Configuring OpenShift Data Foundation for Metro-DR stretch cluster

Instructions on how to configure OpenShift Data Foundation between two different geographical locations for providing storage infrastructure with disaster recovery capabilities.
Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation 4.9 Configuring OpenShift Data Foundation for Metro-DR stretch cluster

Instructions on how to configure OpenShift Data Foundation between two different geographical locations for providing storage infrastructure with disaster recovery capabilities.
Abstract

The intent of this solution guide is to detail the steps and commands necessary to deploy OpenShift Data Foundation along with Kubernetes zone topology labels to achieve a highly available storage infrastructure. Configuring OpenShift Data Foundation for Metro-DR is a technology preview feature. Technology Preview features are not supported with Red Hat production service level agreements (SLAs) and might not be functionally complete. Red Hat does not recommend using them in production. These features provide early access to upcoming product features, enabling customers to test functionality and provide feedback during the development process.
# Table of Contents

**MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE** ................................................................. 3

**PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION** ........................................... 4

**CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO METRO-DR STRETCH CLUSTER** ................................. 5

**CHAPTER 2. PREPARING TO DEPLOY STORAGE CLUSTER WITH DISASTER RECOVERY ENABLED** ................................. 6
  2.1. REQUIREMENTS FOR ENABLING METRO-DR ................................. 6
  2.2. APPLYING TOPOLOGY ZONE LABELS TO OPENSSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM NODES ................................. 6
  2.3. INSTALLING LOCAL STORAGE OPERATOR ............................................... 7
  2.4. INSTALLING RED HAT OPENSIFT DATA FOUNDATION OPERATOR ................................. 7

**CHAPTER 3. CREATING OPENSIFT DATA FOUNDATION CLUSTER** ............................... 10

**CHAPTER 4. VERIFYING OPENSIFT DATA FOUNDATION DEPLOYMENT** ........................... 14
  4.1. VERIFYING THE STATE OF THE PODS ....................................................... 14
  4.2. VERIFYING THE OPENSIFT DATA FOUNDATION CLUSTER IS HEALTHY ................. 16
  4.3. VERIFYING THE MULTICLOUD OBJECT GATEWAY IS HEALTHY ............................. 16
  4.4. VERIFYING THAT THE OPENSIFT DATA FOUNDATION SPECIFIC STORAGE CLASSES EXIST ................................. 16

**CHAPTER 5. INSTALLING ZONE AWARE SAMPLE APPLICATION** ................................. 18
  5.1. INSTALL ZONE AWARE SAMPLE APPLICATION .............................................. 18
  5.2. MODIFY DEPLOYMENT TO BE ZONE AWARE ................................................... 21
Red Hat is committed to replacing problematic language in our code, documentation, and web properties. We are beginning with these four terms: master, slave, blacklist, and whitelist. Because of the enormity of this endeavor, these changes will be implemented gradually over several upcoming releases. For more details, see our CTO Chris Wright’s message.
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We appreciate your input on our documentation. Do let us know how we can make it better. To give feedback:

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  3. Fill in the Description field with your suggestion for improvement. Include a link to the relevant part(s) of documentation.
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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO METRO-DR STRETCH CLUSTER

Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation deployment can be stretched between two different geographical locations to provide the storage infrastructure with disaster recovery capabilities. When faced with a disaster, such as one of the two locations is partially or totally not available, OpenShift Data Foundation deployed on the OpenShift Container Platform deployment must be able to survive. This solution is available only for metropolitan spanned data centers with specific latency requirements between the servers of the infrastructure.

NOTE

Currently, you can deploy the Metro-DR solution using stretch cluster where latencies do not exceed four milliseconds round-trip time (RTT) between the OpenShift Container Platform nodes in different locations. Contact Red Hat Customer Support if you are planning to deploy with higher latencies.

The following diagram shows the simplest deployment for a Metro-DR stretched cluster:

OpenShift nodes and OpenShift Data Foundation daemons

In the diagram the OpenShift Data Foundation monitor pod deployed in the Arbiter zone has a built-in tolerance for the master nodes. The diagram shows the master nodes in each Data Zone which are required for a highly available OpenShift Container Platform control plane. Also, it is important that the OpenShift Container Platform nodes in one of the zones have network connectivity with the OpenShift Container Platform nodes in the other two zones.
CHAPTER 2. PREPARING TO DEPLOY STORAGE CLUSTER WITH DISASTER RECOVERY ENABLED

2.1. REQUIREMENTS FOR ENABLING METRO-DR

- Ensure that you have at least three OpenShift Container Platform master nodes in three different zones. One master node in each of the three zones.

- Ensure that you have at least four OpenShift Container Platform worker nodes evenly distributed across the two Data Zones.

- For stretch cluster on bare metal, use the SSD drive as the root drive for OpenShift Container Platform master nodes.

- Ensure that each node is pre-labeled with its zone label. For more information, see the Applying topology zone labels to OpenShift Container Platform node section.

- The Metro-DR solution is designed for deployments where latencies do not exceed 2 ms between zones, with a maximum round-trip time (RTT) of 4 ms. Contact Red Hat Customer Support if you are planning to deploy with higher latencies.

NOTE

Flexible scaling and Arbiter both cannot be enabled at the same time as they have conflicting scaling logic. With Flexible scaling, you can add one node at a time to your OpenShift Data Foundation cluster. Whereas in an Arbiter cluster, you need to add at least one node in each of the two data zones.

2.2. APPLYING TOPOLOGY ZONE LABELS TO OPENSHIFT CONTAINER PLATFORM NODES

During a site outage, the zone that has the arbiter function makes use of the arbiter label. These labels are arbitrary and must be unique for the three locations.

For example, you can label the nodes as follows:

- topology.kubernetes.io/zone=arbiter for Master0
- topology.kubernetes.io/zone=datacenter1 for Master1, Worker1, Worker2
- topology.kubernetes.io/zone=datacenter2 for Master2, Worker3, Worker4

- To apply the labels to the node:

  ```
  $ oc label node <NODENAME> topology.kubernetes.io/zone=<LABEL>
  ```

  `<NODENAME>`
  
  Is the name of the node

  `<LABEL>`
  
  Is the topology zone label

- To validate the labels using the example labels for the three zones:
$ oc get nodes -l topology.kubernetes.io/zone=<LABEL> -o name

<LABEL>

Is the topology zone label
Alternatively, you can run a single command to see all the nodes with it’s zone.

$ oc get nodes -l topology.kubernetes.io/zone

The Metro-DR stretch cluster topology zone labels are now applied to the appropriate OpenShift Container Platform nodes to define the three locations.

Next step

- Install the storage operators from OpenShift Container Platform OperatorHub.

2.3. INSTALLING LOCAL STORAGE OPERATOR

Install the Local Storage Operator from the Operator Hub before creating Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation clusters on local storage devices.

Procedure

1. Log in to the OpenShift Web Console.
2. Click Operators → OperatorHub.
3. Type local storage in the Filter by keyword box to find the Local Storage Operator from the list of operators and click on it.
4. Set the following options on the Install Operator page:
   a. Update channel as either 4.9 or stable.
   b. Installation mode as A specific namespace on the cluster
   c. Installed Namespace as Operator recommended namespace openshift-local-storage.
   d. Update approval as Automatic.
5. Click Install.

Verification steps

- Verify that the Local Storage Operator shows a green tick indicating successful installation.

2.4. INSTALLING RED HAT OPENSSHIFT DATA FOUNDATION OPERATOR

You can install Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation Operator using the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform Operator Hub.

Prerequisites
• Access to an OpenShift Container Platform cluster using an account with cluster-admin and Operator installation permissions.

• You must have at least four worker nodes evenly distributed across two data centers in the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform cluster.

• For additional resource requirements, see Planning your deployment.

**IMPORTANT**

• When you need to override the cluster-wide default node selector for OpenShift Data Foundation, you can use the following command in command-line interface to specify a blank node selector for the openshift-storage namespace (create openshift-storage namespace in this case):

  ```
  $ oc annotate namespace openshift-storage openshift.io/node-selector=  
  ```

• Taint a node as infra to ensure only Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation resources are scheduled on that node. This helps you save on subscription costs. For more information, see How to use dedicated worker nodes for Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation chapter in the Managing and Allocating Storage Resources guide.

**Procedure**

1. Log in to the OpenShift Web Console.

2. Click **Operators → OperatorHub**.

3. Scroll or type **OpenShift Data Foundation** into the **Filter by keyword** box to search for the **OpenShift Data Foundation** Operator.

4. Click **Install**.

5. Set the following options on the **Install Operator** page:

   a. Update Channel as **stable-4.9**.

   b. Installation Mode as **A specific namespace on the cluster**

   c. Installed Namespace as **Operator recommended namespace openshift-storage**. If **Namespace openshift-storage** does not exist, it is created during the operator installation.

   d. Select **Approval Strategy** as **Automatic** or **Manual**.

      If you select **Automatic** updates, then the Operator Lifecycle Manager (OLM) automatically upgrades the running instance of your Operator without any intervention.

      If you selected **Manual** updates, then the OLM creates an update request. As a cluster administrator, you must then manually approve that update request to update the Operator to a newer version.

6. Ensure that the **Enable** option is selected for the **Console plugin**.

7. Click **Install**.

**Verification steps**
Verify that the **OpenShift Data Foundation** Operator shows a green tick indicating successful installation.

**Next steps**

- Create an OpenShift Data Foundation cluster.
CHAPTER 3. CREATING OPENSHIFT DATA FOUNDATION CLUSTER

Prerequisites

- Ensure that you have met all the requirements in Preparing to deploy storage cluster with disaster recovery enabled section.

Procedure

1. In the OpenShift Web Console, click Operators → Installed Operators to view all the installed operators. Ensure that the Project selected is openshift-storage.

2. Click on the OpenShift Data Foundation operator and then click Create StorageSystem.

3. In the Backing storage page, select the Create a new StorageClass using the local storage devices option.

4. Click Next.

   **IMPORTANT**

   You are prompted to install the Local Storage Operator if it is not already installed. Click Install, and follow the procedure as described in Installing Local Storage Operator.

5. In the Create local volume set page, provide the following information:

   a. Enter a name for the LocalVolumeSet and the StorageClass. By default, the local volume set name appears for the storage class name. You can change the name.

   b. Choose one of the following:

      - **Disks on all nodes**
        Uses the available disks that match the selected filters on all the nodes.

      - **Disks on selected nodes**
        Uses the available disks that match the selected filters only on selected nodes.

         **IMPORTANT**

         If the nodes selected do not match the OpenShift Data Foundation cluster requirement of an aggregated 30 CPUs and 72 GiB of RAM, a minimal cluster is deployed.

         For minimum starting node requirements, see the Resource requirements section in the Planning guide.

   c. Select SSD or NVMe to build a supported configuration. You can select HDDs for unsupported test installations.

   d. Expand the Advanced section and set the following options:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume Mode</th>
<th>Block is selected by default.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device Type</td>
<td>Select one or more device type from the dropdown list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Size</td>
<td>Set a minimum size of 100GB for the device and maximum available size of the device that needs to be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Disks Limit</td>
<td>This indicates the maximum number of PVs that can be created on a node. If this field is left empty, then PVs are created for all the available disks on the matching nodes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Click **Next**. A pop-up to confirm the creation of LocalVolumeSet is displayed.

f. Click **Yes** to continue.

6. In the **Capacity and nodes** page, configure the following:

a. Select **Enable arbiter** checkbox if you want to use the stretch clusters. This option is available only when all the prerequisites for arbiter are fulfilled and the selected nodes are populated. For more information, see Arbiter stretch cluster requirements in Preparing to deploy storage cluster with disaster recovery enabled [Technology Preview]. Select the **arbiter zone** from the dropdown list.

b. **Available raw capacity** is populated with the capacity value based on all the attached disks associated with the storage class. This takes some time to show up. The **Selected nodes** list shows the nodes based on the storage class.

c. Click **Next**.

7. Optional: In the **Security and network** page, configure the following based on your requirement:

a. Select the **Enable encryption** checkbox to encrypt block and file storage.

b. Choose one or both of the following **Encryption level**:

   - **Cluster-wide encryption**
     Encrypts the entire cluster (block and file).

   - **StorageClass encryption**
     Creates encrypted persistent volume (block only) using encryption enabled storage class.

c. Select **Connect to an external key management service** checkbox. This is optional for cluster-wide encryption.

   i. **Key Management Service Provider** is set to **Vault** by default.

   ii. Enter Vault **Service Name**, host **Address** of Vault server ('https://<hostname or ip>"'), **Port** number and **Token**.
d. Expand Advanced Settings to enter the additional settings and certificate details based on your Vault configuration:
   
   i. Enter the Key Value secret path in the Backend Path that is dedicated and unique to OpenShift Data Foundation.
   
   ii. Optional: Enter the TLS Server Name and Vault Enterprise Namespace.
   
   iii. Upload the respective PEM encoded certificate file to provide the CA Certificate, Client Certificate and Client Private Key.

   e. Click Save.

   f. Choose one of the following:

   • Default (SDN)
     If you are using a single network.

   • Custom (Multus)
     If you are using multiple network interfaces.

   i. Select a Public Network Interface from the dropdown.
   
   ii. Select a Cluster Network Interface from the dropdown.

   NOTE

   If you are using only one additional network interface, select the single NetworkAttachmentDefinition, that is, ocs-public-cluster for the Public Network Interface, and leave the Cluster Network Interface blank.

   g. Click Next.

8. In the Review and create page, review the configuration details. To modify any configuration settings, click Back to go back to the previous configuration page.

9. Click Create StorageSystem.

10. For cluster-wide encryption with Key Management System (KMS), if you have used the Vault Key/Value (KV) secret engine API, version 2, then you need to edit the configmap.

   a. In the OpenShift Web Console, navigate to Workloads → ConfigMaps.

   b. To view the KMS connection details, click ocs-kms-connection-details.

   c. Edit the configmap.

   i. Click Action menu ( ⋮ ) → Edit ConfigMap

   ii. Set the VAULT_BACKEND parameter to v2.
Verification steps

- To verify the final Status of the installed storage cluster:
  
a. In the OpenShift Web Console, navigate to Installed Operators → OpenShift Data Foundation → Storage System → ocs-storagecluster-storagesystem → Resources.

b. Verify that Status of StorageCluster is Ready and has a green tick mark next to it.

- For arbiter mode of deployment:
  
a. In the OpenShift Web Console, navigate to Installed Operators → OpenShift Data Foundation → Storage System → ocs-storagecluster-storagesystem → Resources → ocs-storagecluster.

b. In the YAML tab, search for the arbiter key in the spec section and ensure enable is set to true.

```
spec:
  arbiter:
    enable: true
  ...
nodeTopologies:
  arbiterLocation: arbiter #arbiter zone
storageDeviceSets:
  - config: {}
    count: 1
    ...
    replica: 4
status:
  conditions:
  ...
  failureDomain: zone
```

- To verify that all the components for OpenShift Data Foundation are successfully installed, see Verifying your OpenShift Data Foundation installation.
CHAPTER 4. VERIFYING OPENShift DATA FOUNDATION DEPLOYMENT

To verify that OpenShift Data Foundation is deployed correctly:

- Verify the state of the pods.
- Verify that the OpenShift Data Foundation cluster is healthy.
- Verify that the Multicloud Object Gateway is healthy.
- Verify that the OpenShift Data Foundation specific storage classes exist.

4.1. VERIFYING THE STATE OF THE PODS

Procedure

1. Click Workloads → Pods from the OpenShift Web Console.
2. Select openshift-storage from the Project drop-down list.

   NOTE
   
   If the Show default projects option is disabled, use the toggle button to list all the default projects.

   For more information about the expected number of pods for each component and how it varies depending on the number of nodes, see Table 4.1, “Pods corresponding to OpenShift Data Foundation cluster”.

3. Click the Running and Completed tabs to verify that the following pods are in Running and Completed state:

Table 4.1. Pods corresponding to OpenShift Data Foundation cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Corresponding pods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OpenShift Data Foundation Operator</td>
<td>ocs-operator-* (1 pod on any worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ocs-metrics-exporter-* (1 pod on any worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odf-operator-controller-manager-* (1 pod on any worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>odf-console-* (1 pod on any worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rook-ceph Operator</td>
<td>rook-ceph-operator-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 pod on any worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Component</td>
<td>Corresponding pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multicloud Object Gateway</td>
<td>- noobaa-operator-* (1 pod on any worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- noobaa-core-* (1 pod on any storage node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- noobab-db-* (1 pod on any storage node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- noobaa-endpoint-* (1 pod on any storage node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON</td>
<td>rook-ceph-mon-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(5 pods are distributed across 3 zones, 2 per data-center zones and 1 in arbiter zone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGR</td>
<td>rook-ceph-mgr-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2 pods on any storage node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDS</td>
<td>rook-ceph-mds-ocs-storagecluster-cephfilesystem-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2 pods are distributed across 2 data-center zones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RGW</td>
<td>rook-ceph-rgw-ocs-storagecluster-cephobjectstore-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2 pods are distributed across 2 data-center zones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSI</td>
<td>cephfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· csi-cephfsplugin-* (1 pod on each worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· csi-cephfsplugin-provisioner-* (2 pods distributed across worker nodes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rbd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· csi-rbdplugin-* (1 pod on each worker node)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>· csi-rbdplugin-provisioner-* (2 pods distributed across worker nodes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rook-ceph-crashcollector-*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1 pod on each storage node and 1 pod in arbiter zone)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.2. VERIFYING THE OPENSSHIFT DATA FOUNDATION CLUSTER IS HEALTHY

**Procedure**

1. In the OpenShift Web Console, click **Storage → OpenShift Data Foundation**.

2. In the **Status** card of the **Overview** tab, click **Storage System** and then click the storage system link from the pop up that appears.

3. In the **Status** card of the **Block and File** tab, verify that **Storage Cluster** has a green tick.

4. In the **Details** card, verify that the cluster information is displayed.

For more information on the health of the OpenShift Data Foundation cluster using the **Block and File** dashboard, see **Monitoring OpenShift Data Foundation**.

### 4.3. VERIFYING THE MULTICLOUD OBJECT GATEWAY IS HEALTHY

**Procedure**

1. In the OpenShift Web Console, click **Storage → OpenShift Data Foundation**.

2. In the **Status** card of the **Overview** tab, click **Storage System** and then click the storage system link from the pop up that appears.

   a. In the **Status** card of the **Object** tab, verify that both **Object Service** and **Data Resiliency** have a green tick.

   b. In the **Details** card, verify that the MCG information is displayed.

For more information on the health of the OpenShift Data Foundation cluster using the object service dashboard, see **Monitoring OpenShift Data Foundation**.

### 4.4. VERIFYING THAT THE OPENSHEET DATA FOUNDATION SPECIFIC STORAGE CLASSES EXIST

**Procedure**

1. Click **Storage → Storage Classes** from the left pane of the OpenShift Web Console.

2. Verify that the following storage classes are created with the OpenShift Data Foundation cluster creation:
- ocs-storagecluster-ceph-rbd
- ocs-storagecluster-cephfs
- openshift-storage.noobaa.io
- ocs-storagecluster-ceph-rgw
CHAPTER 5. INSTALLING ZONE AWARE SAMPLE APPLICATION

Deploy a zone aware sample application to validate whether an OpenShift Data Foundation, Metro-DR setup is configured correctly.

**IMPORTANT**

With latency between the data zones, one can expect to see performance degradation compared to an OpenShift cluster with low latency between nodes and zones (for example, all nodes in the same location). How much will the performance get degraded, depends on the latency between the zones and on the application behavior using the storage (such as heavy write traffic). Ensure that you test the critical applications with Metro-DR cluster configuration to ensure sufficient application performance for the required service levels.

5.1. INSTALL ZONE AWARE SAMPLE APPLICATION

A ReadWriteMany (RWX) Persistent Volume Claim (PVC) is created using the `ocs-storagecluster-cephfs` storage class. Multiple pods use the newly created RWX PVC at the same time. The application used is called File Uploader.

Demonstration on how an application is spread across topology zones so that it is still available in the event of a site outage:

**NOTE**

This demonstration is possible since this application shares the same RWX volume for storing files. It works for persistent data access as well because Red Hat OpenShift Data Foundation is configured as a Metro-DR stretched cluster with zone awareness and high availability.

1. Create a new project.

   ```bash
   $ oc new-project my-shared-storage
   ```

2. Deploy the example PHP application called file-uploader.

   ```bash
   $ oc new-app openshift/php:7.3-ubi8~https://github.com/christianh814/openshift-php-upload-demo --name=file-uploader
   ```

   **Example Output:**

   ```
   Found image 4f2dcc0 (9 days old) in image stream "openshift/php" under tag "7.2-ubi8" for "openshift/php:7.2-ubi8"
   Apache 2.4 with PHP 7.2
   ------------
   PHP 7.2 available as container is a base platform for building and running various PHP 7.2 applications and frameworks. PHP is an HTML-embedded scripting language. PHP attempts to make it easy for developers to write dynamically generated web pages. PHP also offers built-in database integration for several commercial and non-commercial database
   ```
management systems, so writing a database-enabled webpage with PHP is fairly simple. The most common use of PHP coding is probably as a replacement for CGI scripts.

Tags: builder, php, php72, php-72

* A source build using source code from https://github.com/christianh814/openshift-php-upload-demo will be created
* The resulting image will be pushed to image stream tag "file-uploader:latest"
* Use 'oc start-build' to trigger a new build

--> Creating resources ...
  imagestream.image.openshift.io "file-uploader" created
  buildconfig.build.openshift.io "file-uploader" created
  deployment.apps "file-uploader" created
  service "file-uploader" created

--> Success
  Build scheduled, use 'oc logs -f buildconfig/file-uploader' to track its progress.

Application is not exposed. You can expose services to the outside world by executing one or more of the commands below:
'oc expose service/file-uploader'

Run 'oc status' to view your app.

3. View the build log and wait until the application is deployed.

$ oc logs -f bc/file-uploader -n my-shared-storage

Example Output:

Cloning "https://github.com/christianh814/openshift-php-upload-demo" ...

[...] Generating dockerfile with builder image image-registry.openshift-image-registry.svc:5000/openshift/php@sha256:d97466f3399951739a76bce922ab17088885db610c0e05b593844b41d5494ea
STEP 1: FROM image-registry.openshift-image-registry.svc:5000/openshift/php@sha256:d97466f3399951739a76bce922ab17088885db610c0e05b593844b41d5494ea
STEP 2: LABEL "io.openshift.build.commit.author"="Christian Hernandez <christian.hernandez@yahoo.com>"       "io.openshift.build.commit.date"="Sun Oct 1 17:15:09 2017 -0700"       "io.openshift.build.commit.id"="288eda3df43b02f717b6b6b6f93396ffdf34cb2"       "io.openshift.build.commit.ref"="master"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"       "io.openshift.build.commit.message"="trying to modularize"
STEP 3: ENV OPENSHIFT_BUILD_NAME="file-uploader-1" OPENSHIFT_BUILD_NAMESPACE="my-shared-storage" OPENSHIFT_BUILD_SOURCE="https://github.com/christianh814/openshift-php-upload-demo" OPENSHIFT_BUILD_COMMIT="288eda3df43b02f717b6b6b6f93396ffdf34cb2" OPENSHIFT_BUILD_IMAGE="image-registry.openshift-image-registry.svc:5000/openshift/php@sha256:d97466f3399951739a76bce922ab17088885db610c0e05b593844b41d5494ea"
STEP 4: USER root
The command prompt returns out of the tail mode once you see **Push successful**.

### Scaling the application

1. Scale the application to four replicas and expose its services to make the application zone aware and available.

   ```bash
   $ oc expose svc/file-uploader -n my-shared-storage
   $ oc scale --replicas=4 deploy/file-uploader -n my-shared-storage
   $ oc get pods -o wide -n my-shared-storage
   
   You should have four file-uploader pods in a few minutes. Repeat the above command until there are 4 file-uploader pods in the **Running** status.
   
2. Create a PVC and attach it into an application.

   ```bash
   $ oc set volume deploy/file-uploader --add --name=my-shared-storage \
   -t pvc --claim-mode=ReadWriteMany --claim-size=10Gi \
   --claim-name=my-shared-storage --claim-class=ocs-storagecluster-cephfs \
   --mount-path=/opt/app-root/src/uploaded \
   -n my-shared-storage
   
   This command:
   
   - Creates a PVC.
   - Updates the application deployment to include a volume definition.
• Updates the application deployment to attach a volume mount into the specified mount-path.

• Creates a new deployment with the four application pods.

3. Check the result of adding the volume.

   ```
   $ oc get pvc -n my-shared-storage
   ```

   Example Output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>VOLUME</th>
<th>CAPACITY</th>
<th>ACCESS MODES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>my-shared-storage</td>
<td>Bound</td>
<td>pvc-5402cc8a-e874-4d7e-af76-1eb05bd2e7c7</td>
<td>10Gi</td>
<td>RWX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocs-storagecluster-cephfs</td>
<td>52s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Notice the **ACCESS MODE** is set to RWX.

   All the four **file-uploader** pods are using the same RWX volume. Without this access mode, OpenShift does not attempt to attach multiple pods to the same Persistent Volume (PV) reliably. If you attempt to scale up the deployments that are using ReadWriteOnce (RWO) PV, the pods may get colocated on the same node.

### 5.2. MODIFY DEPLOYMENT TO BE ZONE AWARE

Currently, the **file-uploader** Deployment is not zone aware and can schedule all the pods in the same zone. In this case, if there is a site outage then the application is unavailable. For more information, see [Controlling pod placement by using pod topology spread constraints](#).

1. Add the pod placement rule in the application deployment configuration to make the application zone aware.

   a. Run the following command, and review the output:

   ```
   $ oc get deployment file-uploader -o yaml -n my-shared-storage | less
   ```

   Example Output:

   ```yaml
   [...]
   spec:
     progressDeadlineSeconds: 600
     replicas: 4
     revisionHistoryLimit: 10
     selector:
       matchLabels:
         deployment: file-uploader
     strategy:
       rollingUpdate:
         maxSurge: 25%
         maxUnavailable: 25%
         type: RollingUpdate
     template:
       metadata:
         annotations:
           openshift.io/generated-by: OpenShiftNewApp
   ```
b. Edit the deployment to use the topology zone labels.

```bash
$ oc edit deployment file-uploader -n my-shared-storage
```

Add add the following new lines between the Start and End (shown in the output in the previous step):

```yaml
 [...]
spec:
  topologySpreadConstraints:
  - labelSelector:
    matchLabels:
      deployment: file-uploader
    maxSkew: 1
    topologyKey: topology.kubernetes.io/zone
    whenUnsatisfiable: DoNotSchedule
  - labelSelector:
    matchLabels:
      deployment: file-uploader
    maxSkew: 1
    topologyKey: kubernetes.io/hostname
    whenUnsatisfiable: ScheduleAnyway
  nodeSelector:
    node-role.kubernetes.io/worker: ""
  containers:
[...]
```

Example output:

```
deployment.apps/file-uploader edited
```

2. Scale down the deployment to zero pods and then back to four pods. This is needed because the deployment changed in terms of pod placement.

**Scaling down to zero pods**

```bash
$ oc scale deployment file-uploader --replicas=0 -n my-shared-storage
```

Example output:

```
deployment.apps/file-uploader scaled
```
Scaling up to four pods

```bash
$ oc scale deployment file-uploader --replicas=4 -n my-shared-storage
```

Example output:

```
deployment.apps/file-uploader scaled
```

3. Verify that the four pods are spread across the four nodes in datacenter1 and datacenter2 zones.

```bash
$ oc get pods -o wide -n my-shared-storage | egrep '^file-uploader'| grep -v build | awk '{print $7}' | sort | uniq -c
```

Example output:

```
1 perf1-mz8bt-worker-d2hdm
1 perf1-mz8bt-worker-k68rv
1 perf1-mz8bt-worker-ntkp8
1 perf1-mz8bt-worker-qpwsr
```

Search for the zone labels used.

```bash
$ oc get nodes -L topology.kubernetes.io/zone | grep datacenter | grep -v master
```

Example output:

```
perf1-mz8bt-worker-d2hdm   Ready    worker   35d   v1.20.0+5fbfd19   datacenter1
perf1-mz8bt-worker-k68rv   Ready    worker   35d   v1.20.0+5fbfd19   datacenter1
perf1-mz8bt-worker-ntkp8   Ready    worker   35d   v1.20.0+5fbfd19   datacenter2
perf1-mz8bt-worker-qpwsr   Ready    worker   35d   v1.20.0+5fbfd19   datacenter2
```

4. Use the file-uploader web application using your browser to upload new files.

   a. Find the route that is created.

      ```bash
      $ oc get route file-uploader -n my-shared-storage -o jsonpath --
template="http://{.spec.host}"
      ```

      Example Output:

      ```
      http://file-uploader-my-shared-storage.apps.cluster-ocs4-abdf.ocs4-abdf.sandbox744.opentlc.com
      ```

   b. Point your browser to the web application using the route in the previous step.

      The web application lists all the uploaded files and offers the ability to upload new ones as well as you download the existing data. Right now, there is nothing.

   c. Select an arbitrary file from your local machine and upload it to the application.

      i. Click **Choose file** to select an arbitrary file.
ii. Click **Upload**.

**Figure 5.1. A simple PHP-based file upload tool**

**OpenShift File Upload Demonstration**

**Select a file to upload**:  
Choose File  ocp_install_10.log  Upload  

*The maximum size file allowed is 20480KB (20MB)*

**List Uploaded Files**  
Information about your server here

Built on

**NOTE**

The OpenShift Container Platform image registry, ingress routing, and monitoring services are not zone aware.

d. Click **List uploaded files** to see the list of all currently uploaded files.