```
sources:
  usb:
    deviceClassWhitelist: ["ef", "ff"]
```

Sources.
sourc.es.usb.devicelabelfields is the set of USB ID fields from which to compose the name of the feature label. Valid fields are class, vendor, and device.

Default: [class, vendor, device]

Example usage

```yaml
sources:
  pci:
    devicelabelfields: [class, vendor]
```

With the example config above, NFD would publish labels like: `feature.node.kubernetes.io/usb-<class-id>_<vendor-id>.present=true`.

sourc.es.custom is the list of rules to process in the custom feature source to create user-specific labels.

Default: empty

Example usage

```yaml
source:
  custom:
    - name: "my.custom.feature"
      matchOn:
        - loadedKMod: ["e1000e"]
        - pciId:
          class: ["0200"]
          vendor: ["8086"]
```

### 3.5. ABOUT THE NODEFEATURERULE CUSTOM RESOURCE

NodeFeatureRule objects are a NodeFeatureDiscovery custom resource designed for rule-based custom labeling of nodes. Some use cases include application-specific labeling or distribution by hardware vendors to create specific labels for their devices.

NodeFeatureRule objects provide a method to create vendor- or application-specific labels and taints. It uses a flexible rule-based mechanism for creating labels and optionally taints based on node features.

### 3.6. USING THE NODEFEATURERULE CUSTOM RESOURCE

Create a NodeFeatureRule object to label nodes if a set of rules match the conditions.

Procedure

1. Create a custom resource file named `nodefeaturerule.yaml` that contains the following text:

```yaml
apiVersion: nfd.openshift.io/v1
kind: NodeFeatureRule
metadata:
  name: example-rule
spec:
  rules:
```
This custom resource specifies that labelling occurs when the veth module is loaded and any PCI device with vendor code 8086 exists in the cluster.

2. Apply the nodefeaturerule.yaml file to your cluster by running the following command:

```
$ oc apply -f https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kubernetes-sigs/node-feature-discovery/v0.13.6/examples/nodefeaturerule.yaml
```

The example applies the feature label on nodes with the veth module loaded and any PCI device with vendor code 8086 exists.

**NOTE**

A relabeling delay of up to 1 minute might occur.

### 3.7. USING THE NFD TOPOLOGY UPDATER

The Node Feature Discovery (NFD) Topology Updater is a daemon responsible for examining allocated resources on a worker node. It accounts for resources that are available to be allocated to new pod on a per-zone basis, where a zone can be a Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) node. The NFD Topology Updater communicates the information to nfd-master, which creates a NodeResourceTopology custom resource (CR) corresponding to all of the worker nodes in the cluster. One instance of the NFD Topology Updater runs on each node of the cluster.

To enable the Topology Updater workers in NFD, set the topologyupdater variable to true in the NodeFeatureDiscovery CR, as described in the section Using the Node Feature Discovery Operator.

#### 3.7.1. NodeResourceTopology CR

When run with NFD Topology Updater, NFD creates custom resource instances corresponding to the node resource hardware topology, such as:

```yaml
apiVersion: topology.node.k8s.io/v1alpha1
kind: NodeResourceTopology
metadata:
  name: node1
  topologyPolicies: ["SingleNUMANodeContainerLevel"]
zones:
  - name: node-0
    type: Node
```

```yaml
- name: "example rule"
  labels:
    "example-custom-feature": "true"
  # Label is created if all of the rules below match
  matchFeatures:
    # Match if "veth" kernel module is loaded
    - feature: kernel.loadedmodule
      matchExpressions:
        veth: {op: Exists}
    # Match if any PCI device with vendor 8086 exists in the system
    - feature: pci.device
      matchExpressions:
        vendor: {op: In, value: ["8086"]}
```

The example applies the feature label on nodes with the veth module loaded and any PCI device with vendor code 8086 exists.
3.7.2. NFD Topology Updater command line flags

To view available command line flags, run the `nfd-topology-updater -help` command. For example, in a podman container, run the following command:

```bash
$ podman run gcr.io/k8s-staging-nfd/node-feature-discovery:master nfd-topology-updater -help
```

`-ca-file`

The `-ca-file` flag is one of the three flags, together with the `-cert-file` and `-key-file` flags, that controls the mutual TLS authentication on the NFD Topology Updater. This flag specifies the TLS root certificate that is used for verifying the authenticity of nfd-master.

Default: empty

**IMPORTANT**

The `-ca-file` flag must be specified together with the `-cert-file` and `-key-file` flags.

**Example**

```bash
$ nfd-topology-updater -ca-file=/opt/nfd/ca.crt -cert-file=/opt/nfd/updater.crt -key-file=/opt/nfd/updater.key
```
The `-cert-file` flag is one of the three flags, together with the `-ca-file` and `-key-file` flags, that controls mutual TLS authentication on the NFD Topology Updater. This flag specifies the TLS certificate presented for authenticating outgoing requests.

Default: empty

IMPORTANT

The `-cert-file` flag must be specified together with the `-ca-file` and `-key-file` flags.

Example

```
$ nfd-topology-updater -cert-file=/opt/nfd/updater.crt -key-file=/opt/nfd/updater.key -ca-file=/opt/nfd/ca.crt
```

-h, --help
Print usage and exit.

The `-key-file` flag is one of the three flags, together with the `-ca-file` and `-cert-file` flags, that controls the mutual TLS authentication on the NFD Topology Updater. This flag specifies the private key corresponding the given certificate file, or `-cert-file`, that is used for authenticating outgoing requests.

Default: empty

IMPORTANT

The `-key-file` flag must be specified together with the `-ca-file` and `-cert-file` flags.

Example

```
$ nfd-topology-updater -key-file=/opt/nfd/updater.key -cert-file=/opt/nfd/updater.crt -ca-file=/opt/nfd/ca.crt
```

-kubelet-config-file
The `-kubelet-config-file` specifies the path to the Kubelet’s configuration file.

Default: `/host-var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml`

Example

```
$ nfd-topology-updater -kubelet-config-file=/var/lib/kubelet/config.yaml
```

-no-publish
The `-no-publish` flag disables all communication with the nfd-master, making it a dry run flag for nfd-topology-updater. NFD Topology Updater runs resource hardware topology detection normally, but no CR requests are sent to nfd-master.

Default: `false`

Example
$ nfd-topology-updater -no-publish

3.7.2.1. -oneshot

The -oneshot flag causes the NFD Topology Updater to exit after one pass of resource hardware topology detection.

Default: false

Example

$ nfd-topology-updater -oneshot -no-publish

-podresources-socket

The -podresources-socket flag specifies the path to the Unix socket where kubelet exports a gRPC service to enable discovery of in-use CPUs and devices, and to provide metadata for them.

Default: /host-var/lib/lib/kubelet/pod-resources/kubelet.sock

Example

$ nfd-topology-updater -podresources-socket=/var/lib/kubelet/pod-resources/kubelet.sock

-server

The -server flag specifies the address of the nfd-master endpoint to connect to.

Default: localhost:8080

Example

$ nfd-topology-updater -server=nfd-master.nfd.svc.cluster.local:443

-server-name-override

The -server-name-override flag specifies the common name (CN) which to expect from the nfd-master TLS certificate. This flag is mostly intended for development and debugging purposes.

Default: empty

Example

$ nfd-topology-updater -server-name-override=localhost

-sleep-interval

The -sleep-interval flag specifies the interval between resource hardware topology re-examination and custom resource updates. A non-positive value implies infinite sleep interval and no re-detection is done.

Default: 60s

Example

$ nfd-topology-updater -sleep-interval=1h
-version
Print version and exit.

-watch-namespace
The -watch-namespace flag specifies the namespace to ensure that resource hardware topology examination only happens for the pods running in the specified namespace. Pods that are not running in the specified namespace are not considered during resource accounting. This is particularly useful for testing and debugging purposes. A * value means that all of the pods across all namespaces are considered during the accounting process.

Default: *

Example

$ nfd-topology-updater -watch-namespace=rte
CHAPTER 4. KERNEL MODULE MANAGEMENT OPERATOR

Learn about the Kernel Module Management (KMM) Operator and how you can use it to deploy out-of-tree kernel modules and device plugins on OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

4.1. ABOUT THE KERNEL MODULE MANAGEMENT OPERATOR

The Kernel Module Management (KMM) Operator manages, builds, signs, and deploys out-of-tree kernel modules and device plugins on OpenShift Container Platform clusters.

KMM adds a new Module CRD which describes an out-of-tree kernel module and its associated device plugin. You can use Module resources to configure how to load the module, define ModuleLoader images for kernel versions, and include instructions for building and signing modules for specific kernel versions.

KMM is designed to accommodate multiple kernel versions at once for any kernel module, allowing for seamless node upgrades and reduced application downtime.

4.2. INSTALLING THE KERNEL MODULE MANAGEMENT OPERATOR

As a cluster administrator, you can install the Kernel Module Management (KMM) Operator by using the OpenShift CLI or the web console.

The KMM Operator is supported on OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later. Installing KMM on version 4.11 does not require specific additional steps. For details on installing KMM on version 4.10 and earlier, see the section “Installing the Kernel Module Management Operator on earlier versions of OpenShift Container Platform”.

4.2.1. Installing the Kernel Module Management Operator using the web console

As a cluster administrator, you can install the Kernel Module Management (KMM) Operator using the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

Procedure

1. Log in to the OpenShift Container Platform web console.

2. Install the Kernel Module Management Operator:
   b. Select Kernel Module Management Operator from the list of available Operators, and then click Install.
   c. From the Installed Namespace list, select the openshift-kmm namespace.
   d. Click Install.

Verification

To verify that KMM Operator installed successfully:

1. Navigate to the Operators → Installed Operators page.
2. Ensure that Kernel Module Management Operator is listed in the openshift-kmm project with a Status of InstallSucceeded.

NOTE
During installation, an Operator might display a Failed status. If the installation later succeeds with an InstallSucceeded message, you can ignore the Failed message.

Troubleshooting

1. To troubleshoot issues with Operator installation:
   a. Navigate to the Operators → Installed Operators page and inspect the Operator Subscriptions and Install Plans tabs for any failure or errors under Status.
   b. Navigate to the Workloads → Pods page and check the logs for pods in the openshift-kmm project.

4.2.2. Installing the Kernel Module Management Operator by using the CLI

As a cluster administrator, you can install the Kernel Module Management (KMM) Operator by using the OpenShift CLI.

Prerequisites

- You have a running OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the OpenShift CLI (oc).
- You are logged into the OpenShift CLI as a user with cluster-admin privileges.

Procedure

1. Install KMM in the openshift-kmm namespace:
   a. Create the following Namespace CR and save the YAML file, for example, kmm-namespace.yaml:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: openshift-kmm
```

   b. Create the following OperatorGroup CR and save the YAML file, for example, kmm-op-group.yaml:

```yaml
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
kind: OperatorGroup
metadata:
  name: kernel-module-management
  namespace: openshift-kmm
```

   c. Create the following Subscription CR and save the YAML file, for example, kmm-sub.yaml:
Create the subscription object by running the following command:

```bash
$ oc create -f kmm-sub.yaml
```

### Verification

- To verify that the Operator deployment is successful, run the following command:

```bash
$ oc get -n openshift-kmm deployments.apps kmm-operator-controller-manager
```

#### Example output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>UP-TO-DATE</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kmm-operator-controller-manager</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>97s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Operator is available.

### 4.2.3. Installing the Kernel Module Management Operator on earlier versions of OpenShift Container Platform

The KMM Operator is supported on OpenShift Container Platform 4.12 and later. For version 4.10 and earlier, you must create a new `SecurityContextConstraint` object and bind it to the Operator’s `ServiceAccount`. As a cluster administrator, you can install the Kernel Module Management (KMM) Operator by using the OpenShift CLI.

#### Prerequisites

- You have a running OpenShift Container Platform cluster.
- You installed the OpenShift CLI (`oc`).
- You are logged into the OpenShift CLI as a user with `cluster-admin` privileges.

#### Procedure

1. Install KMM in the `openshift-kmm` namespace:

   a. Create the following `Namespace` CR and save the YAML file, for example, `kmm-namespace.yaml` file:

```yaml
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: Subscription
metadata:
  name: kernel-module-management
  namespace: openshift-kmm
spec:
  channel: release-1.0
  installPlanApproval: Automatic
  name: kernel-module-management
  source: redhat-operators
  sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
  startingCSV: kernel-module-management.v1.0.0
```
b. Create the following `SecurityContextConstraint` object and save the YAML file, for example, `kmm-security-constraint.yaml`:

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: openshift-kmm

allowHostDirVolumePlugin: false
allowHostIPC: false
allowHostNetwork: false
allowHostPID: false
allowHostPorts: false
allowPrivilegeEscalation: false
allowPrivilegedContainer: false
allowedCapabilities:
  - NET_BIND_SERVICE

apiVersion: security.openshift.io/v1
defaultAddCapabilities: null
fsGroup:
  type: MustRunAs
groups: []
kind: SecurityContextConstraints
metadata:
  name: restricted-v2
priority: null
readOnlyRootFilesystem: false
requiredDropCapabilities:
  - ALL
runAsUser:
  type: MustRunAsRange
seLinuxContext:
  type: MustRunAs
seccompProfiles:
  - runtime/default
supplementalGroups:
  type: RunAsAny
users: []
volumes:
  - configMap
  - downwardAPI
  - emptyDir
  - persistentVolumeClaim
  - projected
  - secret
```

```bash
$ oc apply -f kmm-security-constraint.yaml
$ oc adm policy add-scc-to-user kmm-security-constraint -z kmm-operator-controller-manager -n openshift-kmm
```

c. Bind the `SecurityContextConstraint` object to the Operator's `ServiceAccount` by running the following commands:

```bash
$ oc apply -f kmm-security-constraint.yaml
$ oc adm policy add-scc-to-user kmm-security-constraint -z kmm-operator-controller-manager -n openshift-kmm
```
d. Create the following `OperatorGroup` CR and save the YAML file, for example, `kmm-op-group.yaml`:

```yaml
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
kind: OperatorGroup
metadata:
  name: kernel-module-management
  namespace: openshift-kmm
```

e. Create the following `Subscription` CR and save the YAML file, for example, `kmm-sub.yaml`:

```yaml
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: Subscription
metadata:
  name: kernel-module-management
  namespace: openshift-kmm
spec:
  channel: release-1.0
  installPlanApproval: Automatic
  name: kernel-module-management
  source: redhat-operators
  sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
  startingCSV: kernel-module-management.v1.0.0
```

f. Create the subscription object by running the following command:

```
$ oc create -f kmm-sub.yaml
```

**Verification**

- To verify that the Operator deployment is successful, run the following command:

```
$ oc get -n openshift-kmm deployments.apps kmm-operator-controller-manager
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>READY</th>
<th>UP-TO-DATE</th>
<th>AVAILABLE</th>
<th>AGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>kmm-operator-controller-manager</td>
<td>1/1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>97s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Operator is available.

## 4.3. UNINSTALLING THE KERNEL MODULE MANAGEMENT OPERATOR

Use one of the following procedures to uninstall the Kernel Module Management (KMM) Operator, depending on how the KMM Operator was installed.

### 4.3.1. Uninstalling a Red Hat catalog installation

Use this procedure if KMM was installed from the Red Hat catalog.
Procedure

Use the following method to uninstall the KMM Operator:

- Use the OpenShift console under Operators → Installed Operators to locate and uninstall the Operator.

**NOTE**

Alternatively, you can delete the Subscription resource in the KMM namespace.

4.3.2. Uninstalling a CLI installation

Use this command if the KMM Operator was installed using the OpenShift CLI.

Procedure

- Run the following command to uninstall the KMM Operator:

  ```bash
  $ oc delete -k https://github.com/rh-ecosystem-edge/kernel-module-management/config/default
  ```

  **NOTE**
  
  Using this command deletes the Module CRD and all Module instances in the cluster.

4.4. KERNEL MODULE DEPLOYMENT

For each Module resource, Kernel Module Management (KMM) can create a number of DaemonSet resources:

- One ModuleLoader DaemonSet per compatible kernel version running in the cluster.
- One device plugin DaemonSet, if configured.

The module loader daemon set resources run ModuleLoader images to load kernel modules. A module loader image is an OCI image that contains the .ko files and both the modprobe and sleep binaries.

When the module loader pod is created, the pod runs modprobe to insert the specified module into the kernel. It then enters a sleep state until it is terminated. When that happens, the ExecPreStop hook runs modprobe -r to unload the kernel module.

If the .spec.devicePlugin attribute is configured in a Module resource, then KMM creates a device plugin daemon set in the cluster. That daemon set targets:

- Nodes that match the .spec.selector of the Module resource.
- Nodes with the kernel module loaded (where the module loader pod is in the Ready condition).

4.4.1. The Module custom resource definition
The Module custom resource definition (CRD) represents a kernel module that can be loaded on all or select nodes in the cluster, through a module loader image. A Module custom resource (CR) specifies one or more kernel versions with which it is compatible, and a node selector.

The compatible versions for a Module resource are listed under `.spec.moduleLoader.container.kernelMappings`. A kernel mapping can either match a literal version, or use regexp to match many of them at the same time.

The reconciliation loop for the Module resource runs the following steps:

1. List all nodes matching `.spec.selector`.
2. Build a set of all kernel versions running on those nodes.
3. For each kernel version:
   a. Go through `.spec.moduleLoader.container.kernelMappings` and find the appropriate container image name. If the kernel mapping has build or sign defined and the container image does not already exist, run the build, the signing job, or both, as needed.
   b. Create a module loader daemon set with the container image determined in the previous step.
   c. If `.spec.devicePlugin` is defined, create a device plugin daemon set using the configuration specified under `.spec.devicePlugin.container`.
4. Run garbage-collect on:
   a. Existing daemon set resources targeting kernel versions that are not run by any node in the cluster.
   b. Successful build jobs.
   c. Successful signing jobs.

### 4.4.2. Set soft dependencies between kernel modules

Some configurations require that several kernel modules be loaded in a specific order to work properly, even though the modules do not directly depend on each other through symbols. These are called soft dependencies. depmod is usually not aware of these dependencies, and they do not appear in the files it produces. For example, if `mod_a` has a soft dependency on `mod_b`, `modprobe mod_a` will not load `mod_b`.

You can resolve these situations by declaring soft dependencies in the Module Custom Resource Definition (CRD) using the `modulesLoadingOrder` field.

```yaml
# ...
spec:
  moduleLoader:
    container:
      modprobe:
        moduleName: mod_a
dirName: /opt
firmwarePath: /firmware
parameters:
  - param=1
```
In the configuration above:

- The loading order is mod_b, then mod_a.
- The unloading order is mod_a, then mod_b.

**NOTE**

The first value in the list, to be loaded last, must be equivalent to the moduleName.

### 4.4.3. Security and permissions

**IMPORTANT**

Loading kernel modules is a highly sensitive operation. After they are loaded, kernel modules have all possible permissions to do any kind of operation on the node.

#### 4.4.3.1. ServiceAccounts and SecurityContextConstraints

Kernel Module Management (KMM) creates a privileged workload to load the kernel modules on nodes. That workload needs ServiceAccounts allowed to use the privileged SecurityContextConstraint (SCC) resource.

The authorization model for that workload depends on the namespace of the Module resource, as well as its spec.

- If the `.spec.moduleLoader.serviceAccountName` or `.spec.devicePlugin.serviceAccountName` fields are set, they are always used.
- If those fields are not set, then:
  - If the Module resource is created in the operator’s namespace (openshift-kmm by default), then KMM uses its default, powerful ServiceAccounts to run the daemon sets.
  - If the Module resource is created in any other namespace, then KMM runs the daemon sets as the namespace’s default ServiceAccount. The Module resource cannot run a privileged workload unless you manually enable it to use the privileged SCC.

**IMPORTANT**

openshift-kmm is a trusted namespace.

When setting up RBAC permissions, remember that any user or ServiceAccount creating a Module resource in the openshift-kmm namespace results in KMM automatically running privileged workloads on potentially all nodes in the cluster.

To allow any ServiceAccount to use the privileged SCC and therefore to run module loader or device plugin pods, use the following command:

```bash
$ oc adm policy add-scc-to-user privileged -z "${serviceAccountName}" [ -n "${namespace}" ]
```
4.4.3.2. Pod security standards

OpenShift runs a synchronization mechanism that sets the namespace Pod Security level automatically based on the security contexts in use. No action is needed.

Additional resources

- Understanding and managing pod security admission.

4.5. REPLACING IN-TREE MODULES WITH OUT-OF-TREE MODULES

You can use Kernel Module Management (KMM) to build kernel modules that can be loaded or unloaded into the kernel on demand. These modules extend the functionality of the kernel without the need to reboot the system. Modules can be configured as built-in or dynamically loaded.

Dynamically loaded modules include in-tree modules and out-of-tree (OOT) modules. In-tree modules are internal to the Linux kernel tree, that is, they are already part of the kernel. Out-of-tree modules are external to the Linux kernel tree. They are generally written for development and testing purposes, such as testing the new version of a kernel module that is shipped in-tree, or to deal with incompatibilities.

Some modules loaded by KMM could replace in-tree modules already loaded on the node. To unload an in-tree module before loading your module, set the `.spec.moduleLoader.container.inTreeModuleToRemove` field. The following is an example for module replacement for all kernel mappings:

```yaml
# ...
spec:
  moduleLoader:
    container:
      modprobe:
        moduleName: mod_a
        inTreeModuleToRemove: mod_b

In this example, the moduleLoader pod uses inTreeModuleToRemove to unload the in-tree mod_b before loading mod_a from the moduleLoader image. When the moduleLoader pod is terminated and mod_a is unloaded, mod_b is not loaded again.

The following is an example for module replacement for specific kernel mappings:

```yaml
# ...
spec:
  moduleLoader:
    container:
      kernelMappings:
        - literal: 6.0.15-300.fc37.x86_64
          containerImage: some.registry/org/my-kmod:6.0.15-300.fc37.x86_64
          inTreeModuleToRemove: <module_name>
```

Additional resources

- Building a linux kernel module

4.5.1. Example Module CR
The following is an annotated `Module` example:

```
apiVersion: kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: Module
metadata:
  name: <my_kmod>
spec:
  moduleLoader:
    container:
      moduleName: <my_kmod>  
dirName: /opt
    firmwarePath: /firmware
  parameters:
    - param=1
  kernelMappings:
    - literal: 6.0.15-300.fc37.x86_64
      containerImage: some.registry/org/my-kmod:6.0.15-300.fc37.x86_64
    - regexp: '^.*fc37\.x86_64$'
      containerImage: "some.other.registry/org/<my_kmod>:${KERNEL_FULL_VERSION}"
    - regexp: '^.*$'
      containerImage: "some.registry/org/<my_kmod>:${KERNEL_FULL_VERSION}"
  build:
    buildArgs:
      - name: ARG_NAME
        value: <some_value>
    secrets:
      - name: <some_kubernetes_secret>
    baseImageRegistryTLS: false
    insecure: false
    insecureSkipTLSVerify: false
    dockerfileConfigMap:
      name: <my_kmod_dockerfile>
    sign:
      certSecret:
        name: <cert_secret>
      keySecret:
        name: <key_secret>
      filesToSign:
        - /opt/lib/modules/${KERNEL_FULL_VERSION}/<my_kmod>.ko
    registryTLS: false
    insecure: false
    insecureSkipTLSVerify: false
  serviceAccountName: <sa_module_loader>
  devicePlugin:
    container:
      image: some.registry/org/device-plugin:latest
      env:
        - name: MY_DEVICE_PLUGIN_ENV_VAR
          value: SOME_VALUE
      volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: /some/mountPath
          name: <device_plugin_volume>
```
volumes:
- name: <device_plugin_volume>
configMap:
  name: <some_configmap>
serviceAccountName: <sa_device_plugin>
imageRepoSecret: 
  name: <secret_name>
selector:
  node-role.kubernetes.io/worker: ""

1 Required.
2 Optional.
3 Optional: Copies /firmware/* into /var/lib/firmware/ on the node.
4 Optional.
5 At least one kernel item is required.
6 For each node running a kernel matching the regular expression, KMM creates a DaemonSet resource running the image specified in containerImage with ${KERNEL_FULL_VERSION} replaced with the kernel version.
7 For any other kernel, build the image using the Dockerfile in the my-kmod ConfigMap.
8 Optional.
9 Optional: A value for some-kubernetes-secret can be obtained from the build environment at /run/secrets/some-kubernetes-secret.
10 Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to true, the build is allowed to pull the image in the Dockerfile FROM instruction using plain HTTP.
11 Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to true, the build will skip any TLS server certificate validation when pulling the image in the Dockerfile FROM instruction using plain HTTP.
12 Required.
13 Required: A secret holding the public secureboot key with the key 'cert'.
14 Required: A secret holding the private secureboot key with the key 'key'.
15 Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to true, KMM will be allowed to check if the container image already exists using plain HTTP.
16 Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to true, KMM will skip any TLS server certificate validation when checking if the container image already exists.
17 Optional.
18 Optional.
19 Required: If the device plugin section is present.
20 Optional.
4.6. USING A MODULELOADER IMAGE

Kernel Module Management (KMM) works with purpose-built module loader images. These are standard OCI images that must satisfy the following requirements:

- .ko files must be located in `/opt/lib/modules/${KERNEL_VERSION}`.
- `modprobe` and `sleep` binaries must be defined in the `$PATH` variable.

4.6.1. Running depmod

If your module loader image contains several kernel modules and if one of the modules depends on another module, it is best practice to run `depmod` at the end of the build process to generate dependencies and map files.

NOTE

You must have a Red Hat subscription to download the `kernel-devel` package.

Procedure

1. To generate `modules.dep` and `.map` files for a specific kernel version, run `depmod -b /opt ${KERNEL_VERSION}`.

4.6.1.1. Example Dockerfile

If you are building your image on OpenShift Container Platform, consider using the Driver Tool Kit (DTK).

For further information, see using an entitled build.

```yaml
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: kmm-ci-dockerfile
data:
dockerfile: |
  ARG DTK_AUTO
  FROM ${DTK_AUTO} as builder
  ARG KERNEL_VERSION
  WORKDIR /usr/src
  RUN ["git", "clone", "https://github.com/rh-ecosystem-edge/kernel-module-management.git"]
  WORKDIR /usr/src/kernel-module-management/ci/kmm-kmod
  RUN KERNEL_SRC_DIR=/lib/modules/${KERNEL_VERSION}/build make all
  FROM registry.redhat.io/ubi9/ubi-minimal
  ARG KERNEL_VERSION
  RUN microdnf install kmod
```
Additional resources

- Driver Toolkit.

### 4.6.2. Building in the cluster

KMM can build module loader images in the cluster. Follow these guidelines:

- Provide build instructions using the `build` section of a kernel mapping.
- Copy the Dockerfile for your container image into a ConfigMap resource, under the `dockerfile` key.

- Ensure that the ConfigMap is located in the same namespace as the Module.

KMM checks if the image name specified in the `containerImage` field exists. If it does, the build is skipped.

Otherwise, KMM creates a Build resource to build your image. After the image is built, KMM proceeds with the Module reconciliation. See the following example.

```yaml
# ...
- regexp: '^.+$'
  containerImage: "some.registry/org/<my_kmod>:${KERNEL_FULL_VERSION}"

build:
  buildArgs:  1
    - name: ARG_NAME
      value: <some_value>

  secrets:  2
    - name: <some_kubernetes_secret>  3

baseImageRegistryTLS:
  insecure: false  4
  insecureSkipTLSVerify: false  5

dockerfileConfigMap:  6
  name: <my_kmod_dockerfile>

registryTLS:
  insecure: false  7
  insecureSkipTLSVerify: false  8
```

1. Optional.
2. Optional.
3. Will be mounted in the build pod as `/run/secrets/some-kubernetes-secret`.
4. Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to `true`, the build will be allowed to pull the image in the Dockerfile `FROM` instruction using plain HTTP.
Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to **true**, the build will skip any TLS server certificate validation when pulling the image in the Dockerfile `FROM` instruction using plain HTTP.

Required.

Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to **true**, KMM will be allowed to check if the container image already exists using plain HTTP.

Optional: Avoid using this parameter. If set to **true**, KMM will skip any TLS server certificate validation when checking if the container image already exists.

### Additional resources

- Build configuration resources.

#### 4.6.3. Using the Driver Toolkit

The Driver Toolkit (DTK) is a convenient base image for building build module loader images. It contains tools and libraries for the OpenShift version currently running in the cluster.

**Procedure**

Use DTK as the first stage of a multi-stage **Dockerfile**.

1. Build the kernel modules.

2. Copy the `.ko` files into a smaller end-user image such as **ubi-minimal**.

3. To leverage DTK in your in-cluster build, use the `DTK_AUTO` build argument. The value is automatically set by KMM when creating the **Build** resource. See the following example.

```bash
ARG DTK_AUTO
FROM ${DTK_AUTO} as builder
ARG KERNEL_VERSION
WORKDIR /usr/src
RUN ["git", "clone", "https://github.com/rh-ecosystem-edge/kernel-module-management.git"]
WORKDIR /usr/src/kernel-module-management/ci/kmm-kmod
RUN KERNEL_SRC_DIR=/lib/modules/${KERNEL_VERSION}/build make all
FROM registry.redhat.io/ubi9/ubi-minimal
ARG KERNEL_VERSION
RUN microdnf install kmod
COPY --from=builder /usr/src/kernel-module-management/ci/kmm-kmod/kmm_ci_b.ko /opt/lib/modules/${KERNEL_VERSION}/
RUN depmod -b /opt ${KERNEL_VERSION}
```

**Additional resources**

- Driver Toolkit.

### 4.7. USING SIGNING WITH KERNEL MODULE MANAGEMENT (KMM)

On a Secure Boot enabled system, all kernel modules (kmods) must be signed with a public/private key-
pair enrolled into the Machine Owner’s Key (MOK) database. Drivers distributed as part of a distribution should already be signed by the distribution’s private key, but for kernel modules build out-of-tree, KMM supports signing kernel modules using the `sign` section of the kernel mapping.

For more details on using Secure Boot, see [Generating a public and private key pair](#).

**Prerequisites**

- A public private key pair in the correct (DER) format.
- At least one secure-boot enabled node with the public key enrolled in its MOK database.
- Either a pre-built driver container image, or the source code and **Dockerfile** needed to build one in-cluster.

## 4.8. ADDING THE KEYS FOR SECUREBOOT

To use KMM Kernel Module Management (KMM) to sign kernel modules, a certificate and private key are required. For details on how to create these, see [Generating a public and private key pair](#).

For details on how to extract the public and private key pair, see [Signing kernel modules with the private key](#). Use steps 1 through 4 to extract the keys into files.

### Procedure

1. Create the `sb_cert.cer` file that contains the certificate and the `sb_cert.priv` file that contains the private key:

   ```bash
   $ openssl req -x509 -new -nodes -utf8 -sha256 -days 36500 -batch -config configuration_file.config -outform DER -out my_signing_key_pub.der -keyout my_signing_key.priv
   
   2. Add the files by using one of the following methods:

   - Add the files as **secrets** directly:

     ```bash
     $ oc create secret generic my-signing-key --from-file=key=<my_signing_key.priv>
     $ oc create secret generic my-signing-key-pub --from-file=cert=<my_signing_key_pub.der>
     
   - Add the files by base64 encoding them:

     ```bash
     $ cat sb_cert.priv | base64 -w 0 > my_signing_key2.base64
     $ cat sb_cert.cer | base64 -w 0 > my_signing_key_pub.base64
     
   3. Add the encoded text to a YAML file:

     ```yaml
     apiVersion: v1
     kind: Secret
     metadata:
       name: my-signing-key-pub
     ```
4. Apply the YAML file:

```bash
$ oc apply -f <yaml_filename>
```

4.8.1. Checking the keys

After you have added the keys, you must check them to ensure they are set correctly.

**Procedure**

1. Check to ensure the public key secret is set correctly:

```bash
$ oc get secret -o yaml <certificate secret name> | awk '/cert/{print $2; exit}' | base64 -d | openssl x509 -inform der -text
```

   This should display a certificate with a Serial Number, Issuer, Subject, and more.

2. Check to ensure the private key secret is set correctly:

```bash
$ oc get secret -o yaml <private key secret name> | awk '/key/{print $2; exit}' | base64 -d
```

   This should display the key enclosed in the -----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY----- and -----END PRIVATE KEY----- lines.

4.9. SIGNING A PRE-BUILT DRIVER CONTAINER

Use this procedure if you have a pre-built image, such as an image either distributed by a hardware vendor or built elsewhere.

The following YAML file adds the public/private key-pair as secrets with the required key names - **key** for the private key, **cert** for the public key. The cluster then pulls down the **unsignedImage** image, opens it, signs the kernel modules listed in **filesToSign**, adds them back, and pushes the resulting image as **containerImage**.

Kernel Module Management (KMM) should then deploy the DaemonSet that loads the signed kmods onto all the nodes that match the selector. The driver containers should run successfully on any nodes.
that have the public key in their MOK database, and any nodes that are not secure-boot enabled, which ignore the signature. They should fail to load on any that have secure-boot enabled but do not have that key in their MOK database.

**Prerequisites**

- The `keySecret` and `certSecret` secrets have been created.

**Procedure**

1. Apply the YAML file:

```yaml
---
apiVersion: kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: Module
metadata:
  name: example-module
spec:
  moduleLoader:
    serviceAccountName: default
    container:
      modprobe:
        moduleName: '<your module name>'
      kernelMappings:
        # the kmods will be deployed on all nodes in the cluster with a kernel that matches the
        # the kmods will be deployed on all nodes in the cluster with a kernel that matches the
        # the container to produce containing the signed kmods
        containerImage: <image name e.g. quay.io/myuser/my-driver:<kernelversion>-signed>
        sign:
          # the image containing the unsigned kmods (we need this because we are not building the kmods within the cluster)
          unsignedImage: <image name e.g. quay.io/myuser/my-driver:<kernelversion> >
          keySecret: # a secret holding the private secureboot key with the key 'key'
            name: <private key secret name>
          certSecret: # a secret holding the public secureboot key with the key 'cert'
            name: <certificate secret name>
          filesToSign: # full path within the unsignedImage container to the kmod(s) to sign
            - /opt/lib/modules/4.18.0-348.2.1.el8_5.x86_64/kmod_ci_a.ko
          imageRepoSecret:
            # the name of a secret containing credentials to pull unsignedImage and push containerImage to the registry
            name: repo-pull-secret
            selector:
              kubernetes.io/arch: amd64
```

1. `modprobe` - The name of the kmod to load.

**4.10. BUILDING AND SIGNING A MODULELOADER CONTAINER IMAGE**

Use this procedure if you have source code and must build your image first.
The following YAML file builds a new container image using the source code from the repository. The image produced is saved back in the registry with a temporary name, and this temporary image is then signed using the parameters in the `sign` section.

The temporary image name is based on the final image name and is set to be `<containerImage>:<tag>:_<namespace>_<module name>_kmm_unsigned`.

For example, using the following YAML file, Kernel Module Management (KMM) builds an image named `example.org/repository/minimal-driver:final-default_example-module_kmm_unsigned` containing the build with unsigned kmods and push it to the registry. Then it creates a second image named `example.org/repository/minimal-driver:final` that contains the signed kmods. It is this second image that is loaded by the `DaemonSet` object and deploys the kmods to the cluster nodes.

After it is signed, the temporary image can be safely deleted from the registry. It will be rebuilt, if needed.

**Prerequisites**

- The `keySecret` and `certSecret` secrets have been created.

**Procedure**

1. Apply the YAML file:

```yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: ConfigMap
metadata:
  name: example-module-dockerfile
namespace: default
data:
  Dockerfile: |
    ARG DTK_AUTO
    ARG KERNEL_VERSION
    FROM ${DTK_AUTO} as builder
    WORKDIR /build/
    RUN git clone -b main --single-branch https://github.com/rh-ecosystem-edge/kernel-module-management.git
    WORKDIR kernel-module-management/ci/kmm-kmod/
    RUN make
    FROM registry.access.redhat.com/ubi9/ubi:latest
    ARG KERNEL_VERSION
    RUN yum -y install kmod && yum clean all
    RUN mkdir -p /opt/lib/modules/${KERNEL_VERSION}
    COPY --from=builder /build/kernel-module-management/ci/kmm-kmod/*.ko /opt/lib/modules/${KERNEL_VERSION}/
    RUN /usr/sbin/depmod -b /opt
---
apiVersion: kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: Module
metadata:
  name: example-module
namespace: default
spec:
  moduleLoader:
    serviceAccountName: default
  container:
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 Specialized hardware and driver enablement
namespace  - Replace `default` with a valid namespace.

serviceAccountName  - The default `serviceAccountName` does not have the required permissions to run a module that is privileged. For information on creating a service account, see “Creating service accounts” in the “Additional resources” of this section.

`imageRepoSecret`  - Used as `imagePullSecrets` in the `DaemonSet` object and to pull and push for the build and sign features.

Additional resources

For information on creating a service account, see Creating service accounts.

4.11. KMM HUB AND SPOKE

In hub and spoke scenarios, many spoke clusters are connected to a central, powerful hub cluster. Kernel Module Management (KMM) depends on Red Hat Advanced Cluster Management (RHACM) to operate in hub and spoke environments.

KMM is compatible with hub and spoke environments through decoupling KMM features. A `ManagedClusterModule` Custom Resource Definition (CRD) is provided to wrap the existing `Module` CRD and extend it to select Spoke clusters. Also provided is KMM-Hub, a new standalone controller that builds images and signs modules on the hub cluster.

In hub and spoke setups, spokes are focused, resource-constrained clusters that are centrally managed by a hub cluster. Spokes run the single-cluster edition of KMM, with those resource-intensive features disabled. To adapt KMM to this environment, you should reduce the workload running on the spokes to the minimum, while the hub takes care of the expensive tasks.

Building kernel module images and signing the `.ko` files, should run on the hub. The scheduling of the Module Loader and Device Plugin `DaemonSets` can only happen on the spokes.

Additional resources
4.11.1. KMM–Hub

The KMM project provides KMM–Hub, an edition of KMM dedicated to hub clusters. KMM–Hub monitors all kernel versions running on the spokes and determines the nodes on the cluster that should receive a kernel module.

KMM–Hub runs all compute-intensive tasks such as image builds and kmod signing, and prepares the trimmed-down Module to be transferred to the spokes through RHACM.

**NOTE**

KMM–Hub cannot be used to load kernel modules on the hub cluster. Install the regular edition of KMM to load kernel modules.

Additional resources

- Installing KMM

4.11.2. Installing KMM–Hub

You can use one of the following methods to install KMM–Hub:

- Using the Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM)
- Creating KMM resources

Additional resources

- KMM Operator bundle

4.11.2.1. Installing KMM–Hub using the Operator Lifecycle Manager

Use the Operators section of the OpenShift console to install KMM–Hub.

4.11.2.2. Installing KMM–Hub by creating KMM resources

Procedure

- If you want to install KMM–Hub programmatically, you can use the following resources to create the Namespace, OperatorGroup and Subscription resources:

```yaml
---
apiVersion: v1
kind: Namespace
metadata:
  name: openshift-kmm-hub
---
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
kind: OperatorGroup
metadata:
  name: kernel-module-management-hub
  namespace: openshift-kmm-hub
```
4.11.3. Using the ManagedClusterModule CRD

Use the ManagedClusterModule Custom Resource Definition (CRD) to configure the deployment of kernel modules on spoke clusters. This CRD is cluster-scoped, wraps a Module spec and adds the following additional fields:

```yaml
apiVersion: hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: ManagedClusterModule
metadata:
  name: <my-mcm>
  # No namespace, because this resource is cluster-scoped.
spec:
  moduleSpec: 1
    selector: 2
      node-wants-my-mcm: 'true'
  spokeNamespace: <some-namespace> 3
    selector: 4
      wants-my-mcm: 'true'
```

1 moduleSpec: Contains moduleLoader and devicePlugin sections, similar to a Module resource.
2 Selects nodes within the ManagedCluster.
3 Specifies in which namespace the Module should be created.
4 Selects ManagedCluster objects.

If build or signing instructions are present in .spec.moduleSpec, those pods are run on the hub cluster in the operator’s namespace.

When the .spec.selector matches one or more ManagedCluster resources, then KMM-Hub creates a ManifestWork resource in the corresponding namespace(s). ManifestWork contains a trimmed-down Module resource, with kernel mappings preserved but all build and sign subsections are removed. containerImage fields that contain image names ending with a tag are replaced with their digest equivalent.

4.11.4. Running KMM on the spoke
After installing Kernel Module Management (KMM) on the spoke, no further action is required. Create a ManagedClusterModule object from the hub to deploy kernel modules on spoke clusters.

**Procedure**

You can install KMM on the spokes cluster through a RHACM Policy object. In addition to installing KMM from the OperatorHub and running it in a lightweight spoke mode, the Policy configures additional RBAC required for the RHACM agent to be able to manage Module resources.

- Use the following RHACM policy to install KMM on spoke clusters:

```yaml
---
apiVersion: policy.open-cluster-management.io/v1
kind: Policy
metadata:
  name: install-kmm
spec:
  remediationAction: enforce
  disabled: false
  policy-templates:
  - objectDefinition:
      apiVersion: policy.open-cluster-management.io/v1
      kind: ConfigurationPolicy
      metadata:
        name: install-kmm
      spec:
        severity: high
        object-templates:
        - complianceType: mustonlyhave
          objectDefinition:
            apiVersion: v1
            kind: Namespace
            metadata:
              name: openshift-kmm
        - complianceType: mustonlyhave
          objectDefinition:
            apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
            kind: OperatorGroup
            metadata:
              name: kmm
              namespace: openshift-kmm
            spec:
              upgradeStrategy: Default
          - complianceType: mustonlyhave
            objectDefinition:
              apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
              kind: Subscription
              metadata:
                name: kernel-module-management
                namespace: openshift-kmm
              spec:
                channel: stable
                config:
                  env:
                    - name: KMM_MANAGED
                      value: "1"
```
installPlanApproval: Automatic
name: kernel-module-management
source: redhat-operators
sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
- complianceType: mustonlyhave
  objectDefinition:
    apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
    kind: ClusterRole
    metadata:
      name: kmm-module-manager
    rules:
      - apiGroups: [kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io]
        resources: [modules]
        verbs: [create, delete, get, list, patch, update, watch]
      - complianceType: mustonlyhave
        objectDefinition:
          apiVersion: rbac.authorization.k8s.io/v1
          kind: ClusterRoleBinding
          metadata:
            name: klusterlet-kmm
          subjects:
           - kind: ServiceAccount
             name: klusterlet-work-sa
             namespace: open-cluster-management-agent
          roleRef:
            kind: ClusterRole
            name: kmm-module-manager
            apiGroup: rbac.authorization.k8s.io
---
apiVersion: apps.open-cluster-management.io/v1
kind: PlacementRule
metadata:
  name: all-managed-clusters
spec:
  clusterSelector: 2
    matchExpressions: []
---
apiVersion: policy.open-cluster-management.io/v1
kind: PlacementBinding
metadata:
  name: install-kmm
placementRef:
  apiGroup: apps.open-cluster-management.io
  kind: PlacementRule
  name: all-managed-clusters
subjects:
- apiGroup: policy.open-cluster-management.io
  kind: Policy
  name: install-kmm

1 This environment variable is required when running KMM on a spoke cluster.

2 The spec.clusterSelector field can be customized to target select clusters only.
4.12. CUSTOMIZING UPGRADES FOR KERNEL MODULES

Use this procedure to upgrade the kernel module while running maintenance operations on the node, including rebooting the node, if needed. To minimize the impact on the workloads running in the cluster, run the kernel upgrade process sequentially, one node at a time.

NOTE
This procedure requires knowledge of the workload utilizing the kernel module and must be managed by the cluster administrator.

Prerequisites
- Before upgrading, set the $kmm.node.kubernetes.io/version-module.<module_namespace>.<module_name>$=$moduleVersion$ label on all the nodes that are used by the kernel module.
- Terminate all user application workloads on the node or move them to another node.
- Unload the currently loaded kernel module.
- Ensure that the user workload (the application running in the cluster that is accessing kernel module) is not running on the node prior to kernel module unloading and that the workload is back running on the node after the new kernel module version has been loaded.

Procedure
1. Ensure that the device plugin managed by KMM on the node is unloaded.
2. Update the following fields in the Module custom resource (CR):
   - containerImage (to the appropriate kernel version)
   - version
     The update should be atomic; that is, both the containerImage and version fields must be updated simultaneously.
3. Terminate any workload using the kernel module on the node being upgraded.
4. Remove the $kmm.node.kubernetes.io/version-module.<module_namespace>.<module_name>$ label on the node. Run the following command to unload the kernel module from the node:

   $ oc label node/<node_name> kmm.node.kubernetes.io/version-module.<module_namespace>.<module_name>$

5. If required, as the cluster administrator, perform any additional maintenance required on the node for the kernel module upgrade.
   If no additional upgrading is needed, you can skip Steps 3 through 6 by updating the $kmm.node.kubernetes.io/version-module.<module_namespace>.<module_name>$ label value to the new $moduleVersion$ as set in the Module.
6. Run the following command to add the $kmm.node.kubernetes.io/version-module.<module_namespace>.<module_name>$=$moduleVersion$ label to the node. The $moduleVersion$ must be equal to the new value of the version field in the Module CR.
NOTE
Because of Kubernetes limitations in label names, the combined length of Module name and namespace must not exceed 39 characters.

7. Restore any workload that leverages the kernel module on the node.
8. Reload the device plugin managed by KMM on the node.

4.13. DAY 1 KERNEL MODULE LOADING

Kernel Module Management (KMM) is typically a Day 2 Operator. Kernel modules are loaded only after the complete initialization of a Linux (RHCOS) server. However, in some scenarios the kernel module must be loaded at an earlier stage. Day 1 functionality allows you to use the Machine Config Operator (MCO) to load kernel modules during the Linux systemd initialization stage.

Additional resources
- Machine Config Operator

4.13.1. Day 1 supported use cases

The Day 1 functionality supports a limited number of use cases. The main use case is to allow loading out-of-tree (OOT) kernel modules prior to NetworkManager service initialization. It does not support loading kernel module at the initramfs stage.

The following are the conditions needed for Day 1 functionality:

- The kernel module is not loaded in the kernel.
- The in-tree kernel module is loaded into the kernel, but can be unloaded and replaced by the OOT kernel module. This means that the in-tree module is not referenced by any other kernel modules.
- In order for Day 1 functionality to work, the node must have a functional network interface, that is, an in-tree kernel driver for that interface. The OOT kernel module can be a network driver that will replace the functional network driver.

4.13.2. OOT kernel module loading flow

The loading of the out-of-tree (OOT) kernel module leverages the Machine Config Operator (MCO). The flow sequence is as follows:

Procedure

1. Apply a MachineConfig resource to the existing running cluster. In order to identify the necessary nodes that need to be updated, you must create an appropriate MachineConfigPool resource.
2. MCO applies the reboots node by node. On any rebooted node, two new systemd services are deployed: pull service and load service.

3. The load service is configured to run prior to the NetworkConfiguration service. The service tries to pull a predefined kernel module image and then, using that image, to unload an in-tree module and load an OOT kernel module.

4. The pull service is configured to run after NetworkManager service. The service checks if the preconfigured kernel module image is located on the node’s filesystem. If it is, the service exists normally, and the server continues with the boot process. If not, it pulls the image onto the node and reboots the node afterwards.

4.13.3. The kernel module image

The Day 1 functionality uses the same DTK based image leveraged by Day 2 KMM builds. The out-of-tree kernel module should be located under /opt/lib/modules/${kernelVersion}.

Additional resources

- Driver Toolkit

4.13.4. In-tree module replacement

The Day 1 functionality always tries to replace the in-tree kernel module with the OOT version. If the in-tree kernel module is not loaded, the flow is not affected; the service proceeds and loads the OOT kernel module.

4.13.5. MCO yaml creation

KMM provides an API to create an MCO YAML manifest for the Day 1 functionality:

```go
ProduceMachineConfig(machineConfigName, machineConfigPoolRef, kernelModuleImage, kernelModuleName string) (string, error)
```

The returned output is a string representation of the MCO YAML manifest to be applied. It is up to the customer to apply this YAML.

The parameters are:

- **machineConfigName**
  The name of the MCO YAML manifest. This parameter is set as the name parameter of the metadata of the MCO YAML manifest.

- **machineConfigPoolRef**
  The MachineConfigPool name used to identify the targeted nodes.

- **kernelModuleImage**
  The name of the container image that includes the OOT kernel module.

- **kernelModuleName**
  The name of the OOT kernel module. This parameter is used both to unload the in-tree kernel module (if loaded into the kernel) and to load the OOT kernel module.
The API is located under `pkg/mcproducer` package of the KMM source code. The KMM operator does not need to be running to use the Day 1 functionality. You only need to import the `pkg/mcproducer` package into their operator/utility code, call the API, and apply the produced MCO YAML to the cluster.

### 4.13.6. The MachineConfigPool

The MachineConfigPool identifies a collection of nodes that are affected by the applied MCO.

```yaml
kind: MachineConfigPool
metadata:
  name: sfc
spec:
  machineConfigSelector: 1
    matchExpressions:
    - {key: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role, operator: In, values: [worker, sfc]}
  nodeSelector: 2
    matchLabels:
    node-role.kubernetes.io/sfc: ""
  paused: false
  maxUnavailable: 1
```

1. Matches the labels in the MachineConfig.
2. Matches the labels on the node.

There are predefined MachineConfigPools in the OCP cluster:

- **worker**: Targets all worker nodes in the cluster
- **master**: Targets all master nodes in the cluster

Define the following MachineConfig to target the master MachineConfigPool:

```yaml
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: master
```

Define the following MachineConfig to target the worker MachineConfigPool:

```yaml
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
```

**Additional resources**

- [About MachineConfigPool](#)

### 4.14. DEBUGGING AND TROUBLESHOOTING

If the kmods in your driver container are not signed or are signed with the wrong key, then the container can enter a **PostStartHookError** or **CrashLoopBackOff** status. You can verify by running the `oc describe` command on your container, which displays the following message in this scenario:
4.15. KMM FIRMWARE SUPPORT

Kernel modules sometimes need to load firmware files from the file system. KMM supports copying firmware files from the ModuleLoader image to the node’s file system.

The contents of `.spec.moduleLoader.container.modprobe.firmwarePath` are copied into the `/var/lib/firmware` path on the node before running the `modprobe` command to insert the kernel module.

All files and empty directories are removed from that location before running the `modprobe -r` command to unload the kernel module, when the pod is terminated.

Additional resources

- Creating a ModuleLoader image.

4.15.1. Configuring the lookup path on nodes

On OpenShift Container Platform nodes, the set of default lookup paths for firmwares does not include the `/var/lib/firmware` path.

Procedure

1. Use the Machine Config Operator to create a `MachineConfig` custom resource (CR) that contains the `/var/lib/firmware` path:

```yaml
apiVersion: machineconfiguration.openshift.io/v1
kind: MachineConfig
metadata:
  labels:
    machineconfiguration.openshift.io/role: worker
name: 99-worker-kernel-args-firmware-path
spec:
  kernelArguments:
    - 'firmware_class.path=/var/lib/firmware'
```

You can configure the label based on your needs. In the case of single-node OpenShift, use either `control-pane` or `master` objects.

2. By applying the `MachineConfig` CR, the nodes are automatically rebooted.

Additional resources

- Machine Config Operator.

4.15.2. Building a ModuleLoader image

Procedure

- In addition to building the kernel module itself, include the binary firmware in the builder image:
4.15.3. Tuning the Module resource

Procedure

- Set `.spec.moduleLoader.container.modprobe.firmwarePath` in the Module custom resource (CR):

```yaml
apiVersion: kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io/v1beta1
kind: Module
metadata:
  name: my-kmod
spec:
  moduleLoader:
    container:
      modprobe:
        moduleName: my-kmod  # Required
        firmwarePath: /firmware

1 Optional: Copies `/firmware/*` into `/var/lib/firmware/` on the node.
```

4.16. TROUBLESHOOTING KMM

When troubleshooting KMM installation issues, you can monitor logs to determine at which stage issues occur. Then, retrieve diagnostic data relevant to that stage.

4.16.1. Using the must-gather tool

The `oc adm must-gather` command is the preferred way to collect a support bundle and provide debugging information to Red Hat Support. Collect specific information by running the command with the appropriate arguments as described in the following sections.

Additional resources

- About the must-gather tool

4.16.1.1. Gathering data for KMM
Procedure

1. Gather the data for the KMM Operator controller manager:
   a. Set the **MUST_GATHER_IMAGE** variable:

   ```
   $ export MUST_GATHER_IMAGE=$(oc get deployment -n openshift-kmm kmm-operator-controller-manager -ojsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.containers[?(@.name=="manager")].env[?(@.name=="RELATED_IMAGES_MUST_GATHER")].value}')
   ```

   **NOTE**
   Use the `-n <namespace>` switch to specify a namespace if you installed KMM in a custom namespace.

   b. Run the **must-gather** tool:

   ```
   $ oc adm must-gather --image="${MUST_GATHER_IMAGE}" -- /usr/bin/gather
   ```

2. View the Operator logs:

   ```
   $ oc logs -fn openshift-kmm deployments/kmm-operator-controller-manager
   ```

Example 4.1. Example output

```
I0228 09:36:40.767060       1 listener.go:44] kmm/controller-runtime/metrics "msg"="Metrics server is starting to listen" "addr"="127.0.0.1:8080"
I0228 09:36:40.769483       1 main.go:234] kmm/setup "msg"="starting manager"
I0228 09:36:40.769907       1 internal.go:366] kmm "msg"="Starting server" "addr"=
I0228 09:36:40.770025       1 internal.go:366] kmm "msg"="Starting server" "addr"=
```

OpenShift Container Platform 4.13 Specialized hardware and driver enablement
4.16.1.2. Gathering data for KMM-Hub

Procedure

1. Gather the data for the KMM Operator hub controller manager:
   
a. Set the `MUST_GATHER_IMAGE` variable:
Use the `-n <namespace>` switch to specify a namespace if you installed KMM in a custom namespace.

b. Run the `must-gather` tool:

```
$ export MUST_GATHER_IMAGE=$(oc get deployment -n openshift-kmm-hub kmm-operator-hub-controller-manager -o jsonpath='{.spec.template.spec.containers[?(@.name=="manager")].env[?(@.name=="RELATED_IMAGES_MUST_GATHER")].value}')
```

2. View the Operator logs:

```
$ oc logs -fn openshift-kmm-hub deployments/kmm-operator-hub-controller-manager
```

Example 4.2. Example output

```
I0417 11:34:08.807472       1 request.go:682] Waited for 1.023403273s due to client-side throttling, not priority and fairness, request: GET:https://172.30.0.1:443/apis/tuned.openshift.io/v1?timeout=32s
I0417 11:34:12.373413       1 listener.go:44] kmm-hub/controller-runtime/metrics "msg"="Metrics server is starting to listen" "addr"="127.0.0.1:8080"
I0417 11:34:12.376253       1 main.go:150] kmm-hub/setup "msg"="Adding controller" "name"="ManagedClusterModule"
I0417 11:34:12.376621       1 main.go:186] kmm-hub/setup "msg"="starting manager"
I0417 11:34:12.377690       1 leaderlection.go:248] attempting to acquire leader lease openshift-kmm-hub/kmm-hub.sigs.x-k8s.io...
I0417 11:34:12.378078       1 internal.go:366] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting server" "addr"="{IP":"127.0.0.1","Port":8080,"Zone":""}
I0417 11:34:12.378222       1 internal.go:366] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting server" "addr"="{IP":":","Port":8081,"Zone":""}
I0417 11:34:12.395703       1 leaderlection.go:258] successfully acquired lease openshift-kmm-hub/kmm-hub.sigs.x-k8s.io
I0417 11:34:12.396334       1 controller.go:185] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting EventSource" "controller"="ManagedClusterModule" "controllerGroup"="hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io"
I0417 11:34:12.396403       1 controller.go:185] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting EventSource" "controller"="ManagedClusterModule" "controllerGroup"="hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io"
I0417 11:34:12.396403       1 controller.go:185] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting EventSource" "controller"="ManagedClusterModule" "controllerGroup"="hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io"
I0417 11:34:12.396403       1 controller.go:185] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting EventSource" "controller"="ManagedClusterModule" "controllerGroup"="hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io"
I0417 11:34:12.396403       1 controller.go:185] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting EventSource" "controller"="ManagedClusterModule" "controllerGroup"="hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io"
I0417 11:34:12.396403       1 controller.go:185] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting EventSource" "controller"="ManagedClusterModule" "controllerGroup"="hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io"
I0417 11:34:12.396522       1 controller.go:185] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting EventSource" "controller"="ManagedClusterModule" "controllerGroup"="hub.kmm.sigs.x-k8s.io"
I0417 11:34:12.396543       1 controller.go:193] kmm-hub "msg"="Starting Controller"
```