

Cohesity Cloud Scale Technology Deployment Guide Using Terraform for Microsoft Azure

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Cohesity Cloud Scale Technology deployment guide using Terraform for Azure cloud

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Introduction

This chapter includes the following topics:

- About this guide
- About Cloud Scale Technology on Azure cloud
- About Terraform

About this guide

This document provides the instructions for deploying Cloud Scale Technology components in Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) on Azure using Terraform. The intended audience for this document includes backup administrators, cloud administrators, architects, and system administrators. The purpose of this guide is to help understand the deployment of Cloud Scale Technology using Terraform scripts.

Cloud Scale Technology is a cloud native build your own form factor that uses cloud infrastructure components built on Kubernetes technology. To deploy this product, you will need the following expertise on your team in order to install and manage this environment:

- Kubernetes (also known as K8s) is an open-source system for automating deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.
- Cloud native based deployments is a software approach of building, deploying, and managing modern applications in cloud computing environments. Knowledge about cloud networking, cloud computing, and cloud storage are required to store, access, maintain, and manage data through a cloud computing provider.

Veritas also supports traditional virtual machine (VM) based IaaS deployments for Alta Data Protection. If you need further assistance on determining the best fit for your environment or have any additional questions, reach out to your local Sales team.

Required terminology

The table describes the important terms used in this guide for deploying Veritas Cloud Scale Technology on Azure.

Table 1-1 Important terms

Term	Description
Azure Virtual Network	Azure Virtual Network provides secure, private networking for your Azure and on-premises resources.
DNS	DNS translates domain names to IP addresses so browsers can load internet resources.
ACR	Azure Container Registry allows you to build, store, and manage container images and artifacts in a private registry for all types of container deployments.
AKS cluster	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) offers the quickest way to start developing and deploying cloud-native apps in Azure, datacenters, or at the edge with built-in code-to-cloud pipelines and guardrails.

About Cloud Scale Technology on Azure cloud

Cloud Scale Technology redefines data management for the next decade. Cloud Scale Technology’s service elasticity and modern web-scale technologies enable NetBackup to operate cloud-natively within a cloud yet deliver a consistent experience across multiple clouds to improve cloud return on investment (ROI), service resiliency, and security while reducing operational complexity and costs.

The solution facilitates an orchestrated deployment of the following components on Kubernetes clusters:

- **NetBackup:** You can deploy NetBackup on the Kubernetes clusters of AWS or Azure for scaling the capacity of the NetBackup host to server large number of requests concurrently running on the NetBackup primary server at its peak performance capacity.
- **MSDP Scaleout:** In addition to the NetBackup components namely primary and media servers, the deduplication engine (1 to 16) replicas may also be deployed.
- **NetBackup Snapshot Manager:** You can deploy NetBackup Snapshot Manager with autoscaling capabilities for data movement.

Cloud Scale Technology is a new generation of the proven NetBackup architecture. This technology is designed to operate cloud-natively and use technologies such

as containers and microservices along with web-scale IT techniques such as service elasticity and hyper-automation. Some of the benefits of this technology are:

- A containerized, Kubernetes-based deployment model that can be used to create a new cloud-native NetBackup environment or complement an existing one that spans the data center and the cloud.
- A microservices-based architecture that provides the portability to work within multiple clouds and resiliency for service availability.
- Elastic services which autonomously grow and shrink as needed to optimize cloud resource usage and costs.
- API-driven microservices that enable cross-domain workflow automation.
- Simplified deployment directly from public cloud marketplaces and native tools.

About Terraform

Terraform is an open source "Infrastructure as Code" tool created by HashiCorp. It manages resources (such as cloud infrastructure, network appliances, Software as a Service, and Platform as a Service) with the providers.

Using Terraform, you can create and manage resources on cloud platforms and other services through their application programming interfaces (APIs). Service providers enable Terraform to work virtually with any platform or service with an accessible API.

Here are some advantages of Terraform:

- **Manage any infrastructure:** Terraform uses immutable approach which reduces the complexity of upgrading or modifying your services and infrastructure.
- **Tracks infrastructure status:** A state file keeps track of your environment and suggests changes to your infrastructure to match the configuration.
- **Standardize configurations:** Terraform supports reusable configuration components called modules that define configurable collections of infrastructure.

Terraform supports several cloud infrastructure providers such as Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Cloudflare, IBM Cloud, Google Cloud Platform, and Oracle Cloud Infrastructure.

The table describes you about the high-level steps involved in the deployment.

Table 1-2 Getting started using Terraform scripts for deploying Cloud Scale Technology on Azure

Steps
1. Ensure that the prerequisites for creating the Terraform Management Server are met.
2. Configure the Terraform Management Server.
3. Authentication with Azure
4. Execute the PreFlight checker script.
5a. Learn about the stages involved in the Terraform deployment.
5b. Installation instructions for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology.
6. Access Cloud Scale Technology UI after deployment.

Getting started steps for deployment

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Steps for getting started with deployment

Steps for getting started with deployment

The topic helps you to understand the initial configuration for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology. The following table shows the steps involved in setting up the configuration.

Table 2-1 Getting started using Terraform scripts for deploying Cloud Scale Technology on Azure

Steps	Description
1. Ensure the prerequisites for creating Terraform Management Server are met.	Ensure that the Terraform Management Server prerequisites and networking requirements are met. Refer See "Terraform Management Server requirements" on page 19.
2. Configure Terraform Management Server	Refer See "Creating and configuring Terraform Management Server" on page 21. Refer See "Installing the packages for Terraform Management Server" on page 22.
3. Authentication with Azure	User / role which you will be using for deployment should have minimum permissions. Refer See "Azure subscription permission requirements" on page 15.

Table 2-1

Getting started using Terraform scripts for deploying Cloud Scale Technology on Azure *(continued)*

Steps	Description
4. Execute the PreFlight checker script.	This checklist is executed to verify the environment readiness before deploying theCloud Scale Technology. Refer to the section See “About PreFlight checker (checklist) script” on page 25.
5a. Learn about the stages involved in the Terraform deployment	See “Stages of deploying Terraform scripts on Azure” on page 26.
5b. Installation instructions for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology	See “Installation instructions for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology on Azure” on page 39.
6. Access Cloud Scale Technology UI after deployment	See “Accessing the Cloud Scale Technology environment after deployment” on page 45.

Prerequisites for setting up Azure environment

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Before starting the deployment
- Network configuration requirements
- Azure subscription permission requirements
- For setting up storage account for Cloud Scale deployment

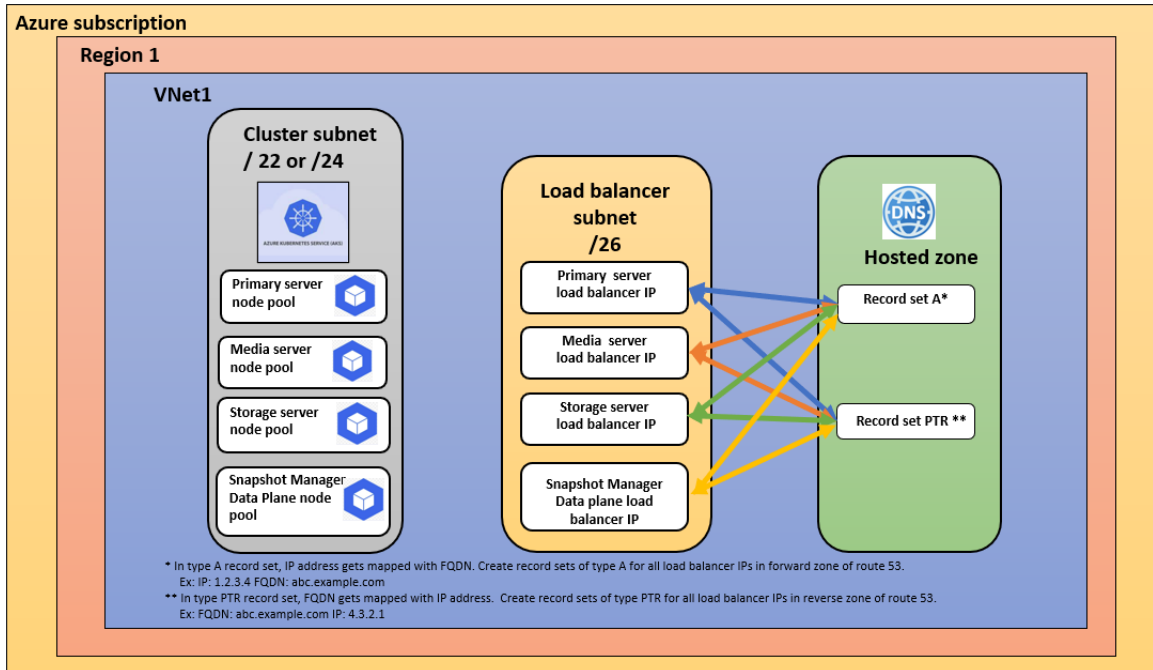
Before starting the deployment

To set up the Cloud Scale Technology deployment on the Azure environment, there are some prerequisites to be met.

- Ensure that the See “Network configuration requirements” on page 14. are met.
- Ensure that the See “Azure subscription permission requirements” on page 15. are assigned to the user before starting the deployment.

Network configuration requirements

Figure 3-1 Network configuration for managing Terraform Management Server in Azure



Ensure that the below networking requirements are met.

- VNet and subnets must be created in Azure account before the Terraform scripts are executed.
- Required address spaces:
 - **For cluster subnet:** This subnet is required with /22 or /24 subnet address space (used for node pool).
 - **Load balancer subnet:** This subnet is required with - /26 address space (This subnet needs to be empty with no virtual machines / devices installed).
- Create DNS entries in the Private Hosted Zone:
 - **Primary (1):** primary.example.com (10.x.x.x)
 - **MSDP (1):** msdp.example.com(10.x.x.x)
 - **Snapshot Manager (1):** snapshotmanager.example.com(10.x.x.x)

- Outbound internet access is required from Terraform Management Server to communicate with resources, services, and the servers.
- While configuring the components or resources, avoid using prefixes like - netbackup, primary or media. The installation may fail if these keywords are used in the configuration.
- Azure reserves the first four addresses and the last address, for a total of five IP addresses within each subnet. Refer to the link for more details.
- AKS cluster nodes require internet access to install addons. Hence it is required to create route table under the resource group with subnets.
- Terraform server used to deploy Cloud Scale must be able to communicate with the cluster API server for your AKS server.

Azure subscription permission requirements

The permissions in Azure are required for the user to create clusters, deploy the Cloud Scale Technology on the Azure cloud environment, also to support backup and recovery operations. These are the minimum permission that will help user to setup the whole environment required to deploy the Cloud Scale Technology. There are two ways to assign these permission to the admin user which is used in the deployment and you will have to choose any **one** method.

- Use Azure subscription with contributor and user admin role.
- Create a custom role with following permissions attached to the user which is used for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology in Azure –

```
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/read
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/write
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/delete
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/delete/action
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/start/action
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/read
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/write
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/delete
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/start/action
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/stop/action
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/listClusterAdminCredential/action
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/listClusterUserCredential/action
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/listClusterMonitoringUserCredential/action
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/privateEndpointConnectionsApproval/action

Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/runCommand/action
```

Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/agentPools/read
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/agentPools/write
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/agentPools/delete
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/resolvePrivateLinkServiceId/action
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/agentPools/upgradeNodeImageVersion/write
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/extensionaddons/read
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/extensionaddons/write
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/privateEndpointConnections/read
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/privateEndpointConnections/write
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedClusters/privateEndpointConnections/delete

Microsoft.ContainerService/managedclustersnapshots/read
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedclustersnapshots/write
Microsoft.ContainerService/managedclustersnapshots/delete
Microsoft.Authorization/permissions/read
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/write
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/delete
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/read
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/listCredentials/action
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/operationStatuses/read
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/privateEndpointConnections/read
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/privateEndpointConnections/delete
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/privateEndpointConnections/write
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/PrivateEndpointConnectionsApproval/action
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/pull/read
Microsoft.ContainerRegistry/registries/push/write
Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/read
Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write
Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/delete
Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/read
Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/write
Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/delete
Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/assign/action
Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/delete
Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/read
Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/write
Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/userAssignedIdentities/listAssociatedResources/action
Microsoft.ManagedIdentity/identities/read
Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/write
Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/delete
Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/write
Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/virtualNetworkLinks/delete
Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/join/action


```
Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/soa/write
Microsoft.Network/privateLinkServices/privateEndpointConnections/write
Microsoft.Network/privateLinkServices/privateEndpointConnections/delete
Microsoft.Network/privateLinkServices/write
Microsoft.Network/privateLinkServices/delete
Microsoft.Network/privateEndpoints/privateDnsZoneGroups/write
Microsoft.Network/privateEndpoints/privateDnsZoneGroups/delete
Microsoft.Network/privateEndpoints/delete
Microsoft.Network/privateEndpoints/write
Microsoft.Network/*/read
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/join/action
Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/read
Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourcegroups/write
```

For setting up storage account for Cloud Scale deployment

When using the existing storage account for Cloud Scale deployment, ensure that the following steps are performed before the execution of terraform scripts:

- Select **Azure Files** as the primary service.
- Select Performance as **Premium**.
- Select Redundancy as **LRS (Locally-Redundant Storage)**.
- To provide private access to storage account, integrate with private DNS zone (privatelink.core.windows.net).
- Virtual Network link must be created in **Virtual Network Links** section with VNet in `privatelink.core.windows.net` private DNS zone.
Select Virtual Network where you are creating AKS Cluster. This is required for Cloud Scale pods to point NFS shares created in Storage Account.
- Ensure that you disable **Secure Transfer required**.

When using the existing storage account for Cloud Scale deployment, following parameters are required:

- `use_existing_storage_acc`
- `storage_acc_id`
- `storage_acc_rg_name`
- `aks_private_dns_zone_id`

For more information on the above parameters, refer to the following section:

See “Parameters for base stage ” on page 26.

Prerequisites for Terraform scripts

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Terraform Management Server requirements

Terraform Management Server requirements

Terraform Management Server (also known as jump host) is required to execute the scripts. Ensure that the below server requirements are met before executing the scripts.

- Virtual machine with Linux operating system. The recommended configuration for the virtual machine is:
 - Ubuntu / RHEL
 - 2 CPUs
 - 8 GB memory
 - ≥ 64 GB free disk space in `/var` folder. The space is required to load the Docker images and copy the tar file on the `/var` folder.
- The following packages are required to be installed on the Terraform Management server. To install the below mentioned packages, refer to the section See “Installing the packages for Terraform Management Server” on page 22.
 - Terraform version $\geq 1.5.0$ or later
 - Latest version of Docker
 - In case of RHEL operating system, use PODMAN.

- kubectl (A command line tool for communicating with Kubernetes cluster's control plane. Refer the Azure documentation for more details).
- Helm package manager
- Azure CLI version >= 2.9.xx or later
- BASH version >= 5.0.17 or later
- Linux utilities like GREP, AWK, tr, PING, ENVSUBST, TAR, JQ, SED, and CUT
- Ensure that you have enough space using the command: `~$ df -h`
- Outbound internet access is required to communicate with resources, services, and the servers.
- Copy the Veritas binary file bundle (NetBackup tar of Kubernetes.tar) file and Terraform script bundle from the Veritas Download center and copy on the Terraform Management Server which is also called as jump host. Unzip this file to access the scripts and files for deployment.

Deploying Cloud Scale Technology using Terraform scripts

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Creating and configuring Terraform Management Server
- About PreFlight checker (checklist) script
- Stages of deploying Terraform scripts on Azure
- Installation instructions for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology on Azure

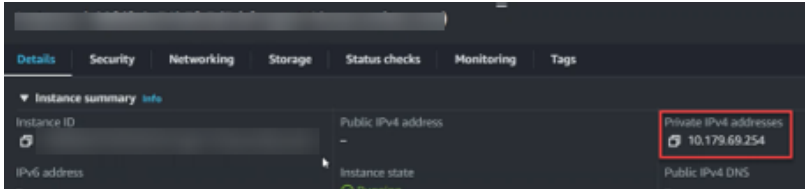
Creating and configuring Terraform Management Server

Terraform Management Server is a linux host which is required to execute terraform scripts. To deploy the Cloud Scale Technology, creating and configuring the Terraform Management Server is the first step.

The following steps describe how the Terraform Management Server is created and deployed in AWS / Azure environment.

1. Deploy an Ubuntu / RHEL version 22 virtual machine. Choose the appropriate instance type that matches these specifications:
 - 2 CPUs
 - 8 GB memory
 - \geq 64 GB space on `/var` folder.

After the deployment is complete, note the IP address to connect.



2. Once the virtual machine is created, log in into the system using SSH client.

```
ssh -i example.pem user@XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX
```
3. Ensure you have min 30 GB free space in `/var` folder. Use the below command to verify:

```
~$ df -h
```
4. If you are using non-root user, run the following command:

```
sudo gpasswd -a "non root user" docker
```

For example: `sudo gpasswd -a <user> docker`

Restart the docker using the command: `sudo systemctl restart docker`
5. Install the listed packages from the section *Installing the packages for Terraform Management Server*.
6. Outbound internet access is required from Terraform Management Server to communicate with resources, services, and the servers.

Installing the packages for Terraform Management Server

This step is required to setup the Terraform Management Server as jump host. A jump host is an intermediary server which can be accessed beyond a firewall. It provides information needed to communicate with the target device. You can connect to the jump host a private key or username and password.

Installing packages on Terraform Management Server

1 Install Docker

Follow these steps to allow non-root user to access and leverage Docker.

a. Create and APT keyring directory using commands:

```
mkdir /etc/apt/keyrings
chmod 755 /etc/apt/keyrings
```

b. Download the `docker.gpg` file and place in the keyring folder:

```
curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | gpg
--dearmor -o /etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg
```

c. Download the Docker repository. Ensure that the below command is to be pasted as single shell. It only takes a second to run.

```
echo deb [arch=$(dpkg --print-architecture)
signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/docker.gpg]
https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu $(lsb_release -cs) stable
| tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/docker.list
```

d. Install the Docker files using the next two commands one by one.

```
apt update
```

2

```
apt install -y docker-ce docker-ce-cli containerd.io
docker-buildx-plugin docker-compose-plugin
```

e. Confirm the Docker is installed correctly.

```
docker run hello-world
```

3 Install Terraform package using root user

- a. Download GPG key and place in same keyrings directory created during Docker install (Step1a).

```
curl -sSL https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com/gpg | gpg --dearmor  
-o /etc/apt/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg
```

- b. Download and install Terraform repository .Ensure that the below command is to be pasted as single shell.

```
echo deb  
[signed-by=/etc/apt/keyrings/hashicorp-archive-keyring.gpg]  
https://apt.releases.hashicorp.com $(lsb_release -cs) main | tee  
/etc/apt/sources.list.d/hashicorp.list
```

- c. Install Terraform 1.5.0 package using command:

```
apt update  
  
apt install -y terraform=1.5.0
```

4 Install Kubectl using root user

- a. Download the kubectl binary.

```
curl -LO https://dl.k8s.io/release/v1.25.0/bin/linux/amd64/kubectl
```

- b. Install the kubectl binary into /usr/local/bin

```
install -o root -g root -m 0755 kubectl /usr/local/bin/kubectl
```

5 Install Helm package manager

- a. Download the binary file:

```
curl -sSL https://get.helm.sh/helm-vx.xx.x-linux-amd64.tar.gz -o  
helm-vx.xx.x-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

Example: curl -sSL

```
https://get.helm.sh/helm-v3.15.2-linux-amd64.tar.gz -o  
helm-v3.15.2-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

- b. Unarchive the Helm binary file.

```
tar xvf helm-vx.xx.x-linux-amd64.tar.gz
```

- c. Copy the binary into /usr/local/bin

```
cp linux-amd64/helm /usr/local/bin/helm  
  
chmod 775 /usr/local/bin/helm
```


6 Install the Azure command line interface:

a. Download the Azure CLI bundle, version 2.9.xx

```
curl -sSL  
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli-linux?pivots=apt  
-o azurecli-exe-linux-x86_64-2.9.xx.zip
```

b. Unzip the bundle (LOTS of files in this unzip)

```
unzip azurecli-exe-linux-x86_64-2.9.xx.zip
```

c. Execute the installation script:

```
./azure/install
```

7 Copy over the Veritas binary file bundle and Terraform script bundle. This is a large file which may take sometime.

8 Unzip the file downloaded on the location : /var/terraform folder.

Configuring Terraform on RHEL

Using the following commands you can configure Terraform for RHEL operating system:

- 1. To configure the Terraform, use the following command: `sudo dnf config-manager --add-repo.`
- 2. To install the Terraform on RHEL, use the command: `sudo dnf install -y dnf-plugins-core`

About PreFlight checker (checklist) script

The initial most important check with your environment readiness to deploy the Cloud Scale Technology. The PreFlight checklist enables you to understand the prerequisites in very detailed manner and also helps in readiness and troubleshooting the environment, if any.

The script checks for all the necessary permissions, IP address availability, network infrastructure to ensure that the Cloud Scale Technology is deployed using Terraform script flawlessly.

Refer to the following section for more information on how to execute the PreFlight checker script:

See “Installation instructions for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology on Azure” on page 39.

Stages of deploying Terraform scripts on Azure

There are 3 stages to Azure provisioning and deployment. Each stage is executed separately in each phase of their respective subdirectories.

- **Stage 1: Base stage**
- **Stage 2: Addons stage**
- **Stage 3: Deployment stage**

The below mentioned points let you know what actions are taken in each deployment stage.

1. **Base stage**
 - Creates Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster.
 - Creates container registry.
 - Creates roles.
2. **Addons stage**
 - Installs Cert Manager
 - Installs Trust Manager
3. **Deployment stage**
 - Loads the Cloud Scale container images to local repository.
 - Tag and push the container images and Helm chart to ACR.
 - Deploys Cloud Scale Technology using Helm chart.

Parameters for base stage

Refer to the following tables and provide the configuration details depending on the type of installation you want to perform.

Note: Refer the `sample.tfvars` file which is placed in the base directory which has a format for passing the input parameters. Ensure you follow the parameter order.

Note: Cloud Scale Technology deployment is supported on hybrid DNS environment.

Table 5-1 Parameters for base stage

Parameters	Description
Networking parameters that already exists	
vnet_rg_name	Resource group name that contains the Virtual Network.
vnet_name	Virtual Network name where to provision cloud scale resources.
subnet_name_cluster	Subnet name where to provision cloud scale in AKS cluster.
subnet_name_loadbalancer	Subnet name where to provision cloud scale AKS load balancer.
Cloud Scale resources created by Terraform	
cpdata_node_pool_scaling	Scaling configuration block for the cpdata pool nodes. See default value for example. desired_size: Desired number of nodes in cpdata pool. max_size: Maximum number of nodes in the cpdata pool when autoscaling is enabled. min_size: Minimum number of nodes in the cpdata pool when autoscaling is enabled.
custom_tags	Additional tags to be added to resources.
zone	Specify an availability zone in which AKS cluster should be located.
cloudscale_instance_id	A unique identifier to be used in tags and names to identify the Cloud Scale Technology resources specific to this deployment.
new_rg_name	Name of new resource group to be provisioned.
new_user_identity_name	Name of new User Managed Identity to be provisioned.
location	Location region to provision resources.
aks_name	Name of the Cloud Scale Technology AKS cluster.
enable_role_based_access_control_for_aks	false
new_acr_name	Name of new container registry to be provisioned.

Table 5-1 Parameters for base stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
use_existing_private_dns_zone	Option to use an existing private DNS zone.
private_dns_zone_rg_name	The resource group name where the private DNS zone resides.
dns_to_vnet_link_name	Name for the DNS zone virtual network link used for Cloud Scale Technology cluster. Required if creating a new private DNS zone.
use_existing_nbsm_role	<p>Option to use existing role or to create new NetBackup Snapshot Manager (NBSM) role. Default is set to <code>false</code></p> <p>If this role is set to <code>false</code>, provisioning will automatically create the required roles needed for deployment.</p> <p>If this role is set to <code>true</code>, provide <code>nbsm_role_name</code> values.</p> <p>Refer to See “Permissions attached to <code>nbsm_role</code>” on page 33. in case if you use the Terraform to create an new <code>nbsm_role</code>.</p>
nbsm_role_name	<p>This role is set if the <code>use_existing_nbsm_role</code> is set to <code>true</code>.</p> <p>This value is the name of an existing role to be used for NetBackup Snapshot Manager to work with Azure assets. This property cannot be changed after the cluster is created.</p>
aks_network_profile	<p>The network profile for the cluster. See the <code>modules/cloudscale-aks/README.md</code> for defaults.</p> <p>See documentation for options.</p>
use_existing_storage_acc	Set it to <code>true</code> only if you want to use existing storage account to create NFS PVC.
storage_acc_id	This is required in case of <code>use_existing_storage_acc</code> is set to <code>true</code> . Mention resource id of storage account name
storage_acc_rg_name	This is required in case of <code>use_existing_storage_acc</code> is set to <code>true</code> . Mention storage account resource group name
aks_private_dns_zone_id	Mention resource id of custom private DNS zone

Table 5-1 Parameters for base stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
ACR private DNS zone values created by Terraform When the <code>use_existing_acr_private_dns_zone = false</code>	
<code>use_existing_acr_private_dns_zone</code>	Option to use an existing private DNS zone for ACR
<code>acr_dns_to_vnet_link_name</code>	This parameter is required only while creating new Azure Container Registry (ACR) private DNS zone. The virtual network link name is used to link the ACR private DNS to the ACR virtual network.
<code>acr_private_dns_zone_rg_name</code>	For existing private DNS zone: This is the resource group name where it exists. For creating a new private DNS zone: This is the resource group name where to provision the zone.
When the <code>use_existing_acr_private_dns_zone = true</code>	
<code>acr_private_endpoint_name</code>	Name of the private endpoint when provisioning a private ACR.
<code>acr_rg_name</code>	The Resource Group name where the ACR resides.
<code>acr_public_network_access_enabled</code>	Option to enable public access on a new ACR.
<code>acr_private_service_connection_name</code>	Name of the private service connection when provisioning a private ACR.
<code>cloud_environment</code>	Specify which cloud environment to use. Default value is public and possible values are public, usgovernment, german, and china.
<code>kubernetes_version</code>	Specify which Kubernetes version to use. The default used is the latest Kubernetes version available in the region
<code>acr_private_dns_zone_group_name</code>	Name of the private DNS zone group when provisioning a private ACR.
<code>node_instance_size_primary_pool</code>	The node virtual machine size of the primary nodes. Use Azure virtual machine skus
<code>node_instance_size_media_pool</code>	The node virtual machine size of the media nodes. Use Azure virtual machine skus.
<code>node_instance_size_msdp_pool</code>	The node virtual machine size of the msdp nodes. Use Azure virtual machine skus.

Table 5-1 Parameters for base stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
node_instance_size_cpdata_pool	The node virtual machine size of the cpdata nodes. Use Azure virtual machine skus.
primary_node_pool_scaling	<p>Scaling configuration block for the Primary pool nodes. See default value for example.</p> <p><code>desired_size: 1</code> Desired number of nodes in primary pool.</p> <p><code>max_size: 2</code> Maximum number of nodes in the primary pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p> <p><code>min_size: 1</code> Minimum number of nodes in the primary pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p>
msdp_node_pool_scaling	<p>Scaling configuration block for the storage pool nodes. See default value for example.</p> <p><code>desired_size:1</code> Desired number of nodes in msdp pool.</p> <p><code>max_size: 1</code> Maximum number of nodes in the msdp pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p> <p><code>min_size: 1</code> Minimum number of nodes in the msdp pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p>
media_node_pool_scaling	<p>Scaling configuration block for the media pool nodes. See default value for example.</p> <p><code>desired_size:1</code> Desired number of nodes in media pool.</p> <p><code>max_size:1</code> Maximum number of nodes in the media pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p> <p><code>min_size:1</code> Minimum number of nodes in the media pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p>
cpdata_node_pool_scaling	<p>Scaling configuration block for the cpdata pool nodes. See default value for example.</p> <p><code>desired_size:1</code> Desired number of nodes in cpdata pool.</p> <p><code>max_size:1</code> Maximum number of nodes in the cpdata pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p> <p><code>min_size:1</code> Minimum number of nodes in the cpdata pool when autoscaling is enabled.</p>

Table 5-1 Parameters for base stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
private_dns_zone_name	The name of the private DNS Zone resource used for cloud scale. Needs to be a unique name in the Azure Subscription. This is not required in case of Hybrid DNS environment.
DBaaS configuration.	
The db_* variables are not required while using internal database (db_create = false)	
db_create	Specifies whether to create Azure Flexible Server PostgreSQL
db_subnet_name	The name of the subnet to create the PostgreSQL Flexible Server. (Should not have any resource deployed in) This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_username	Username for the master DB user. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_compute_tier	Tier for PostgreSQL Flexible server sku : Compute and storage options in Azure database. Possible values are: GeneralPurpose, Burstable, MemoryOptimized. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_compute_size	Size for PostgreSQL Flexible server sku : Compute and storage options in Azure database for PostgreSQL. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_zone	Specify availability-zone for PostgreSQL flexible main server. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_standby_zone	Specify availability-zone to enable high_availability and create standby PostgreSQL Flexible Server. (Null to disable high-availability) This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_backup_retention_days	The days to retain backups for. Must be between 1 and 35. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.

Table 5-1 Parameters for base stage *(continued)*

Parameters	Description
db_maintenance_day	The day of week for maintenance window. i.e. Sunday = 0, Monday = 1. Defaults to 0. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_maintenance_hour	The start hour for maintenance window. Defaults to 0. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_maintenance_minute	The start minute for maintenance window. Defaults to 0. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_parameters	PostgreSQL configurations to enable. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_geo_redundant_backup_enabled	Enable Geo Redundant Backup for the PostgreSQL Flexible Server. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_postgresql_version	Version of PostgreSQL Flexible Server. Possible values are: Version of PostgreSQL Flexible Server This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_server_name	The name of PostgreSQL Flexible Server instance. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_standby_zone	Specify availability-zone to enable high_availability and create standby PostgreSQL Flexible Server. This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.
db_storage_mb	Storage allowed for PostgreSQL Flexible server. Possible values : azurerm_postgresql_flexible_server This parameter is optional and only required if db_create is set to true.

Optional parameters to support external container registry

Note: Applicable only when ext_container_registry is set to true.

Table 5-1 Parameters for base stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
ext_container_registry_url	Specifies the URL for the external container registry.
ext_container_registry_secret_name	Name of the secret containing credentials for the external container registry.
ext_container_registry_username	Username to authenticate with the external container registry.
ext_container_registry_password	Password to authenticate with the external container registry.

Note the following:

- If the external container registry parameters are not provided, the deployment will default to the cloud-specific container registry.
- If the optional external container registry parameters are not provided or set, the existing functionality is not affected.

Parameters for addons stage

There are no parameters required for addons stage.

Permissions attached to nbsm_role

While deploying the **Base** stage, Terraform creates a nbsm_role if the `use_existing_nbsm_role` is set to `false`. By default, the Terraform assigns permissions required for below features:

```
Backup from snapshot
Creating backup from snapshot
Restore from backup from snapshot
Protection of Virtual Machines
Restore disks from snapshots/restore point
Rollback restore/Cleanup in restore
Restore disk
Cleanup
List Resources
Discovery
Snapshots and Restores
Snapshot
List restore points
List snapshots
List disk snapshots
```

```
Write snapshots
Snapshot cleanup
Create restore point collections
Restore VM
Get cluster information
Scale-in/Scale-out
High availability
```

Refer to the section *Configuring permissions on Microsoft Azure* from the guide *NetBackup™ Snapshot Manager Install and Upgrade Guide* to get more details about permissions for the listed features and add new permissions in case you want to use features which are not listed here.

Parameters for addons stage

There are no parameters required for addons stage.

Parameters for deployment stage

Refer to the following tables and provide the configuration details depending on the type of installation you want to perform.

Table 5-2 Parameters for deployment stage

Parameters	Description
tar_file_location	NetBackup Cloud Scale tar location.
tar_file_name	Name of the NetBackup Cloud Scale tar.
media_server_replica_count	Provide the number of replicas for media server. The desired size of the media server pool and the replica count should be same. The <code>media_server_replica_count</code> must be between 1-16. The default is 1.
storage_server_replica_count	Provide the number of replicas for Storage Server. The desired size of the storage server node pool and the replica count should be same. The <code>storage_server_replica_count</code> must be between 1-16. The default is 1.
primary_server_ip_fqdn_mapping	Provide IP hostname mapping for NetBackup primary server. The primary username must be of 1-32 characters long and must start with a lowercase letter and can only contain alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores.

Table 5-2 Parameters for deployment stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
storage_server_ip_fqdn_mapping	Provide hostname of NetBackup storage server. Storage server IP FQDN entries must be equal to storage server replica count. You can add multiple entries and it can be provided as comma separated objects like [{},{ }].
snapshot_manager_ip_fqdn_mapping	Provide mapping of NetBackup Snapshot Manager Server.
primary_username	Provide username to configure primary server. The <code>primary_username</code> must be of 1-32 characters long and must start with a lowercase letter and can only contain alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores. It is used to login into NetBackup web UI.
primary_password	Provide password for the user to configure the primary server The <code>primary_password</code> must be at least 8 characters long and must have at least a number, a lowercase, uppercase, and a special character (@\$%!*?&.).
host_master_key_id	Provide the Host Master Key ID. The <code>host_master_key_id</code> must be of 1-32 characters long, must contain only lowercase alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores.
host_master_key_passphrase	Provide the Host Master Key passphrase. The <code>host_master_key_passphrase</code> must be at least 12 characters long and must have at least a number, a lower case, an upper case and a special character (@\$%!*?&.).
key_protection_key_id	Provide the Key Protection Key ID. The <code>key_protection_key_id</code> must be of 1-32 characters long, must contain only lowercase alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores.
key_protection_key_passphrase	Provide the Key Protection Key passphrase. The <code>key_protection_key_passphrase</code> must be at least 12 characters long and must have at least a number, a lowercase,an uppercase and a specialcharacter(@\$%!*?&.)

Table 5-2 Parameters for deployment stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
storage_server_kms_key_group	Provide the name of KMS Key Group for storage server. The <code>storage_server_kms_key_group</code> must be of 1-64 characters long with at least one lowercase alphabet, other characters include alphanumeric characters and hyphens.
storage_server_kms_key_secret_name	Provide the KMS key name for storage server. The <code>storage_server_kms_key_secret_name</code> must be of 1-32 characters long, must contain only lowercase alphanumeric characters, hyphens or underscores.
storage_server_kms_key_secret_password	Provide the KMS key password for storage server. The <code>storage_server_kms_key_secret_password</code> must be at least 12 characters long and must have at least a number, a lower case, an upper case and a special character (@\$%!*?&.).
storage_server_kms_key_secret_username	Provide the KMS key username for storage server.
storage_server_credential_secret_name	Provide the credential name for storage server.
storage_server_credential_secret_username	Provide the username for storage server credentials. The <code>storage_server_credential_secret_username</code> must be of 1-62 characters long, must be in the printable ASCII range (0x20-0x7E) except for spaces, leading/trailing quotes and the special characters (*, \, /, ^, (,), ', " , < , > , & , [,] , % , ' @ , #).
storage_server_credential_secret_password	Provide the password for storage server credentials. The <code>storage_server_credential_secret_password</code> must be of 8-62 characters long, must be in the printable ASCII range (0x20-0x7E) except for spaces, leading/trailing quotes and the special characters (*, \, /, ^, (,), ', " , < , > , & , [,] , % , ' @ , #).
primary_server_catalog_size_in_gi	Provide the size for primary server catalog volume. It must be at least 100 Gi.
primary_server_log_size_in_gi	Provide the size for primary server log volume. It must be at least 30 Gi.

Table 5-2 Parameters for deployment stage *(continued)*

Parameters	Description
primary_server_data_size_in_gi	Provide the size for primary server data volume. It must be at least 30 Gi.
media_server_log_size_in_gi	Provide the size for media server log volume. It must be at least 30 Gi.
media_server_data_size_in_gi	Provide the size for media server data volume. It must be at least 50 Gi.
storage_server_log_size_in_gi	Provide the size for storage server log volume. It must be at least 5 Gi.
storage_server_data_size_in_gi	Provide the size for storage server data volume. It must be at least 5 Gi.
snapshot_manager_log_size_in_gi	Provide the size for snapshot manager log volume. It must be at least 5 Gi.
snapshot_manager_data_size_in_gi	Provide the size for snapshot manager data volume. It must be at least 30 Gi.
fluentbit_log_collector_size_in_gi	Provide the size of the fluentbit log collector. It must be at least 100 Gi.
snapshot_manager_vx_http_proxy	Provide the value to be used as the HTTP proxy for all connections for snapshot manager. This is optional field.
snapshot_manager_vx_https_proxy	Provide the value to be used as the HTTPS proxy for all connections for snapshot manager. This is optional field.
snapshot_manager_vx_no_proxy	Provide the addresses that are allowed to bypass the proxy server. You can specify host names, IP addresses, and domain names in this parameter as comma separated. This is optional field. While providing multiple values please escape commas and dots in urls if any with \\. For example "localhost\\,mycompany\\.com\\,1.2.3.4"
dr_info_secret_name	Name of secret to pass DR information. This is an optional field.
dr_info_secret_passphrase	Details of DR passphrase. This is an optional field.
dr_info_secret_email_address	Details of DR email address. This is an optional field.

Table 5-2 Parameters for deployment stage (*continued*)

Parameters	Description
email_server_configmap_name	Name of the <code>configmap</code> that will contain all required information to configure email server. This is an optional field.
email_server_configmap_details	Details required to configure email server. This is an optional field. Provide all the required fields comma separated. Please escape commas with <code>\\</code> while providing values. For example: <code>email_server_configmap_details="smtp=smtpServerName:port\\,ssl-verify=ignore\\,smtp-use-starttls"</code>
global_timezone	Provide timezone for Primary server pods. This is an optional field. For example: <code>primary_server_timezone="/usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Kolkata"</code>

PaaS based PostgreSQL deployment (DBaaS) on Azure

PostgreSQL is a service which adds support to use external database instead of the internal one to use with Cloud Scale Technology services. Using the external PostgreSQL database which manages the database, it improves the resiliency, allows the database to be scaled up as needed, and reduces the maintenance requirements for NetBackup's database services in AKS.

DBaaS deployment is selected by setting ``db_create = true`` in the Terraform deployment input file at the base step.

Refer to the section See “Stages of deploying Terraform scripts on Azure” on page 26. for more details on the stages of deployment.

Refer to the troubleshooting section See “Troubleshooting issues” on page 49.

To reset the password for PostgreSQL database, refer to the section See “Change the PostgreSQL database server password” on page 40.

For maintenance purpose after deployment, refer to the section `Managing PostgreSQL DBaaS` from the guide NetBackup™ Deployment Guide for Kubernetes Clusters

Installation instructions for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology on Azure

Following steps are required to build the infrastructure for deploying the Cloud Scale Technology environment.

Note: Terraform stores the state about your managed infrastructure and configuration. This state is used by Terraform to map real world resources to your configuration, keep track of metadata, and improve performance for large infrastructures. This state is stored by default in a local file named `terraform.tfstate` in 3 respective directories. Terraform uses state to determine what changes to make to your infrastructure. Hence, the `terraform.tfstate` is very crucial and we recommend taking backup of whole terraform source code along with `terraform.tfstate` files by creating zip file and uploading it into the storage account after completing the deployment successfully.

Before proceeding to execute the scripts, you need to execute the PreFlight checker script twice. To know about the PreFlight checker, refer to the section See “About PreFlight checker (checklist) script” on page 25.

Deploying the Cloud Scale Technology on Azure

- 1 Locate and execute the PreFlight checker script from the repository and execute it before the **Base** step using the following command:

```
./cloudscale-preflight-check.sh -p azure -t preInfra
```

- 2 Execute the **Base** stage instructions:

- Log in and authenticate the Azure account using Azure CLI.
 - Change the directory using the command:
- ```
cd azure/base
```
- Create a new `.tfvars` based on the sample `.tfvars` with the appropriate values and execute the commands below:

```
terraform init
terraform plan -var-file <vars-file>.tfvars
terraform apply -var-file <vars-file>.tfvars
```

- 3 Execute the **Addons** steps instruction given in the next procedure.

- Change the directory using the command:

```
cd azure/addons
terraform init
terraform plan
```

```
terraform apply
```

- 4 Again execute the PreFlight script after the **Addons** step using the command:

```
./cloudscale-preflight-check.sh -p azure -t postInfra
```

You will have to provide the Base input `.tfvars` file and Deployment input `.tfvars` file path for validation. Before running the `postInfra` script you will have to modify the `deployment.tfvars` file.

- 5 Execute the **Deployment** steps given in the next procedure.

- Change the directory using the command:

```
cd azure/deployment
```

- Create new `.tfvars` file based on the sample `.tfvars` with the appropriate values.

- `terraform init`

- `terraform plan -var-file <vars-file>.tfvars`

- `terraform apply -var-file <vars-file>.tfvars`

Verify the deployment status, using the following command:

```
kubectrl get environment -n netbackup
```

The status is displayed as follows:

```
$ kubectrl get environment -n netbackup -w
NAME READY AGE STATUS
assdbii 4/4 18h Success
```

- 6 Execute the steps mentioned in the following section:

See “Change the PostgreSQL database server password” on page 40.

Terraform stores input values in the state file and to improve the security reset the database password after deployment.

## Change the PostgreSQL database server password

This section describes on how to change the database password. Using the Azure CLI, you have to first create the Azure CLI container, run the reset password command from that container and then change the password.



---

**Note:** When setting the PostgreSQL password in DBaaS, ensure that the password does not contain the following special characters: equal (=), double quote ("), single quote ('), percentage (%), at sign (@), ampersand (&), question mark (?), underscore (\_), and hash (#)

---

### Steps to change password

- 1 Launch an Azure CLI pod into the AKS cluster using the following command:

```
$ kubectl run az-cli --image=mcr.microsoft.com/azure-cli:2.53.0
--command sleep infinity
```

---

**Note:** Access to Azure Key Vault is restricted to specific subnets. Passwords that are stored in Azure Key Vault can be easily updated from a pod running in AKS.

---

- 2 Using `exec`, log in into the Azure CLI pod:

```
$ kubectl exec -it az-cli -- /bin/ash
```

- 3 From the Azure CLI pod, log in into the Azure account:

```
$ az login --scope https://graph.microsoft.com//.default
```

- 4 (Optional step) Create a Key Vault policy to allow the current user to retrieve the database credential. Keep a note of your resource group, key vault, and ID of the current user by using the following respective commands:

- **Resource group name:**

```
$ RESOURCE_GROUP=<resource_group_name>
```

- **Key Vault name:**

```
$ KEY_VAULT_NAME=$(az keyvault list --resource-group
$RESOURCE_GROUP --resource-type vault | jq -r '[][.name]')
```

- **Current user ID name:**

```
$ USER_ID=$(az account show | jq -r '.user.name')
```

- **Create a Key Vault access policy:**

```
$ az keyvault set-policy -n $KEY_VAULT_NAME --upn $USER_ID
--resource-group $RESOURCE_GROUP --secret-permissions all
```

- 5 Note the log in name for the key vault (DBADMINUSER):

```
$ DBADMINUSER=$(az keyvault secret show --vault-name
$KEY_VAULT_NAME --name dbadminlogin | jq -r .value)
```

**6** Note the password for the Key Vault (OLD\_DBADMINPASSWORD):

```
$ OLD_DBADMINPASSWORD=$(az keyvault secret show --vault-name
$KEY_VAULT_NAME --name dbadminpassword | jq -r .value)
```

**7** Note the server name (DBSERVER):

```
DBSERVER=$(az postgres flexible-server list --resource-group
$RESOURCE_GROUP | jq -r '.[].name')
```

**8** To set a new password, follow the steps:

```
NEW_DBADMINPASSWORD="<new_password>" az postgres flexible-server
execute -p $OLD_DBADMINPASSWORD -u $DBADMINUSER -n $DBSERVER -d
postgres -q "ALTER USER \"nbdbadmin\" WITH PASSWORD
'$NEW_DBADMINPASSWORD';"
```

To re-encrypt the current password without changing it

```
az postgres flexible-server execute -p $OLD_DBADMINPASSWORD -u
$DBADMINUSER -n $DBSERVER -d postgres -q "ALTER USER \"nbdbadmin\"
WITH PASSWORD '$OLD_DBADMINPASSWORD';"
```

---

**Note:** You also have an option to reset the flexible server password using the command. `az postgres flexible-server update -g $RESOURCE_GROUP -n $DBSERVER --admin-password <password>` This command can be run outside of the Azure CLI (az-cli) container.

---

- 9** To verify if the password uses the correct encryption method (SCRAM-SHA-256), run the command:

```
$ az postgres flexible-server execute -p "<new_password>" -u
$DBADMINUSER -n $DBSERVER -d postgres -q "SELECT * from
azure_roles_authtype();"

```

```
+-----+-----+
| rolename | authtype |
+-----+-----+
azuresu	NOLOGIN
pg_database_owner	NOLOGIN
pg_read_all_data	NOLOGIN
pg_write_all_data	NOLOGIN
pg_monitor	NOLOGIN
pg_read_all_settings	NOLOGIN
pg_read_all_stats	NOLOGIN
pg_stat_scan_tables	NOLOGIN
pg_read_server_files	NOLOGIN
pg_write_server_files	NOLOGIN
pg_execute_server_program	NOLOGIN
pg_signal_backend	NOLOGIN
azure_pg_admin	NOLOGIN
replication	NOLOGIN
nbdbadmin	SCRAM-256
+-----+-----+
SELECT 15
Time: 0.009s

```

- 10** To store the updated password in the key vault using the command:

```
$ az keyvault secret set --vault-name $KEY_VAULT_NAME --name
dbadminpassword --value "<new_password>"

```

- 11** (Optional step) To delete the Key Vault access policy that is created in step 4:

```
$ az keyvault delete-policy -n $KEYVAULT --upn $USER_ID

```

- 12** To exit from the Azure CLI pod using the command:

```
$ exit

```

**13** To delete the Azure CLI pod using the command:

```
$ kubectl delete pod az-cli
```

**14** To restart the primary pod using the command *Applicable only for an existing Veritas Cloud Scale deployment*:

```
$ kubectl rollout restart "statefulset/${PRIMARY}" --namespace
"${NAMESPACE}"
```

In the command:

- NAMESPACE is the namespace containing your NetBackup deployment.
- PRIMARY is the name of the primary pod's stateful set.

To obtain the NAMESPACE and PRIMARY, use the command:

```
$ kubectl get --namespace "${NAMESPACE}" primaryserver -o
jsonpath='{.items[0].status.attributes.resourceName}'
```

For resetting the password for a containerized PostgreSQL database, refer to the section **Changing database server password in DBaaS** from the guide.  
**NetBackup™ Deployment Guide for Kubernetes Clusters**

# Accessing the Cloud Scale environment

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Accessing the Cloud Scale Technology environment after deployment

## Accessing the Cloud Scale Technology environment after deployment

Once the operators are created successfully, the Terraform scripts display deployment as successful. To verify the product deployment status, execute the below commands from the same Terraform Management Server.

1. Login to Azure environment and execute the command:

```
kubect1 get namespaces
```

After executing the above command, you will get list of namespaces created. You can also view by navigating through UI under Kubernetes resources.

2. To view the Cloud Scale Technology deployment environment, execute the below command and refer the table for output:

```
kubect1 get --namespace netbackup
all,environments,primaryservers,mediaservers,msdp*scaleouts,cpservers
```

3. **Output:**

| NAME                                                    | READY | STATUS |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| RESTARTS AGE                                            |       |        |
| pod/10-244-117-22.aks-nbux-medium-cfg-te-15902.internal | 2/2   |        |
| Running 0 11m                                           |       |        |
| pod/dedupe1-uss-agent-54j9t                             | 1/1   |        |

|                                                         |   |       |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|-----|
| Running                                                 | 0 | 11m   |     |
| pod/dedupe1-uss-agent-6jnff                             |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 11m   |     |
| pod/dedupe1-uss-agent-bbsmn                             |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 11m   |     |
| pod/dedupe1-uss-agent-lrktl                             |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 11m   |     |
| pod/dedupe1-uss-controller-0                            |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 11m   |     |
| pod/dedupe1-uss-mds-1                                   |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 12m   |     |
| pod/flexsnap-agent-59fb7f957b-5t5vj                     |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 2m20s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-api-gateway-7b89c8957d-vlj5j               |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 2m21s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-certauth-65944c6797-vvspm                  |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 3m45s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-coordinator-84ccfd95c5-59ztr               |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 2m20s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-fluentd-9b22l                              |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 3m8s  |     |
| pod/flexsnap-fluentd-collector-85fbc6677b-k2b56         |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 3m7s  |     |
| pod/flexsnap-fluentd-rqqkd                              |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 3m8s  |     |
| pod/flexsnap-listener-8654fb56d9-4ltrs                  |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 2m18s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-nginx-787878dfb6-j6m6r                     |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 2 | 2m21s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-notification-548bf5fdb6-tdwm6              |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 2m19s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-rabbitmq-0                                 |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 2m57s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-scheduler-578d4646fd-z8fcv                 |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 2m19s |     |
| pod/flexsnap-workflow-general-1709012159-12c95675-tpnqw |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 78s   |     |
| pod/medial-media-0                                      |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 6m58s |     |
| pod/nb-postgresql-0                                     |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 39m   |     |
| pod/nucleus-env-primary-0                               |   |       | 1/1 |
| Running                                                 | 0 | 34m   |     |

| NAME                                    | READY | AGE   |
|-----------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| statefulset.apps/dedupe1-uss-controller | 1/1   | 11m   |
| statefulset.apps/flexsnap-rabbitmq      | 1/1   | 2m58s |
| statefulset.apps/medial-media           | 1/1   | 6m59s |
| statefulset.apps/nb-postgresql          | 1/1   | 39m   |
| statefulset.apps/nucleus-env-primary    | 1/1   | 34m   |

| NAME                                                    | COMPLETIONS | DURATION | AGE |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-----|
| job.batch/flexsnap-workflow-general-1709012159-12c95675 | 0/1         | 79s      | 79s |

| NAME                                            | STATUS  | TAG  | AGE |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|------|-----|
| primaryserver.netbackup.veritas.com/nucleus-env | Success | 10.4 | 38m |

| NAME                                  | AGE | TAG  | SIZE | READY |
|---------------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|
| msdpscaleout.msdp.veritas.com/dedupe1 | 12m | 20.4 | 1    | 1     |

| NAME                                                | TAG  | AGE   | PRIMARY |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|-------|---------|
| SERVER                                              |      |       |         |
| STATUS                                              |      |       |         |
| mediaserver.netbackup.veritas.com/medial            | 10.4 | 7m59s |         |
| <buildnumber>.aks-nbux-medium-cfg-te-15902.internal |      |       | Success |

| NAME                                      | TAG  | AGE   | STATUS  |
|-------------------------------------------|------|-------|---------|
| cpserver.netbackup.veritas.com/cpserver-1 | 10.4 | 3m56s | Success |

#### 4. Access theCloud Scale TechnologyWeb UI using the <https://%3Cprimaryserver%3E/webui/login>.

The primaryserver is the host name or IP address of the NetBackup primary server that you want to sign in to.

Terraform scripts helps to quickly and easily build the infrastructure and deploy Veritas Cloud Scale Technology on desired cloud environment.





# Troubleshooting and cleanup environment steps

This chapter includes the following topics:

- Troubleshooting issues
- Cleanup steps

## Troubleshooting issues

The following table lists some of the issues that you may come across while deploying Terraform on Azure.

**Table 7-1** List of troubleshooting issues

| SNo | Issue                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Description / Resolution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1   | Error:<br><br>"psql: error: connection to<br>server at<br>"server1-postgres.postgres.database.azure.com"<br>(10.119.74.36), port 5432<br>failed: FATAL: no<br>pg_hba.conf entry for host<br>"10.119.72.151",<br>user "nbdadmin", database<br>"postgres", no encryption" | The deployment scripts request the db password to encrypt the password using SCRAM_SHA-256 method but Azure encrypts it using MD5.<br><br><b>Resolution:</b> You may have to re-encrypt the passwords after deploying the AKS and DBaaS infrastructure. |

**Table 7-1** List of troubleshooting issues (*continued*)

| SrNo | Issue                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Description / Resolution                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2    | The Terraform supports the podman-based Cloud Scale Technology deployments which will not support the docker implemented nbbuilder script for engineering binary installations.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Resolution:</b> The Podman does not support engineering binary installation as the nbbuilder script supports only docker installation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 3    | Even after executing the <code>destroy</code> command, execute the manual steps provided in the resolution if there are any folders that are not removed from the environment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>If you want to delete the entire infrastructure, using the Azure Portal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Delete resource group</li> </ul> <p>For the clean deployment next time, ensure that you have also deleted the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ .tfstate</li> <li>■ .tfstate.backup</li> <li>■ .terraform.lock.hcl file</li> <li>■ terraform folder from base, addons, and deployment</li> </ul> |
| 4    | <p><b>Error: Azure API returned the following</b></p> <pre>Error: updating Flexible Server (Subscription: "1afb8748-7dc0-4ddc-8faf-e453dccb7ca3"    Resource Group Name: "rg-ananmainldbrem"    Flexible Server Name: "anshadbrem-postgres"): polling after Update: polling failed: the Azure API returned the following error:     Status: "Failed"   Code: "Failed"   Message: "Server anshadbrem-postgres is busy with other operations. Please try later"  </pre> | <b>Resolution:</b> Retry the base deployment.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 5    | <p>Before executing the <code>terraform destroy</code> command, execute the following command:</p> <pre>"TOKEN=\$(az acr login --name acr_name --expose-token --output tsv --query accessToken);helm registry login acr_name --username 00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000 --password \$TOKEN"</pre>                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Reason:</b> As per official documentation from Microsoft, it is recommended to run the <code>az acr login</code> command before executing any docker command as the <code>acr login</code> expires after 3 hours.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

# Cleanup steps

These steps are to be followed if you wish to cleanup the resource which are created during the deployment including infrastructure and product deployment.

**Terraform destroy** command can be used to destroy the resources created during the deployment. The destroy operation is performed in reverse order from that of creation. It is used instead of deleting the assets individually.

---

**Note:** Before executing the `terraform destroy` command, execute the following command:

```
"TOKEN=$(az acr login --name acr_name --expose-token --output tsv
--query accessToken);helm registry login acr_name --username
00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000 --password $TOKEN"
```

---

## Sequence to cleanup the deployment infrastructure

Pass the input variable files (`.tfvars`) which were used during creation. Navigate to the respective directories and execute the following commands:

### 1. Deployment:

```
cd azure/deployment
terraform destroy -var-file <vars-file>.tfvars
```

You may need to run the `destroy` command twice to cleanup the environment.

---

**Note:** It may happen that even after executing the `destroy` command, the environment is not cleaned. Execute the manual steps to cleanup the remains. Refer to the pt.3 from theSee “Troubleshooting issues” on page 49.

---

### 2. Addons:

```
cd azure/addons
terraform destroy
```

### 3. Base:

```
cd azure/base
terraform destroy -var-file <vars-file>.tfvars
```

## Sequence to cleanup the values from Deployment and Addons

### 1. Deploy base

2. Deploy addons
3. Deploy deployment
4. Destroy deployment
5. Execute the following commands:

```
kubectl delete pvc --all -n netbackup
```

```
kubectl delete pvc --all -n netbackup-operator-system
```

```
kubectl delete pv --all
```

6. Destroy addons