Cloud Native Qumulo on Azure Administrator Guide



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Getting Started

How Cloud Native Qumulo on Azure Works

This section explains the main functionality of Cloud Native Qumulo on Azure (CNQ), shows the reference architecture, and lists the known limits. In addition, it provides an overview of the two-phase deployment, the post-deployment actions, and deployment optimization.

What is Cloud Native Qumulo on Azure?

CNQ on Azure is a self-managed deployment that provisions Azure Compute instances and other infrastructure for a Qumulo file system, which allows the disaggregation of persistent storage from compute resources. You can deploy CNQ on Azure by using Terraform (page 6).

CNQ on Azure provides the same multi-protocol support, interfaces, and functionality as Qumulo on premises.

Reference Architecture

A	Azure Cloud	n	Azure Native Integrations
		Resource Group - Qumulo Application Virtual Network Subnet	KeyVault Roles Application Config
		Proximity Placement Group Compute Sector	
		Resource Group - Qumulo Storage	
		Storage Accounts Storage Container	

Overview of Deploying CNQ on Azure

This section outlines the process of configuring and deploying CNQ on Azure.

- 1. Create persistent storage by using Azure Storage Accounts.
- 2. Deploy cluster compute and cache resources.
- 3. Perform post-deployment actions.
- 4. Optimize your deployment.

Deploying Cloud Native Qumulo on Azure with Terraform

This section explains how to deploy Cloud Native Qumulo (CNQ) on Azure by creating the persistent storage and the cluster compute and cache resources with Terraform. It also provides recommendations for Terraform deployments and information about post-deployment actions and optimization.

For an overview of CNQ on Azure, its prerequisites, and limits, see How Cloud Native Qumulo Works (page 4).

The azure-terraform-cnq-<x.y>.zip file (the version in the file name corresponds to the provisioning scripts, not the version of Qumulo Core) contains comprehensive Terraform configurations that let you deploy Azure Storage Accounts and then create a CNQ cluster with 3 to 24 instances and have fully elastic compute and capacity.

Prerequisites

This section explains the prerequisites to deploying CNQ on Azure.

• To allow your Qumulo instance to report metrics to Qumulo, your Azure Virtual Network must have outbound Internet connectivity through a NAT gateway or a firewall. Your instance shares no file data during this process.

A Important

Connectivity to the following endpoints is required for a successful deployment of a Qumulo instance and quorum formation:

- api.missionq.qumulo.com
- api.nexus.qumulo.com
- Before you configure your Terraform environment, you must sign in to the az CLI.

Azure role assignments in your target subscription must include the following:

- Reader
- Contributor
- For scenarios in which your CNQ cluster must run in a secure environment, you must set the disable_public_network_access variable to true and specify the resource group name for the privatelink_blob_dns_zone_resource_group_name variable in the terraform.tfvars file before deploying your cluster's persistent storage.

How the CNQ Provisioner Works

The CNQ Provisioner is an Azure Compute instance that configures your Qumulo cluster and any additional Azure environment requirements.

The Provisioner stores all necessary state information in Azure App Configuration (on the left navigation panel, click **Operations > Configuration Explorer**) and shuts down automatically when it completes its tasks.

Step 1: Deploying Cluster Persistent Storage

This section explains how to deploy the Azure Storage Accounts that act as persistent storage for your Qumulo cluster.

- 1. Log in to Nexus and click Downloads > Cloud Native Qumulo Downloads.
- 2. On the Azure tab and, in the Download the required files section, select the Qumulo Core version that you want to deploy and then download the corresponding Terraform configuration, Debian package.
- In an Azure Storage Account Container named qumulo, create the images directory. Within this directory, create another directory with the Qumulo Core version as its name. The following is an example path:

my-storage-account/qumulo/images/7.2.3.2

Make a new subdirectory for every new release of Qumulo Core.

- 4. Copy **qumulo-core.deb** into the directory named after the Qumulo Core version (in this example, it is **7.2.3.2**).
- 5. Copy azure-terraform-cnq-<x.y>.zip to your Terraform environment and decompress it.
- 6. Navigate to the **persistent-storage** directory and take the following steps:
 - a. Run the terraform init command.

Terraform prepares the environment and displays the message Terraform has been successfully initialized!

- b. Review the terraform.tfvars file.
- Specify the **deployment_name** and the correct **az_subscription_id** for your cluster's persistent storage.

[🗹] Tip

- Specify the correct az_location for your cluster's persistent storage.
- Leave the soft_capacity_limit at 1000.
- (Optional) Specify an existing advanced_az_resource_group_name.
 - c. Use the az CLI to authenticate to your Azure account.
 - d. Run the terraform apply command.

Terraform displays the execution plan.

e. Review the Terraform execution plan and then enter yes.

Terraform creates resources according the execution plan and displays:

- The names of the created persistent storage accounts
- Your persistent storage resource group's unique name

For example:

```
Outputs:
persistent_storage_accounts = [
   "ab5cdefghij1",
   "ab4cdefghij2",
   "ab3cdefghij3",
   "ab2cdefghij4",
]
persistent_storage_resource_group = "mynamePStore-abcde"
```

Step 2: Deploying Cluster Compute and Cache Resources

This section explains how to deploy compute and cache resources for a Qumulo cluster by using a Ubuntu AMI and the Qumulo Core .deb installer.

A Important

- Provisioning completes successfully when the Provisioner shuts down automatically. If the Provisioner doesn't shut down, the provisioning cycle has failed and you must troubleshoot it. To monitor the provisioner's status, you can watch the Terraform status posts in your terminal or in Azure App Configuration (on the left navigation panel, click Operations > Configuration Explorer).
- The first variable in the example configuration files in the azure-terraform-cnq repository is deployment_name. To help avoid conflicts between resource groups and other deployment components, Terraform ignores the deployment_name value and any changes to it. Terraform generates the additional deployment_unique_name variable; appends a random, 7-digit alphanumeric value to it; and then tags all future resources with this variable, which never changes during subsequent Terraform deployments.
- If you plan to deploy multiple Qumulo clusters, give the q_cluster_name variable a unique name for each cluster.
- 1. To add service endpoints to your Virtual Network, take the following steps:
 - a. In the Azure Portal, click Virtual Network.
 - b. On the left panel, click Settings > Service endpoints.
 - c. On the Service endpoints page, add the Microsoft.KeyVault and Microsoft.Storage service endpoints to your Virtual Network.

A Important

It isn't possible to deploy your cluster without these endpoints.

2. Navigate to the azure-terraform-cnq-<x.y> directory and then run the terraform init command.

Terraform prepares the environment and displays the message **Terraform has been** successfully initialized!

3. In terraform.tfvars, fill in the values for all variables.

(Optional) Specify an existing advanced_az_resource_group_name.

For more information, see **README.pdf** in **azure-terraform-cnq-<x.y>.zip**.

4. Run the terraform apply command.

Terraform displays the execution plan.

5. Review the Terraform execution plan and then enter yes.

Terraform creates resources according the execution plan and displays:

- Your deployment's unique name
- The IP address for your Provisioner
- The floating IP addresses for your Qumulo cluster

1 Note

You must specify the floating IP addresses in your terraform.tfvars file explicitly.

- The primary (static) IP addresses for your Qumulo cluster
- The Qumulo Core Web UI endpoint

For example:

```
Outputs:
deployment_unique_name = "mynameCompute-ABCDEFG"
provisioner = {
  "provisioner ip address" = "203.0.113.0"
  "qumulo cluster floating ips" = [
    "203.0.113.42",
    "203.0.113.84",
    . . .
  ]
}
. . .
qumulo primary ips = [
  "203.0.113.1",
  "203.0.113.2",
  "203.0.113.3",
  "203.0.113.4"
]
qumulo private url node1 = "https://203.0.113.10"
```

6. To log in to your cluster's Web UI, use the endpoint from the Terraform output as the endpoint and the username and password that you have configured during deployment as the credentials.

A Important

If you change the administrative password for your cluster by using the Qumulo Core Web UI, qq CLI, or REST API after deployment, you must add your new password in Azure App Configuration (on the left navigation panel, click **Operations** > **Configuration Explorer**).

You can use the Qumulo Core Web UI to create and manage NFS exports (page 201), SMB shares (page 258), snapshots (page 126), and continuous replication relationships (page 158) You can also join your cluster to Active Directory, configure LDAP (page 45), and perform many other operations (page 0).

7. Mount your Qumulo file system by using NFS or SMB and your cluster's DNS name or IP address.

Step 3: Performing Post-Deployment Actions

This section describes the common actions you can perform on a CNQ cluster after deploying it.

Adding a Node to an Existing Cluster

A Important

To add a node to an existing cluster, the total node count must be greater than that of the current deployment.

- 1. Edit terraform.tfvars and change the value of q_node_count to a new value.
- 2. Run the terraform apply command.
- 3. Terraform displays the execution plan.

Review the Terraform execution plan and then enter yes.

Terraform changes resources according the execution plan and displays an additional primary (static) IP for the new node. For example:

```
qumulo_primary_ips = [
   "203.0.113.1",
   "203.0.113.2",
   "203.0.113.3",
   "203.0.113.4",
   "203.0.113.5"
]
```

- To ensure that the Provisioner shut downs automatically, review the last-run-status parameter in Azure App Configuration (on the left navigation panel, click Operations > Configuration Explorer).
- 5. To check that the cluster is healthy, log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.

Increasing the Soft Capacity Limit for an Existing Cluster

Increasing the soft capacity limit for an existing cluster is a two-step process:

- 1. Configure new persistent storage parameters.
- 2. Configure new compute and cache deployment parameters.

Step 1: Set New Persistent Storage Parameters

- Edit the terraform.tfvars file in the persistent-storage directory and set the q_cluster_soft_capacity_limit variable to a higher value.
- 2. Run the terraform apply command.

Review the Terraform execution plan and then enter yes.

Terraform creates new Azure Storage Accounts as necessary and displays:

- The names of the created persistent storage accounts
- Your persistent storage resource group's unique name
- The new soft capacity limit

For example:

```
Outputs:
persistent_storage_accounts = [
   "ab5cdefghij1",
   "ab4cdefghij2",
   "ab3cdefghij3",
   "ab2cdefghij4",
]
persistent_storage_resource_group = "mynamePStore-abcde"
...
soft_capacity_limit = "1000 TB"
```

Step 2: Update Existing Compute and Cache Resource Deployment

- 1. Navigate to the root directory of the azure-terraform-cnq-<x.y> repository.
- 2. Run the terraform apply -var-file config-standard.tfvars command.

Review the Terraform execution plan and then enter yes.

Terraform updates the necessary roles and Azure Storage Account policies, adds Azure Storage Accounts to the persistent storage list for the cluster, increases the soft capacity limit, and displays the Apply complete! message.

When the Provisioner shuts down automatically, this process is complete.

Deleting an Existing Cluster

Deleting a cluster is a two-step process:

- 1. Delete your Cloud Native Qumulo resources.
- 2. Delete your persistent storage.

Caution

- When you no longer need your cluster, you must back up all important data on the cluster safely before deleting the cluster.
- When you delete your cluster's cache and computer resources, it isn't possible to access your persistent storage anymore.

Step 1: To Delete Your Cluster's Cloud Native Qumulo Resources

- 1. Back up your data safely.
- 2. Run the terraform destroy command.

Review the Terraform execution plan and then enter yes.

Terraform deletes all of your cluster's CNQ resources and displays the **Destroy complete!** message and a count of destroyed resources.

Step 2: To Delete Your Cluster's Persistent Storage

- 1. Navigate to the **persistent-storage** directory.
- 2. Run the terraform destroy command.

Review the Terraform execution plan and then enter yes.

Terraform deletes all of your cluster's persistent storage and displays the **Destroy complete!** message and a count of destroyed resources.

Supported Configurations and Known Limits for Qumulo Core

This section provides an overview of supported configurations and known limits for Qumulo Core.

Supported Configurations

Configuration Type	Supported Value
Protocols	 FTP FTPS NFSv3 NFSv4.1 (page 203) S3 API (page 263) (aws CLI 1.22.75) SMB 2.002 SMB 2.1 SMB 3.0 SMB 3.1 SMB 3.1.1
Browser	Google Chrome 80 (and higher)
Clients over SMB	 macOS 10.14 (and higher) Windows 7 (and higher)
Clients over NFS	 macOS 10.14 (and higher) Linux Kernel 2.6.x (and higher)
Linux configuration	Qumulo Core is up to date with all Ubuntu 24.04 security up- dates.

Configuration Type	Supported Value
Domain functional level	Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 (and higher)
	1 Note Qumulo Core doesn't support Samba Domain Controllers.
Kerberos V5 encryption types	 RC4-HMAC-MD5 AES256-CTS-HMAC-SHA1 AES128-CTS-HMAD-SHA1
LDAP servers	OpenLDAP for Group Expansion
Python version for qq CLI	3.8 (and higher)

Known Limits

Limit Type	Maximum Value
Cluster size	265 nodes
Hub portals or spoke portals for each node	 32 hub portals and 32 spoke portals (Qumulo Core 7.5.2 (and higher)) 32 hub portals or 32 spoke portals (Qumulo Core 7.5.0.1 to 7.5.1.2)
NFS exports	64,000
SMB shares	40,000
Access Control Entries (ACEs) in an Access Control List (ACL)	200
NFS groups	16, when not using LDAP or Active Directory for RFC 2307 at- tributes
Characters in a cluster name	2-15, alphanumeric and hyphen (-)
Characters in a full path (path name)	32,760 (limited by protocol)

Limit Type	Maximum Value		
Characters in a file path com- ponent (file or directory)	255 (limited by protocol)		
Files in a directory	4.3 billion		
File size	9 exabytes		
Total files	18 quintillion		
Hard links for each file	1,024		
LDAP domains	1		
Active Directory domains	1		
DNS servers	3		
Snapshots	40,000		
Quotas	4.3 billion		
	1 Note This approximate value of 2 ³² is equivalent to the possible maximum of directories or the entire inode space.		
S3 Bucket object versions	Unlimited (4,294,967,296 theoretical)		
Total replication relationships	100		
	• Note If a directory is more than 100 levels below the file sys- tem root directory, you can't use it as a replication source.		
NFS sockets	8,000 TCP sockets for each node		
	• Note A client configured with the NFS nconnect mount option uses multiple sockets.		

Limit Type	Maximum Value	
SMB sockets	5,000 TCP sockets for each node	
	O Note A client configured with the SMB Multichannel feature uses multiple sockets.	
S3 API sockets	8,000 TCP sockets for each node	
	O Note By default, a maximum of 5,000 connections can exe- cute actively.	
REST API sockets	1,000 TCP sockets for each node	

System Upgrades

Qumulo Core Feature Log

This section lists the most important features from each release.

Qumulo Core 7.5.2

Downloads and Release Notes

- Added the ability to upgrade NeuralCache on Azure Native Qumulo (ANQ) and Cloud Native Qumulo (CNQ) instances deployed on Qumulo Core versions lower than 7.4.1
- Added the ability to configure up to 32 hub portals and up to 32 spoke portals on the same cluster at the same time
- Made improvements to the S3 API:
 - Extended the expiration of presigned S3 URLs
 - Changed the **Put0bject** S3 API action to accept all valid HTTP header keys
 - Resolved issues with the CopyObject S3 API action
- Added OpenMetrics for self-managed, on-premises clusters and CNQ instances
- Added support for latest Western Digital Ultrastar DC SN640 SSD firmware

Qumulo Core 7.5.1.2

Downloads and Release Notes

A Important

This release resolves an issue that previously caused an increase in logging output levels on CNQ and ANQ.

- For CNQ on Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI), added support for Cold clusters with an object tier for infrequent access to files and directories
- Made improvements to the S3 API:
 - Resolved an issue with S3 directory deletion
 - Modified the XML response bodies for S3 API actions to return the canonical XML header
- Modified files REST APIs to return entity tag (ETag) values correctly
- Added support for latest Western Digital Ultrastar DC SN640 SSD firmware

Qumulo Core 7.5.0.2 (Quarterly)

Downloads and Release Notes

A Important

- This release resolves a rare issue where previously, under certain conditions, concurrent quorum-related activity could result in file system data being overwritten.
- This release resolves an issue that previously occurred after a spoke portal was deleted.
- This release resolves the following on-premises cluster issues:
 - For clusters with certain erasure coding configurations deployed before July 4, 2020, this release resolves an issue that previously could occur during quorum formation, resulting in internal metadata being in an inconsistent state.
 - This release makes Qumulo Core more resilient to unexpected drive controller behavior.
- Made improvements to Cloud Data Fabric:
 - Enabled the creation of up to 32 spoke portals on a single Qumulo cluster
 - Improved file creation latency and throughput for spoke portals
 - Added the Priority Sync feature for read-write spoke portals
- · Added the Qumulo Authoritative DNS (QDNS) to Qumulo Core
- Added support for latest Western Digital Ultrastar DC SN640 SSD firmware
- Resolved an issue with incorrect drive types for nodes in on-premises clusters

Qumulo Core 7.4.4

A Important

Qumulo Core 7.4.4 is a *platform upgrade for on-premises clusters* which includes an update of the underlying Ubuntu operating system, from version 20.04 to 24.04.

- HPE hardware platforms users: We strongly recommend downloading and installing the latest HPE Service Pack (SPP) from the HPE Support Center. Lab testing of the upgrade process has shown that certain components (such as NICs and transceivers) can experience compatibility issues when running older firmware on Ubuntu 24.04.
- All hardware platform users: You must perform a rolling reboot (rebooting the nodes in your cluster one at a time) in order to avoid the interruption of connectivity between nodes in your cluster.
- Made improvements to Cloud Data Fabric:
 - Added the ability to enable the S3 protocol for a spoke portal host cluster
 - Removed previous restrictions from the placement of replication targets
 - Enabled compression for data transferred between clusters in a portal relationship
 - Made significant performance improvements for small-I/O workloads on the hub portal and for locally cached files on the spoke portal
- Added Web UI notifications about SSD endurance levels and a corresponding REST API endpoint
- Resolved an issue that previously affected read leases in the hub portal root directory

Qumulo Core 7.4.3

- Added the ability to use the NFSv4.1 protocol with spoke portals
- Added the ability to perform punch hole operations on spoke portals by using the qq CLI and REST API
- Added automatic functionality that cleans up portal relationships after synchronizing spoke portal changes
- Improved NeuralCache (formerly Predictive Read Cache) intelligent data ingestion and retention policy
- Added support for using EBS volumes for NeuralCache in AWS Local Zones
- Resolved an issue with NTLM authentication for certain image scanning devices and SMB shares
- + Resolved an issue with the SMB server and showing previous versions for files and

directories

Qumulo Core 7.4.2.1

Downloads and Release Notes

A Important

This release resolves an issue that can occur while following a non-standard upgrade path.

- Added support for Cloud Native Qumulo (CNQ) clusters with 1, 3, or more nodes
- Made improvements to Cloud Data Fabric:
 - Moved the REST APIs out of preview
 - Removed a qq CLI command in favor of automatic clean-up of partially configured portal relationships
 - Added support for FTP communications for spoke portals
 - Changed the names of *portal states,* which indicate the stages of the spoke portal creation process and the proposal or deletion of a portal relationship
 - Added new *portal statuses*, which indicate the accessibility of a spoke portal or a hub portal
- Updated the default configuration for new NFS exports
- Added a REST API and qq CLI command to facilitate deleting files from directories
 without constructing full paths

Qumulo Core 7.4.1.1

A Important

- This release resolves an issue where previously Qumulo hub portal host clusters that communicated with read-write spoke portals crashed if the portal contained files with very large file IDs.
- This release resolves an issue that we identified in Qumulo Core releases 7.3.1.2 to 7.4.0.3, where making changes to networking configuration by using the API Tools page in the Web UI or by using the qq CLI caused the default gateway to not populate.
- Global Namespace is now a core component of Qumulo Cloud Data Fabric.
- To enable upgrades to this version of Qumulo Core, you must delete any existing spoke portals or hub portals from your cluster and then wait for any related tree-delete operations to complete before beginning the upgrade process.
- To enable the QFSD API to distinguish between cluster-local and spoke-cached data, from this release of Qumulo Core onward, 64-bit integers can no longer represent QFSD API file identifiers. API integrations must treat them as variable-length strings, in accordance with the OpenMetrics API schema. Although this change affects all REST API endpoints the Qumulo REST API continues to accept old-style identifiers for backwards compatibility.
- · Made read-write spoke portals available by default
- Eliminated the REST APIs for manual removal of cached data from spoke portals (no changes to automatic cached data removal)
- · Improved file identifiers to distinguish between cluster-local and spoke-cached data
- Implemented NeuralCache architecture for new cloud clusters
- Renamed the designation preview (previously, beta) which marks REST APIs under development
- Made public the REST API endpoints and qq CLI commands that manage a cluster's DNS configuration

Qumulo Core 7.4.0.3 (Quarterly)

Downloads and Release Notes

The majority of functionality and stability improvements in this Qumulo Core release are internal.

- Added support for latest Western Digital Ultrastar DC SN640 SSD firmware
- Improved UID and GID sorting in the Web UI

Resolved an issue with PutObject and CopyObject S3 API actions

A Important

- This release resolves a rare issue where previously, under certain conditions, concurrent quorum-related activity could result in file system data being overwritten.
- This release resolves an issue that previously occurred after a spoke portal was deleted.
- This release resolves the following on-premises cluster issues:
 - For clusters with certain erasure coding configurations deployed before July 4, 2020, this release resolves an issue that previously could occur during quorum formation, resulting in internal metadata being in an inconsistent state.
 - This release makes Qumulo Core more resilient to unexpected drive controller behavior.

Qumulo Core 7.3.2.1

Downloads and Release Notes

- · Removed the limit from the number of floating IP addresses per cluster
- Added support for sharing S3 objects with presigned URLs to additional S3 API actions

Qumulo Core 7.3.1.2

Downloads and Release Notes

A Important

- For clusters that were created in 2016 (or earlier), this release resolves an issue identified in Qumulo Core 7.3.1.1 where, under certain conditions, the cluster was unable to start after being upgraded to 7.3.1.1, resulting in the cluster going offline.
- For clusters that have only tagged VLANs but no untagged networks, this release resolves an issue in Qumulo Core 7.3.1 where it was possible for the default gateways to be copied incorrectly during the upgrade process, resulting in a potential cluster outage.
- Made it easier to authorize hub portals from the hub portal host cluster by adding information to REST APIs and qq CLI commands
- Improved the behavior of NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 ACCESS commands

- Increased the S3 connection limit
- Configured Qumulo Core to permit (but ignore) out-of-spec query parameters for S3 API actions
- Reverted floating IP assignment to Qumulo Core functionality prior to version 7.1.0
- Added a REST API and a qq CLI command for querying the current fault tolerance of an object-backed cluster
- Resolved an issue with NLM connections
- · Resolved an issue with tree deletion operations

Qumulo Core 7.3.0.2 (Quarterly)

Downloads and Release Notes

▲ Important

This release resolves the following on-premises cluster issues:

- For clusters with certain erasure coding configurations deployed before July 4, 2020, this release resolves an issue that previously could occur during quorum formation, resulting in internal metadata being in an inconsistent state.
- This release makes Qumulo Core more resilient to unexpected drive controller behavior.
- Added the *self-service* permission model to Qumulo REST API access tokens and made changes to corresponding qq CLI commands
- Made it possible for a user to perform operations on their own access keys without having RBAC privileges
- Resolved issues concerning cached data on a spoke portal host cluster, directory metadata block updates made by S3 API actions, and the GetObject S3 API action with the Veeam client

Qumulo Core 7.2.3.2

A Important

- This release resolves an issue with Cloud Data Fabric functionality in Qumulo Core 7.2.3.1 that could cause files to become unavailable temporarily.
- If your Qumulo cluster's nodes haven't been configured to use static routes, it isn't necessary to upgrade from Qumulo Core 7.2.3 to 7.2.3.1. To determine whether your cluster's nodes use static routes, SSH into the node and run the ip route show command. Typically, static routes do not have tags such as proto dhcp or proto kernel. For further help, contact the Qumulo Care team.
- If your Qumulo cluster's nodes use static routes, this release resolves an issue in Qumulo Core 7.2.3 that, under certain conditions, caused the system to lose its static route configurations after a quorum event.
- Made CNQ on Azure available on Qumulo Nexus.
- Added support for read-only Cloud Data Fabric functionality between two or more Qumulo clusters.
- Added support for three-node clusters to CNQ on Azure and CNQ on AWS.
- Added support for CNQ clusters that adjust to multi-AZ configurations automatically.
- Improved S3 Object Lock functionality and made changes to corresponding S3 API actions.
- Made improvements in S3 Versioning API actions and the CopyObject S3 API action.
- Allowed users without administrative role-based access control (RBAC) roles to modify S3 access keys and made changes to corresponding qq CLI commands.
- Updated some of the error types and HTTP status codes that appear during cluster membership operations.
- Added REST API resources and qq CLI commands for creation and membership change of CNQ clusters.
- Resolved an issue with an SSL configuration change while the S3 server is in plaintext mode.

Performing Qumulo Core Upgrades

This section explains the difference between Qumulo Core Instant Software Upgrades and Platform Upgrades and how to perform upgrades.

A Important

- If you perform multiple upgrades back to back, you might encounter one or more platform upgrades in one of the incremental releases; you must install these upgrades before you continue. Before performing back to back upgrades, contact the Qumulo Care team for guidance.
- If you don't see a rolling reboot option for a platform upgrade, refresh the page in your browser.
- Cloud Native Qumulo doesn't differentiate between upgrade modes and all upgrades are *instant software upgrades* that have a downtime of less than 30 seconds and don't disrupt the operation of the cluster.

For downloads, release notes, and upgrade paths for Qumulo Core releases, see Qumulo Nexus

Understanding the Upgrade Phases

Every Qumulo Core upgrade has two phases, preparation and commit.

- Preparation: Qumulo Core stages a new image in an alternate boot drive partition while the current image continues to run. This phase is responsible only for the background work (unpacking and writing the platform image and upgrade firmware, and so on). When the preparation phase is complete, we continue to the commit phase.
- 2. Commit: Qumulo Core does one of the following:
- Instant Software Upgrade: Stops the existing container and starts a new one.
- Platform Upgrade: Initiates a reboot and selectively upgrades the operating system image.

To view your cluster's upgrade phase and status, run the qq upgrade_status command.

The following is example output.

```
{
   "install_path": "/upgrade/qinstall.qimg",
   "state": "UPGRADE_PREPARING",
   "details": "",
   "error_message": "",
   "error_state": "UPGRADE_ERROR_NO_ERROR",
   "is_blocked": false,
   "blocked_reason": ""
}
```

Upgrading Your Qumulo Cluster

A Important

- To allow certain background processes to run, multiple sequential Qumulo Core upgrades might require a waiting period between specific releases. Before installing multiple Qumulo Core releases within an extended maintenance window, contact the Qumulo Care team.
- When the node to which you are connected reboots, the Qumulo Core Web UI might redirect you to the Cluster is booting... page. To view the reboot status, you can connect to a different node or wait until the current node goes online and then click Support > Software Upgrade.
- During rolling reboots, the system reboots one or more nodes (depending on the configured protection level) in the cluster in succession. If your cluster is under heavy load due to write or delete operations, this process can take a long time.

To Upgrade Your Qumulo Cluster by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Upload the **qumulo_core_x.x.x.qimg** upgrade file to any directory on your cluster by using a client protocol such as NFS or SMB.
- 2. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 3. Click Support > Software Upgrade.
- 4. On the **Software Upgrade** page, enter the file system path for the upgrade file without the leading slash, for example: upgrade/qumulo_core_7.1.0.2.qimg.
- 5. Click Upgrade...
- 6. Confirm the current and new versions of Qumulo Core and then click Start Upgrade.

Qumulo Core prepares the upgrade then installs Qumulo software on your cluster.

When the upgrade is complete, the message You have successfully upgraded from Qumulo Core x.x.x to y.y.y is displayed.

To Upgrade Your Qumulo Cluster by Using the qq CLI

A Important

- For two-phase upgrades, there is no client downtime during the *prepare* phase, only during the commit phase.
- You can disable the CLI progress bar by adding the --no-monitor flag to your command. If you do this, it isn't possible to cancel the upgrade process after it begins.
- Qumulo Core reboots a number of nodes (depending on the protection level configured on your cluster) in succession. This requires the restriper job to finish before Qumulo Core can continue to the next node in the cluster. If your cluster is under heavy load from write or delete operations, this process can take a long time.
- 1. Upload the **qumulo_core_x.x.x.qimg** upgrade file to any directory on your cluster by using a client protocol such as NFS or SMB.
- 2. Use SSH to connect to an IP address of a node in your cluster.
- 3. To become the root user, run the sudo -s command.
- 4. Depending on the current Qumulo Core version on your cluster, do one of the following:
- Qumulo Core 5.1.0.1 (and Higher):
- Immediate Upgrade with Rolling Reboot: Run the qq upgrade_cluster command. Use the -rolling flag to specify rolling reboot, and the --path flag to specify the path to the upgrade
 file. For example:

```
qq upgrade_cluster \
    --rolling \
    --path /qumulo_upgrade_x.x.x.qimg
```

Two-Phase Upgrade with Rolling Reboot: Run the qq upgrade_cluster command first with the prepare subcommand and then with the commit subcommand. Use the --rolling flag to specify rolling reboot, and the --path flag to specify the path to the upgrade file. For example:

```
qq upgrade_cluster prepare \
    --rolling \
    --path /qumulo_upgrade_x.x.x.qimg
```

qq upgrade_cluster commit

- Qumulo Core 5.0.6 (and Lower):
- Immediate Upgrade: Run the qq upgrade_cluster command and use the --path flag to specify the path to the upgrade file. For example:

qq upgrade_cluster \
 --path /qumulo_core_x.x.x.qimg

 Two-Phase Upgrade: Run the qq upgrade_cluster command first with the prepare subcommand and then with the commit subcommand. Use the --path flag to specify the path to the upgrade file. For example:

qq upgrade_cluster prepare \
 --path /qumulo_core_x.x.x.qimg

qq upgrade_cluster commit

5. To view your cluster's upgrade phase and status, run the qq upgrade_status command.

When the CLI progress bar shows that the upgrade is complete, Qumulo Core restarts your cluster.

ONOTE

You can disable the CLI progress bar by adding the --no-monitor flag to your command. If you do this, it isn't possible to cancel the upgrade process after it begins.

Replication Version Requirements and Upgrade Recommendations for Qumulo Core

This section explains the relationship between the version of Qumulo Core that a cluster runs and data replication between it and other clusters. It also gives recommendations for upgrading Qumulo Core in relation to data replication tasks.

The replication process creates a consistent point-in-time copy of data in a directory on a source cluster when Qumulo Core transfers the data to a directory on a target cluster. Because two clusters are required for the replication process, there are specific requirements for version of Qumulo Core that the two clusters must run.

Replication for Qumulo Core 6.0.0.x (and Higher)

For Qumulo Core 6.0.0.x (and higher), clusters that run different versions can replicate *with all quarterly and non-quarterly versions, up to eight quarters in the future.*

Replication for Qumulo Core 5.0.1 to 6.0.0

From Qumulo Core 5.0.1 to 5.3.4, clusters that run different versions can replicate *between the current version and up to two previous or future quarterly versions.*

The following example shows replication options for a cluster running the quarterly 5.1.0 version.

4.3.0 (q) < 5.0.0 (q) < 5.1.0 (q) > 5.2.0 (q) > 5.3.0 (q)

The following example shows replication options for a cluster running the non-quarterly 5.1.1 version

5.0.0 (q) < 5.1.0 (q) < 5.1.1 > 5.2.0 (q) > 5.3.0 (q)

O Note

- From version 5.0.1, Qumulo Core blocks replication between unsupported versions. For example, version 5.0.1 can't replicate with versions before 4.3.0 or after 5.2.0.
- In this scenario, version 5.2.0 is a hard limit. Versions 5.2.1 (and higher) can't replicate with versions 5.0.1 (or lower).

Replication for Qumulo Core 2.11.0 to 5.0.0

From Qumulo Core 2.11.0 to 5.0.0, clusters that run different versions can replicate *between at least two consecutive quarterly versions*. For example:

	4.1.5	4.2.0 (q)	4.2.1
4.1.5			
4.2.0 (q)			
4.2.1			

Upgrade Recommendations

Because the target directory of an existing replication relationship is read-only to all client access, use the following recommendations to upgrade a cluster whose file system root directory is the target of a replication relationship.

O Note

Regardless of version, upgrading Qumulo Core while a replication job is running interrupts the job in progress. When both clusters return to states in which replication is possible, the replication job resumes.

If the Source Cluster is Available

To avoid having to resynchronize your clusters after you reconnect the replication relationship, we recommend the following steps.

- 1. Copy the upgrade image to a directory on the source cluster. (It isn't possible to copy it to the read-only target cluster).
- 2. Wait for the upgrade image to replicate to the target cluster.
- 3. Continue with the normal upgrade process.

If the Source Cluster is Unavailable or Another Issue Exists

A Important

The following steps interrupt the replication process.

On clusters that run Qumulo Core 2.12.5 (and lower), this process requires additional time to resynchronize the clusters by running a full-tree scan after you reconnect the replication relationship.

- 1. To temporarily make the target relationship writable for the duration of the upgrade, use the Make Target Writable action in the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Wait for the upgrade to complete.
- 3. Use the Reconnect Relationship action in the Qumulo Core Web UI.

Authentication

Configuring SAML Single Sign-On (SSO) for Your Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to integrate your Qumulo cluster with your organization's single sign-on (SSO) service by configuring Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) 2.0 for Qumulo Core 5.2.5.1 (and higher).

For more information about the SAML standard for exchanging authentication information, see SAML 2.0.

Prerequisites

Before you begin, make sure that you have done the following.

 To join your cluster to an Active Directory (AD) domain, log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI and click Cluster > Active Directory.

Note
 Qumulo Core supports SAML authentication only for AD users.

• To allow the cluster to find group memberships for SAML-authenticated users, configure the Base DN in your AD configuration, even if you don't use POSIX attributes.

Ensure that your SAML Identity Provider (IdP) is linked to the same AD. An *identity provider* (such as Azure AD, Duo, or Okta) is a system that authenticates users (for example, by using passwords and additional factors).

Typically, an IT department manages an IdP centrally and the IdP is linked with AD. Before you can enable SSO, your IT department must register a new Service Provider (SP) in your IdP. A *service provider* is the server which users access, in this case a Qumulo cluster.

1 Note

You can use trusts, as long as the Base DN covers all users that might require access to your cluster.

 Configure your IdP to return AD User Principal Names (UPNs, for example alice@example.com) or an email address as a name identifier for an authenticated user. Typically, a nameID uses the format of an email address.

To Configure SAML SSO for Your Qumulo Cluster

This process requires coordination between the cluster administrator and SSO administrator.

- 1. The cluster administrator contacts the SSO administrator and asks the SSO administrator to create a SAML integration for the Qumulo cluster.
- 2. The SSO administrator creates a SAML integration with your organization's SSO identity provider (page 34) (IdP).
 - a. The SSO administrator uses the cluster's fully qualified domain name (FQDN) format for the service provider (page 34) (SP) endpoint (also known as the *assertion consumer service URL*), in the following format:

https://<my-cluster>.<my-org>.com/saml

1 Note

Because the user's browser performs DNS resolution (for example, in a VPNonly scenario), it isn't necessary for an external DNS server to be able to resolve the cluster's FQDN.

- b. If prompted, the SSO administrator enters the HTTP POST binding for the SP endpoint. Typically, this binding is specified by default.
- c. If prompted for SP Entity ID (alternatively named Application Identifier or Audience), the SSO administrator enters https://smy-clusters.smy-orgs.com/saml.
- d. If SAML Signing (depending on the SSO service, this option is named differently) configuration is available, the SSO administrator sets it to Sign SAML response and assertion.

1 Note

Qumulo Core requires that the IdP sign both the assertion and the entire SAML response.

e. To configure the IdP to use an algorithm based on SHA-256 (certain SSO providers use older algorithms, such as SHA-1, by default), follow the instructions in your SSO provider's documentation.
🗹 Tip

Commonly, a signatureAlgorithm key is set to rsa-sha256 and the digestAlgorithm key is set to sha256 in the configuration file.

- 3. After creating the SAML integration, the SSO administrator provides the following information to the cluster administrator.
- The certificate (public key) of the identity provider, in a .pem file.

This certificate lets the cluster verify the authenticity of the messages from the IdP.

• The IdP SSO URL—to which the Qumulo cluster can send authentication requests—in the following format:

https://<my-org>.<sso-provider>.com/foo

1 Note

The IdP SSO URL often contains a unique identifier for the SAML integration. We don't recommend using the same identifier on several clusters simultaneously.

• The IdP issuer or EntityId.

Note

Don't confuse EntityId with SP Entity ID.

For example:

http://www.<sso-provider>.com/abc12de34fgAB5CDh6i7

• The FQDN of the cluster, in the following format:

<qumulo-cluster>.<my-org>.com

4. To configure and enable SAML login to the Qumulo cluster, the cluster administrator runs the qq saml_modify_settings command. For example:

```
qq saml_modify_settings
```

- --enable 🔪
- --idp-certificate-file ~/certificate.pem \
- --cluster-dns-name <qumulo-cluster>.<my-org>.com \
- --idp-entity-id http://www.<sso-provider>.com/abc12de34fgAB5CDh6i7 \
- --idp-sso-url https://<my-org>.<sso-provider>.com/abc12de34fgAB5CDh6i7/saml

ONOTE

- To view the current SAML configuration, the cluster administrator can run the qq saml_get_settings command.
- To allow specific changes (for example, correct a typo, update a DNS name or an expired certificate, or temporarily disable SAML SSO without losing any of the other settings), the cluster administrator can run the qq saml_modify_settings command to change individual SAML settings independently.
- For first-time SAML configurations, the cluster administrator must provide all of the required settings.
- Aside from a basic check of the IdP certificate, Qumulo Core doesn't verify the configuration parameters. It is the cluster administrator's responsibility to ensure that IdP-initiated SAML login works correctly. (This login type initiates when the user clicks Continue to SSO login in the Qumulo Core Web UI or selects the Qumulo cluster on the SSO portal.)

Supported SAML SSO Workflows

Qumulo Core supports three SAML SSO workflows:

- Standard SAML workflows that the IdP (page 34) or SP (page 34) initiates
- A workflow that the qq CLI initiates

ONOTE

- Members of the built-in Administrators role always have access to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- To allow other users to access the Qumulo Core Web UI, you must assign the built-in Observers role to individual users or to groups.
- Depending on policy, additional verification might be necessary for users. For example, the SSO administrator can enforce mandatory two-factor authentication (2FA) for certain clusters.
- If the user accesses the Qumulo Core Web UI by connecting to a node physically, the login page doesn't show doesn't show Continue to SSO login on the Qumulo Core Web UI login page, even if SSO is configured.

IdP-Initiated SSO Workflow

- 1. A user authenticates to her organization's SSO portal and then selects the Qumulo cluster on the SSO portal.
- 2. The SSO portal redirects the user to the cluster's endpoint.

If the user has sufficient privileges, the Qumulo Core Web UI logs the user in. Otherwise, the Qumulo Core Web UI displays an error message.

SP-Initiated SSO Workflow

- 1. A user navigates to the Qumulo cluster's Web UI endpoint in a browser.
- 2. If the Qumulo cluster has SAML SSO configured, the user can click **Continue to SSO login** on the Qumulo Core Web UI login page.

the Qumulo Core Web UI redirects the user to the configured SSO portal. Because the authentication request uses HTTP-Redirect Binding, the login URL appears.

https://<my-org>.<sso-provider>.com/abc12de34fgAB5CDh6i7/saml?SAMLRequest=abcd efgh1234567890...

- 3. The user clicks the login link and the SSO portal authenticates the user.
- 4. The SSO portal redirects the user to the cluster's endpoint.

qq-CLI-Initiated SSO Workflow

In Qumulo Core 5.3.0 (and higher), a user can authenticate a qq CLI session by using SSO.

1. A user uses the qq sso_login command. For example:

qq --host 203.0.113.0 sso_login

The login URL and a prompt appear. The following is an example URL.

https://<my-cluster>.<my-org>.com/saml-login?login-id=12345678-1234-1234-123 4-123456789012

Note

The user must complete the following step within 5 minutes, while the qq CLI pauses for authentication.

- 2. When the user opens the login URL in a browser, the URL redirects the user to a configured SSO portal and one of the following two scenarios takes place:
- If authentication succeeds, the browser shows a message that contains an eight-character verification code and asks the user to return to the CLI session.

The user copies the verification code and enters it into the waiting prompt of the sso_login command.

- If the verification code is correct, the command recognizes that authentication is complete and shows the authenticated username.
- If the verification code is incorrect, the user must retry the workflow.
 - If authentication doesn't succeed, the browser displays an error message.

The user must retry the workflow.

Requiring SSO Authentication for Cluster Management

A Important

- If you use the --require-sso flag, you can no longer run the qq logincommand with your AD account password. Instead, you must run the qq sso_logincommand.
- This setting doesn't restrict access through file protocols such as SMB.
- Because the FTP protocol sends passwords in plaintext, it is inherently insecure. In addition, many FTP clients don't support Transport Layer Security (TLS) or fall back quietly to the plaintext protocol. For this reason, all Qumulo clusters have FTP disabled by default.

In Qumulo Core 5.3.0 (and higher), you can run the **qq saml_modify_settings** command to require AD users to use SSO authentication for managing your cluster. For example:

qq saml_modify_settings --require-sso true

When the cluster requires SSO authentication, your cluster rejects password-based authentication from AD users in the Qumulo Core Web UI, REST API, and qq CLI.

Known Limits

• Local users (the built-in admin user and any additional users) can always use their passwords to authenticate to the Qumulo Core Web UI and the qq CLI.

A Important

We recommend setting a strong password for the built-in admin user and using this account only for emergencies.

- If SSO is required for a Qumulo cluster, it isn't possible to log in to the Interactive API documentation section of the APIs & Tools page in the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- Qumulo Core doesn't support:
 - SAML Single Logout (SLO): We recommend clicking Sign out in the Qumulo Core Web UI.
 - Automatic Configuration from Metadata XML: You must specify each parameter by using the qq CLI.
 - Returning to Previous Web UI Page: You can't return to a previous page after reauthenticating (for example, after a timeout).

 Azure AD SAML Toolkit: Currently, due to a configuration deficiency in the toolkit, IdP-initiated SSO isn't operational for Azure Native Qumulo (ANQ). Use the SPinitiated SSO workflow (page 38).

Troubleshooting SAML SSO Authentication

This section explains troubleshooting common and uncommon SAML SSO authentication issues.

Common Issues

Typically, if SAML authentication fails, Qumulo Core's in-browser error message explains the reasons for failure and you can resolve the issue by setting the right configuration by using the qq saml_modify_settings command. Examples of this issue type include the following scenarios:

- SAML isn't enabled on the Qumulo cluster.
- There is clock skew between the IdP and the Qumulo cluster (the SSO service sets the clock skew tolerance, typically to 5 minutes).
- The **cluster-dns-name** or **idp-entity-id** on the Qumulo cluster aren't configured correctly.
- A user isn't a member of the Observers role that Qumulo Core requires for granting access to the Qumulo Core Web UI.

Uncommon Issues

In more complex cases, the in-browser errors are less informative for security reasons. For example, if you configure an incorrect IdP certificate on your cluster, the Signature validation failed. SAML Response rejected. error appears.

Several AD configuration issues can cause a User not found error:

- The Qumulo cluster isn't joined to AD.
- The Qumulo cluster is joined to AD that isn't connected to the IdP.
- IdP sends usernames (nameID) in an unusual format.

To verify that you can use a username, run the **qq auth_find_identity** command. For example:

qq auth_find_identity --name MyUsername

• The Configured Base DN doesn't include all users.

To find a security identifier (SID), run the qq auth_find_identity command. For example:

To verify that a username is discoverable, run the qq ad_sid_to_account command. For example:

```
qq ad_sid_to_account --sid S-1-5-32-544
```

If an error occurs, contact your AD administrator and request the correct Base DN. For more information, see Specifying the Base Distinguished Name (Base DN) (page 227).

Configuring the Search Trusted Domains Option in Active Directory for a Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to restrict the scope of LDAP queries by using the Search Trusted Domains configuration option for a Qumulo cluster joined to an Active Directory (AD) domain.

During normal AD domain operations, a Qumulo cluster often encounters *LDAP referrals* that indicate to the cluster in what other locations within an AD domain it might locate requested information. Often, these referrals are hints to other trusted AD domains which a cluster accesses through a Domain Trust, such as a Parent Domain Trust or an external Domain Trust.

Reducing Latency by Disabling Search Trusted Domains

In Qumulo Core 6.1.0.3 (and lower), to permit Qumulo clusters to follow LDAP referrals, the Search Trusted Domains configuration option is enabled by default.

In Qumulo Core 6.1.1 (and higher), to reduce the potential latency of AD domain operations that might trigger and follow LDAP referrals unnecessarily (particularly for large, complex AD environments with multiple Domain Trusts), you can disable the **Search Trusted Domains** configuration option.

Disabling this option might benefit your system if you can determine that all relevant user and group accounts—which you might expect to use POSIX attributes, logins with SAML Single Sign-On (SSO), or logins with NFS4.1 and Kerberos—are located entirely in the current domain.

Limitations of Disabling Search Trusted Domains

This section explains the limitations of disabling the Search Trusted Domains configuration option.

Trusted Domains Specified in the Base DN

The Base DN (Distinguished Name) configuration option specifies the path that limits LDAP queries. When you set the Base DN to the top-level domain or base path of a domain, LDAP searches span the entire domain's LDAP structure, including LDAP referrals to other domains that have a Trust with the currently joined domain.

Often, the Base DN configuration ensures that the system searches all Organizational Units (OUs) in the domain, for example when the Administrator team might not have control over the OUs that contain the user accounts to be retrieved. (This is common in a dynamic environment that an external team manages.)

Qumulo Core lets you configure multiple Base DNs by providing their paths in a semicolonseparated list that includes the paths of other trusted domains. This configuration permits the trusted domains to use POSIX attributes and SAML SSO logins.

A Important

Disabling Search Trusted Domains disregards any trusted domains specified in the Base DN.

Ignoring LDAP Referrals and Qumulo Core Authentication Processes

To decide whether your system should ignore LDAP referrals, consider the Qumulo Core authentication processes that this might affect.

Authentication Processes that Trigger LDAP Queries

- Identity mapping from NTFS to POSIX (SMB to NFS) by using the Use Active Directory for POSIX attributes AD configuration option
- SAML single sign-on (SSO) (page 34)
- NFSv4.1 and Kerberos (page 225)
- REST API access tokens (page 48)
- S3 access keys (page 268)

Unaffected Authentication Processes

- Kerberos SMB SSO logins from Domain Local or Trusted Domain users
- NTLMv2 SMB logins (username and password) from Domain Local or Trusted Domain users
- Domain Local groups that contain users and groups from other Trusted Domains
- Users or groups added to SMB share permissions by using the Qumulo Core Web UI or qq CLI
- Security Identifiers (SIDs) resolved to usernames by using client dialog boxes, for example in macOS Finder or Windows File Explorer

Configuring LDAP on your Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to configure LDAP on Qumulo Core 2.12.1 (and higher).

To Configure LDAP by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI..
- 2. Click Cluster > LDAP.
- 3. On the LDAP Configuration page, click Edit and then do the following:
 - a. For Use LDAP features, click Yes.
 - b. Enter the LDAP URI.
 - c. For **Base DN**, enter the Distinguished Name (DN) from which the LDAP server searches for users.
 - d. For Bind Username, enter the username for logging in to LDAP services.

1 Note

This username must have the permission to search within the provided DN.

- e. For Bind Password, enter the password that corresponds to the username.
- f. (Optional) For Encrypt Connection, click Yes.

A Important

- By default, Qumulo requires an encrypted connection to connect to LDAP (either LDAPS or StartTLS). If you disable the option to connect without TLS, you might expose credentials over your network.
- To use encrypted connections, you must install a valid certificate for your LDAP server (page 156).
- g. Click Save.

Creating and Using Bearer Tokens to Authenticate Qumulo REST API Calls

This section explains how to create bearer tokens—by using the Qumulo REST API or the Qumulo Core Web UI—to authenticate Qumulo REST API calls.

When you use the Qumulo REST API, you begin an authentication session by logging in to a Qumulo cluster. Different REST endpoints require different types of authentication: For example, certain REST API endpoints, such as /v1/version, don't require any authentication, while the /v1/session/login API endpoint requires a username and a password.

Calling the login API gives you a *bearer token* (or *access token*)—a temporary credential that Qumulo Core sends together with subsequent API calls as proof of authentication. A bearer token is valid for 10 hours. After a bearer token expires, you must create a new bearer token.

Creating a Bearer Token

To create a bearer token, you can use the Qumulo REST API or Qumulo Core Web UI.

▲ Important Only administrative users (or users with PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKENS_WRITE) can create bearer tokens.

To Create a Bearer Token by Using the REST API

Begin an authentication session by calling the /v1/session/login REST API endpoint and specify the username and password. For example:

```
curl -k -X POST https://203.0.113.0:8000/v1/session/login \
    -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
    -d '{ "username": "Alice", "password": "rbFAYMdtGrwTAV4TR0cZ"}'
```

The following is example output.

{ "bearer_token": "1:EXAMPLELSnp6MVZvUXhRQUViN2RCYUFVZy9zTELB..." }

To Create a Bearer Token by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click APIs & Tools.

3. Under Interactive API documentation, enter your username and password and click Apply credentials.

The Authentication succeeded. message appears.

- 4. Expand the Access Tokens section and then the POST /v1/auth/access-tokens/ section.
- 5. On the upper-right side, click **Try it out**, ensure that the **Request body** is correct, and then click **Execute**.

The following is example output.

```
{ "bearer_token": "1:EXAMPLElSnp6MVZvUXhRQUViN2RCYUFVZy9zTElB..." }
```

To Use a Bearer Token to Authenticate a Qumulo REST API Call

Place the bearer token in your request header. In the following example, the API call lists the nodes in a cluster.

```
curl -k -X GET https://203.0.113.0:8000/v1/cluster/nodes/ \
    -H "Authorization: Bearer 1:EXAMPLElSnp6MVZvUXhRQUViN2RCYUFVZy9zTElB..."
```

The following is example output.

```
{
    "id": 1,
    "node_status": "online",
    "node_name": "my-node-name",
    "uuid": "12345a6b-7c89-0d12-3456-78fe9012f345",
    "label": "a1:23:45:6b:70:80",
    "model_number": "00626",
    "capacity_in_bytes": "25605032656896",
    "serial_number": "1234567890",
    "mac_address": "00:00:1a:00:23:bc"
},
....
```

Connecting to External Services

Creating and Using Access Tokens to Authenticate External Services to Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create and use access tokens—by using the Qumulo REST API, Python SDK, and qq CLI—to authenticate external services to Qumulo Core.

🗹 Tip

It is possible to confuse the terms *access token* and *session token*. Unlike access tokens, session tokens are short-lived and require a password to refresh, for example, to authenticate by using the **qq login** command. Access tokens are the focus of this section.

In Qumulo Core 5.3.0 (and higher), you can use *access tokens* to let a user authenticate to the Qumulo REST API without having to complete repetitive login procedures.

Access tokens are long-lived. They provide an alternative to session-based authentication that the **qq login** command and the Qumulo Core Web UI use. They also support support authentication for services, long-lived automation processes, and programmatic REST API access that doesn't require user input.

Caution

- An attacker can use an access token to authenticate as the token's user to Qumulo REST API (through HTTP, the Python SDK, or the qq CLI) and gain all of the user's privileges. Treat access tokens, and the bearer tokens they generate, like passwords. Store your tokens securely, rotate your tokens often, and create a token revocation policy for your organization.
- Because a token allows indefinite authentication to the associated user's account, we strongly recommend against creating tokens for individual Qumulo REST API users.
 For more information, see Best Practices for Using Access Tokens (page 56).

Prerequisites

- **PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_WRITE** is required for creating, disabling, and deleting access tokens for all users in the system.
- **PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_READ** is required for listing access tokens for all users in the system.

Note

- These RBAC privileges grant administrative access to view, modify, create and delete keys for any user in the system.
- Qumulo Core access tokens can also use a *self service* permissions model that allows any system user to view, modify, create, or and delete their own access keys.

Creating and Using Access Tokens

This section explains how to create access tokens without or with an expiration time by using the qq CLI.

PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_WRITE is required for creating, disabling, and deleting access tokens for all users in the system.

To create an Access Token for Yourself

Run the qq auth_create_access_token command with the --self flag. For example:

\$ qq auth_create_access_token --self

The qq auth_create_access_token command returns a JSON response that contains the bearer token body and the access token ID, which you can use to manage the access token.

```
{
    "bearer_token": "access-v1:abAcde...==",
    "id": "1234567890123456789012"
}
```

A Important

- As soon as you receive your bearer token, record it in a safe place. If you misplace the bearer token, you can't retrieve it at a later time. You must create a new access token.
- Any user can have a maximum of two access tokens. If a user already has two access tokens, creating new tokens fails until you remove at least one token from the user. We strongly recommend creating a single access token for each user and using the second access token to perform secret rotation.
- Treat access tokens, and the bearer tokens they generate, like passwords. Store your tokens securely, rotate your tokens often, and create a token revocation policy for your organization.
- To decrease the risk of giving an attacker full administrative access—including access to cluster data—avoid generating tokens for accounts with administrative privileges.

To Create an Access Token For a Specific User

Run the qq auth_create_access_token command and specify the user. For example:

\$ qq auth_create_access_token jane

You can:

- Specify the user as a name
- Qualify the user by using a domain prefix, for example:
 - ad:jane
 - AD\jane
 - local:jane
- · Specify ID types, for example:
 - o auth_id:1234
 - SID:S-1-1-0

1 Note	
 Although you 	can create groups for users, you can't create access tokens for groups.
 To use an acce for saving you the access tok 	ess token in the qq CLI, you must use thefile flag—to specify a path r credentials file in a format that the qq CLI can use—when you create en.

To Create an Access Token with an Expiration Time

In Qumulo Core 5.3.2 (and higher), you can run the qq auth_create_access_token command and specify the expiration time. You can specify the expiration time in different formats. For example:

\$ qq auth_create_access_token jane --expiration-time 'Jan 01 2023'

\$ qq auth_create_access_token jane --expiration-time '01/01/2023 00:00'

When an access token's expiration time elapses, it isn't possible to use the token for authentication. Any attempt to use the token results in an authentication error. To continue the authentication process, you must either create a new access token (page 49) or update the expiration time for your existing token (page 55).

• Note The --expiration-time flag interprets arguments as timestamps in the UTC time zone.

Using Bearer Tokens for Authentication

A Qumulo Core access token returns a *bearer token* (page 49), an item in the Authorization HTTP header which acts as the authentication mechanism for the Qumulo REST API.

REST API

When you use the Qumulo REST API, add the bearer token to the **Authorization** HTTP header. For example:

Authorization: Bearer access-v1:abAcde...==

You can also add the bearer token to a **curl** command. For example:

\$ curl https://203.0.113.0:8000/v1/session/who-am-i -H 'Authorization: Bearer acces
s-v1:abAcde...=='

Python SDK

When you use the Qumulo Python SDK, add the bearer token to a **RestClient** object. For example:

```
from qumulo.rest_client import RestClient
from qumulo.lib.auth import Credentials
client = RestClient('203.0.113.0', 8000, Credentials('access-v1:abAcde...=='))
```

For more information, see the Qumulo Core Python SDK.

qq CLI

To use an access token in the qq CLI, you must use the --file flag—to specify a path for saving your credentials file in a format that the qq CLI can use—when you create the access token. For example:

\$ qq auth_create_access_token jane --file ./qumulo_credentials

To use the credentials file, specify its location by using the **--credentials-store** flag. For example:

\$ qq --credentials-store ./qumulo_credentials who_am_i

Listing Access Tokens

This section explains how to list access tokens for yourself, a specific user, or all users by using the qq CLI.

PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_READ is required for listing access tokens for all users in the system.

 To list access tokens for yourself, run the qq auth_list_access_tokens command with -self flag. For example:

\$ qq auth_list_access_tokens --self

 To list access tokens for a specific user, run the qq auth_list_access_tokens command and use the --user flag to specify a user. For example: • To list access tokens for all users, run the qq auth_list_access_tokens command without any additional parameters. For example:

\$ qq auth_list_access_tokens

Retrieving Metadata for Access Tokens

This section explains how to get metadata for a specific access token or all access tokens by using the qq CLI.

PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_READ is required for listing access tokens for all users in the system.

To Retrieve Metadata for a Specific Access Token

Run the auth_get_access_token command and specify the access token ID. For example:

\$ qq auth_get_access_token 1234567890123456789012

This command returns a JSON object that lists:

- The access token ID
- The user that the access token represents
- The access token's creator
- The access token's creation time
- The access token's expiration time
- Whether the access token is enabled

For example:

```
{
  "creation_time": "2022-12-06T01:14:39.56621474Z",
  "creator": {
    "auth id": "500",
    "domain": "LOCAL",
    "gid": null,
    "name": "admin",
    "sid": "S-1-1-12-12345678-2345678901-1234567890-500",
    "uid": null
  },
  "enabled": true,
  "expiration_time": "2023-01-01T00:00:00Z",
  "id": "1234567890123456789012",
  "user": {
    "auth id": "1002",
    "domain": "LOCAL",
    "gid": null,
    "name": "svc",
    "sid": "S-1-1-12-12345678-2345678901-1234567890-1002",
    "uid": null
 }
}
```

To Retrieve Metadata for All Access Tokens

Run the qq auth_list_access_tokens command.

A Important

Listing access tokens *doesn't* return the bearer token required for authentication. If you misplace the bearer token, you can't retrieve it at a later time. You must create a new access token.

The auth_list_access_tokens command returns:

- The access token ID
- The user that the access token represents
- The access token's creator
- The access token's creation time
- The access token's expiration time
- Whether the access token is enabled

For example:

id	user	creator	creation time
	= =====		
1234567890123456789012	2 svc	admin	2022-10-27T15:18:09.725513764Z
0987654321098765432109	9 svc	admin	2022-10-27T15:18:24.997572918Z
expiration time	enabled		
	True		
2023-01-01T00:00:00Z	False		

To filter the command's output by user, use the --user flag and use the same format for the name as for the qq auth_create_access_token command.

Modifying the Expiration Time for an Access Token

This section explains how to modify access tokens by using the qq CLI.

PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_WRITE is required for creating, disabling, and deleting access tokens for all users in the system.

Run the auth_modify_access_token command and specify the access token ID and the expiration time. For example:

```
$ qq auth_modify_access_token 1234567890123456789012 --expiration-time 'Jan 01 2023'
```

When an access token's expiration time elapses, it isn't possible to use the token for authentication. Any attempt to use the token results in an authentication error. To continue the authentication process, you must either create a new access token (page 49) or update the expiration time for your existing token (page 55).

Note

The --expiration-time flag interprets arguments as timestamps in the UTC time zone.

Disabling an Access Token

To help you check your system's security posture, Qumulo Core lets you disable an access token without deleting it. This is a good way to check for dependencies on the access token before you delete the token permanently. This section explains how to disable an access token by using the qq CLI.

PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_WRITE is required for creating, disabling, and deleting access tokens for all users in the system.

A Important

After you disable an access token, you can no longer use any bearer tokens associated with the access token to authenticate to Qumulo Core.

To disable an access token, run the qq auth_modify_access_token command, specify the access token ID, and use the -d flag. For example:

\$ qq auth_modify_access_token 1234567890123456789012 -d

To enable an access token, run the qq auth_modify_access_token command, specify the access token ID, and use the -e flag. For example:

\$ qq auth_modify_access_token 1234567890123456789012 -e

Deleting Access Tokens

This section explains how to delete an access token by using the qq CLI.

PRIVILEGE_ACCESS_TOKEN_WRITE is required for creating, disabling, and deleting access tokens for all users in the system.

A Important

After you delete an access token, you can no longer use any bearer tokens associated with the access token to authenticate to Qumulo Core.

To delete an access token, run the **qq auth_delete_access_token** command and specify the access token ID. For example:

\$ qq auth_delete_access_token 1234567890123456789012

Best Practices for Using Qumulo Core Access Tokens

This section lists the best practices for limiting the exposure to lost credentials and working with Qumulo Core access tokens securely.

Avoiding Creation of Tokens for Administrative Accounts

An attacker can use an access token to authenticate as the token's user to Qumulo REST API (through HTTP, the Python SDK, or the qq CLI) and gain all of the user's privileges. To decrease the risk of giving an attacker full administrative access—including access to cluster data—avoid generating tokens for accounts with administrative privileges.

Generating Tokens for Service Accounts

When you connect external services to the Qumulo REST API, we recommend creating a service account with limited privileges for each individual service and generating an access token for each service account.

To Create a New Service Account

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Create a service account.
 - a. Click Cluster > Local Users & Groups.
 - b. In the Users section, click Create.
 - c. In the Create user dialog box, enter a User name and Password, re-enter the password, and then click Create.
- 3. Create a role with privileges.
 - a. Click Cluster > Role Management.
 - b. In the Role Management section, click Create Role.
 - c. On the Create Role page, enter a Name and Description, click the Privileges for the user, and then click Save.
- 4. Assign the service user to the role.
 - a. On the Role Management page, find the name of the role you created and then click Add Member.
 - b. In the Add Member to <MyRoleName> dialog box, for Trustee, enter the name of the user you created and then click Yes, Add Member.
- 5. Create access tokens (page 49) for your service account.

Rotating Access Tokens

We strongly recommend rotating access tokens for a service account at a regular interval.

To Rotate an Access Token for a Service Account

1. To ensure that there is only one access token for each service account, run the qq auth_list_access_tokens command.

If multiple access tokens exist, delete any unused access tokens.

- 2. To create a new access token for the service account, run the qq auth_create_access_token command.
- 3. In the credential store of your service, replace the old access token with the new one.
- 4. Test that your service account can access the Qumulo REST API.
- 5. Confirm that there is nothing else relying on the old access token by disabling it first. If this causes any disruptions then you can re-enable it while you resolve the issue.
- 6. To delete the old access token, run the qq auth_delete_access_token command.

Connecting Your Kubernetes Cluster to Your Qumulo Cluster by Using the Qumulo Container Storage Interface (CSI) Driver

This section introduces the Qumulo Container Storage Interface (CSI) driver and explains how you can connect your Kubernetes cluster to your Qumulo cluster by using the Qumulo CSI driver.

To automate container storage, enable dynamic volumes, and help you scale your application container images based on usage and workflows, Qumulo uses its CSI driver to connect the Kubernetes orchestrator to Qumulo persistent storage. (In comparison, for example, the NFS CSI Driver for Kubernetes requires unprivileged NFS access for dynamic volumes and doesn't support volume sizing and expansion.)

For general driver information, see the Container Storage Interface (CSI) Specification.

Supported Features

The Qumulo CSI Driver supports:

- · Static and dynamic (expansion) provisioning over NFSv3
- The following Persistent Volume Claim access modes:
 - ReadOnlyMany
 - ReadWriteMany
 - ReadWriteOnce
 - ReadWriteOncePod
- NFSv4.1

A Important

Even when you enable NFSv4.1 for your Qumulo cluster, you must explicitly configure NFSv4.1 to work with Kerberos (page 225).

Unsupported Features

- Volume cloning
- Volume snapshot and restore

Requirements

- A Qumulo cluster
- Kubernetes 1.22 (and higher)

Connecting Your Qumulo Cluster to Kubernetes

This section explains how you can configure, provision, and mount Qumulo storage for each *Pod* (a logical wrapper for a container) on Kubernetes by using dynamic provisioning. This gives you more control over persistent volume capacity.

Step 1: Install the Qumulo CSI Driver

- 1. Connect to a machine that has kubectl and can access your Kubernetes cluster.
- 2. Download the .zip file or use one of the following commands.
- S3:

aws s3 cp s3://csi-driver-qumulo/deploy_v1.1.0.zip ./

• HTTP:

wget https://csi-driver-qumulo.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/deploy_v1.1.0.zip

- 3. Extract the contents of the .zip file.
- 4. Run the shell script and specify the current release version. For example:
- Linux:

cd deploy_v1.1.0
chmod +x install-driver.sh
./install-driver.sh

• Windows:

cd deploy_v1.1.0
install-driver.bat

The script configures Qumulo's prebuilt Elastic Container Registry (ECR) image (from **public.ecr.aws/qumulo/csi-driver-qumulo:v1.1.0**) and installs it on your Kubernetes system.

Step 2: Configure Volume and NFS Export Paths

To prepare your Qumulo cluster for connecting to your Kubernetes cluster, you must first configure your volume and NFS export paths on your Qumulo cluster by setting the following parameters for each storage class that you define.

🗹 Tip

Write down the paths for the following YAML keys for the storageclass-qumulo.yaml file that you use when you create a storage class in step 5 (page 63).

1. For **storeRealPath**, from the root of the Qumulo file system, create a directory for storing volumes on your Qumulo cluster, for example **/csi/volumes1**.

O Note

Because the CSI driver doesn't create the directory listed in the storeRealPath key automatically, this directory must exist below the NFS export and must not be the NFS export itself.

- 2. For storeExportPath, create the NFS export for hosting the persistent volume.
- 3. If your cluster has more than one tenant, specify the tenant ID that contains your NFS export for the tenantId parameter.

O Note

- If you have only one tenant, it isn't necessary to specify the `tenantId` parameter.
- You must provide the value for tenantId as a string. For example: "2".

Step 3: Configure Credentials

To connect your Kubernetes cluster to your Qumulo cluster, you must either use an existing account or create a new account for the CSI driver to communicate with the Qumulo API.

- 1. Configure a username and password for a user on your Qumulo cluster.
- 2. The configured username must have the following file permissions:
- Lookup on storeRealPath
- Create directories in storeRealPath
- · Create and modify quotas:
- PRIVILEGE_QUOTA_READ
- PRIVILEGE_QUOTA_WRITE

- Read NFS exports: PRIVILEGE_NFS_EXPORT_READ
- Perform TreeDelete operations on volume directories: PRIVILEGE_FS_DELETE_TREE_WRITE

For more information, see Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) with Qumulo Core (page 68) on Qumulo Care.

Step 4: Create and Configure Secrets

To allow the CSI driver to operate with your Qumulo cluster, you must create and configure Secrets. You may use either Basic Authentication with a username and password, or an Access Token. Depending on configuration, Basic Authentication may be disallowed and using an Access Token will be required.

- 1. Configure one of the following authentication types.
- Basic Authentication:

```
kubectl create secret generic cluster1-login \
    --type="kubernetes.io/basic-auth" \
    --from-literal=username=bill \
    --from-literal=password=SuperSecret \
    --namespace=kube-system
```

• Access Token:

```
TOKEN='access-v1:zNTc5D0zWTdNi/KsZo620fu71TweGh47u+S/5NbV...'
kubectl create secret generic cluster1-login \
    --from-literal=access_token="$T0KEN" \
    --namespace=kube-system
```

2. Give the CSI driver access to the Secrets. For example:

```
kubectl create role access-secrets \
    --verb=get,list,watch \
    --resource=secrets \
    --namespace kube-system
kubectl create rolebinding \
    --role=access-secrets default-to-secrets \
    --serviceaccount=kube-system:csi-qumulo-controller-sa \
    --namespace kube-system
```

Step 5: Create a Storage Class

To link your Kubernetes cluster to your Qumulo cluster, you must create a storage class on your Kubernetes cluster.

1. Begin with the example Qumulo storage class configuration.

Note

- In the following example, it is possible to use a fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for the parameters: server: entry.
- For such a configuration, all Kubernetes nodes in the cluster must be able to resolve FQDNs.

```
apiVersion: storage.k8s.io/v1
kind: StorageClass
metadata:
  name: cluster1
provisioner: gumulo.csi.k8s.io
parameters:
  server: 203.0.113.0
  storeRealPath: "/regions/4234/volumes"
  storeExportPath: "/some/export"
  csi.storage.k8s.io/provisioner-secret-name: cluster1-login
  csi.storage.k8s.io/provisioner-secret-namespace: kube-system
  csi.storage.k8s.io/controller-expand-secret-name: cluster1-login
  csi.storage.k8s.io/controller-expand-secret-namespace: kube-system
reclaimPolicy: Delete
volumeBindingMode: Immediate
mountOptions:
  - nolock
  - proto=tcp
  - vers=3
allowVolumeExpansion: true
```

- 2. Edit the configuration for your Qumulo cluster.
 - a. Name your storage class.
 - b. Specify server and storeRealPath.
 - c. Specify storeExportPath.

d. (Optional) Specify tenantId.

1 Note

You must provide the value for tenantId as a string. For example: "2".

- e. Configure the following parameters to point to the Secrets that you have created and configured (page 62) in the namespace in which you installed the CSI driver:
- controller-expand-secret-name
- controller-expand-secret-namespace
- provisioner-secret-name
- provisioner-secret-namespace
 - f. Specify the NFS mountOptions . For example:

g. To create the class, apply the configuration. For example:

```
kubectl create -f storageclass-qumulo.yaml
```

Step 6: Create a Persistent Volume Claim (PVC) and Apply it to a Pod

To apply a PVC claim to a Pod dynamically, you must first configure and create it.

1. Begin with the example PVC configuration.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: PersistentVolumeClaim
metadata:
   name: claim1
spec:
   accessModes:
        - ReadWriteOnce
   storageClassName: cluster1
   resources:
        requests:
        storage: 1Gi
```

- 2. Edit the configuration for your PVC claim.
 - a. Name your claim.
 - b. Change **storeClassName** to the name of your claim.
 - c. Specify the capacity in spec.resources.requests.storage. This parameter lets you create a quota on your Qumulo cluster.
 - d. To create the claim, apply the configuration. For example:

kubectl apply -f dynamic-pvc.yaml

3. Use the claim in a Pod or a Deployment. For example:

```
- - -
apiVersion: v1
kind: Pod
metadata:
  name: claim1-pod
spec:
  volumes:
    - name: cluster1
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: claim1
  containers:
    - name: claim1-container
      image: ...
      volumeMounts:
        - mountPath: "/cluster1"
          name: cluster1
```

▲ Important

When the PVC is released, a tree-delete is initiated on the Qumulo cluster for the directory that the PVC indicates. To prevent this behavior, set reclaimPolicy to Retain.

4. You can launch and use your container image.

Authorization

Managing File Locks in Qumulo Core

This section explains how file locks, legal holds, and retention periods work in Qumulo Core. For information about working with S3 Object Lock, see Enabling Object Lock for S3 Buckets (page 283).

How File Locks Works in Qumulo Core

A *file lock* can prevent a regular file from being modified. There are two file lock types, both of which require the **FS_FILE_LOCK_WRITE** privilege.

- Legal Hold: A file lock that you can enable for an indefinite time period. This file lock type is best suited for temporary scenarios.
- Retention Period: A file lock that you can enable for a specific period of time by configuring a *retention period* which can be extended but never shortened or removed. This file lock type is best suited to locking files for a known time period.

For more information and examples of configuring file locks, see the following resources in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide:

- qq fs_file_modify_lock
- qq fs_file_get_attr

How You Can Use File Locks to Implement the Write Once Read Many (WORM) Model

To lock any newly created file once the client finishes writing to it, you can watch for file attribute and directory changes by using REST (page 195). For example, you can use the child_size_change events. For more information, see SSE Payload Notification Types (page 196).

To implement the WORM model and maintain the file's *write-once* integrity, use file locks to prevent any further modifications after the file becomes immutable following the initial write operation.

Managing Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) for Users and Groups in Qumulo Core

This section explains how Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) for users and groups works in Qumulo Core, explains the role types, and shows how to manage them by using the Qumulo Core Web UI.

To share management responsibilities with others, you can grant specific privileges to a user or group—locally or through Active Directory—by using RBAC.

A Important

- For changes to take effect, a user account with newly assigned roles must log out of Qumulo Core and then log back in (or its sessions must time out).
- Because certain privileges (such as replication-write privileges) can overwrite or move data to a location where a user has greater (or total) permissions, use special care when you grant privileges to roles and users.

Qumulo Core Role Types

This section explains the Administrators, Data-Administrators, Observers, and Custom role types in Qumulo Core.

Administrators

ONOTE

Only the default administrator account can access a Qumulo cluster by using SSH.

This role is suitable for system administrators. Users with this role have full access to, and control of, the cluster, including:

- Configuration and management of general cluster settings for audit logging, snapshots, replication, quotas, and so on by using the Qumulo Core Web UI, REST API, or qq CLI
- · Creation of files and directories in any current and future directories
- Reading of any files and file attributes and listing of any directories in any current and future directories
- Deletion or renaming of any files and directories in any current and future directories
- · Changing of ownership and permissions for any files and directories in any current and

future directories

Data-Administrators

This role is suitable for Qumulo REST API and qq CLI users who don't have access to the Qumulo Core Web UI but have the same file privileges as those of the Administrators role, including:

- Read and write permissions for all NFS, SMB, quota, and snapshot APIs
- Read-only permissions for local API users
- Access to analytics and file system

Observers

This role is suitable for users or groups who can access the Qumulo Core Web UI and read-only APIs (with the exception of debug APIs and authentication settings).

ONOTE

- Clusters that run Qumulo Core 3.0.5 (and higher) don't assign the Observers role automatically and non-administrative users don't have access to the Qumulo Core Web UI or read-only APIs (unless you explicitly assign the necessary role to specific usernames).
- It is possible to assign both Data-Administrators and Observers roles to a single user. This can give the user the ability to manage data on your Qumulo cluster by using the Qumulo Core Web UI without full administrative access.

Custom

For information about managing RBAC and creating custom roles by using the qq CLI, see the following sections in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide:

- qq auth_assign_role
- qq auth_create_role
- qq auth_list_privileges
- qq auth_modify_role
- qq auth_unassign_role

Managing Roles by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

This section explains how to add a member to, and remove a member from, an existing Qumulo Core role and how to create and edit a custom role.

To Add a Member to an Existing Qumulo Core Role

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Role Management.
- 3. On the Role Management page, next to the role to assign, click Add Member.
- 4. In the Add Member to <Role Type> dialog box, enter the Trustee and then click Yes, Add Member.



5. Click Yes, Assign Role.

To Remove a Member from an Existing Qumulo Core Role

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Role Management.
- 3. On the Role Management page, next to the user or group to remove from a role, click

To Create a Custom Qumulo Core Role

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Role Management.
- 3. On the Role Management page, on the the upper-right side, click Create Role.
- 4. On the Create Role page:
 - a. Enter a Name and Description.
 - b. Select the privileges to add to the role and click Save.

To Edit a Custom Qumulo Core Role

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Role Management.
- 3. On the Cluster Management page, next to the role to edit, click IIII.
- 4. On the Edit <Role Name> page, select the privileges to include in the role and click Save.

Managing Cross-Protocol Permissions (XPP) in Qumulo Core

This section explains how Cross-Protocol Permissions (XPP) work in Qumulo Core and how to enable, disable, and check the status of XPP by using the qq CLI.

How Cross-Protocol Permissions (XPP) Work in Qumulo Core

Qumulo Core works with clients that use multiple protocols, such as SMB (page 0) and NFS (page 0). While SMB and NFS permission models are interoperable at a basic level, SMB offers a complex permission definition which isn't fully compatible with NFS. For this reason, it is necessary to "translate" between the two protocols when clients access the same files and directories over SMB and NFS.

XPP enables mixed SMB and NFS protocol workflows by preserving SMB access control lists, by maintaining permission inheritance, and by reducing application permission incompatibility.

When there are no cross-protocol interactions, Qumulo Core operates according to precise protocol specifications. When protocol conflicts arise, XPP minimizes the possibility of application incompatibility.

A Important

- $\cdot~$ XPP doesn't break compatibility with previous Qumulo Core releases.
- Enabling XPP doesn't change the rights on *existing* files in your file system. Changes take place only *after* you enable XPP.

For more information, see the following resources:

- Qumulo Core Permission Modes
- Cross-Protocol Permissions (XPP) in Common Scenarios
- Cross-Protocol Permissions Test Drive Website.

Common Workflow Scenarios for Working with Cross-Protocol Permissions (XPP)

This section gives examples of common workflow scenarios and explains how Qumulo Core functions when you enable XPP in these scenarios.

- Single-Protocol Workflows (Only SMB or NFS): Qumulo Core operates as expected, according to original protocol specifications.
- Mixed-Protocol Workflows (Mostly Windows or SMB): Qumulo Core operates as expected, with the following exceptions:
- Because running the chmod command on a directory doesn't affect the ACL that the directory's children inherit, the command doesn't break the permission inheritance.
- To preserve compatibility, the **chmod** command retains the ability to strip rights from privileged groups and to override the inherited rights for individual files.
- Mixed-Protocol Workflows (Mostly NFS) Qumulo core operates as expected, with one exception: To preserve compatibility, Qumulo Core permits SMB clients to add access control entries (ACEs) to files and directories

ONOTE

XPP reveals permissions that Native Permissions Mode hides. This can trigger security checks from SSH and SSHD. If you use SSH to access NFS home directories, see Using SSH with Cross-Protocol Permissions for more information.

To Manage Cross-Protocol Permissions (XPP)

Qumulo Core enables and disables XPP immediately, without scanning the directory tree. Existing file and directory permissions remain unaffected unless—or until—your workflow modifies them.

• To enable XPP, run the qq fs_set_permissions_settings cross_protocol command.

🗹 Tip

We recommend creating a snapshot before enabling XPP in a production environment.

- To disable XPP, run the qq fs_set_permissions_settings native command.
- To check the current permissions mode, run the **qq fs_get_permissions_settings** command.

Troubleshooting the Permissions for a File or Directory

Explain Permissions Tools is a suite of diagnostic utilities that examines a file or directory and explains the structure of permissions for the file or directory. For more information, see the following sections in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide:

- qq fs_acl_explain_chmod
- qq fs_acl_explain_posix_mode
- qq fs_acl_explain_rights

Using SMB Host Restrictions in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to use SMB host restrictions in Qumulo Core to provide fine-grained control of access to SMB shares, based on client IP address ranges.

Depending on the configuration of your Qumulo cluster, you can grant full access, read-only access, deny specific hosts, or deny all access. It is also possible to configure a Qumulo cluster to prevent shares which a client can't access from being enumerated.

A Important

Because host restrictions interact with user or group share permissions and file permissions on the basis of *least privilege*, in order for Qumulo Core to grant a privilege for a particular file, the file's permissions, the share's user permissions, and the share's host permissions must *all* permit the privilege.

Host restrictions apply in the order in which you write them, from top to bottom. For example, if you deny a privilege to a host at the beginning of the permission list, and a later entry allows the same privilege to the same host, Qumulo Core doesn't grant the privilege.

How SMB Host Restriction Precedence Works

When you create or modify an SMB share, you can use one of the following SMB host restrictions, listed here in order of precedence.

A Important

- If you don't specify any of the following restrictions, the SMB share gives all hosts full control
- If you specify one of the following restrictions, the SMB share denies access to any hosts that you don't specify.
- · If you specify multiple addresses or ranges, separate them by using spaces.
- 1. Deny All Access
- 2. Deny Specific Hosts: IP address ranges to which Qumulo Core denies access to this share, regardless of other permissions
- 3. Permit Read-Only Access: IP address ranges to which Qumulo Core permits only read-only access
- 4. Full Access: IP address ranges to which Qumulo Core permits full access

A Important

The file's permissions and the share's user permissions must also grant full access.

Managing SMB Host Restrictions by Using the qq CLI

For information about viewing, modifying, and removing host restrictions and hiding SMB shares from unauthorized hosts by using the qq CLI, see the following sections in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide:

- qq smb_add_share
- qq smb_list_share
- qq smb_mod_share
- qq smb_modify_settings

🗹 Tip

To hide an SMB share in the Qumulo Core Web UI, append \$ to its name. To access the share, you must use the fully qualified domain name (FQDN). For example: \\storage.example.com\MyShare\$.

Using Active Directory for POSIX Attributes in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to use Active Directory (AD) for POSIX attributes in Qumulo Core for clusters with multi-protocol access (with NFS and SMB) that manage POSIX and Windows identities from within Active Directory.

How Full Credential Expansion Works in Qumulo Core

Because the SMB and NFS protocols have unique identifiers and exist in different identity domains, it becomes difficult to link the two protocols when they represent the same identity. In addition, storage devices can't determine the entity that attempts to access a file; as a result, a file that a Linux system writes can be inaccessible on a Windows machine.

One solution to this issue is *full credential expansion*, which involves mapping the two identities—Windows identities for SMB clients and POSIX identities for NFS clients—by using Active Directory as a central reference. For more information, see RFC 2307. This approach ensures that, when you use Active Directory to maintain identity mappings from POSIX to Windows, Qumulo Core abides by the mappings.

After you enable Active Directory for POSIX attributes in Qumulo Core, you must enable user identity mapping from your Windows SID to your NFS UID. To do this, assign a *user object* (SID or **objectSid**) to every object in Windows and enter the NFS UID of the user as an object attribute. This configuration allows Qumulo Core to correlate an NFS UID (for example, 2053) to a SID on Windows (for example, S-1-5-21-...).

Whenever this user identity is required (for example, to check permissions), Qumulo Core uses the established mapping to retrieve the entire identity for the user by referencing the NFS UIDs and GIDs, and all SIDs, including the group IDs of any relevant parent groups.

1 Note

The full credential expansion method lets your Qumulo Core cluster support more than 16 group memberships for your NFS users, as long as Active Directory manages the group memberships.

Enabling Active Directory for POSIX Attributes in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to enable Active Directory for POSIX attributes in Qumulo Core by using the Qumulo Core Web UI and Qumulo REST API.

To Enable Active Directory for POSIX Attributes by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Active Directory.

- 3. On the Active Directory page:
 - a. Enter the details for your Active Directory server.
 - b. For Use Active Directory for POSIX Attributes, click Yes.
 - c. (Optional) To limit part of the Active Directory tree that Qumulo Core can query, enter a Base DN (Distinguished Name) for User and Group Accounts.
 - d. Click Join.

When your cluster joins Active Directory, all SMB sessions and NFS operations result in full credential expansion for every user. For example, when NFS UID 2053 attempts to access a file, the cluster first queries the AD server to:

- Determine the groups to which the user belongs
- Map the user and groups to all Windows SIDs
- · Apply permissions based on the fully expanded credential set

This configuration allows Qumulo Core to correlate an NFS UID (for example, 2053) to a SID on Windows (for example, S-1-5-21-...).

To Manage Active Directory for POSIX Attributes by Using the Qumulo REST API

To toggle Qumulo Core's ability to use Active Directory for POSIX attributes, use the fields use_ad_posix_attributes and base_dn for the following REST API endpoints.

- Get Configuration and Status: /v1/ad/status
- Get Operation Status: /v1/ad/monitor
- Join Active Directory: /v1/ad/join

To map identities from one domain to another, use the following REST API endpoints.

- GID to SIDs: /v1/ad/uids/:gid:/sids
- Local Username to All Related Identities: /v1/auth/local-username/:username:/relatedidentities
- POSIX GID to All Related Identities: /v1/auth/posix-gids/:id:/related-identities
- POSIX UID to All Related Identities: /v1/auth/posix-uids/:id:/related-identities
- SID to Expanded Group SIDs: /v1/ad/uids/:gid:/sids
- SID to GID: /v1/ad/uids/:uid:/gid
- SID to UID: /v1/ad/uids/:sid:/uid
- UID to SIDs: /v1/ad/uids/:uid:/sids
- Windows NT SID to All Related Identities: /v1/auth/sids/:id:/related-identities

Note

It is possible for one UID to be mapped to multiple SIDs.

To retrieve related identities, use the /v1/auth/auth-ids/:id:/related-identities REST API endpoint.

Storage Management

Creating and Managing Directory Quotas in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create, modify, and delete directory quotas by using the Qumulo Core Web UI and how to use the Cluster Alerts for Qumulo script to manage cluster quota notifications.

In Qumulo Core, directory quotas are designed to strike a balance between the traditional approaches of *hard quotas* (that block operations as soon as the directory reaches a set limit) and *soft quotas* (that only warn about the directory reaching a set limit).

When you create a directory quota, Qumulo Core checks the directory tree every few seconds for usage and marks the directory as full and read-only when it reaches its quota. This design often permits a client to finish writing a file, while still preventing the directory's usage from expanding indefinitely.

To Create a Directory Quota

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > Quotas.
- 3. On the right side of the Storage Quotas page, click Create Quota.
- 4. In the Create Quota dialog box:
 - a. Enter the Path to the directory to which to add a quota.
 - b. Enter the quota Limit and enter the units.
 - c. Click Save.

To Modify a Directory Quota

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > Quotas.
- 3. For a storage quota, in the Actions column, click \swarrow .
- 4. In the Edit Quota dialog box, change the quota limit and click Save.

To Delete a Directory Quota

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > Quotas.

- 3. For a storage quota, in the Actions column, click $\overline{\mathbb{III}}$.
- 4. In the Delete quota for path? dialog box, click Yes, Delete.

Configuring Email Notifications for Cluster Quotas

For information about configuring email notifications for your cluster's quotas, see Cluster Alerts for Qumulo on GitHub.

For an example configuration, see example_config.json.

Network Configuration

Required Networking Ports for Qumulo Core

This section explains which inbound and outbound networking ports Qumulo Core requires.

ONOTE

- Communication between nodes in a cluster must be possible on any port.
- Active Directory authentication services require their own network port range. For an authoritative list, see Active Directory and Active Directory Domain Service Port Requirements in the Windows Server 2008 R2 and Windows Server 2008 documentation.

Networking Ports for Inbound Connections

Port	Protocols	Use			
21	ТСР	FTP			
22	ТСР	SSH			
80	ТСР	HTTP (Web UI)			
111	TCP UDP	rpcbind or portmapper for NFSv3			
443	ТСР	HTTPS (Web UI)			
445	ТСР	SMB			
2049	TCP UDP	NFS or MOUNT			
		ONOTE Qumulo Core supports UDP for the MOUNT protocol for older clients. However, any NFS clients—that specify the TCP mount option or transfer data over NFS after mounting—don't use UDP.			
3712	ТСР	Replication			

Port	Protocols	Use
3713	ТСР	Cloud Data Fabric
8000	ТСР	RESTAPI
9000	ТСР	S3 API, if you enable the S3 API for your Qumulo cluster (page 263)
32768-60999	ТСР	FTP Passive Mode

Networking Ports for Outbound Connections

Note

For cluster formation and inter-node communication, Qumulo Core requires unblocked IPv4 traffic in the local subnet.

Port	Protocols	Use
53	UDP	DNS
88	ТСР	Kerberos
ііі тср		rpcbind or portmapper for NSM and NLM
		1 Note Depending on the client portmapper configuration, Qumulo Core might require additional ports.
123	UDP	Synchronization of product and network time, for authentication and time- stamping of artifacts such as audit logs, by using the Network Time Protocol (NTP).
135	TCP	DCERPC or Netlogon (Domain Controller Binding)
389, 636	ТСР	LDAP to Active Directory or to a standalone LDAP server (by default)
443	ТСР	Qumulo Shift for Amazon S3 (by default)
514	ТСР	Audit with Rsyslog (by default)

Port	Protocols	Use
3712	ТСР	Replication (by default)
3713	TCP	Cloud Data Fabric

Configuring IPv6 in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to configure IPv6 in Qumulo Core by configuring the default gateway and maximum transmission unit (MTU).

ONOTE

- The Qumulo Core Web UI doesn't show the default gateway for IPv6.
- As for IPv4, you can configure one untagged IPv6 network by using VLAN 0 or multiple tagged networks by using VLAN 1-4094 statically.
- It is possible to configure an IPv4 network alongside an IPv6 network on any VLAN.
- Currently, Qumulo Core doesn't support VPN connections by using IPv6.

To Configure IPv6 by Using the qq CLI

1. To specify the default gateway for IPv4 and IPv6 traffic, run the qq network_mod_interface command. For example:

```
qq network_mod_interface --default-gateway 192.168.0.1 \
    --default-gateway-ipv6 2001:db8:60e0:7352:e9d2:e180:e7e8:cdb8 \
    --mtu 1500
```

2. To specify IPv6 addresses for your Qumulo cluster, run the qq network_mod_network command to modify the default network configuration. For example:

```
qq network_mod_network --network-id 1 \
    --assigned-by STATIC \
    --netmask 2001:db8::/64 \
    --ip-ranges 2001:db8:0:0:1::1-2001:db8:0:0:1::ffff \
    --floating-ip-range 2001:db8:0:0:2::1-2001:db8:0:0:2::ff \
    --dns-servers 2001:db8:8560:26eb:19f2:fe28:c49f:7f4c \
    2001:db8:2ebf:276a:375:a593:5c3a:d4c4 \
    --dns-search-domains example.com
```

O Note

For IPv6 networks, you can specify subnets by using CIDR notation (for example, 2001:DB8/32) or by using a standard netmask (for example, ffff:ffff:ffff::).

- 3. To verify the configuration and confirm the assigned IPv6 addresses, uses the qq network_poll command.
- 4. (Optional) to check that the assigned IPv6 addresses are accessible, run the ping command with the IPv6 address of a node in your cluster.

Connecting to Multiple Virtual Networks in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to connect a Qumulo cluster to multiple virtual networks by using VLAN tagging.

Each node in a Qumulo cluster has a single NIC labeled **bond0** and creates a bond between two physical ports by using either *active backup* (a redundant configuration in which one port is active while the other is in standby mode) or *LACP* (the aggregation of multiple, parallel network connections).

When you create a Qumulo cluster, its configuration includes a network named **Default**. The configuration uses DHCP, the bond, and a single default gateway associated with the bond.

Step 1: Configure Default DHCP Settings

You can configure your Qumulo cluster from the default DHCP configuration. If you have already configured a single static network, skip this step and add another network (page 85).

1. To assign a default gateway, run the qq network_mod_interface command. For example:

qq network_mod_interface \
 --default-gateway 203.0.113.0

2. To configure the **Default** network to use static (rather than DHCP) addressing, run the **qq** network_mod_network command. For example:

```
qq network_mod_network \
    --network-id 1\
    -assigned-by STATIC \
    -ip-ranges 203.0.113.0-10 \
    -floating-ip-ranges 203.0.113.10-20 \
    -netmask 255.255.255.0 \
    -dns-servers 203.0.113.1 \
    -dns-search-domains example.com
```

3. Log in to the system by using one of the assigned IP addresses.

Step 2: Add More Networks

After you configure the first network for your Qumulo cluster, you can add more networks to it.



1. To add a network, run the qq network_add_network command. For example:

```
qq network_add_network \
    --name MyNetworkName \
    --ip-ranges 192.168.0.1-10 \
    --floating-ip-ranges 192.168.0.11-21 \
    --netmask 255.255.255.0 \
    --dns-servers 8.8.8.8 \
    --dns-search-domains example.com \
    --mtu 1500 \
    --vlan-id 200
```

- 2. To view the details your networks, run the qq network_list_networks command.
- 3. To view the IP addresses assigned to the nodes in your cluster, run the qq network_poll command.

Configuring Round-Robin DNS on Windows Server for Qumulo Core

This section explains how to configure a single namespace on your Qumulo cluster to configure round-robin DNS on a domain controller running Windows Server 2008 R2 (or higher).

ONOTE

To perform the following operations, you must be a member of the Domain Admins, Enterprise Admins, or DnsAdmins group.

Step 1: Confirm that Round-Robin DNS Support is Enabled

- 1. In the Microsoft Management Console (MMC), ensure that the DNS Manager snap-in is installed.
- 2. Click Start > Administrative Tools > DNS, right-click DNS, and then click Properties.
- 3. Click Advanced and ensure that round-robin DNS is enabled.

Step 2: Add DNS Entries for Each Remote Desktop Session Host Server

- 1. In the DNS Manager snap-in, expand your server name, then Forward Lookup Zones, and then your domain name.
- 2. Right-click a zone and then click New Host (A or AAAA).
- 3. For Name, enter the hostname (virtual name) for clients that connect to your Qumulo cluster.



4. Enter the first floating IP address for one of the nodes in your cluster.

ONOTE

Use only floating IP addresses for round-robin DNS entries.

5. Repeat these steps for each floating IP address that belongs to a node in your cluster.

Step 3: Configure the Time to Live (TTL) for DNS Requests to Your Cluster

To ensure that client connections to your cluster are balanced evenly, you must provide a single namespace for your cluster. To do this, configure your DNS server to send a different IP address for each DNS request for your Qumulo cluster.

For example, you can set the TTL for each record to 0, to allow each DNS lookup for your Qumulo cluster to yield one of the four configured IP addresses.

- 1. In the DNS Manager snap-in, click View > Advanced and open your records for editing.
- 2. Configure the TTL for each record.

Configuring Qumulo Authoritative DNS (QDNS)

This section explains how to configure QDNS on your Qumulo cluster.

How QDNS Enables DNS Resolution and Load Balancing

QDNS allows your Qumulo cluster to provide load balancing for inbound connections by hosting a delegated DNS zone. QDNS supports:

- Any IPv4 or IPv6 floating IP addresses in your cluster
- Independent resolution for each Qumulo network and tenant
- $\cdot\;$ Restrictions on the sources of DNS queries
- · Connection balancing for each node

To enable automatic DNS responses and traffic load balancing, every Qumulo cluster hosts and manages a single fully qualified domain name (FQDN) that provides DNS records to all queries.

ONOTE

- Regardless of the number of tenants or network configurations, it is possible to configure only one FQDN for every Qumulo cluster.
- QDNS uses the naming convention <NetworkID>.<ClusterFQDN>. For example, 1.mycluster.example.com indicates network ID 1 for cluster my-cluster.example.com.

DNS Resolution Example

The following example shows how clients resolve hostnames by using DNS in Qumulo Core.

- 1. A client attempts to mount storage.example.com.
- 2. The client queries its DNS resolver for the IP address of storage.example.com.
- 3. The DNS resolver determines that storage.example.com is a CNAME for 1.mycluster.example.com.
- 4. The DNS resolver determines that my-cluster.example.com is a delegated zone managed by the DNS server qumulo-node1.example.com.
- 5. The DNS resolver queries QDNS for the IP address of **1.my-cluster.example.com**.
- 6. QDNS returns the IP address 203.0.113.4 for 1.my-cluster.example.com.
- 7. The DNS resolver returns the IP address 203.0.113.4 as the resolved address for the CNAME storage.example.com.
- 8. The client connects to 203.0.113.4.

Prerequisites

Before you enable QDNS on your Qumulo cluster, ensure that you have:

- Administrative access to your Qumulo cluster
- Permissions to configure DNS (for example, create NS records) and DNS delegation for your domain

Configuring DNS Delegation for Your Domain

To route DNS queries from your cluster's FQDN to QDNS, you must configure DNS delegation according to your DNS provider:

- Microsoft DNS: Create a *delegated zone*. For more information, see Manage DNS zones using DNS server in Windows Server in the Windows Server documentation.
- Infoblox: Configure *zone delegation*. For more information, see Configuring Delegated, Forward, and Stub Zones in the Infoblox documentation.
- Other DNS Providers: If you use a cloud DNS provider (such as Amazon Route 53, Microsoft Azure DNS, or Google Cloud DNS) and the cloud service can't communicate with your Qumulo cluster directly, you must create NS (Name Server) records in the parent zone and point them to your Qumulo cluster's name server IP addresses. For example:

```
my-cluster.example.com. NS my-cluster-ns1.example.com.
my-cluster.example.com. NS my-cluster-ns2.example.com.
my-cluster.example.com. NS my-cluster-ns3.example.com.
my-cluster-ns1.example.com. A 203.0.113.1
my-cluster-ns2.example.com. A 203.0.113.2
my-cluster-ns3.example.com. A 203.0.113.3
```

When you specify the name server's IP addresses, use a minimum of three floating IP addresses from your Qumulo cluster. These floating IP addresses act as the DNS endpoints that respond to queries for the delegated zone.

A Important

If you use a DNS resolver hosted in the cloud or in Active Directory, the resolver must be able to reach the nodes in your Qumulo cluster.

Configuring QDNS by Using the qq CLI

This section explains how to enable QDNS, restrict DNS queries to specific client IP addresses, remove host restrictions from DNS queries, modify the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) for your QDNS configuration, and disable QDNS by using the qq CLI.

To Enable QDNS for All Nodes

Use the **qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings** command with the **--enable** flag and specify your FQDN. For example:

```
qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings \
    --enable \
    --fgdn my-cluster.example.com.
```

☑ Tip Include the trailing dot at the end of your FQDN.

To View the Current QDNS Configuration

Use the qq authoritative_dns_get_settings command.

The following is example output.

```
{
    "enabled": true,
    "fqdn": "my-cluster.example.com.",
    "host_restrictions": ["203.0.113.0/24", "203.0.113.42"]
}
```

To Modify the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) for Your QDNS Configuration

A Important

- Include the trailing dot at the end of your FQDN.
- After you change the FQDN for your QDNS configuration, you must reconfigure the DNS delegation (page 90) for your domain.

Use the qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings command and specify your FQDN.

```
qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings \
    --fqdn new-domain.example.com.
```

To Restrict DNS Queries to Specific Client IP Addresses

To limit DNS queries to authorized resolvers, add host restrictions to your QDNS configuration.

☑ Tip You can specify multiple IP addresses or CIDR blocks separated by spaces.

Use the **qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings** command and specify the host restrictions. For example:

qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings \
 --host-restrictions 203.0.113.0/24 203.0.113.42

In this example, the command restricts DNS queries to resolvers from the 203.0.113.0/24 subnet and the IP address 203.0.113.42.

To Remove Host Restrictions from DNS Queries

```
Use the qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings command with the --disable-host-
restrictions flag.
```

To Disable QDNS for All Nodes

Use the qq authoritative_dns_modify_settings command with the --disable flag.

ONOTE

When you disable QDNS, any previously configured FQDN and host restrictions remain on the cluster in an inactive state.

Known Limits

Currently, Qumulo Core doesn't support the following functionality:

- · Balancing connections across static IP addresses for any network or tenant
- Balancing connections based on node CPU capacity
- Resolving DNS queries using external DNS servers
- Resolving DNS queries for domains outside Qumulo clusters

Cloud Data Fabric

How Portal Relationships between Qumulo Clusters Enable Cloud Data Fabric Functionality in Qumulo Core

This section explains how creating portals on Qumulo clusters, and establishing relationships between spoke and hub portals, enables Cloud Data Fabric functionality in Qumulo Core.

🗹 Tip

- Global Namespace is now a core component of Qumulo Cloud Data Fabric.
- For a general conceptual introduction, see What is Hub and Spoke Topology?
- For specific implementations of the Cloud Data Fabric functionality in Qumulo Core, see Example Cloud Data Fabric Scenarios (page 99).

Qumulo clusters can take advantage of the Cloud Data Fabric functionality that lets clusters across disparate geographic or infrastructural locations (on-premises and in the cloud) access the same data while maintaining independent namespace structures on each cluster (for example, by setting only a portion of the cluster's file system as the *portal root directory*).

To enable Cloud Data Fabric functionality, you must define a *spoke portal* (page 95) on one cluster, a *hub portal* (page 95) on another cluster, and then propose a *portal relationship* (page 96) between the two.

A Important

- Before you begin to implement Cloud Data Fabric in your organization, we strongly recommend reviewing this page, especially the Known Limits (page 101) section.
- For any questions, contact the Qumulo Care team.

Key Terms

The following key terms help define the components of Cloud Data Fabric functionality in Qumulo Core.

Clusters and Root Directories

• **Cluster:** Any Qumulo cluster that shares a portion of its file system for a hub portal or a spoke portal. A directory on a cluster defines the *root directory* for a spoke portal or a hub portal.

🗹 Tip

Because *a portion* of a Qumulo cluster's file system can hold the hub portal root directory or spoke portal root directory, using the correct terminology can help avoid confusion:

- 🗙 hub cluster
- Mub portal host cluster
- 🗙 spoke cluster
- Spoke portal host cluster
- Spoke Portal Root Directory, Hub Portal Root Directory: A directory on a cluster that uses a portion of its file system for the *hub portal* or *spoke portal*.

According to the file system permissions that a hub portal might impose, you can access a spoke portal root directory by using NFSv3, SMB, or the Qumulo REST API. Qumulo Core 7.4.3 (and higher) supports NFSv4.1.

- Hub Portal Data: Accessible to other Qumulo clusters through a portal relationship (page 96) or through replication, and to clients that connect to the hub portal host cluster (page 93)
- Spoke Portal Data: Accessible only to clients that connect to the spoke portal host cluster (page 93)
- Cluster-Local Data: Data on a hub portal host cluster or spoke portal host cluster (page 93) which is located outside of the corresponding portal root directory (page 94), accessible to clients that connect to the cluster or to other Qumulo clusters through replication

O Note

Qumulo Core allows the S3 protocol to access only hub portal data and cluster-local data.

The following table illustrates the various content types and ways in which this data can be accessed.

	Data Accessible Through					
Data Type	Other Qumulo clusters through portal relationships	Other Qumulo clusters through replication	Clients that access the spoke portal host cluster	Clients that access the hub portal host cluster		
Hub Portal Data			×			
Spoke Portal Data	×	×	\checkmark	×		
Cluster-Local Data	×		\checkmark			

Portals

- Spoke Portal: An interface point on a Qumulo cluster that accesses a portion of the file system on another cluster (which has a *hub portal*). A directory on a cluster defines the *root directory* for spoke portal. The spoke portal initiates the creation of a hub portal. You can configure multiple spoke portals on the same Qumulo cluster, as long as the spoke portal root directories don't overlap and the host cluster for each portal relationship is unique.
 - Read-Write Portal: A spoke portal that can access, modify, and create any files or directories within the hub portal root directory according to the file system permissions.
 - Read-Only Portal: A spoke portal that can access any files or directories within the hub portal root directory according to the file system permissions, but can't modify or create any files or directories regardless of file system permissions.
- Hub Portal: An interface point on a Qumulo cluster that shares a portion of its file system with another cluster (which has a *spoke portal*). A directory on a cluster defines the *root directory* for hub portal. The spoke portal initiates the creation of a hub portal. You can configure multiple portal relationships, with the same hub portal root directory, with nested directories, or with independent ones.

ONOTE

- It isn't possible to create hub portal without a spoke portal. For example, a spoke portal on Cluster A can propose a portal relationship to Cluster B. This action initiates the creation of a hub portal in a **Pending** state on Cluster B.
- You must authorize the portal relationship before you can use it.
- While a spoke portal can be either *read-only* or *read-write*, a hub portal is always read-write.
- Portal Relationship: A proposal that a spoke portal on one Qumulo cluster issues to another Qumulo cluster (with a *hub portal*), which the Qumulo cluster with the hub portal *authorizes*.

Portal States

A *portal state* indicates the stages of the *spoke portal* (page 95) creation process, and the proposal or deletion of a *portal relationship* (page 96).

State	Description
Unlinked	Qumulo Core created the spoke portal, but couldn't establish a relationship for it or clean up the spoke portal automatically. Before trying to re-establish the portal relationship, use the qq por- tal_delete_spoke command to clean up the spoke portal manually.
Pending	Qumulo Core established a relationship between the spoke portal and a hub portal, but the hub portal has not yet given its authorization. Use the qq portal_authorize_hub command to give the authorization.
Authorized	The portal relationship is approved by both clusters and the spoke portal root di- rectory is accessible, if full connectivity is established.
Deleting	Qumulo Core is in process of synchronizing any outstanding changes from the spoke portal to the hub portal. When synchronization is complete, Qumulo Core removes the portal relationship from each cluster.

Portal Statuses

A portal status indicates the accessibility of a spoke portal (page 95) or hub portal (page 95).

Status	Description
Inactive	 The portal relationship (page 96) is in process of being configured. Full connectivity isn't required at this time. The portal is inaccessible.
Active	 All required connections between the spoke portal (page 95) and hub portal (page 95) are established. The portal requires full connectivity. The portal is fully accessible.
Degraded	 Some or all required connections between the spoke portal and hub portal are missing. Qumulo Core is attempting to restore connectivity. The portal might be inaccessible.

How Cloud Data Fabric Functionality Works

This section explains the creation of portal relationships, data caching and synchronization, permissions in portal root directories, and the deletion of portal relationships.

Portal Relationship Creation

When the hub portal (page 95) *authorizes* the portal relationship (page 96), the contents of the hub portal root directory become available to the spoke portal (page 95) immediately.

Data Synchronization

Caution

The cache of a spoke portal is inherently ephemeral. You must not use it in place of data replication or backup.

For read-write portals, data synchronization is bidirectional, asynchronous, and strictly consistent upon access. For example, when a client creates or modifies files or directories in the spoke portal root directory, the spoke portal synchronizes these changes to the hub portal in the background. Clients that access the hub portal can see these changes immediately.

To ensure that any changes on one portal become available immediately to any client that reads data from the portal's peers, Qumulo Core uses a proprietary locking synchronization mechanism.

Data Caching

The first time a client accesses a spoke portal root directory, the spoke portal begins to read and cache data from the hub portal. Subsequent access to the same data accesses the cache of the spoke portal host cluster, with performance characteristics equivalent to access to non-portal data on the spoke portal host cluster.

Caching takes place on demand, when a client with access to the spoke portal retrieves new portions of the namespace that the hub portal provides. For more information, see Configuring Cache Management for Spoke Portals in Qumulo Core (page 111).

Portal Root Directory Permissions

Qumulo Core enforces permissions in the same way for files and directories in the spoke portal root directory and the hub portal root directory.

A Important

- Deleting the portal relationship never affects the data on the hub portal.
- For a spoke portal to be accessible, there must be full connectivity between the two clusters in a portal relationship, without which files or directories with outstanding modifications on one portal are inaccessible on other portals. Specifically, every node in the spoke portal host cluster must be able to connect to the configured hub portal host cluster address, and the other way around.

Portal Relationship Deletion

This section explains the sequence of events when you request the removal of the portal relationship from the spoke portal or the hub portal.

- 1. When you request the removal of the spoke portal, the relationship becomes read-only and enters the **Deleting** state and Qumulo Core begins to synchronize any outstanding changes from the spoke portal to the hub portal.
- 2. During deletion, the relationship requires connectivity to make progress, indicated by the Active status.
- 3. After deletion completes, Qumulo Core:

- a. Removes the spoke portal and hub portal configuration entries automatically
- b. Deletes the spoke portal root directory and reclaims the capacity previously consumed by cached data.

1 Note

When you remove a portal relationship, any files or directories on the hub portal that were inaccessible, due to *both* connectivity loss and outstanding spoke portal modifications, become accessible.

Portal Operation Audit Logging

- For clients accessing spoke portal data (page 94), audit logging is determined by the configuration on the spoke portal host cluster.
- For clients accessing hub portal data (page 94), audit logging is determined by the configuration on the hub portal host cluster.

Example Cloud Data Fabric Scenarios

The following are examples of some of the most common scenarios for workloads that use Cloud Data Fabric functionality.

Edge Clusters

In this scenario, you deploy a single, large central cluster at your organization's data center and multiple, small edge clusters at your organization's branch offices or in remote locations.



The Cloud Data Fabric functionality lets you make the data on the central cluster available to the remote clusters without the need to replicate data to each location. The data remains available to the edge clusters even if their capacity is lower than that of the central cluster. While a read-write portal lets the edge clusters create or modify data on the central cluster, a read-only portal lets only the edge clusters read data from the central cluster.

Active Workload with Archive

In this scenario, several clusters serve active workloads but require access to a large data archive after the initial workflow completes.

Tree-Delete Previous Data Set from Active Cluster



The Cloud Data Fabric functionality lets you:

• Move your cold (infrequently accessed) data to a central archive cluster and then provide access to this data by using a portal on the original cluster.

The active workload clusters can reclaim most of the data set capacity that was tiered to the data archive cluster. This makes it possible to access all of the data as before, while using only the capacity on the active workload clusters for the data that your system reads through the portal.

• Serve specific archive capacity and performance needs by scaling the archive cluster independently of any active workflow clusters.

Known Limits

General

Currently, it is possible to configure and manage Cloud Data Fabric functionality only by using the qq CLI.

File System

• While Qumulo Core doesn't support hard links between the files local to the spoke portal host cluster and files within the spoke portal root directory, it does support hard links entirely outside or inside the spoke portal root directory.

Spoke Portals

- It is possible to create up to a maximum of 32 hub portals—or 32 spoke portals (Qumulo Core 7.5.0.2 and higher)—on a single Qumulo cluster.
- It isn't possible to nest spoke portal root directories within other spoke portal root

directories.

Data Caching

- Although first-time data access to data in a portal root directory is subject to round-trip latency between the spoke portal host cluster and the hub portal host cluster, subsequent access to the data is faster. Making changes to data under a portal root directory is also subject to latency when the system recaches these changes upon access.
- The cache of a spoke portal is inherently ephemeral. You must not use it in place of data replication or backup.

Portal Relationships

- In Qumulo Core 7.5.2 (and higher), it is possible for a Qumulo cluster to host both up to 32 spoke portals *and* up to 32 hub portals at the same time.
 - Currently, Qumulo Core doesn't support a single cluster establishing two portal relationships with the same remote cluster.
- In Qumulo Core 7.5.0.1 to 7.5.1, it is possible for a Qumulo cluster to host only up to 32 hub portals *or* up to 32 spoke portals.
- Your cluster's Qumulo Core version determines whether the host cluster for each portal relationship must be unique. For example:
 - A spoke portal on Cluster A can propose a relationship to a hub portal on Cluster B.
 - Another spoke portal on Cluster A can propose a relationship to a hub portal on Cluster C.
 - In Qumulo Core 7.5.2 (and higher), it is possible for a spoke portal on Cluster B to propose a relationship to a hub portal on Cluster A or Cluster C (despite Cluster B already having a hub portal).
 - In Qumulo Core versions lower than 7.5.2, another spoke portal on Cluster A can't propose a relationship to a hub portal on Cluster B, because a relationship of that type between portals on the host clusters already exists.

Portal Connectivity

- For a spoke portal to be accessible, there must be full connectivity between the two clusters in a portal relationship, without which files or directories with outstanding modifications on one portal are inaccessible on other portals. Specifically, every node in the spoke portal host cluster must be able to connect to the configured hub portal host cluster address, and the other way around.
- A spoke portal is inaccessible if the hub portal host cluster and the spoke portal host cluster run different versions of Qumulo Core.

Protocols

S3

- Currently, Qumulo Core allows the S3 protocol to access only hub portal data (page 94) and cluster-local data (page 94).
- Attempting to access spoke portal data (page 94) returns a NoSuchKey error.

NFS

- While NFSv3 is a stateless protocol, NFSv4.1 is a stateful protocol which permits open file handles to remain open after a file is unlinked. However, Qumulo Core doesn't always maintain access to files deleted from a portal in a relationship. For example, if you open a file on the spoke portal host cluster and then delete the same file on the hub portal host cluster, an application that uses the file on the spoke portal host cluster will lose access to the file unexpectedly.
- When you authenticate over NFSv4.1 by using Kerberos, you can use Kerberos principals only from the Active Directory domain associated with the Qumulo cluster to which you are connected. It isn't possible to use principals from a remote Qumulo cluster."
- When you edit ACLs over NFSv4.1 by using editfacl or similar tools, you can use only Kerberos principals from the Active Directory domain associated with the Qumulo cluster to which you are connected. It isn't possible to use principals from a remote Qumulo cluster.
- Protocol locks don't synchronize between the hub portal host cluster and the spoke portal host cluster. Specifically, NFSv3 or NLM byte-range locks, NFSv4.1 locking operations, SMB share-mode locks, SMB byte-range locks, and SMB leases function independently on the two clusters. For example, while two exclusive locks on the same spoke portal host cluster contend with each each other, an exclusive lock on a spoke portal host cluster doesn't contend with an exclusive lock on the hub portal host cluster.

Configuring a Portal Relationship Between Two Qumulo Clusters

This section explains how to use the Cloud Data Fabric functionality in Qumulo Core by creating a *spoke portal* (page 95) on one cluster, proposing a *portal relationship* (page 96) to another cluster (which creates the *hub portal*) (page 95), and authorizing the relationship by using the qq CLI.

🗹 Tip

Global Namespace is now a core component of Qumulo Cloud Data Fabric.

Configuring a Portal Relationship Between Two Qumulo Clusters

This section explains how to configure a portal relationship (page 96) between two Qumulo clusters by using the qq CLI.

A Important

- Before you begin to implement Cloud Data Fabric in your organization, we strongly recommend reviewing How Portal Relationships between Qumulo Clusters Enable Cloud Data Fabric in Qumulo Core (page 93), especially the Known Limits (page 101) section.
- For any questions, contact the Qumulo Care team.

Prerequisites

- \cdot Two clusters with the same version of Qumulo Core
- Network connectivity on TCP port 3713 from the cluster that shares a portion of its file system for the spoke portal root directory (page 94) to the cluster that will share a portion of its file system for the hub portal root directory (page 94)
- **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_GLOBAL_READ** for viewing the status for a hub portal or spoke portal and retrieving general portal information
- Spoke portals
 - **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_SPOKE_EVICT**: Control automatic cache management for active spoke portals by configuring a free threshold (page 111)
 - **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_SPOKE_READ**: View the status of a single spoke portal
 - **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_SPOKE_WRITE** : Create a spoke portal and propose a relationship with a hub portal

- Hub portals
 - **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_HUB_READ**: View the status of a specific hub portal
 - **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_HUB_WRITE**: Authorize a hub portal and confirm a relationship with a spoke portal

A Important

- If both of the clusters use Active Directory, they must be joined to the same domain or each cluster must be joined to Active Directory domains that have a two-way trust relationship to each other.
- In Qumulo Core 7.5.0.1 to 7.5.1, it is possible for a Qumulo cluster to host only up to 32 hub portals *or* up to 32 spoke portals.

Step 1: Create the Spoke Portal

This section explains how to create the spoke portal (page 95) on one cluster and propose the creation of a portal relationship (page 96) to another cluster (which creates the hub portal (page 95)).

- 1. On one cluster, choose a location for the spoke portal root directory (page 94). For example, /remote/projects.
- 2. To propose an initial portal relationship, run the **qq portal_create** command and specify the spoke portal root directory, the IP address of the proposed hub portal host cluster, and the proposed hub portal root directory on that cluster. For example:

```
qq portal_create \
    --spoke-root /remote/projects \
    --hub-address 203.0.113.0 \
    --hub-root /projects
```

The spoke portal enters the **Pending** state. The following is example output.

ID	State	Status	Туре	Spoke Root	Hub Host	Hub Portal ID
==			====			
2	Pending	Inactive	RW	/remote/projects	203.0.113.0	4

Hub Portal ID 4 is the ID that the hub portal host cluster allocates for this portal relationship. You can use it to authorize the relationship on the hub portal host cluster as described later.

Note

- We recommend using floating IP addresses.
- Qumulo Core doesn't support fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) for this operation.
- Portal IDs are unique within each cluster. It isn't possible to use a portal ID from a spoke portal to identify the other side of the relationship, or the other way around.

When Qumulo Core can't establish a connection from the spoke portal host cluster to the hub portal host cluster, it displays an error message. Try re-establishing the portal relationship.

When the portal relationship is established, both spoke portal and hub portal enter the **Pending** state.

ONOTE

In this state, the spoke portal root directory is empty and Qumulo Core doesn't transfer any data until the hub portal authorizes the portal relationship.

- 3. To check the status of a cluster, use the **qq portal_list** command. The following is example output.
- From the spoke portal host cluster

ID	State	Status	Role	Local Root
==			=====	
2	Pending	Inactive	Spoke	/remote/projects

• From the hub portal host cluster

ID	State	Status	Role	Local Root
==			=====	
4	Pending	Inactive	Hub	/projects/

Step 2: Authorize the Portal Relationship

This section explains how to authorize the portal relationship (page 96) from the hub portal (page 95) to the spoke portal (page 95).

Caution

This action makes both clusters in the portal relationship unavailable for less than 30 seconds while the systems reconfigure.

1. To find the hub portal ID, run the qq portal_list command.

🗹 Tip

To retrieve portal configuration information, run the qq portal_list_spokes and qq portal_list_hubs commands.

2. To authorize the proposed portal relationship, run the qq portal_authorize_hub command and specify the hub portal ID and the IP address that the current cluster can use to contact the cluster that proposed the relationship. For example:

qq portal_authorize_hub \
 --id 4 \
 --spoke-address 203.0.113.1

ONOTE

Portal IDs are unique within each cluster. It isn't possible to use a portal ID from a spoke portal to identify the other side of the relationship, or the other way around.

The following is example output.

ID	State	Status	Hub Root	Spoke Host	Spoke Name	Spoke Type
==						
4	Authorized	Active	/projects	203.0.113.1	qfsd-edge	RW

After a few seconds, the spoke portal enters the **Authorized** state as well. You can now use the spoke portal root directory.

Deleting a Portal Relationship Between Two Qumulo Clusters

When you delete the spoke portal (page 95) and the hub portal (page 95) (in any order), the portal relationship (page 96) is deleted completely. This section explains how to delete a portal relationship between two Qumulo clusters by using the qq CLI.
Caution

This action makes both clusters in the portal relationship unavailable for less than 30 seconds while the systems reconfigure.

Prerequisites

- A spoke portal or hub portal in any state
- Privileges
 - **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_SPOKE_WRITE** : Delete a spoke portal
 - **PRIVILEGE_PORTAL_HUB_WRITE** : Delete a hub portal

Step 1: Delete the Spoke Portal

You can initiate the deletion of a spoke portal in the **Unlinked**, **Pending**, or **Authorized** state. This section explains how to delete the spoke portal from a portal relationship.

Caution

When you delete a spoke portal, all synchronized changes remain on the hub portal and all unsynchronized changes on the spoke portal are lost.

1. To find the spoke portal ID, run the **qq portal_list** command. The following is example output.

ID	State	Status	Role	Local Root
==			=====	
3	Authorized	Active	Spoke	/remote/projects

2. To initiate the deletion of the spoke portal, run the **qq portal_delete_spoke** command and specify the spoke portal ID. For example:

qq portal_delete_spoke --id 3

The relationship becomes read-only and enters the **Deleting** state. Qumulo Core synchronizes any outstanding changes from the spoke portal to the hub portal and then removes the portal relationship from each cluster.

3. To monitor the deletion progress, run the qq portal_get_spoke command and specify the spoke portal ID. For example:

qq portal_get_spoke --id 3

The following is example output.

ID	State	Status	Туре	Spoke Root	Hub Host	Hub Portal ID
==			====			
2	Deleting	Active	RW	/remote/projects	203.0.113.0	4

When the synchronization process is complete and the spoke portal configuration is removed, Qumulo Core begins to reclaim the spoke portal's cluster capacity in the background.

ONOTE

A spoke portal with connectivity issues receives the Degradedstatus, which in turn can cause the deletion of a portal relationship to stall in the Deletingstate. If it isn't possible to restore connectivity between portals, you can use the qq portal_get_spoke command with the --force flag to delete a spoke portal with any status and in any state.

Step 2: Delete the Hub Portal

You can delete a hub portal in either the **Pending** or **Authorized** state.

Caution

This action makes the spoke portal root directory and all cached data inaccessible.

1. To find the hub portal ID, run the qq portal_list command. The following is example output.

ID	State	Status	Role	Local Root
==			=====	
4	Authorized	Active	Hub	/projects/

2. To delete the hub portal, run the qq portal_delete_hub command and specify the hub portal ID. For example:

```
qq portal_delete_hub --id 4
```

The relationship becomes read-only and enters the **Deleting** state. Qumulo Core synchronizes any outstanding changes from the spoke portal to the hub portal and then removes the portal relationship from each cluster.

Qumulo Core deletes the hub portal without affecting any of the data on the hub portal host cluster.

3. To monitor the deletion process, run the qq portal_get_hub command and specify the hub portal ID. For example:

qq portal_get_hub --id 4

The following is example output.

IDStateStatusHub RootSpoke HostSpoke NameSpoke Type4DeletingActive/projects203.0.113.1qfsd-edgeR0

ONOTE

A spoke portal with connectivity issues receives the **Degraded**status, which in turn can cause the deletion of a portal relationship to stall in the **Deleting**state. If it isn't possible to restore connectivity between portals, you can use the **qq portal_get_spoke** command with the --force flag to delete a spoke portal with any status and in any state.

Configuring Cache Management for Spoke Portals in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to configure automated removal of cached data from spoke portals and how to remove cached directories and files from spoke portals by using the qq CLI.

🗹 Tip

Global Namespace is now a core component of Qumulo Cloud Data Fabric.

Before you can configure spoke portal cache management, your Qumulo cluster must have an active portal relationship (page 104).

How Cache Management Works in Qumulo Core

By default, Qumulo Core automatically recaches data on spoke portals upon access and maintains a minimum of 5% free capacity on clusters whose spoke portals contain cached data. Qumulo Core removes cached data in the background until it meets its configured *free threshold* or until it removes all cached data from the spoke portals.

O Note

Although this process doesn't affect data on the hub portal, accessing the portions of spoke portals whose cached data has been removed can incur the same latency as during initial access.

Configuring Automated Removal of Cached Data from Spoke Portals

This section explains how to configure automatic cache management for active spoke portals. To control automatic cache management, you can configure a *free threshold*. For example, if you set the free threshold setting to 0.05, Qumulo Core begins to remove cached data from spoke portals when the system is 95% full.

A Important

- Depending on the free threshold configuration, the maximum amount of cached data that Qumulo Core can remove is equal to the amount of data that spoke portals consume.
- Spoke portals function as long as Qumulo Core has sufficient capacity for servicing in-flight file system requests. However, having to continuously fetch data from the hub portal can decrease system performance.
- If file system objects unrelated to spoke portals consume all usable capacity on a cluster, clients can experience issues while attemping to access spoke portals.
- To view the current free threshold, run the qq portal_get_eviction_settings command.
- To configure the current free threshold, run the qq portal_set_eviction_settings command and specify the free threshold value as a decimal between 0.0 and 1.0. In the following example, Qumulo Core begins to remove cached data from spoke portals when the system is 80% full.

qq portal_set_eviction_settings \
 --free-threshold 0.2

 To view the current cluster capacity used by a spoke portal's cache, run the qq portal_list_file_systems command.

Web UI

Setting the Qumulo Core Web UI Login Banner

This section explains how to set a login banner for the Qumulo Core Web UI.

In Qumulo Core 5.2.1 (and higher), clusters have an optional login banner that users must acknowledge before being they can log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.

To Set the Qumulo Core Web UI Login Banner

To set the login banner, run the qq web_ui_modify_settings command. To specify the Markdown file to use for the banner, use the --login-banner flag. For example:

qq web_ui_modify_settings --login-banner my-banner.html

To Clear the Qumulo Core Web UI Login Banner

To clear the login banner, run the qq web_ui_modify_settings command and use the --disablelogin-banner flag.

qq web_ui_modify_settings --disable-login-banner

To View the Current Web UI Login Banner

To view the current login banner, run the qq web_ui_get_settings command and use the -login-banner flag.

```
qq web_ui_get_settings --login-banner
```

Setting the Qumulo Core Web UI Inactivity Timeout

This section explains how to set an inactivity timeout for the Qumulo Core Web UI.

In Qumulo Core 5.1.0 (and higher), clusters have an optional *inactivity timeout* that logs users out of the Qumulo Core Web UI if they don't interact with it for a specified amount of time.

Note

During the final minute of the timeout period, the Your Session is About to Expire dialog box appears. The dialog box shows a countdown and lets the user renew the session or log out immediately. When deciding on the timeout length, take your users' needs into consideration.

To Set the Qumulo Core Web UI Inactivity Timeout

To set an inactivity timeout, run the qq web_ui_modify_settings command and use the -inactivity-timeout flag to specify the timeout in minutes. For example:

qq web_ui_modify_settings --inactivity-timeout 15

To Clear the Qumulo Core Web UI Inactivity Timeout

To clear an inactivity timeout, run the qq web_ui_modify_settings command and use the --disable-inactivity-timeout flag.

qq web_ui_modify_settings --disable-inactivity-timeout

To View the Current Web UI Inactivity Timeout

To view the current inactivity timeout, run the qq web_ui_get_settings command:

qq web_ui_get_settings

Getting Started with the qq CLI

This section explains how to download and get started with the qq CLI.

The qq CLI is a powerful tool that lets you configure, manage, and administer Qumulo clusters.

Prerequisites

The qq CLI works with Python 3.8 to 3.11.

🗹 Tip

- On Linux or macOS, run the chmod +x qq command to make the qq CLI executable.
- On Windows, use the python.exe interpreter to run the qq CLI.

Downloading or Installing the qq CLI

This section explains how to download the qq CLI from your Qumulo cluster or how to install it by using the Python SDK.

To Download and Run the qq CLI from Your Qumulo Cluster

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click APIs & Tools > Download qq Command-Line Tool for Python 3.8+
- 3. Run the qq CLI.
- On Linux or macOS, run the chmod +x qq command to make the qq CLI executable.
- On Windows, use the python.exe interpreter to run the qq CLI.

To Install the qq CLI by Using the Python SDK

Run the pip install qumulo_api command.

Exploring Your Qumulo Cluster by Using the qq CLI

The best way to start exploring your Qumulo cluster by using the qq CLI is to learn about its most frequently used commands. For example:

- qq login : Connect to the IP address of one of the nodes in your cluster and log in.
- **qq nodes_list** : List information about the nodes in your cluster.
- qq version : Show the version of Qumulo Core running on your cluster.
- qq fs_read_dir : List the contents of a directory on your cluster.

• **qq fs_write** : Write a file to a directory on your cluster.

🗹 Tip

To get a complete list of qq CLI commands, run the qq --help command.

To Run qq CLI from a Remote Machine

Run the **qq login** command and specify the IP address of one of the nodes in your cluster and your credentials. For example:

qq --host 203.0.113.0 login \
 -u admin
 -p NW0bJbixtQcQzkq5q4sp

To Run qq CLI from a Node in Your Cluster

Use SSH to log in to one of the nodes in your cluster.

ONOTE

It is possible to run qq CLI commands as the administrative Linux user. However, to do this, you must authenticate by using the qq login command.

Enabling Autocomplete for the qq CLI

This section explains how to enable automatic command completion for the qq CLI and for command aliases.

The qq CLI supports Python argparse completion that helps you use the CLI more effectively. This section explains how to enable automatic command completion for the qq CLI and for command aliases.

▲ Important

The following procedures apply to running the qq CLI on Linux, macOS, and Windows Subsystem for Linux. Don't run these commands on Qumulo nodes

To Enable Autocomplete for the qq CLI

1. Install the argcomplete Python package.

pip install argcomplete

Note

Qumulo Core supports argcomplete 2.0.0 and higher.

2. Activate the argcomplete package.

sudo activate-global-python-argcomplete

3. Search for any conflicting qq entries.

complete | grep qq

If conflicting entries exist, remove them by specifying the entry name or path. For example:

complete -r /my/path

4. To enable autocompletion for the qq CLI, add the following line to the end of your shell profile (.bashrc, .bash_profile, and so on).

```
eval "$(register-python-argcomplete qq)"
```

5. Reload your shell profile.

source ~/.bashrc

You can now use the **Tab** key to autocomplete **qq** CLI commands. The **qq** CLI supports autocomplete for all CLI arguments and Qumulo REST API command arguments.

Enabling Autocomplete for qq CLI Command Aliases

To eliminate the need to repeatedly enter **qq** CLI flags (such as **--host** or **--credentials-store**), for example when dealing with multiple Qumulo clusters, you can add aliases for **qq** CLI commands to your shell profile. In the following example, we alias a complex **qq** CLI command to the simple alias **qqcreds**.

alias qqcreds='qq --host my.qumulo.com --credentials-store ~/.my_creds'

When you reload your profile, you can append a parameter to the complex command by appending it to the alias. For example:

qqcreds my_credentials

To ensure that your **argcomplete** configuration works with **qq** CLI command aliases, you must perform additional configuration and add a third-party helper script to your system.

A Important

Before you begin, review the source code of the complete-alias helper script. Qumulo doesn't contribute to, maintain, or take responsibility for this script.

To Enable Autocomplete for qq CLI Command Aliases

1. Add a qq CLI command alias and the COMPAL_AUTO_UNMASK configuration parameter to your shell profile (.bashrc, .bash_profile, and so on). For example:

```
#qq CLI Autocomplete
eval "$(register-python-argcomplete qq)"
COMPAL_AUTO_UNMASK=1
source ~/.bash_completion.d/complete_alias
```

☑ Tip Don't reload your shell profile yet.

2. Create a directory for the **complete-alias** daemon and download the script to it.

3. Add your alias to the **complete_alias** file.

```
echo "complete -F _complete_alias qqcreds" >> ~/.bash_completion.d/complete_al
ias
```

4. Search for any conflicting complete entries.

complete | grep complete

If conflicting entries exist, remove them by specifying the entry name or path. For example:

complete -r /my/path

5. Reload your shell profile.

source ~/.bashrc

You can now use the Tab key to autocomplete qq CLI command aliases.

Metadata

Managing User-Defined Metadata in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create, retrieve, list, and delete user-defined metadata in Qumulo Core by using the qq CLI.

How User-Defined Metadata Works in Qumulo Core

Qumulo Core lets you add *user-defined metadata* to any file type stored in its file system. Userdefined metadata comprises user-specified key-value pairs that have the following requirements:

- The key must be a Unicode string.
- The value must be a sequence of bytes.
- The total size of each key-value pair must be under 400 KB.

Keyspace Types and Functions

User-defined metadata in Qumulo Core is divided into **GENERIC** and **S3** *keyspaces*. Keyspaces work like *containers* for key-value pairs. The **S3** keyspace primarily supports the **S3** API, which requires all files to have two sets of metadata in separate keyspaces.

Keyspaces can hold approximately 17 trillion key-value pairs and have the following requirements:

- All keys within a keyspace must be unique.
- The keyspace and key are required to create or access a user-defined metadata entry.

Managing User-Defined Metadata by Using the qq CLI

This section explains how to create, retrieve, list, and delete user-defined metadata by using the qq CLI.

ONOTE

- All qq CLI commands default to using the GENERIC keyspace (page 120). For the S3 keyspace, use the --s3 flag.
- In the following examples, you can specify the file path by using the --path flag or the file ID by using the --id flag.

Prerequisites

Managing user-defined metadata requires the following privileges:

- **READ_EA**: Read the user-defined metadata from a file
- WRITE_EA : Write to, or delete, the user-defined metadata of a file

To Create a Generic User-Defined Metadata Entry for a File by Using the qq CLI

Run the fs_set_user_metadata command and specify the path to the file, the key, and the value. For example:

```
qq fs_set_user_metadata \
    --path my-file \
    --key my-key \
    --value my-value
```

To specify a non-text value for the user-defined metadata, use the **--base64-value** or **--hex-value** flag.

For more information, see qq fs_set_user_metadata in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.

To Retrieve a Generic User-Defined Metadata Entry for a File by Using the qq CLI

Use **fs_get_user_metadata** command and specify the path to the file and the key. For example:

```
qq fs_get_user_metadata \
    --path my-file \
    --key my-key
```

- To specify a non-text value for the user-defined metadata, use the --base64-value or -hex-value flag.
- To access the user-defined metadata within a file snapshot, use the --snapshot flag and specify the shapshot ID.

For more information, see qq fs_get_user_metadata in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.

To List All Generic User-Defined Metadata Entries for a File by Using the qq CLI

Run the fs_list_user_metadata command and specify the path to the file. For example:

```
qq fs_list_user_metadata \
    --path my-file
```

 To specify a non-text value for the user-defined metadata, use the --base64-value or -hex-value flag. • To access the user-defined metadata within a file snapshot, use the --snapshot flag and specify the shapshot ID.

For more information, see qq fs_list_user_metadata in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.

To Delete a Generic User-Defined Metadata Entry for a File by Using the qq CLI

Run the **fs_delete_user_metadata** command and specify the path to the file and the key. For example:

```
qq fs_delete_user_metadata \
    --path my-file \
    --key my-key
```

For more information, see qq fs_delete_user_metadata in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.

Managing User-Defined Metadata by Using the S3 API

S3 categorizes metadata as:

- Metadata
 - Immutable metadata that remains for the life of the object.
 - Qumulo Core maps metadata to the S3 keyspace (page 120).
- Tags
 - Mutable metadata that doesn't impact the object's entity tag.

A Important

Tag values that can't be encoded by using UTF-8 aren't visible to S3.

• Qumulo Core maps tags to the GENERIC keyspace (page 120).

In Qumulo Core 6.3.2 (and higher) the Qumulo S3 API (page 0) supports user-defined metadata fully. For more information about how to access metadata by using the S3 API, see the Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference.

Snapshots

How Snapshots Work in Qumulo Core

This section explains snapshots, their storage usage, and their locking functionality in Qumulo Core.

How Snapshots Work

Qumulo Core 2.5.0 (and higher) can take instant snapshots of the file system. A *snapshot* is an entry for every version of file system elements such as files, directories, creation and modification timestamps, permissions, and so on. Each new entry points only to changed data and, to allow original and new entries to share data, Qumulo Core writes the entries alongside each other.

Taking a snapshot doesn't consume storage or incur a performance penalty. There is only a negligible performance penalty for reading and writing snapshotted file system data.

How Snapshots Grow Over Time

The following example shows how Qumulo Core allocates storage to data and links it to file metadata as file system data changes.

In this scenario:

- 1. A user creates a file with 4 MB of data.
- 2. Qumulo Core takes a snapshot of the file.
- 3. A user modifies 1 MB of data within the file.
- 4. Qumulo Core allocates a new 1 MB region to the modified data.



Now, the following is true:

- 5 MB: The total storage that the file occupies
 - 3 MB: Data shared between the original and new versions of the file
 - 1 MB: Original data that exists only in the saved (snapshotted) version of the file
 - 1 MB: New data that exists only in the *live* (latest) version of the file

Next, the following conditions take effect:

- If the user rewrites that particular 1 MB of data, the system overwrites the existing live data without allocating new space.
- If the user rewrites a different region of the file, Qumulo Core allocates additional storage.

Determining Snapshots' Storage Usage

When Qumulo Core tracks the difference between the *saved* (snapshotted) and *live* (latest) versions of a file, it creates a *lineage* of snapshots independent from each other. To determine the amount of data that a single snapshot references, run the **qq**

snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot command and specify the snapshot ID. For example:

qq snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot \
 --id 1682119059

More than one snapshot can reference *covered data*. It isn't possible to release covered data until you delete all *covering snapshots* that reference it.

- To determine the total covered data, including data no longer present in the snapshot, run the qq snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot command and specify multiple, comma-separated snapshot IDs.
- To determine the total amount of data, including covered data that multiple snapshots reference, run the qq snapshot_get_total_used_capacity command.

When you delete a snapshot, Qumulo Core removes the data which that snapshot references but retains the data which any other snapshot references. This ensures a full file representation within the remaining snapshots. Qumulo Core uses a background process to recover the storage that the snapshot had consumed.

Note

When you delete a snapshot, the background process might take some time. To track the reclaimed storage, run the qq snapshot_get_total_used_capacity command.

Example: Tracking Covering Snapshots and Data Changes

For example, if you run the qq snapshot_get_total_used_capacity command, Qumulo Core shows that storage usage is 1,319,413,953,331 Bytes (1.2 TiB). This amount includes the total snapshot data and the covering snapshots.

If you add up the usage for all snapshots currently in the file system (by using the qq snapshot_get_capacity_used_per_snapshot command), Qumulo Core shows that total snapshot storage usage is 2,147,483,648 Bytes (2 GiB). This amount includes the data changes that each snapshot stores but doesn't include the unchanged file portions within each snapshot.

Example: Tracking File Snapshot Changes Over Time

For example, you have a 1 TiB file that you modify over time.

- Snapshot 1: This snapshot is 1,099,511,627,776 Bytes in size and contains the full 1 TiB file.
- Snapshot 2: This snapshot is 1,073,741,824 Bytes in size and contains 1 GiB of data changes.
- Snapshot 3: This snapshot is 1,073,741,824 Bytes in size and contains an additional 1 GiB of data changes.

If you delete snapshot 1, only 1,023 GiB of data (covered by snapshots 2 and 3) remain. Qumulo Core doesn't release this 1,023 GiB of data until you delete all snapshots that reference the original file.

O Note

Without the data that snapshots 2 and 3 cover, no full file representation is possible.

Managing Snapshots in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create on-demand snapshots and snapshot policies, view and search for existing snapshots, and delete snapshots by using the Qumulo Core Web UI. It also explains how to create snapshots on a schedule, create a snapshot with an expiration time, and modify a snapshot's expiration time.

Managing Snapshots by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

This section explains how to create on-demand snapshots and snapshot policies, view and search for existing snapshots, and delete snapshots by using the Qumulo Core Web UI.

To Create an On-Demand Snapshot

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Saved Snapshots.
- 3. On the Saved Snapshots page, in the upper right, click Take Snapshot.
- 4. In the On Demand Snapshot dialog box, do the following.
 - a. Enter the Snapshot Name.
 - b. For Apply to Directory, enter the directory to snapshot.
 - c. For Delete Snapshot, specify whether Qumulo Core should never delete the snapshot or delete it after a specified time period.
 - d. Click Save.

To Create a Snapshot Policy

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Policy.
- 3. On the Snapshot Policies page, in the upper right, click Create Policy.
- 4. On the Create Snapshot Policy page:
 - a. Enter the Policy Name.
 - b. For Apply to Directory, enter the directory to snapshot.
 - c. In the Run Policy on the Following Schedule section, specify the snapshot frequency and when to delete snapshots.
 - d. Click Enable policy upon creation.
 - e. Click Create Policy.

To Associate a Lock Key with a Snapshot Policy

You can use a single *lock key* (private key) with multiple snapshot policies, or use a unique lock key for each snapshot policy.

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Policy.
- 3. On the Snapshot Policies page, next to a policy, click 🚺 > Edit Policy.
- 4. On the Edit Snapshot Policy page, in the Enable Snapshot Locking by Using a Lock Key section, select Enable snapshot locking with lock key <your-key-name> (ID: <N>) and then click Save.

Qumulo Core begins to lock all new snapshots that the policy creates with the specified lock key.

Note

Snapshots created prior to this configuration remain unlocked.

For more information, see Managing Security Keys in the Qumulo File System Key Store (page 151). For examples of policies that set the lock key and clear it, see Creating Snapshots on a Schedule by Using a Snapshot Policy (page 128).

To View Existing Snapshots

The Snapshots page lets you navigate a large number of snapshots.

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Saved Snapshots.
- 3. In Qumulo Core version 4.3.3 (and higher), if you have more than 50 snapshots, use



to navigate the snapshot pages.

You can also use the controls at the bottom of the table to navigate to a specific page or change the number of rows for each page.

To Find a Specific Snapshot

In Qumulo Core version 4.3.3 (and higher), you can search for a specific snapshot by name, creation time, and so on.

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Saved Snapshots.
- 3. At the top of the table, click enable filters.

The Search... field appears.

4. Enter a search query.

The table rows match your query as you type.

5. (Optional) To turn off filtering, click disable filters.

To Delete a Single Snapshot

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Saved Snapshots.
- 3. On the right side of a snapshot's row, click 🔟

To Delete Multiple Snapshots

In Qumulo Core version 4.3.3 (and higher), you can delete multiple snapshots at once.

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Saved Snapshots.
- 3. On the left side of the table, select every snapshot to delete.

When you select more than one row, the Bulk Delete button appears.

4. When you finish selecting snapshots, click Bulk Delete.

ONOTE

Because all selection and deletion controls operate only on the current page, it isn't possible to delete a snapshot accidentally if it isn't listed on the current page.

Managing Snapshots by Using the qq CLI

This section explains how to create snapshots on a schedule, create a snapshot with an expiration time, and modify a snapshot's expiration time by using the qq CLI.

A Important

Creating and modifying snapshot policies with an associated lock requires the SNAPSHOT_LOCK permission in addition to policy permissions.

Creating Snapshots on a Schedule by Using a Snapshot Policy

Run the **qq snapshot_create_policy** command to create a snapshot policy and specify the interval at which Qumulo Core takes and deletes snapshots.

In the following example, we create a policy named <u>every_day</u> that takes a snapshot every midnight in the Pacific time zone and retains the snapshot for two days. Every new snapshot that this policy creates is locked with a key named <u>my-key-name</u>. For more information, see Locking and Unlocking Snapshots in Qumulo Core (page 131).

ONOTE

The timezone flag uses values from the tz database. If you don't specify a time zone, the snapshot policy uses UTC time.

```
qq snapshot_create_policy daily \
    --name every_day \
    --days-of-week all \
    --at 00:00 \
    --timezone America/Los_Angeles \
    --time-to-live 7days
    --lock-key my-key-name
```

In the following example, we change a previously created policy with ID 1 to a policy named hourly that takes a snapshot every hour, but only during business hours (Monday to Friday, 8am to 6pm in the Pacific time zone), and retains snapshots for two days. Every new snapshot that this policy creates is unlocked (previously created snapshots remain locked). For more information, see Locking and Unlocking Snapshots in Qumulo Core (page 131).

```
qq snapshot_modify_policy change_to_hourly_or_less \
    -i 1 \
    --name hourly \
    --period lhours \
    --days-of-week MON,TUE,WED,THU,FRI \
    --start-time 08:00 \
    --end-time 18:00 \
    --timezone America/Los_Angeles \
    --time-to-live 2days
    --clear-lock-key
```

Creating an On-Demand Snapshot with an Expiration Time

Run the qq_snapshot_create_snapshot command to specify an expiration date or expiration time before Qumulo Core deletes the snapshot.

Note

If you don't specify an expiration date or expiration time before deletion, Qumulo Core never deletes the snapshot.

In the following example, the snapshot expires on December 31, 2030, at midnight, in UTC time.

```
qq snapshot_create_snapshot \
    --expiration 2030-12-31T00:00:00Z
```

In the following example, Qumulo Core deletes the snapshot in one year from the snapshot's creation time.

```
qq snapshot_create_snapshot \
    --time-to-live 12months
```

Modifying a Snapshot's Expiration Time

Run the **qq snapshot_modify_snapshot** command and specify the snapshot ID from the **Saved Snapshots** page in the Qumulo Core Web UI (for example, for the **1234567_replication_from_prod** snapshot, the ID is **1234567**).

In the following example, the snapshot with ID 1234567 never expires.

```
qq snapshot_modify_snapshot \
    -i 1234567
    -e ''
```

Locking and Unlocking Snapshots in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to lock or unlock a snapshot by using a public key, a private key, a private key in a snapshot policy, or a private key on a target cluster following replication.

How Snapshot Locking Works in Qumulo Core

Qumulo Core allows locking snapshots to prevent them from being deleted before their expiration time. Qumulo Core removes both locked and unlocked snapshots at their expiration time automatically.

While it isn't possible to delete or shorten the expiration time of a locked snapshot, it is possible to extend the expiration time of a locked snapshot.

You can lock a snapshot by using the following methods.

Locking a Snapshot by Using a Public Key

In Qumulo Core 6.1.0.3 (and higher) you can lock a snapshot by using a public key.

- 1. Generate a private key (page 145).
- 2. Extract a public key from the private key (page 147).
- 3. Store the public key on your cluster (page 151).
- 4. Lock your snapshot by using the qq CLI (page 132).

Locking a Snapshot by Using a Private Key

In Qumulo Core 6.1.1 (and higher) you can lock a snapshot by using a lock key (private key).

- 1. Generate a private key (page 145).
- 2. Lock your snapshot by using the qq CLI (page 132).

Locking a Snapshot by Using a Private Key in a Snapshot Policy

In Qumulo Core 6.1.0.3 (and higher), you can configure a snapshot policy to lock all new snapshots with a *lock key* (private key).

- 1. Generate a private key (page 145).
- 2. Associate your lock key with a snapshot policy by using the Web UI (page 127).

Locking a Snapshot by Using a Private Key on a Target Cluster Following Replication

For clusters in a replication relationship, you can lock a snapshot on the destination cluster after the replication process finishes.

1. Generate a private key (page 145).

- 2. Retrieve the relationship ID from the source cluster by using the qq CLI (page 133).
- **3**. Associate your lock key with a replication target relationship by using the **qq** CLI (page 134).

How Snapshot Unlocking Works in Qumulo Core

Unlocking a snapshot requires a cryptographic signature generated from a private key. To unlock a snapshot after its expiration time, use the qq CLI (page 132).

Locking and Unlocking Snapshots by Using the qq CLI

This section explains how to lock and unlock snapshots by using the qq CLI.

✓ Tip To list your snapshots and their lock statuses, use the sudo qq snapshot_list_statuses | egrep 'lock_key|source_file_path' command.

Locking a Snapshot

Run the **qq snapshot_lock_snapshot** command and specify the snapshot ID and either the key ID or key name. For example:

```
qq snapshot_lock_snapshot \
    --id 1682119059 \
    --lock-key my-key-name
```

Unlocking a Snapshot

Unlocking a snapshot requires proving that you can sign a challenge by using the same key that locked the snapshot.

ONOTE

Before you begin, install the Python cryptographylibrary.

Run the **qq snapshot_unlock_snapshot** command and specify the snapshot ID and the path to the private key file. For example:

Associating a Lock Key with a Replication Target Relationship by Using the qq CLI

To lock all policy-created snapshots by using a lock key, you can associate the key with a replication target relationship.

How Relationship Reversal Affects Replication

It is important to understand how reversing the relationship between clusters can affect the replication process:

• If you reverse the relationship by switching the source and target, the new target can't use the existing key and you must set a key for the new target.

However, if you revert the relationship by returning the source and target to their original assignments, Qumulo Core lets you use the key from the original source-target relationship.

- If a target replication relationship uses a key, you can't disable or delete the key, unless you reverse the relationship.
- If you disable or delete a key while a target replication relationship is reversed and then return the source and target to their original assignments, you must set a new key to be able to lock future snapshots.

Retrieving the Relationship ID from the Source Cluster

Before you begin, retrieve the relationship ID from the source cluster by using the qq replication_list_source_relationship_statuses command.

If the command returns multiple relationships, you can pipe the command to the following jq query to sort the output. The first column lists the replication IDs.

```
qq replication_list_source_relationship_statuses | jq -r \
    '(["id", "srcRoot", "tgtRoot", "replicationSnap", \
    "replicationMode", "tgtClusterName", "targetIP"]), \
    (.[] | [.id, .source_root_path, .target_root_path, \
    (if .replicating_snapshot.id == null then "null" else \
    .replicating_snapshot.id end), \
    .replication_mode, .target_cluster_name, .target_address]) \
    | @tsv' | column -t -s $'\t'
```

Associating a Lock Key with a Replication Target Relationship

On the target cluster, run the qq replication_set_target_relationship_lock command and specify the relationship ID and key name or ID. For example:

```
qq replication_set_target_relationship_lock \
    --relationship-id 12345a6b-7c89-0d12-3456-78fe9012f345 \
    --lock-key my-key-name
```

Disassociating a Lock Key from a Replication Target Relationship

On the target cluster, run the qq replication_set_target_relationship_lock command, specify the relationship ID, and use the --clear-lock-key flag. For example:

```
qq replication_set_target_relationship_lock \
    --relationship-id 12345a6b-7c89-0d12-3456-78fe9012f345 \
    --clear-lock-key
```

Recovering Files by Using Snapshots

This section explains how to use snapshots to recover files.

In Qumulo Core 2.5.0 (and higher), you can recover files by accessing the hidden **.snapshot** directory over SMB or NFS.

Inside the **. snapshot** directory, directories with snapshot IDs represent various snapshots. The *modified* timestamp of a directory is the time at which Qumulo Core took the snapshot.

ONOTE

- When you use NFS on Linux and macOS (even if you configure your system to show hidden files), the .snapshot directory doesn't appear when you list a directory's contents. You must navigate to the .snapshot directory explicitly.
- When you use SMB, the **.snapshot** directory appears only at the root of the share in Finder or File Explorer. In other directories, you must navigate to the **.snapshot** directory explicitly.

To Recover Files on Linux or macOS by Using the Command Line

1. Navigate to the .snapshot directory. For example:

cd /Volumes/MyShareName/.snapshot

2. Locate the file or directory to recover and copy it to a new location.

🗹 Tip

To see the .snapshot directory at the root of the share, show hidden files by pressing **# + Shift** +.

To Recover Files on macOS by Using Finder

- 1. On the Finder menu, click Go > Go to Folder....
- 2. In the dialog box, enter the path to the .snapshot directory. For example:

/Volumes/MyShareName/.snapshot

ONOTE

You must specify the .snapshot directory from the root of the share.

3. Locate the file or directory to recover and copy it to a new location.

To Recover Files on Windows by Using File Explorer

- 1. On Windows 7 (and higher), configure Windows Explorer (or File Explorer) as follows:
 - a. Disable Hide protected operating system files.
 - b. Enable Show hidden files, folders, and drives.
- 2. Navigate to the .snapshot directory.
- 3. Locate the file or directory to recover and copy it to a new location.

Encryption and Data Security

Managing Encryption at Rest in Qumulo Core

This section explains how encryption at rest works in Qumulo Core, how to rotate master keys, how to configure a Key Management Server (KMS), and how to ensure that the master keys across your cluster are secured correctly by using the qq CLI.

A Important

- Upgrading a Qumulo cluster from a version of Qumulo Core lower than 3.1.5 doesn't enable encryption automatically. You must rebuild your cluster to take advantage of this feature. When you create a new cluster, Qumulo Core enables encryption automatically and distributes the master key to all nodes in the cluster.
- In case of replication processes, Qumulo Core maintains the encryption type after data transfers. Although source and target clusters don't require encryption for replication, we strongly recommend encrypting both source and target clusters.

How Encryption at Rest and Master Keys Work in Qumulo Core

In Qumulo Core 3.1.5 (and higher), in addition to encrypting data *in transit* (for example, to clients that use SMBv3.1), software-based encryption also secures data *at rest* for on-premises clusters. Qumulo Core encrypts all data and metadata in the file system. Removing or reinserting drives and replication doesn't affect encryption at rest. For more information, see Encryption Limitations (page 141).

Qumulo Core uses a *master key* to protect the *data key* that encrypts the data on the cluster. The master key is stored either locally—on the boot drive of every node, in a file that only the **root** user can access—or on an external Key Management Server (KMS)—from where the system retrieves the master key upon startup. Both approaches help protect your data from potential threats such as a malicious actor's access to stolen or decommissioned disks.

Retrieving Information about a Qumulo Cluster's Encryption Configuration

This section explains how to retrieve the status or detailed information about an active encryption configuration for a Qumulo cluster and gives examples for a system that uses a locally stored master key and a system that uses a Key Management Server (KMS).

1 Note

The qq encryption_get_key_storeand qq encryption_get_statuscommands require the PRIVILEGE_ENCRYPTION_READ privilege.

To View the Status of an Active Encryption Configuration

Run the qq encryption_get_status command.

The following is example output. The master key is stored locally.

```
{
    "last_key_rotation_time": "2022-11-20T12:15:25.683207795Z",
    "status": "Encrypted",
    "type": "Local"
}
```

The following is example output. The master key is stored in a KMS.

```
{
    "ca_cert_expiry": "2027-04-18T19:55:17Z",
    "client_cert_expiry": "2027-04-18T19:55:17Z",
    "last_key_rotation_time": "2023-09-05T20:15:40.06864014Z",
    "last_status_update_time": "2023-09-05T20:28:58.108120131Z",
    "status": "KMS Available",
    "type": "KMS"
}
```

To View Detailed Information for an Active Encryption Configuration

Run the qq encryption_get_key_store command.

The following is example output. The master key is stored locally.

```
{
    "config_details": {
        "status": "Encrypted"
    },
    "config_type": "Local"
}
```

The following is example output. The master key is stored in a KMS.

```
{
    "config_details": {
        "config_creation_time": "2024-02-28T20:01:25.683207795Z",
        "hostname": "kms.example.com",
        "key_id": "abcd-1234-efgh-5678",
        "port": 5696
        },
        "config_type": "KMS"
}
```

Configuring Qumulo Core to Use a Master Key Stored Locally or in a Key Management Server (KMS)

This section explains how to configure Qumulo Core to use a master key stored locally or in a Key Management Server (KMS) by using the qq CLI.

ONOTE

- The qq CLI command qq encryption_set_key_store requires the PRIVILEGE_ENCRYPTION_WRITE privilege.
- To be able to configure an external KMS, the KMS must support Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) 1.0.

To Configure Qumulo Core to Use a Master Key Stored Locally

A Important

- While the *master key* on your boot drive encrypts your *data keys*, the master key *itself* isn't encrypted.
- The boot drive contains the disk image, the installed build of Qumulo Core, and configuration files. In the unlikely event that your boot drive fails and requires replacement, remove the encrypted data keys associated with the master key from the boot drive by rotating the master key (page 140). When you complete the key rotation process, you can dispose of the failed boot drive securely.
- To avoid potential decryption, ensure that your data keys eventually *age out* by rotating the master key any time you replace a drive in your cluster.
- 1. To configure the system to use a local key store, run the qq encryption_set_key_store with the local subcommand.
- 2. To confirm that the system is configured correctly, qq encryption_get_status .

In the output, ensure that the type field is set to Local.

To Configure Qumulo Core to Use a Master Key Stored in a Key Management Server (KMS)

Caution

- If the master key is deleted from the KMS, and all nodes in the cluster are rebooted, all data on the cluster becomes permanently unrecoverable.
- If you allow the certificates to expire, or the master key is deleted accidentally, you
 must create a new, valid configuration as soon as possible. To warn you of this
 scenario, the Qumulo Core Web UI indicates if any of your certificates are about to
 expire, or if the configured master key becomes unavailable.
- To configure the system to use a KMS, use qq encryption_set_key_store kms command and specify the path to the client certificate, private key, the server CA certificate, the key ID, and the KMS server hostname. For example:

```
qq encryption_set_key_store kms \
    --client-cert path/to/client_cert.pem \
    --client-private-key path/to/client_pk.pem \
    --server-ca-cert /path/to/server_cert.pem \
    --key-id abcd-1234-efgh-5678 \
    --host-name kms.example.com
```

2. To confirm that the system is configured correctly, run the qq encryption_get_key_store command.

In the output, ensure that the type field is set to KMS.

Rotating the Master Key

This section explains how to rotate the master key and check the encryption status for your cluster by using the qq CLI and how to check the encryption status by using the Qumulo Core Web UI.

Caution

Qumulo Care team members can help you rotate your master keys (page 140). However, they don't have access to your encryption keys and can't retrieve them for you.

To Rotate Master Keys Stored Locally

1. Run the qq rotate_encryption_keys command.

When the process is complete, the command shows the Key rotation complete message.

2. To view your cluster's encryption status and the last key rotation time, run qq encryption_get_status .

To Rotate Master Keys Stored in a Key Management Server (KMS)

1. Run the qq rotate_encryption_keys command and specify the key ID. For example:

qq rotate_encryption_keys --key-id abcd-1234-efgh-5678

🗹 Tip

The key ID might be different from the key name.

2. To ensure that the system is using the new key, run qq encryption_get_key_store .

In the output, ensure that the key_id field lists the new key ID.

To Check the Encryption Status of a Qumulo Cluster by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. On the Dashboard page, in the Cluster Overview section, click More details.
- 3. If encryption is enabled for your cluster, the Cluster page shows the message Data Encrypted.

Encryption Limitations

- Qumulo Core doesn't encrypt host file system data on the node (such as system logs, core files, and so on).
- Qumulo Core doesn't support removing encryption from encrypted clusters.

Managing SMB3 Encryption in Transit in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to manage SMB3 encryption for individual shares or entire clusters in Qumulo Core 2.14 (and higher).

To confirm the settings for your cluster from the Qumulo Core Web UI, click Sharing > SMB Shares > SMB Settings. By default, Qumulo Core supports AES-128-GCM and AES-128-CCM encryption, sets cluster-level SMB encryption to None and share-level encryption to Unencrypted.

For all clusters created by using Qumulo Core 3.1.5 (and higher), Qumulo Core enables at-rest encryption automatically (page 0).

O Note

- Clients that connect to your cluster can send encrypted or unencrypted packets when your cluster doesn't require encryption.
- It isn't necessary to use signing as a share-level protection mechanism if you set **Require Encryption** for a specific SMB share or if you configure cluster-level SMB encryption.

How Cluster-Level and Share-Level Encryption Settings Interact in Qumulo Core

The following table explains the possible levels of encryption of clusters and shares and the relationships between them.

Cluster Encryption Level	Unencrypted Share	Encrypted Share
No Encryption	Clients can send unencrypted or encrypted packets	 Clients must send encrypt- ed packets Unencrypted clients are disconnected
Prefer Encryption	Client can send unencrypted or encrypted packets.	 Clients must send encrypt- ed packets Unencrypted clients are disconnected

Cluster Encryption Level	Unencrypted Share	Encrypted Share
Require Encryption	 Clients must send encrypt- ed packets Unencrypted clients are disconnected 	 Clients must send encrypt- ed packets Unencrypted clients are disconnected

Configuring Cluster-Level and Share-Level Encryption

This section explains how to configure cluster-level encryption in Qumulo Core by using the Qumulo Core Web UI and qq CLI and how to configure share-level encryption by using the qq CLI.

To Configure Cluster-Level Encryption by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > SMB Settings.
- 3. On the SMB Settings page, select an encryption level.

The Qumulo Core Web UI shows any unencrypted shares on your cluster.

4. Click Configure SMB.

To Configure Cluster-Level and Share-Level Encryption by Using the qq CLI

For information about configuring cluster-level and share-level encryption by using the qq CLI, see the following sections in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.

- Cluster-Level Encryption: qq smb_modify_settings
- Share-Level Encryption: qq smb_mod_share

Disabling SMB3 Negotiation to Improve Workload Performance

Clients that connect to your cluster can send encrypted or unencrypted packets when your cluster doesn't require encryption. In certain scenarios, compared to unencrypted configurations, while workflows triggered by pipelines can experience a slight performance degradation, synchronized operations can experience a more significant drop in performance.

To avoid potential performance impact, you can prohibit Qumulo Core from advertising its encryption capabilities by turning off SMB3 negotiation.

For more information, see qq smb_modify_settings in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.
Checking Encryption of SMB3 Session

To check whether an SMB3 client session is encrypted, run the **Get-SmbConnection** PowerShell command. For example:

Get-SmbConnection | Select-Object -property *

The following is example output.

SmbInstance : Default ContinuouslyAvailable : False Credential : SILENCE\jcage Dialect : 3.0 Encrypted : False NumOpens : 2 Redirected : False ServerName : qq ShareName : Files Signed : True UserName : SILENCE\jcage PSComputerName : CimClass : ROOT/Microsoft/Windows/SMB:MSFT_SmbConnection CimInstanceProperties : {ContinuouslyAvailable, Credential, Dialect, Encrypted...}

Generating and Storing ECDSA Keys on a Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to generate Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) keys and ECDSA verification signatures that are compatible with the Qumulo file system key store.

In Qumulo Core 6.1.0 (and higher), you can store multiple ECDSA public keys in the Qumulo file system key store and use these keys to protect file system resources.

A Important

- Currently, Qumulo Core supports only 256-bit ECDSA keys in .pem and .der formats. Qumulo Core doesn't support storing ECDSA keys of other lengths and formats.
- No KMS system shows the private key. To sign messages later, write down the key ID in the responses from key generation commands.

Generating an ECDSA Private Key

This section explains how to generate a 256-bit ECDSA private key by using Linux CLI tools and AWS, GCP, and Azure CLI or API.

To Generate a Private Key by Using Linux CLI Tools

To generate a key in the .pem format, run the openssl or ssh-keygen tools.

• Run the **openssl** tool and specify the path to the private key. For example:

```
openssl ecparam \
-genkey \
-name prime256v1 \
-out /private-key-path
```

• Run the **ssh-keygen** tool and specify the path to the private key. For example:

```
ssh-keygen \
  -f /private-key-path \
  -t ecdsa \
  -m PEM
```

The following is an example private key.

Generating a Key Pair by Using the AWS Key Management Service (KMS)

Use the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS KMS API. For more information, see the following resources:

- Console: Creating asymmetric KMS keys
- AWS CLI: create-key in the AWS CLI Command Reference.
- AWS KMS API: CreateKey in the AWS Key Management Service API Reference

When you create a key pair, specify the following details:

- Key Type: Asymmetric key
- Usage: Sign and verify
- Key Specification: ECC_NIST_P256

Generating a Key Pair by Using the GCP Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS)

Use the GCP Cloud Console, Cloud CLI, or Cloud API. For more information, see Create a key in the Cloud Key Management Service documentation.

When you create a key pair, specify the following details:

- Protection Level: software or HSM
- Purpose: Asymmetric sign
- Algorithm: Elliptic Curve P-256 SHA256 Digest

Generating a Key Pair by Using the Azure Key Vault

Use the Azure Key Vault and the Azure CLI. For more information, see az keyvault key create in the Azure documentation.

When you create a key pair, specify the following details:

• Key Type: EC

- Curve: P-256
- Key Size: 256

Extracting the Public Key from an ECDSA Private Key

After you create a 256-bit ECDSA private key, you can extract a public key from it by using Linux CLI tools and AWS, GCP, and Azure CLI and API. You can store the public key in the Qumulo file system key store (page 151).

To Extract the Public Key by Using Linux CLI Tools

1. Run the **openssl** tool and specify the path to the private key and the path for saving the public key. For example:

openssl pkey \
 -in /private-key-path \
 -pubout > /public-key-path

2. If your private key is in OpenSSH format, export the public key into the **.pem** format. Run the **ssh-keygen** tool and specify the path to the private key and the path for saving the public key. For example:

```
ssh-keygen \
-e \
-f /private-key-path \
-m PEM > /public-key-path
```

3. To convert your private key to .pem format, run the ssh-keygen tool and specify the path to the private key. For example:

```
ssh-keygen \
  -p \
  -f /private-key-path \
  -m pem
```

The following is an example public key in .pem format.

----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----EXAMPLEabCDef0GHIJKL4MNOPqRStUV5wXyz491abc1d2efGijklmNOP0qrsTUv WXYza1BCdEfGHIjkOlMn0pqr1STUvW3XYzAB6c8DefghIJkEXAMPLE== -----END PUBLIC KEY-----

Extracting the Public Key by Using the AWS Key Management Service (KMS)

Use the AWS Management Console, AWS CLI, or AWS KMS API. For more information, see the following resources:

- Console: Displaying KMS key details
- AWS CLI: get-public-key
- AWS API: GetPublicKey

Extracting the Public Key by Using the GCP Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud KMS)

Use the GCP Cloud Console, Cloud CLI, or Cloud API. For more information, see Retrieve the public key in the Cloud Key Management Service documentation.

Extracting the Public Key by Using the Azure Key Vault

Use the Azure Key Vault and the Azure CLI. For more information, see az keyvault key download in the Azure documentation.

Signing a Security Challenge by Using an ECDSA Private Key

When you perform actions such as adding a new key to the Qumulo file system key store, replacing an existing key in the key store, or unlocking a snapshot, you must verify that you have access to the private key by signing a security challenge.

You can use your private key to generate a verification signature and then provide this signature to Qumulo Core in Base64 encoding.

ONOTE

- $\cdot\;$ When you add a new key, the key name is the security challenge.
- When you replace an existing key or unlock a snapshot, the qq CLI command provides the challenge.

To Sign a Security Challenge by Using Linux CLI Tools

1. Save the security challenge to be signed to a file. For example:

echo -n "This is my challenge." > /tmp/challenge.out

O Note

The -n flag ensures that there are no newline characters following the challenge.

2. To sign the challenge, run the **openssl** tool and specify the path to the private key. For example:

```
openssl dgst \
 -sha256 \
 -r \
 -sign /path-to-private-key \
 -out /tmp/signature.sha256 /tmp/challenge.out
```

3. To encode the signature in Base64 format, run the **openssl** tool. For example:

```
openssl base64 \
    -in /tmp/signature.sha256 \
    -out /tmp/key_signature.b64
```

To Sign a Security Challenge by Using the AWS Key Management Service (KMS)

- 1. Sign a security challenge by using the AWS CLI or AWS KMS API. For more information, see the following resources:
- AWS CLI: sign in the AWS CLI Command Reference
- · AWS KMS API: Sign in the AWS Key Management Service API Reference
 - 2. Specify the ECDSA_SHA_256 algorithm.

The response returns a Base64-encoded verification signature.

To Sign a Security Challenge by Using the GCP Cloud Key Management Service (Cloud CMS)

- 1. Sign a security challenge by using the GCP Cloud Console, Cloud CLI, or Cloud API. For more information, see Creating a signature in the Cloud Key Management Service documentation.
- 2. Specify the SHA256 digest algorithm.

3. If the signature in the response is comprised of raw bytes (not a Base64-encoded string) encode the signature file by using the **base64** CLI tool on the signature file that the Cloud CLI generates. For example:

base64 /gcp-output-path/signature.bytes

To Sign a Security Challenge by Using the Azure Key Vault

A Important

The Azure API requires a security challenge as a UrlBase64-encoded SHA-256 digest.

- 1. Sign a security challenge by using the Azure Key Vault and the Azure API. For more information, see **sign** in the Azure documentation.
- 2. Convert your plaintext challenge into the correct format. For example:

```
echo -n "This is my challenge." \
   | sha256sum \
   | cut -d' ' -fl \
   | xxd -r -p \
   | base64 \
   | tr '/+' '_-'
```

- 3. Use the re-encoded challenge to call the Azure API.
- 4. Specify ES256 as the algorithm.

The signature in the response is encoded in UrlBase64 format.

5. Encode the signature in Base64 format. For example:

echo \$(echo -n VGhpcyBpcyBteSBzaWduYXR1cmUu | tr '_-' '/+')==

Managing Security Keys in the Qumulo File System Key Store

This section explains how to manage security keys in the Qumulo file system key store by using the qq CLI.

In Qumulo Core 6.1.0 (and higher), you can store multiple ECDSA public keys in the Qumulo file system key store and use these keys to protect file system resources.

A Important

- Currently, Qumulo Core supports only 256-bit ECDSA keys in .pem and .der formats. Qumulo Core doesn't support storing ECDSA keys of other lengths and formats.
- Qumulo Core retains only the public key. We strongly recommend storing the corresponding private key safely, outside of your Qumulo cluster and according to your organization's security policy.

For information about protecting your snapshots by using a key from the Qumulo file system key store, see Locking and Unlocking Snapshots (page 131).

Adding a Public Key

This section explains how to add a public key to the Qumulo file system key store. To store a public key in the key store, you must have a pair of asymmetric keys. For more information, see Generating an ECDSA Private Key (page 145).

If You Have Access to the Private Key

• Note Before you begin, install the Python cryptographylibrary.

Run the qq fs_security_add_key command and specify the key name, the path to the private key file, and an optional comment. For example:

```
qq fs_security_add_key \
    --name my-key-name \
    --private-key-file /path/to-my-file.pem \
    --comment "This is an optional comment."
```

If You Don't Have Direct Access to the Private Key

Run the qq fs_security_add_key command and specify the key name, the public key contents, the Base64-encoded verification signature (the key name signed with the private key), and an optional comment. For example:

```
qq fs_security_add_key \
    --name my-key-name \
    --public-key "VGhpcyBpcyBteSBwdWJsaWMga2V5IGNvbnRlbnRzLg==" \
    --verification-signature "VGhpcyBpcyBteSB1bmxvY2sgY2hhbGxlbmdlLg==" \
    --comment "This is an optional comment."
```

For more information, see Extracting the Public Key from an ECDSA Private Key (page 147) and Signing a Security Challenge by Using an ECDSA Private Key (page 148).

Retrieving Public Key Information

- To retrieve information for a single public key, run the qq fs_security_get_key command and specify the key identifier or name.
- To retrieve information for all public keys, run the qq fs_security_list_keys command.

The output displays information in a table format. To view the output in JSON format, use the --json flag.

Retrieving Public Key Usage Information

Run the qq fs_security_get_key_usage command and specify the key identifier or name.

The output displays information in a table format. To view the output in JSON format, use the **___ j son** flag.

Modifying a Public Key

To modify the name or comment for a public key, run the qq fs_security_modify_key command and specify the key identifier or name and the flags for the fields to modify.

1 Note

The response of the qq fs_security_add_key command includes the *key identifier*. When you use qq fs_security commands, you can specify either the key identifier (by using the --id flag) or the key name (by using the --name flag).

Rotating a Public Key

This section explains how to rotate a public key in the Qumulo file system key store.

ONOTE

- Key rotation doesn't affect the resources that the key protects or change the identifier or name of the public key.
- When the key rotation is complete, only the replacement public key can unlock the protected resources.
- The response of the qq fs_security_add_key command includes the key identifier.
 When you use qq fs_security commands, you can specify either the key identifier (by using the --id flag) or the key name (by using the --name flag).

If You Have Access to the Existing and Replacement Private Keys

O Note Before you begin, install the Python cryptographylibrary.

Run the qq fs_security_replace_key command and specify the key identifier or name, the path to the existing private key, and the path to the replacement private key. For example:

qq fs_security_replace_key \

```
--name my-key-name \
```

- --old-private-key-file /path/to-existing-key.pem \
- --replacement-private-key-file /path/to-replacement-key.pem

If You Don't Have Direct Access to the Existing and Replacement Private Keys

- To receive the key replacement challenge, run the qq fs_security_get_key_replace_challenge command and specify the identifier or name of the key to replace.
- 2. To generate a verification signature, use the response from the challenge with the existing private key and another verification signature by using the challenge and the replacement private key.

For more information, see Signing a Security Challenge by Using an ECDSA Private Key (page 148).

3. To rotate the key, run the qq fs_security_replace_key command and specify the key identifier or name, the replacement public key contents, the replacement key verification signature (Base64-encoded key replacement challenge signed with the replacement private key), and the existing key verification signature (Base64-encoded key replacement challenge signed with the existing private key). For example:

```
qq fs_security_replace_key \
    --name my-key-name \
    --replacement-public-key "VGhpcyBpcyBteSByZXBsYWNlbWVudCBwdWJsaWMga2V5Lg=="
\
    --replacement-key-verification-signature "UmVwbGFjZW1lbnQga2V5IHZlcmlmaWNhdG
lvbiBzaWduYXR1cmU=" \
    --old-key-verification-signature "RXhpc3Rpbmcga2V5IHZlcmlmaWNhdGlvbiBzaWduYX
R1cmU="
```

For more information, see Extracting the Public Key from an ECDSA Private Key (page 147).

ONOTE

Because the key version is part of the challenge message, and this version changes when a user writes or modifies the key, any change to the key name or comment after you receive the challenge message makes the message stale.

Disabling a Public Key

When you add a key to the Qumulo file system key store, Qumulo Core enables it automatically.

- To disable a key, run the qq fs_security_modify_key command and specify the key identifier or name and the --disable flag.
- To re-enable a key, use the --enable flag.

Note

- It isn't possible to lock a Qumulo file system resource with a disabled key. However, you can still unlock resources that this key locked previously.
- It isn't possible to disable a key that Qumulo Core uses to create new resources. For example, you can't disable a key associated with a snapshot policy when the snapshot policy creates new snapshots by using the key. In this scenario, you must disassociate the key from the snapshot policy before you can disable it. For more information, see Retrieving Public Key Usage Information (page 152).
- The response of the qq fs_security_add_key command includes the key identifier.
 When you use qq fs_security commands, you can specify either the key identifier (by using the --id flag) or the key name (by using the --name flag).

Deleting a Public Key

Run the qq fs_security_delete_key command and specify the key identifier or name.

ONOTE

- It isn't possible to delete a key that a Qumulo file system resource uses. For more information, see Retrieving Public Key Usage Information (page 152).
- The response of the qq fs_security_add_key command includes the key identifier.
 When you use qq fs_security commands, you can specify either the key identifier (by using the --id flag) or the key name (by using the --name flag).

Installing a Signed SSL Certificate on a Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to install a signed SSL certificate for the Web UI and for the LDAP server on your Qumulo cluster.

Requirements

- An SSL certificate based on your certificate signing request (CSR) file from your certificate authority (CA)
- A CA-bundle PEM chain in the following order:
 - Your certificate
 - The intermediate CA
 - The root CA

To Install Signed SSL Certificates on a Qumulo Cluster from the Command Line

Verify that your certificate and the CA-bundle are in the PEM format by running the file
 command.

The following is example output.

certbundle.pem: PEM certificate
private.key: PEM RSA private key

2. (Optional) If your file isn't an RSA key, run the **openssl rsa** command to convert your key. For example:

```
openssl rsa \
    -in original.key \
    -out private.key
```

3. Run the qq login command to log in to a node in your Qumulo cluster as an administrator. For example:

```
qq login \
  -u admin \
  --host 203.0.113.0
```

 To install the SSL certificate for the Qumulo Core Web UI, run the qq ssl_modify_certificate command. For example:

```
qq ssl_modify_certificate \
    --host 203.0.113.0 \
    -c certbundle.pem \
    -k private.key.insecure
```

5. To install the SSL certificate for the LDAP server, run the qq ssl_modify_ca_certificate command. For example:

qq ssl_modify_ca_certificate \
 -c myCertificate.pem

To Import a Certificate Authority (CA) Certificate on macOS

- 1. Press **# + Space**, enter Keychain Access, and press Enter.
- 2. When prompted, click Open Keychain Access.
- 3. In the Keychain Access window, on the left panel, under Default Keychains, click login.
- 4. On the right, click Certificates.
- 5. Copy your CA certificate file to the list of certificates.
- 6. Right-click your certificate and then click Get Info.
- 7. On the window with the certificate information, expand the Trust section and When using this certificate: select Always Trust.

ONOTE

To ensure your certificate is installed correctly, restart your browser.

Data Replication

Creating and Managing a Continuous Replication Relationship in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create, authorize, modify, and delete a replication relationship by using the Qumulo Core Web UI.

How Continuous Replication Works

A Important

Qumulo Core supports replication between different versions only if either the source or target cluster is running Qumulo Core 2.12.0 (or higher). For more information, see Replication Version Requirements and Upgrade Recommendations (page 31).

Continuous replication takes a snapshot of the data in a directory on the *source cluster* and transfers it to a directory on the *target cluster*. While continuous replication runs, Qumulo Core scans modified files for any changed regions and transfer only these changes to the target cluster.

Continuous replication uses snapshots to generate a consistent point-in-time copy of the source directory on the target cluster. To ensure that a directory contains only the most recent snapshot, Qumulo Core deletes previous snapshots automatically. Administrators can view the snapshots used for replication and any other policy-based snapshots.

Prerequisites

The following privileges are required for continuous replication.

1 Note

- We don't recommend granting the following privileges to specific users because they grant administrative access to your cluster.
- The following privileges grant user access to Qumulo Core functionality beyond replication relationship management:
 - **PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_SOURCE_WRITE**: Grants the permission to access any data on a cluster, regardless of file or directory permissions
 - **PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_TARGET_WRITE**: Grants the permission to authorize replication relationships to any target directory on a cluster

• Creating a replication relationship

- **SOURCE_WRITE** : For the user on the source cluster to initiate the creation of the relationship
- TARGET_WRITE : For the user on the target cluster to authorize the relationship
- Viewing the replication relationship status
 - PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_SOURCE_READ
 - PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_TARGET_READ

To Create a Replication Relationship

▲ Important

A replication job doesn't begin until you authorize the relationship on the target cluster.

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI on the source cluster.
- 2. Click Cluster > Replication.
- 3. On the right side of the Replication Relationships page, click Create Relationship.
- 4. On the Create Replication Relationship page:
 - a. For Source Directory Path, enter the existing directory from which to replicate data.
 - b. For Target Directory Path, enter the existing directory to which to replicate data.
 - c. For Target Address, enter one of the IP addresses from a node on the target cluster.

🗹 Tip

We recommend using a floating IP address.

d. For Port Number, click Default (3712) or enter a custom port.

1 Note

- Every node on the target cluster uses port 3712 to listen for incoming replication connections.
- If a source cluster is unable to reach a target cluster on port 3712, you must configure your firewall, by mapping an external IP address and port number to the target cluster's IP address and port number.

- 5. Click Add Blackout Window and then select the days of the week and time when replication suspends.
- 6. (Optional) To add another blackout window, click Add Blackout Window.

ONOTE

You can add up to ten blackout windows. For more information, see Replication: Blackout Windows on Qumulo Care.

7. To replicate files by using locally-owned NFS IDs, under Map Local User/Group IDs to Associated NFS IDs, click Enabled.

For more information, see Replication: NFS ID Mapping on Qumulo Care.

- 8. Under Enable Replication, click Enabled.
- 9. Click Save Relationship.

To Authorize a Replication Relationship

ONOTE

If your cluster is currently in a blackout window or if continuous replication for the replication relationship is disabled, replication doesn't begin. For more information, see Replication: Blackout Windows on Qumulo Care.

1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI on the target cluster.

A notification banner informing you of a new relationship authorization request appears.

- 2. On the banner, click See details.
- 3. On the Replication Relationships page, click Accept.

To View the Status of a Replication Relationship

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI on the source cluster.
- 2. Click Cluster > Replication.

The **Replication Relationships** page shows a list of source and target clusters. The following table explains the icons that appear between the **Source** and **Target** columns.



→ ?	The replication is awaiting authorization from the target cluster's administrator.
-\>	The replication relationship is disconnected and the target directory is writable.
)	The replication relationship is in a blackout window.
۶I	Continuous replication is disabled.
ర	The target directory is reverting to the last recovery point before becoming writable.
→ !	The replication job is incomplete and will retry soon.

A progress bar in the Status column indicates the replication process.

O Note

The replication process percentage considers the number of files to be replicated *and* the amount of data to be transferred.

3. To review the throughput, run time, and data statistics for the replication job in progress, click **Details**.

To Modify a Replication Relationship

ONOTE

It isn't possible to edit the source and target directory paths. To make these changes, you must create a new replication relationship.

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Replication.
- 3. On the Replication Relationships page, next to the relationship to modify, click **•** > Edit Relationship...
- 4. Make changes to your replication relationship (for more information, see To Create a Replication Relationship (page 159)) and then click Save Relationship.

To Delete a Replication Relationship

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Replication.
- 3. On the Replication Relationships page, next to the relationship to delete, click > Delete Relationship...
- 4. In the Delete relationship dialog box, review the source and target clusters and then click Yes, Delete.

Known Limits

- Continuous Replication: Depending on applications in use while a replication job runs, continuous replication increases the load on the cluster and can cause latency delays.
- Local Users and Groups: Continuous replication doesn't support replicating local user or group information and fails when it encounters a file associated with local users or groups.
- Target Directory Permissions When you create a replication relationship, Qumulo Core updates these permissions from read-write to read-only. When you delete the relationship, the permissions revert to read-write automatically.
- Root Directory: Including this directory makes the entire target cluster read-only and might prohibit administrative functions such as upgrades. For more information, see Replication Version Requirements and Upgrade Recommendations (page 31)
- Upgrades During Replication: Before you perform any Qumulo Core upgrades, you must wait until the replication job is complete. Upgrading Qumulo Core while a replication job is in progress causes the job to fail. When both clusters return to a state where replication is possible (the versions are the same), continuous replication can continue.

Using Qumulo Shift-To to Copy Objects to Amazon S3

This section explains how to use Shift-To to copy objects from a directory in a Qumulo cluster to a folder in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket and how to manage Shift relationships.

For more information about copying objects from S3 to Qumulo, see Using Qumulo Shift-From for Amazon S3 to Copy Objects (page 0).

Prerequisites

- A Qumulo cluster with:
 - Qumulo Core 3.2.1 (and higher) for the CLI and 3.2.5 (and higher) for the Qumulo Core Web UI
 - HTTPS connectivity to s3.<region>.amazonaws.com though one of the following means:
 - Public Internet
 - VPC endpoint
 - AWS Direct Connect

For more information, see AWS IP address ranges in the AWS General Reference.

- Membership in a Qumulo role with the following privileges:
 - **PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_OBJECT_WRITE** : This privilege is required to create a Shift relationship.
 - **PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_OBJECT_READ** : This privilege is required to view the status of a Shift relationship.

ONOTE

- For any changes to take effect, user accounts with newly assigned roles must log out and log back in (or their sessions must time out).
- Use special care when granting privileges to roles and users because certain privileges (such as replication-write privileges) can use system privileges to overwrite or move data to a location where a user has greater permissions. This can give a user access to all directories and files in a cluster regardless of any specific file and directory settings.

• An existing bucket with contents in Amazon S3

- AWS credentials (access key ID and secret access key) with the following permissions:
 - s3:AbortMultipartUpload
 - s3:Get0bject
 - s3:Put0bject
 - s3:PutObjectTagging
 - s3:ListBucket

For more information, see Understanding and getting your AWS credentials in the AWS General Reference

Example IAM Policy

In the following example, the IAM policy gives permission to read from and write to the myfolder folder in the my-bucket. This policy can give users the permissions required to run Shift-To jobs.

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket"
    },
    {
      "Action": [
        "s3:AbortMultipartUpload",
        "s3:GetObject".
        "s3:PutObject",
        "s3:PutObjectTagging"
      ]
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/my-folder/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

How Shift-To Relationships Work

Qumulo Core performs the following steps when it creates a Shift-To relationship.

1. Verifies that the directory exists on the Qumulo cluster and that the specified S3 bucket exists, is accessible by using the specified credentials, and contains downloadable objects.

- 2. Creates the Shift-To relationship.
- 3. Starts a job by using one of the nodes in the Qumulo cluster.

O Note

If you perform multiple Shift operations, Qumulo Core uses multiple nodes.

- 4. To ensure that the copy is point-in-time consistent, takes a temporary snapshot of the directory (for example, named replication_to_bucket_my_bucket).
- 5. Recursively traverses the directories and files in the snapshots and copies each object to a corresponding object in S3.
- 6. Preserves the file paths in the local directory in the keys of replicated objects.

For example, the file /my-dir/my-project/file.text, where my-dir is the directory on your Qumulo cluster, is uploaded to S3 as the following object, where my-folder is the specified S3 folder.

https://my-bucket.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/my-folder/my-project/file.txt

ONOTE

This process doesn't encode or transform your data in any way. Shift-To replicates only the data in a regular file's primary stream, excluding alternate data streams and file system metadata such as access control lists (ACLs). To avoid transferring data across the public Internet, a server-side S3 copy operation also copies any hard links to files in the replication local directory to S3 as full copies of objects, with identical contents and metadata.

7. Checks whether a file is already replicated. If the object exists in the remote S3 bucket, and neither the file nor the object are modified since the last successful replication, its data isn't retransferred to S3.

ONOTE

Shift never deletes files in the remote S3 folder, even if the files are removed from the local directory since the last replication.

8. Deletes the temporary snapshot.

Storing and Reusing Relationships

The Shift-To relationship remains on the Qumulo cluster. You can monitor the completion status of a job, start new jobs for a relationship after the initial job finishes, and delete the relationship (when you no longer need the S3-folder-Qumulo-directory pair). To avoid reuploading objects that a previous copy job uploaded, relationships take up approximately 100 bytes for each object. To free this storage, you can delete relationships that you no longer need.

If you repeatedly copy from the same Qumulo directory, you can speed up the upload process (and skip already uploaded files) by using the same relationship.

A new relationship for subsequent uploads doesn't share any tracking information with previous relationships associated with a directory and might recopy data that is already uploaded.

How Entities in the Qumulo File System are Represented in an S3 Bucket

This section explains which entity types Qumulo Core doesn't copy to an S3 bucket and how an S3 bucket represents the entities that Qumulo Core copies to an S3 bucket.

Entity Types that Qumulo Core Doesn't Copy

- Access control list (ACL)
- Alternate data stream
- Directory

O Note

For objects created for files, the system preserves the directory structure in the object key.

- Hard link to a non-regular file
- SMB extended file attribute
- Symbolic link
- Timestamp(mtime, ctime, atime, btime)
- UNIX device file

Entity Types that Qumulo Core Copies

Entity in the Qumulo File System	Representation in an Amazon S3 Bucket
Hard link to a regular file	Copy of the S3 object

Entity in the Qumulo File System	Representation in an Amazon S3 Bucket
Generic user metadata	S3 tags
Hole in sparse files	Zero
	1 Note The system expands any holes.
Regular file	S3 object
	1 Note The object key is the file system path and the object value is the metadata.
S3 Metadata	Object metadata

Using the Qumulo Core Web UI to Copy Files and Manage Relationships

This section describes how to use the Qumulo Core Web UI 3.2.5 (and higher) to copy files from a Qumulo cluster to Amazon S3, review Shift relationship details, stop a running copy job, repeat a completed copy job, and delete a relationship.

To Copy Files to Amazon S3

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.
- 3. On the Copy to/from S3 page, click Create Copy.
- 4. On the Create Copy to/from S3 page, click Local ⇒ Remote and then enter the following:
 - a. The Directory Path on your cluster (/ by default)
 - b. The S3 Bucket Name
 - c. The Folder in your S3 bucket
 - d. The Region for your S3 bucket
 - e. Your AWS **Region** (/ by default)
 - f. Your AWS Access Key ID and Secret Access Key.
- 5. (Optional) For additional configuration, click Advanced S3 Server Settings.

- 6. Click Create Copy.
- 7. In the Create Copy to S3? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Create.

The copy job begins.

To View Configuration Details and Status of Shift Relationships

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.

The Copy to/from S3 page lists all existing Shift relationships.

3. To get more information about a specific Shift relationship, click : > View Details.

The Copy to/from S3 Details page displays the following information:

- Throughput: average
- Run Time
- Data: total, transferred, and unchanged
- Files: total, transferred, and unchanged

To Stop a Copy Job in Progress

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.
- 3. To stop a copy job for a specific relationship, click : > Abort.
- In the Abort copy from? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Abort.
 The copy job stops.

To Repeat a Completed Copy Job

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.
- 3. To stop a copy job for a specific relationship, click : > Copy Again.
- In the Copy again? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Copy Again.
 The copy job repeats.

To Delete a Shift Relationship

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.

- 3. To stop a copy job for a specific relationship, click : > Delete.
- 4. In the Delete copy from? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Delete.

The copy job is deleted.

Using the Qumulo CLI to Copy Files and Manage Relationships

This section describes how to use the Qumulo CLI 3.2.5 (and higher) to copy files from a Qumulo cluster to Amazon S3, review Shift relationship details, stop a running copy job, repeat a completed copy job, and delete a relationship.

Copying Files from Amazon S3

To copy files, run the **qq** replication_create_object_relationship command and specify the following:

- Local directory path on Qumulo cluster
- Copy direction (copy-to)
- S3 object folder
- S3 bucket
- AWS region
- AWS access key ID
- AWS secret access key

The following example shows how to create a relationship between the directory /my-dir/ on a Qumulo cluster and the S3 bucket my-bucket and folder /my-folder/ in the us-west-2 AWS region. The secret access key is associated with the access key ID.

```
qq replication_create_object_relationship \
    --source-directory-path /my-dir/ \
    --direction COPY_T0_OBJECT \
    --object-folder /my-folder/ \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --region us-west-2 \
    --access-key-id AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE \
    --secret-access-key wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
```

The CLI returns the details of the relationship in JSON format, for example:

```
{
   "access_key_id": "ABC",
   "bucket": "my-bucket",
   "object_store_address": "s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
   "id": "lc23b4ed-5c67-8f90-le23-a4f5f6ceff78",
   "object_folder": "my-folder/",
   "port": 443,
   "ca_certificate": null,
   "region": "us-west-2",
   "source_directory_id": "3",
   "direction": "COPY_T0_OBJECT",
}
```

Viewing Configuration Details and Status of Shift Relationships

- To view configuration details for all Shift relationships, run the qq replication_list_object_relationships command.
- To view configuration details for a specific relationship, run the qq replication_get_object_relationship command followed by the --id and the Shift relationship ID (GUID), for example:

```
qq replication_get_object_relationship --id 1c23b4ed-5c67-8f90-1e23-a4f5f6cef
f78
```

- To view the status of a specific relationship, run the qq replication_get_object_relationship_status command followed by the --id and the Shift relationship ID.
- To view the status of all relationships, run the qq replication_list_object_relationship_statuses command.

The CLI returns the details of all relationships in JSON format, for example:

```
[
 {
    "direction": "COPY_TO_OBJECT",
    "access key id": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "bucket": "my-bucket",
    "object store address": "s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
    "id": "1c23b4ed-5c67-8f90-1e23-a4f5f6ceff78",
    "object_folder": "my-folder/",
    "port": 443,
    "ca certificate": null,
    "region": "us-west-2",
    "source directory id": "3",
    "source directory path": "/my-dir/",
    "state": "REPLICATION RUNNING",
    "current job": {
      "start time": "2020-04-06T17:56:29.659309904Z",
      "estimated end time": "2020-04-06T21:54:33.244095593Z",
      "job progress": {
        "bytes transferred": "178388608",
        "bytes unchanged": "0",
        "bytes_remaining": "21660032",
        "bytes total": "200048640",
        "files transferred": "17",
        "files unchanged": "0",
        "files remaining": "4",
        "files total": "21",
        "percent_complete": 89.0368314738253,
        "throughput current": "12330689",
        "throughput_overall": "12330689"
      }
    },
    "last job": null
  }
]
```

The **state** field shows the **REPLICATION_RUNNING** status and the **current_job** field shows the job's progress. When Qumulo Core copies files from S3, details for the most recently completed job become available in the **last_job** field, the **state** field changes to **REPLICATION_NOT_RUNNING**, and the **current_job** field reverts to **null**.

Note

If you already ran a job for a relationship, it is possible for both the current_job and last_job fields to be non-null while you run a new job.

The **bytes_total** and **files_total** fields represent the total amount of data and number of files to be transferred by a Shift job. The **bytes_remaining** and **files_remaining** fields show the amount of data and number of files not yet transferred. The values of these four fields don't stabilize until the work estimation for the job is complete.

The **percent_complete** field displays the overall job progress and the **estimated_end_time** field displays the time at which the job is estimated to be complete. The values of these two fields are populated when the work estimation for the job is complete.

Stopping a Copy Job in Progress

To stop a copy job already in progress, run the qq replication_abort_object_replication command and use the --id flag to specify the Shift relationship ID.

Repeating a Completed Copy Job

To repeat a completed copy job, run the qq replication_start_object_relationship command and use the --id flag to specify the Shift relationship ID.

This command begins a new job for the existing relationship and downloads any content that changed in the S3 bucket or on the Qumulo cluster since the time the previous job ran.

Deleting a Shift Relationship

After your copy job is complete, you can delete your Shift relationship. To do this, run the **replication_delete_object_relationship** command and use the **--id** flag to specify the Shift relationship ID.

1 Note

You can run this command only against a relationship that doesn't have any active jobs running.

This command removes the copy job's record, leaving locally stored objects unchanged. Any storage that the relationship used to track downloaded objects becomes available when you delete the relationship.

Troubleshooting Copy Job Issues

Any fatal errors that occur during a copy job cause the job to fail, leaving a partially copied set of files in the directory in your S3 bucket. However, to let you review the Shift relationship status any failure messages, the Shift relationship continues to exist. You can start a new job to complete the copying of objects to the S3 bucket—any successfully transferred files from the previous job aren't retransferred from your Qumulo cluster.

Whenever Qumulo Core doesn't complete an operation successfully and returns an error from the API or CLI, the error field within the last_job field (that the replication_list_object_relationship_statuses command returns) contains a detailed failure message. For more troubleshooting details, see qumulo-replication.log on your Qumulo cluster.

Best Practices for Shift-to-S3

We recommend the following best practices for working with Qumulo Shift-To for Amazon S3.

- Bucket Lifecycle Policy: To abort any incomplete uploads older than several days and ensure the automatic clean-up of any storage that incomplete parts of large objects (left by failed or interrupted replication operations) use, configure a bucket lifecycle policy. For more information, see Uploading and copying objects using multipart upload in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.
- VPC Endpoints: For best performance when using a Qumulo cluster in AWS, configure a VPC endpoint to S3. For on-premises Qumulo clusters, we recommend AWS Direct Connect or another high-bandwidth, low-latency connection to S3.
- Unique Artifacts: To avoid collisions between different data sets, specify a unique object folder or unique bucket for each replication relationship from a Qumulo cluster to S3.
- Object Versioning: To protect against unintended overwrites, enable object versioning. For more information, see Using versioning in S3 buckets in the Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide.
- Completed Jobs: If you don't plan to use a Shift relationship to download updates from S3, delete the relationship to free up any storage associated with it.
- Concurrent Replication Relationships: To increase parallelism, especially across distinct datasets, use concurrent replication relationships to S3. To avoid having a large number of concurrent operations impact client I/O to the Qumulo cluster, limit the number of concurrent replication relationships. While there is no hard limit, we don't recommend creating more than 100 concurrent replication relationships on a cluster (including both Shift and Qumulo local replication relationships).
- User Metadata Limits: Amazon S3's limits on object metadata (up to 2 kB across key bytes and value bytes) and tagging (10 entries with a key size of 128 bytes and a value size of 256 bytes) are more restrictive than those of Qumulo Core. When a metadata entry exceeds one of these limits, Qumulo Core omits the entry from a replication job. For more information, see User Defined Object Metadata and Categorizing your storage using tags in the Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide.

Shift-to-S3 Restrictions

• Object-Locked Buckets: You can't use buckets configured with S3 Object Lock and a default retention period for Shift-To. If possible, either remove the default retention period and set retention periods explicitly on objects uploaded outside of Shift or use a different

S3 bucket without S3 Object Lock enabled. For more information, see How S3 Object Lock works in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.

- File Size Limit: The size of an individual file can't exceed 5 TiB (this is the maximum object size that S3 supports). There is no limit on the total size of all your files.
- File Path Limit: The length of a file path must be shorter than 1,024 characters, including the configured object folder prefix, excluding the local directory path.
- Hard Links: Qumulo Core 3.2.3 (and higher) supports hard links, up to the maximum object size that S3 supports.
- Objects Under the Same Key: Unless an object contains Qumulo-specific hash metadata that matches a file, any object that exists under the same key that a new relationship replicates *is overwritten*. To retain older versions of overwritten objects, enable versioning for your S3 bucket. For more information, see Using versioning in S3 buckets in the *Amazon Simple Storage Service User Guide*.
- Object Checksums: All files replicated by using S3 server-side integrity verification (during upload) use a SHA256 checksum stored in the replicated object's metadata.
- S3-Compatible Object Stores: S3-compatible object stores aren't supported. Currently, Qumulo Shift-To supports replication only to Amazon S3.
- HTTP: HTTP isn't supported. All Qumulo connections are encrypted by using HTTPS and verify the S3 server's SSL certificate.
- Anonymous Access: Anonymous access isn't supported. You must use valid AWS credentials.
- **Replication without Throttling:** Replication provides no throttling and might use all available bandwidth. If necessary, use Quality of Service rules on your network.
- Amazon S3 Standard Storage Class: Qumulo Shift-To supports uploading only objects stored in the Amazon S3 Standard storage class. You can't download objects stored in the Amazon S3 Glacier or Deep Archive storage classes and any buckets that contain such objects cause a copy job to fail.
- Content-Type Metadata: Because all objects are stored in S3 using the default binary/ octet-stream content type, they might be interpreted as binary data if you download them by using a browser. To attach content-type metadata to your objects, use the AWS Console.

Using Qumulo Shift-From to Copy Objects from Amazon S3

This section explains how to use Shift-From to copy objects from a folder in an Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3) bucket (cloud object store) to a directory in a Qumulo cluster and how to manage Shift relationships.

For more information about copying objects from Qumulo to S3, see Using Qumulo Shift-To for Amazon S3 to Copy Objects (page 0) on Qumulo Care.

ONOTE

From Qumulo Core 4.3.4, Shift-From estimates the work that a copy job performs.

Prerequisites

- A Qumulo cluster with:
 - Qumulo Core 4.2.3 (or higher)
 - HTTPS connectivity to s3.<region>.amazonaws.com though one of the following means:
 - Public Internet
 - VPC endpoint
 - AWS Direct Connect

For more information, see AWS IP address ranges in the AWS General Reference.

- Membership in a Qumulo role with the following privileges:
 - **PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_OBJECT_WRITE**: This privilege is required to create a Shift relationship.
 - **PRIVILEGE_REPLICATION_OBJECT_READ**: This privilege is required to view the status of a Shift relationship.

ONOTE

- For any changes to take effect, user accounts with newly assigned roles must log out and log back in (or their sessions must time out).
- Use special care when granting privileges to roles and users because certain privileges (such as replication-write privileges) can use system privileges to overwrite or move data to a location where a user has greater permissions. This can give a user access to all directories and files in a cluster regardless of any specific file and directory settings.
- An existing bucket with contents in Amazon S3
- AWS credentials (access key ID and secret access key) with the following permissions:
 - s3:Get0bject
 - s3:GetObjectTagging
 - s3:ListBucket

For more information, see Understanding and getting your AWS credentials in the AWS General Reference

Example IAM Policy

In the following example, the IAM policy gives permission to read from and write to the myfolder folder in the my-bucket. This policy can give users the minimal set of permissions required to run Shift-From jobs. (Shift-To jobs require a less-restrictive policy. For more information and an example, see Using Qumulo Shift-To for Amazon S3 to Copy Objects (page 0).)

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Action": "s3:ListBucket",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket"
    },
    {
      "Action": [
        "s3:GetObject",
        "s3:GetObjectTagging"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::my-bucket/my-folder/*"
    }
  1
}
```

How Shift-From Relationships Work

Qumulo Core performs the following steps when it creates a Shift-From relationship.

- 1. Verifies that the directory exists on the Qumulo cluster and that the specified S3 bucket exists, is accessible by using the specified credentials, and contains downloadable objects.
- 2. Creates the Shift-From relationship.
- 3. Starts a job by using one of the nodes in the Qumulo cluster.

O Note

If you perform multiple Shift operations, Qumulo Core uses multiple nodes.

- 4. Lists the contents of the S3 folder and downloads the objects to the specified directory on your Qumulo cluster.
- 5. Forms the full path of the file on the Qumulo cluster by appending the path of the object (relative to the S3 folder) to the directory path on the Qumulo cluster.

For example, the following object is downloaded to /my-dir/my-project/file.text, where my-folder is the specified S3 folder and my-dir/my-project/file.text, where

https://my-bucket.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/my-folder/my-project/file.txt

ONOTE

This process doesn't encode or transform your data in any way. Shift-From attempts only to map every S3 object in the specified folder to a file on your Qumulo cluster.

6. Avoids redownloading an unchanged object in a subsequent job by tracking the information about an object and its replicated object.

ONOTE

If you rename or move an object or local file between jobs, or if there are any metadata changes in S3 or Qumulo, the object is replicated again.

Storing and Reusing Relationships

The Shift-From relationship remains on the Qumulo cluster. You can monitor the completion status of a job, start new jobs for a relationship after the initial job finishes, and delete the relationship (when you no longer need the S3-folder-Qumulo-directory pair). To avoid redownloading objects that a previous copy job downloaded, relationships take up approximately 100 bytes for each object. To free this storage, you can delete relationships that you no longer need.

If you repeatedly download from the same S3 folder, you can speed up the download process (and skip already downloaded files) by using the same relationship.

A new relationship for subsequent downloads doesn't share any tracking information with previous relationships associated with a directory and might recopy data that is already downloaded.

Using the Qumulo Core Web UI to Copy Files and Manage Relationships

This section describes how to use the Qumulo Core Web UI 4.2.5 (and higher) to copy files from Amazon S3 to a Qumulo cluster, review Shift relationship details, stop a running copy job, repeat a completed copy job, and delete a relationship.

To Copy Files from Amazon S3

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.
- 3. On the Copy to/from S3 page, click Create Copy.
- 4. On the Create Copy to/from S3 page, click Local ← Remote and then enter the following:
 - a. The Directory Path on your cluster (/ by default)
 - b. The S3 Bucket Name

- c. The Folder in your S3 bucket
- d. The Region for your S3 bucket
- e. Your AWS **Region** (/ by default)
- f. Your AWS Access Key ID and Secret Access Key.
- 5. (Optional) For additional configuration, click Advanced S3 Server Settings.
- 6. Click Create Copy.
- 7. In the Create Copy from S3? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Create.

The copy job begins and Qumulo Core estimates the work to be performed. When the estimation is complete, the Qumulo Core Web UI displays a progress bar with a percentage for a relationship on the **Replication Relationships** page. The page also displays the estimated total work, the remaining bytes and files, and the estimated time to completion for a running copy job.

ONOTE

For work estimates, Shift-From jobs calculate the total number of files and bytes in a job's bucket prefix. This requires the job to use the ListObjectV2S3 action once for every 5,000 objects (or 200 times for every 1 million objects).

To View Configuration Details and Status of Shift Relationships

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.

The Copy to/from S3 page lists all existing Shift relationships.

3. To get more information about a specific Shift relationship, click **:** > View Details.

The Copy to/from S3 Details page displays the following information:

- Throughput: average
- Run Time
- Data: total, transferred, and unchanged
- Files: total, transferred, and unchanged

To Stop a Copy Job in Progress

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.
- 3. To stop a copy job for a specific relationship, click : > Abort.
- In the Abort copy from? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Abort.
 The copy job stops.

To Repeat a Completed Copy Job

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.
- 3. To stop a copy job for a specific relationship, click \vdots > Copy Again.
- In the Copy again? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Copy Again.
 The copy job repeats.

To Delete a Shift Relationship

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Cluster > Copy to/from S3.
- 3. To stop a copy job for a specific relationship, click : > Delete.
- 4. In the Delete copy from? dialog box, review the Shift relationship and then click Yes, Delete.

The copy job is deleted.

Using the Qumulo CLI to Copy Files and Manage Relationships

This section describes how to use the Qumulo CLI to copy files from Amazon S3 to a Qumulo cluster, review Shift relationship details, stop a running copy job, repeat a completed copy job, and delete a relationship.

Copying Files to Amazon S3

To copy files, run the **qq** replication_create_object_relationship command and specify the following:

- Local directory path on Qumulo cluster
- Copy direction (copy-from)
- S3 object folder
- S3 bucket
- AWS region
- AWS access key ID

• AWS secret access key

The following example shows how to create a relationship between the directory /my-dir/ on a Qumulo cluster and the S3 bucket my-bucket and folder /my-folder/ in the us-west-2 AWS region. The secret access key is associated with the access key ID.

```
qq replication_create_object_relationship \
    --local-directory-path /my-dir/ \
    --direction COPY_FROM_OBJECT \
    --object-folder /my-folder/ \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --region us-west-2 \
    --access-key-id AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE \
    --secret-access-key wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY
```

The CLI returns the details of the relationship in JSON format, for example:

```
{
    "access_key_id": "ABC",
    "bucket": "my-bucket",
    "object_store_address": "s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
    "id": "lc23b4ed-5c67-8f90-le23-a4f5f6ceff78",
    "object_folder": "my-folder/",
    "port": 443,
    "ca_certificate": null,
    "region": "us-west-2",
    "local_directory_id": "3",
    "direction": "COPY_FROM_OBJECT",
}
```

Viewing Configuration Details and Status of Shift Relationships

- To view configuration details for all Shift relationships, run the qq replication_list_object_relationships command.
- To view configuration details for a specific relationship, run the qq replication_get_object_relationship command followed by the --id and the Shift relationship ID (GUID), for example:

```
qq replication_get_object_relationship --id 1c23b4ed-5c67-8f90-1e23-a4f5f6cef
f78
```

- To view the status of a specific relationship, run the qq replication_get_object_relationship_status command followed by the --id and the Shift relationship ID.
- To view the status of all relationships, run the qq replication_list_object_relationship_statuses command.

The CLI returns the details of all relationships in JSON format, for example:

```
Γ
 {
    "direction": "COPY FROM OBJECT",
    "access key id": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "bucket": "my-bucket",
    "object store address": "s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com",
    "id": "1c23b4ed-5c67-8f90-1e23-a4f5f6ceff78",
    "object_folder": "my-folder/",
    "port": 443,
    "ca certificate": null,
    "region": "us-west-2",
    "local_directory_id": "3",
    "local directory path": "/my-dir/",
    "state": "REPLICATION RUNNING",
    "current job": {
      "start time": "2020-04-06T17:56:29.659309904Z",
      "estimated_end_time": "2020-04-06T21:54:33.244095593Z",
      "job progress": {
        "bytes transferred": "178388608",
        "bytes unchanged": "0",
        "bytes remaining": "21660032",
        "bytes total": "200048640",
        "files transferred": "17",
        "files unchanged": "0",
        "files remaining": "4",
        "files total": "21",
        "percent_complete": 89.0368314738253,
        "throughput_current": "12330689",
        "throughput overall": "12330689"
      }
    },
    "last job": null
  }
]
```

The **state** field shows the **REPLICATION_RUNNING** status and the **current_job** field shows the job's progress. When Qumulo Core copies files from S3, details for the most recently completed job become available in the **last_job** field, the **state** field changes to **REPLICATION_NOT_RUNNING**, and the **current_job** field reverts to **null**.

ONOTE

If you already ran a job for a relationship, it is possible for both the current_job and last_job fields to be non-null while you run a new job.

The **bytes_total** and **files_total** fields represent the total amount of data and number of files to be transferred by a Shift job. The **bytes_remaining** and **files_remaining** fields show the amount of data and number of files not yet transferred. The values of these four fields don't stabilize until the work estimation for the job is complete.

The **percent_complete** field displays the overall job progress and the **estimated_end_time** field displays the time at which the job is estimated to be complete. The values of these two fields are populated when the work estimation for the job is complete.

Shift-From performs a single task that estimates the amount of content to copy by listing all files and summing up their contents. Until this task is complete, the percent_complete field is set to "None" and the estimated_end_time field is set to "". To list the bucket prefix content in sets of 5,000 objects, this task uses the ListObjectV2 S3 action.

Stopping a Copy Job in Progress

To stop a copy job already in progress, run the **qq replication_abort_object_replication** command and use the **--id** flag to specify the Shift relationship ID.

Repeating a Completed Copy Job

To repeat a completed copy job, run the qq replication_start_object_relationship command and use the --id flag to specify the Shift relationship ID.

This command begins a new job for the existing relationship and downloads any content that changed in the S3 bucket or on the Qumulo cluster since the time the previous job ran.

Deleting a Shift Relationship

After your copy job is complete, you can delete your Shift relationship. To do this, run the **replication_delete_object_relationship** command and use the **--id** flag to specify the Shift relationship ID.

O Note

You can run this command only against a relationship that doesn't have any active jobs running.

This command removes the copy job's record, leaving locally stored objects unchanged. Any storage that the relationship used to track downloaded objects becomes available when you delete the relationship.

Troubleshooting Copy Job Issues

Any fatal errors that occur during a copy job cause the job to fail, leaving a partially copied set of files in the directory on your Qumulo cluster. However, to let you review the Shift relationship status any failure messages, the Shift relationship continues to exist. You can start a new job to complete the copying of objects from the S3 bucket—any successfully transferred files from the previous job aren't retransferred to your Qumulo cluster.

Whenever Qumulo Core doesn't complete an operation successfully and returns an error from the API or CLI, the error field within the last_job field (that the replication_list_object_relationship_statuses command returns) contains a detailed failure message. For more troubleshooting details, see qumulo-replication.log on your Qumulo cluster.

Best Practices for Shift-from-S3

We recommend the following best practices for working with Qumulo Shift-From for Amazon S3.

• Inheritable Permissions: Because the system user creates the files that Shift-From for S3 copies, the system owns these files. By default, everyone is granted read permissions and administrators always have full access to the files.

ONOTE

To ensure that the copied files and subdirectories have the correct permissions, you must assign the necessary inheritable permissions to the root directory of the relationship *before* you create a Shift-From S3 relationship. To edit directory permissions, you can use the Windows Security Dialog or the qq fs_modify_acl command. For more information, see Qumulo File Permissions Overview on Qumulo Care.

- VPC Endpoints: For best performance when using a Qumulo cluster in AWS, configure a VPC endpoint to S3. For on-premises Qumulo clusters, we recommend AWS Direct Connect or another high-bandwidth, low-latency connection to S3.
- Repeated Synchronization: If you need to repeatedly synchronize an S3 folder with a Qumulo directory, we recommend reusing the same relationship. This lets you avoid repeated downloading of unchanged objects that already exist locally.
- Completed Jobs: If you don't plan to use a Shift relationship to download updates from S3, delete the relationship to free up any storage associated with it.
- Concurrent Replication Relationships: To increase parallelism, especially across distinct
 datasets, use concurrent replication relationships from S3. To avoid having a large number

of concurrent operations impact client I/O to the Qumulo cluster, limit the number of concurrent replication relationships. While there is no hard limit, we don't recommend creating more than 100 concurrent replication relationships on a cluster (including both Shift and Qumulo local replication relationships).

Shift-from-S3 Restrictions

- **S3-Compatible Object Stores:** S3-compatible object stores aren't supported. Currently, Qumulo Shift-From supports replication only from Amazon S3.
- HTTP: HTTP isn't supported. All Qumulo connections are encrypted by using HTTPS and verify the S3 server's SSL certificate.
- Anonymous Access: Anonymous access isn't supported. You must use valid AWS credentials.
- **Replication without Throttling:** Replication provides no throttling and might use all available bandwidth. If necessary, use Quality of Service rules on your network.
- Amazon S3 Standard Storage Class: Qumulo Shift-From supports downloading only objects stored in the Amazon S3 Standard storage class. You can't download objects stored in the Amazon S3 Glacier or Deep Archive storage classes and any buckets that contain such objects cause a copy job to fail.
- Disallowed Amazon S3 Paths in Qumulo Clusters: Certain allowed Amazon S3 paths can't be copied to Qumulo clusters and cause a copy job to fail. Disallowed paths contain:
 - A trailing slash (/) character (with non-zero object content length)
 - Consecutive slash (/) characters
 - Single and double period (. , . .) characters
 - The path component .snapshot
- Disallowed Conflicting Types: When content in an S3 bucket or Qumulo directory changes over time, a conflict related to type mismatches might arise, the Shift-from job fails, and an error message gives details about the conflict. For example, a conflict might occur when a remote object maps to a local file system directory entry which:
 - Is a regular file with two or more links
 - Isn't a regular file (for example, a directory or a special file)
- Disallowed Amazon S3 Path Configurations: Because of conflicting type requirements, Qumulo Core can't recreate certain allowed Amazon S3 path configurations on Qumulo clusters. For example, if an S3 bucket contains objects a/b/c and a/b, then path a/b must be both a file and directory on a Qumulo cluster. Because this isn't possible, this configuration causes a copy job to fail.
- Directories in Multiple Relationships: A directory on a Qumulo cluster for one Shift

relationship can't overlap with a directory used for another Shift relationship, or with a remote directory for a Qumulo-to-Qumulo replication relationship. This causes the relationship creation to fail.

- Changes to S3 Folder During Copy Job: Currently, Shift-From assumes that the S3 folder remains unchanged throughout the copy job. Any changes (deleting, archiving, or modifying an object) during the copy job might cause a copy job to fail.
- Read-Only Local Directory: When the Shift-From copy job begins, the local directory on the Qumulo cluster becomes read-only. While no external clients can modify anything in the directory or its subdirectories, all content remains readable. When the copy job is complete, the directory reverts to its previous permissions.
- Partially Downloaded Files: If a copy job is interrupted or encounters a fatal error (that can't be resolved by retrying the operation), Qumulo Core attempts to delete partially downloaded files. Because this is a best-effort process, certain interruptions can prevent the cleanup of partially downloaded files.

File System Changes

How File System Change Notifications Work in Qumulo Core

This section describes how file system change notifications work in Qumulo Core and explains request filtering, recursion, and the three configuration modes for notification requests.

Qumulo Core can stream file system change notifications to a client whenever someone modifies a file or directory. The client can specify for which directories in the file system to receive notifications and what notification types Qumulo Core sends for these directories.

Qumulo Core supports two protocols for streaming file system change notifications. Both protocols provide roughly the same functionality.

- SMB: For more information, see Watching for File Attribute and Directory Changes by Using SMB2 CHANGE_NOTIFY (page 191)
- **REST:** For more information, see Watching for File Attribute and Directory Changes by Using REST (page 195).

The Qumulo Core notification system guarantees that:

- The system never misses a notification.
- The system sends notifications in real time.
- A client connected to any node in a cluster receives a notification which might originate from any node in the cluster.
- The system sends notifications in accurate chronological order. (For example, the system doesn't send a child_file_added event after a child_file_removed event.)
- In case a client can't keep up with the amount of events that the system emits, the cluster stops queuing events and produces an error the next time the client attempts to contact the cluster.

How Request Filtering Works

A client can request Qumulo Core to filter notifications. Although available filters differ between protocols, they work in a similar way.

🗹 Tip

We recommend using a filter whenever you have an idea of the kind of events for which you want to receive notifications. Filtering notifications reduces back-end and front-end load and helps your client keep up with the data the cluster streams to it.

For example, you want to configure a client to receive notifications only about files being created but not deleted. In this scenario, you can make a notification request with the child_file_added filter for your protocol.

How Recursion Works

A Important

- Because recursive notification lets you monitor large regions of the file system tree without having to "walk" through these regions to look for changes, recursive notification is a powerful feature. Use this feature carefully: Watching too large a file tree can lead to the system sending too many notifications.
- In case a client can't keep up with the amount of events that the system emits, the cluster stops queuing events and produces an error the next time the client attempts to contact the cluster.
- When Qumulo Core sends too many messages, there can also be a slight performance impact for your cluster. For example, thousands of recursive watches at the file system root can have a measurable performance impact on a write-heavy IOPS workload.
- In the Windows implementation, recursive notifications over SMB require permissions only for the directory that the system watches. The system doesn't check permissions anywhere below the directory. Before you enable recursive notification, consider whether this policy is appropriate for your organization.

When you don't use recursion, the system sends notifications for changes that occur immediately within a target directory (changes to files that are children of the watched directory).

Consider the following example with recursion disabled:

- 1. You watch the /a/b directory.
- 2. You create the /a/b/f file.
- 3. You receive a notification that a user created the /a/b/f file.
- 4. You create the /a/b/c/f file.

In this example, you receive no additional notifications.

When you use recursion, the system sends notifications for changes that occur in the sub-tree *below* the target directory. Both protocols let you use recursion.

If you repeat the previous example scenario with recursion enabled, you receive two notifications:

• You receive a notification that a user created the /a/b/f file.

• You receive a notification that a user created the /a/b/c/f file.

Configuration Modes for Notification Requests

Qumulo Core has three global configuration modes that affect all recursive notification requests for both protocols.

- **DISABLED_ERROR**: Recursive change notification requests return errors immediately.
- **DISABLED_IGNORE** : The system accepts recursive change notification requests but sends notifications only for the top directory that it watches. (The system behaves as if the user doesn't specify the recursive flag.)

Use this mode to improve compatibility with applications that request recursive behavior but don't depend on it.

A Important

For scenarios that require recursive behavior, this mode can cause an application to become unresponsive or exhibit other unexpected behavior.

• **ENABLED**: This is the default mode. This mode provides full support for recursive change notification requests. The system pushes notifications for all descendants of the watched directory to the watcher.

A Important

This mode can affect system performance. For example, thousands of recursive watches at the file system root can have a measurable performance impact on a write-heavy IOPS workload.

To select the configuration mode, use the /v1/file-system/settings/notify REST API or the qq fs_set_notify_settings command.

Supported Functionality

Functionality	Supported from Qumulo Core Version
Fully featured REST API for streaming file system notifications	6.0.2

Functionality	Supported from Qumulo Core Version
 Full support for SMB CHANGE_NOTIFY Parity with Windows Server Full support for recursion No limit on maximum directory size Configuration options for controlling recursive behavior 	6.0.1
 Improved compatibility with Windows applications Configuration options for controlling behavior of unsupported features 	5.3.3
 Support for all possible SMB CHANGE_NOTIFY types except for Alternate Data Streams (ADS) 	5.3.1
SMB2 CHANGE_NOTIFY support for adding and removing files and directories	5.3.0

Watching for File Attribute and Directory Changes by Using SMB2 CHANGE_NOTIFY

This section lists the completion filters that an SMB client can request and the corresponding actions that Qumulo Core returns for a matched change.

ONOTE

Qumulo provides REST access to the same change notification system (page 187) that backs SMB2 CHANGE_NOTIFY. Because the notification interface and types are easier to work with compared to SMB2, we recommend programming by using REST rather than SMB CHANGE_NOTIFY.

Qumulo Core can watch for changes in file attributes and directory entries with a combination of SMB2 CHANGE_NOTIFY filters. Depending on the requested filter—and activity in the file system—an SMB client or an application remains current by receiving a variety of notifications.

Commonly, these requests help limit the amount of traffic required to keep a current cache of entries for an open directory. The requests also help operating system applications such as Windows Explorer and macOS Finder update automatically when changes take place. It is also possible to make requests programmatically. For more information about language bindings, see the Windows Protocol documentation, such as ReadDirectoryChangesW function (winbase.h) for Win32 and FileSystemWatcher Class for .NET.

Completion Filter Types

Each request uses a *completion filter* to specify the events to watch for. When events occur, the system batches them into a **NOTIFY** response that contains a list of **FILE_ACTION** items, each tagged with the names of changed entries. As long as the handle for the watched directory remains open, events queue up on the server, so that no events are lost between **NOTIFY** requests.

- Watching for Name Changes: A name change can include four event types.
 - Renaming
 - Deleting
 - Moving into watched directory
 - Moving out of watched directory

The returned action specifies to your application whether an entry has been added, renamed, or removed.

• Watching for Metadata Changes: A metadata change can include six supported attribute types.

- File attributes
- File size
- Last-write time
- Last-access time
- Creation time
- Security (the permissions or access control list for the file or directory)

1 Note

Qumulo doesn't support mutating extended attributes (EA). If the system requests only the FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_EA filter, no events propagate.

Completion Filters and Corresponding Actions

The following table shows the requested completion filters (grouped by the number of inode reads required to support them), the changes they watch for, and the actions that correspond to them.

Completion Filters	Actions	Description
<pre>The following filters watch for name changes (readdir-without- attrs). FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_DIR_NAME FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_FILE_NAME</pre>	 FILE_ACTION_ADDED FILE_ACTION_MODIFIED FILE_ACTION_REMOVED FILE_ACTION_RENAMED_NEW_NAME FILE_ACTION_RENAMED_OLD_NAME 	When Qumulo Core watches names, it no- tifies the client when there is an added, re- moved, or renamed file or directory in the watched directory. A rename event sends separate, con- secutive events for OLD and NEW names, for example: [REMOVED, file_ol d_name], [ADDED, file_ne w_name]

Completion Filters	Actions	Description
<pre>The following filters watch for metadata changes (readdir-with- attrs). FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_ATTRIBUTES FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_CREATION FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_SECURITY FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_SIZE</pre>	FILE_ACTION_MODIFIED	When one of the watched attributes changes for an entry of the watched direc- tory and the filter is requested, the client receives a MODIFIED event.
FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_LAST_ACCESSFILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_LAST_WRITE		In Microsoft ter- minology, attrib- utes are <i>flags</i> . For
• Note Qumulo doesn't support mu- tating extended attributes (EA). If the system requests on- ly the FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_EA filter, no events propagate.		more informa- tion, see File At- tributes in the Open Specifica- tion documenta- tion.
<pre>The following filters watch for alter- native data stream (ADS) changes (readdir-attrs-and-stream-names). • FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_STREAM_NAME • FILE_NOTIFY_CHANGE_STREAM_SIZE</pre>	 FILE_ACTION_ADDED_STREAM FILE_ACTION_REMOVED_STREAM FILE_ACTION_MODIFIED_STREAM 	Consider the follow- ing example com- mand. echo "data" > wat ched_dir/file0:st ream
• FILL_NOTIFI_CHANGL_STREAM_WRITE		This command gen- erates the following event.
		[ADDED_STREAM, fi le0:stream]

1 Note If you don't supply a filter, the SMB server accepts the request but doesn't send any notifications.

Re-Enumerating Changes after the STATUS_ENUM_DIR Error

If the SMB client can't keep up with the notification stream from the server, the server returns the **STATUS_ENUM_DIR** error code to the client and stops sending notifications.

In this scenario, the client must re-enumerate any changes that concern it directly, by opening and inspecting files, rather than relying on notifications. This scenario can happen because the request is too broad, for example, a recursive watch on the file system root.

Configuring Full Recursion for the WATCH_TREE Flag

By default, when a client supplies the WATCH_TREE flag, the server sends an error to the client immediately. In this scenario, you can configure your Qumulo cluster to support full recursion (page 187).

Watching for File Attribute and Directory Changes by Using REST

This section describes how to configure Qumulo Core and watch for file attribute and directory changes by using REST.

ONOTE

Qumulo provides REST access to the same change notification system (page 187) that backs SMB2 CHANGE_NOTIFY. Because the notification interface and types are easier to work with compared to SMB2, we recommend programming by using REST rather than SMB CHANGE_NOTIFY.

Qumulo Core streams notifications to the client by using HTML server-sent events (SSE). For more information about the SSE syntax, see <u>Server-sent events</u> in the HTML Living Standard documentation.

- The comment syntax—any line that begins with a colon (:)— shows that the call has registered successfully for notifications and periodic keep-alive connections.
- The data syntax (data: payload) shows the event content.

Qumulo Core continues to stream events until the client closes the connection.

A Important

- Standard file system permissions apply to API requests for non-recursive watching: The system compares the authenticated user that makes the API request with the defined access control list (ACL) permissions for the file and grants or denies access access. The authenticated user must have permission to read a directory in order to request notifications for its changes.
- Because of the complexity of representing and enforcing a permissions model for an arbitrary subtree of the file system, recursive notification requests require an authenticated API user to have the DATA_ADMINISTRATOR privilege. This requirement remains true even if you configure your Qumulo cluster to ignore the recursive notification mode.

How SSE Event Payloads are Structured for Recursive Notification Requests

An SSE event payload is a JSON-encoded list of notification objects. The following is a format example of the SSE event payload.

```
[
    {
        "type": "<type>",
        "path": "<path>",
        "spine": ["<file_id_1>", "<file_id_2>", ...],
        "stream_name": "<optional_stream_name>"
    },
    {
        ...
    }
]
```

- type : One of the possible notification types (page 196).
- **path** : The path to the file for which the notification occurred.

This path is relative to the watched directory.

- **spine**: A representation of the file path that uses Qumulo file IDs (rather than path components).
 - The first file ID in the spine is the oldest ancestor in the path.
 - The last file ID in the spine is the file for which the system sends the notification.
- **stream_name** : The name of an alternate data stream (ADS) for the file.

When this value is **null**, the notification is for the file's default stream. Otherwise, the notification is for the listed stream.

SSE Payload Notification Types

The following is a list of available notification types in SSE event payloads (page 195).

- The type field shows a single notification type.
- The filter field shows multiple notification types in comma-separated format.

Notification Type	Description
child_acl_changed	The ACL for the listed or directory has been modified.

Notification Type	Description
child_atime_changed	The atime (access time) of the listed file or directory has been modified.
	 Note When a client modifies the atime field for a file directly, Qumulo Cores sends atime notifications for the file. If you have enabled atime monitoring on your Qumulo Cluster, Qumulo Core sends atime notifications automat- ically. To configure atime monitoring, use the /v1/file- system/settings/atime REST API or run the qq fs_set_atime_settingscommand.
child_btime_changed	The btime (creation time) of the listed file or directory has been modified.
child_mtime_changed	The mtime (modification time) of the listed file or directory has been modified.
child_data_written	Data has been written to the listed file.
child_dir_added	The listed directory has been created.
child_dir_removed	The listed directory has been removed.
child_dir_moved_from	A directory has been moved from the listed location. Output: Description: Descript

Notification Type	Description
child_dir_moved_to	A directory has been moved to the listed location.
	• Note The combination of the *_moved_to and *_moved_from notifi- cation type constitutes the renaming of the listed directory.
<pre>child_extra_attrs_changed</pre>	The additional attributes for the listed file or directory have been modified.
	1 Note The additional attributes are Windows-specific <i>extra file at-</i> <i>tributes</i> which include HIDDEN, READ_ONLY, and so on. For more information, see File Attributes in the Microsoft Open Attributes documentation.
child_file_added	The listed file has been created.
child_file_removed	The listed file has been removed.
child_file_moved_from	A file has been moved from the listed location.
	• Note The combination of the *_moved_to and *_moved_from notifi- cation type constitutes the renaming of the listed file.
child_file_moved_to	A file has been moved from the listed location.
	• Note The combination of the *_moved_to and *_moved_from notifi- cation type constitutes the renaming of the listed file.
child_group_changed	The group for the listed file or directory has been changed.

Notification Type	Description	
child_owner_changed	The owner for the listed file or directory has been changed.	
child_size_changed	The size of the listed file has been changed.	
child_stream_added	The listed alternate data stream (ADS) has been added to the listed file or directory.	
child_stream_data_written	Data has been written to the listed ADS.	
child_stream_moved_from	The listed ADS has been moved to the listed file or directory.	
child_stream_moved_to	The listed ADS has been moved from the listed file or directory.	
child_stream_removed	The listed ADS has been removed from the listed file or directo- ry.	
child_stream_size_changed	The size of the listed ADS for the listed file or directory has been changed.	
self_removed	The directory from which then system streams notifications has been removed from the file system.	
	1 Note No notifications follow a self_removed notification.	

Streaming Change Notifications by Using the qq CLI

Run the qq fs_notify command and specify the path to a directory. For example:

qq fs_notify --path /my/directory

In this example, Qumulo Core streams all notification types (page 196) for files immediately under the /my/directory directory.

To terminate the stream, send a **SIGQUIT** signal.

Streaming Change Notifications by Using the Qumulo REST API

Make a **GET** request to the REST endpoint in the following format:

In the following example:

- ref : An absolute path or a numeric file ID for the directory to watch.
- filter: A comma-separated list of notification types (page 196).
- **recursive**: When set to **true**, enables recursive change notifications.

/v1/files/my/directory/notify&filter=child_file_added,child_dir_removed&recursive=tr ue

Creating and Managing an NFS Export in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create, modify, and delete an NFS export by using the Qumulo Core Web UI.

To Create an NFS Export

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > NFS Exports.
- 3. On the right side of the NFS Exports page, click Create Export.
- 4. On the Create NFS Export page:
 - a. Enter the File system path from the root of your file system.
 - b. To create a new directory, click Create new directory if it doesn't exist.
 - c. Enter the Export path.
 - d. Enter the Description for the export.
 - e. Under Host Access Rules, enter Allowed Hosts and specify:
 - Whether the host has Read-only access
 - The User Mapping

O Note

Qumulo Core enforces host access rules in the order of appearance, top to bottom. We recommend adding rules specific to IP addresses and hosts to the top of the list and rules specific to subnets and host wildcards to the bottom. For more information see Configuring and Troubleshooting Host Access Rules (page 219).

To add a host, click Add a Host Access Rule.

To delete an existing host, click 🔟 .

5. Click Save.

To Modify an NFS Export

1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.

- 2. Click Sharing > NFS Exports.
- 3. For an NFS Export, in the Actions column, click \swarrow .
- 4. Make changes to your NFS Export (for more information, see To Create an NFS Export (page 201)) and then click Save.

To Delete an NFS Export

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > NFS Exports.
- 3. For an NFS Export, in the Actions column, click 🛄 .
- 4. In the Delete Export dialog box, click Yes, Delete Export.

Enabling and Using NFSv4.1 on a Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to configure your cluster for a supported export configuration and enable or disable NFSv4.1 on your cluster.

For more information about NFSv4.1 and file access permissions, see Managing File Access Permissions by Using NFSv4.1 Access Control Lists (ACLs) (page 210).

A Important

- Currently, Qumulo Core 4.3.0 (and higher) supports only NFSv4.1. Mounting with version 4.0 or 4.2 isn't supported.
- The NFSv4.1 protocol requires clients to provide the server with globally unique identifiers. By default, the NFSv4.1 client for Linux uses the machine's hostname as co_ownerid. Because the NFSv4.1 protocol requires a unique identifier for every client, an unpredictable failure can occur if two clients have the same hostname. To configure unique identification for your NFS clients, set the nfs4_unique_id value for them. For more information, see The nfs4_unique_id parameter in the Linux kernel user's and administrator's guide.

Configuring and Using Exports for NFSv4.1

Qumulo's NFS exports can present a view of your cluster over NFS that might differ from the contents of the underlying file system. You can mark NFS exports as read-only, restricted (to allow access only from certain IP addresses), or configure specific user mappings. For more information, see Create an NFS Export on Qumulo Care.

While NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 share each cluster's NFS export configuration, exports behave differently when you access them by using NFSv4.1. This section explains these differences and the new requirements for export configurations with NFSv4.1.

Differences Between NFSv3 and NFSv4.1 Exports

In the following example, a Qumulo cluster has the following export configuration.

Export Name	File System Path	Read-Only
/home	/home	No
/files	/home/admin/files	No
/read_only/home	/home	Yes

Export Name	File System Path	Read-Only
/read_only/files	/home/admin/files	Yes

NFSv3 lets you mount one of these exports by specifying the full export name, for example:

mount -o nfsvers=3 \
 cluster.example.com:/read_only/home \
 /mnt/cluster/home

This command gives read-only access to the <a>/home directory on the cluster by using the path <a>/mnt/cluster/home. However, the following command fails with the No such file or directory message.

```
mount -o nfsvers=3 \
  cluster.example.com:/read_only \
  /mnt/cluster/read_only
```

NFSv4.1 still lets you mount exports by specifying the full export name. However, NFSv4.1 also supports navigating *above* exports, as if they are part of the file system. The following command succeeds.

```
mount -o nfsvers=4.1 \
  cluster.example.com:/read_only \
  /mnt/cluster/read_only
```

At the mount, the exports under **/read_only** are visible: **/mnt/cluster/read_only** displays virtual directories named **files/** and **home/** with the contents of the corresponding directories in the file system, for example:

/mnt/cluster/read_only/
|--- files/<file system contents>
|--- home/
|----- admin/files/<file system contents>
|----- <other file system contents>

This presentation of exports lets you view existing exports by using the file system's own interface. It also lets you view new exports as soon as someone creates or modifies them without remounting.

Preparing Export Configurations for NFSv4.1

Qumulo's implementation of NFSv4.1 distinguishes between navigating *above* exports and *inside* an export. To avoid confusion between paths that refer to a virtual directory above an export or a real file system directory inside an export, no export name can be a prefix of another export name when NFSv4.1 is enabled.

In the following example, a Qumulo cluster has the following export configuration.

Export Name	File System Path
1	/
/admin	/home/admin

Because / is a prefix of /admin, you can't enable NFSv4.1 with this export configuration. This restriction prevents the situation where the path /admin can refer to both the export of /home/ admin or the actual file system path /admin.

To prepare this configuration for NFSv4.1, you can do one of the following:

- Delete the / export and use NFSv4.1 presentation of exports when mounting /.
- Delete the /admin export.
- Give the / export a name that doesn't use other exports as a prefix, for example:

Export Name	File System Path
/root	/
/admin	/home/admin

Visibility of IP-Address-Restricted Exports

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The names of exports are public to all NFSv4.1 clients, regardless of IP address restrictions. You can't disable this behavior. NFSv4.1 respects IP address restrictions on exports: Only clients with allowed IP addresses can access the contents of an export. However, clients without access to an export can still view the export as a directory when they traverse *above* exports. The restrictions apply only when a client attempts to access the contents of the export.

32-Bit Sanitization

- In NFSv3, you can configure specific exports to return 32-bit sanitized data for individual fields. NFSv3 converts any data larger than 32 bits in configured fields to 32-bit data and returns the data. For example, it can sanitize file size to 32-bit format. This truncates the field to max_uint32 whenever the NFSv3 server returns the attribute.
- NFSv4.1 doesn't support 32-bit sanitization and ignores any sanitization configured for an export.

Enabling NFSv4.1 on a Qumulo Cluster

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Currently, you can enable NFSv4.1 only by using the qq CLI.

You can enable NFSv4.1 on your Qumulo cluster by using a single cluster-wide configuration command, for example:

qq nfs_modify_settings --enable-v4

When you enable NFSv4.1, all NFS exports are accessible through NFSv3 and NFSv4.1.

Specifying the NFS Mount Option

ONOTE

In Qumulo Core 7.0.0 (and higher), to greatly improve throughput, use the nconnect=16 option to enable cross-connection write combining.

Typically, NFS clients find and use the highest version of the protocol that both the client and server support. For example, the following command mounts by using NFSv4.1 (if it is enabled) or by using NFSv3 otherwise.

```
mount -t nfs \
    -o nconnect=16 \
    your.example.cluster:/mount_path \
    /path/to/mount_point
```

Because Qumulo's NFSv4.1 implementation currently doesn't have full feature parity with NFSv3, you must provide the nfsvers=3 option for any mounts that require features (such as snapshot access) that only NFSv3 supports, for example:

```
mount -t nfs \
    -o nfsvers=3,nconnect=16 \
    your.example.cluster:/mount_path \
    /path/to/mount_point
```

ONOTE

We recommend specifying the nfsvers=4 or nfsvers=4.1 option for any mounts that use NFSv4.1.

Checking Whether NFSv4.1 is enabled

To check whether NFSv4.1 is enabled on your cluster, run the following qq CLI command:

qq nfs_get_settings

Disabling NFSv4.1 on a Qumulo Cluster

A Important

Disabling NFSv4.1 makes any NFSv4.1 mounts unusable immediately. We recommend switching any NFSv4.1 mounts to NFSv3 before disabling NFSv4.1.

To disable NFSv4.1 on an entire Qumulo cluster, run the following qq CLI command:

qq nfs_modify_settings --disable-v4

Configuring Floating IP Addresses for Nodes

Each Qumulo node supports a limited number of clients connected through NFSv4.1 simultaneously (for more information, see Known Limits (page 15)). To account for nodes going offline, and to prevent a node failover event from overloading the nodes to which clients reconnect, we recommend balancing the number of client connections across your nodes by configuring a sufficient number of floating IP addresses for each node.

For example, if you configure a single IP address for each node on a cluster with 600 clients connected to each node, with all clients configured with the nconnect=8 mount option, a single node failure can overload one of the remaining nodes, preventing 200 clients from connecting. If you assign multiple floating IP addresses to each node, the client connections are distributed across multiple nodes.

Listing NFSv4.1 Byte-Range Locks

Rather than lock an entire file, byte-range locking lets you lock specific portions of a file or an entire file in use. This feature is available in Qumulo Core 5.1.3 (and higher). It doesn't require client mount configuration.

The NFSv4.1 implementation in Qumulo Core has a non-configurable lease of one minute. During each lease period, clients send a heartbeat to your Qumulo cluster. The cluster uses this heartbeat to detect lost client connections and to revoke the client leases. When the cluster revokes a lease, it releases any byte-range locks and makes them available to other clients.

A Important

- NFSv4.1 byte-range locks are interoperable with NLM (NFSv3) byte-range locks. NFSv4.1 clients view and respect locks that NFSv3 clients hold (the opposite is also true).
- NFSv4.1 and NLM locks aren't interoperable with SMB locks.

To list NFSv4.1 byte-range locks in your cluster, run the following qq CLI command:

```
qq fs_list_locks \
    --protocol nfs4 \
    --lock-type byte-range
```

ONOTE

- Currently, Qumulo Core doesn't support revoking NFSv4.1 byte-range locks by using the CLI.
- The time to acquire or release a lock scales linearly with the number of locks that the system already holds on a specific file. If a file has a very large number of locks, system performance can degrade.

Supported and Unsupported Features in Qumulo's Implementation of NFSv4.1

Qumulo's implementation of NFSv4.1 currently supports:

- Authentication with Kerberos (page 225)
- General file system access (reading, writing, and navigating files)
- Unstable writes
- Full use of the NFS exports configuration shared with NFSv3
- Navigation in the pseudo-file system above your exports
- NFSv3-style AUTH_SYS authentication (also known as AUTH_UNIX)
- Fine-grained control over file permissions by using access control lists (ACLs)
- File locking (for example, by using the fcntl command)
- Snapshots through NFSv4.1 (Qumulo Core 5.2.4 and higher)
- Quotas through NFSv4.1 (Qumulo Core 5.2.5.1 and higher)

Qumulo Core doesn't currently support the following NFSv4.1 features:

Delegations

Managing File Access Permissions by Using NFSv4.1 Access Control Lists (ACLs)

This section explains how to use Qumulo Core's implementation of NFSv4.1 with access control lists (ACLs) to manage access permissions for files.

The Qumulo Core implementation supports using AUTH_SYS credentials (also known as AUTH_UNIX), AUTH_NONE (which acts as AUTH_SYS but maps incoming UIDs and GIDs to nobody), and AUTH_KRB5, AUTH_KRB5P, or AUTH_KRB5I credentials. You can use the CLI tools in the nfs-acl-tools Linux package to allow or deny various operations.

For more information about NFSv4.1, see Enabling and Using NFSv4.1 on a Qumulo Cluster (page 0).

Using the NFSv4.1 CLI Commands to Manage ACLs

In most Linux distributions, the **nfs-acl-tools** package contains the NFSv4.1 commands that let you manage ACLs for files.

Showing the ACL of a File

To show the ACL of a file, run the nfs4_getfacl command. In the following example, we create the file my-file and then show the ACL for it.

\$ touch /mnt/qumulo/my-file \$ nfs4_getfacl /mnt/qumulo/my-file A::userl@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy A:g:groupl@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy A::EVERYONE@:rtncy

The entries in the ACL have four parts separated by colons (:). For more information, see the nfs4_acl in the Linux documentation.

The ACL in this example corresponds to 664 mode: The owner (user1) and group (group1) of the file are allowed to read and write, while others (EVERYONE@) are allowed to only read. To check the current mode, run the stat command, for example:

\$ stat -c %a /mnt/qumulo/my-file
664

Editing the ACL of a File

To edit the ACL of a file (by using the text editor specified in the **\$EDITOR** environment variable), run the nfs4_editfacl command (or the nfs4_setfacl command with the -e flag).

Setting the ACL of a File

To set the ACL of a file, you can use one of the following commands:

- Add a Single ACE: nfs4_setfacl -a <ace>
- Set an Entire ACL: nfs4_setfacl -s <acl>

Configuring Access Control Entries (ACEs) and Trustee Representation

ONOTE

The following guidance applies to all nfs4_acl scenarios, including getting, editing, and setting the ACL.

There are four fields in the nfs4_acl syntax, separated by colons (:):

- The ACE type
- Additional ACE flags
- The trustee to which the ACE applies
- The access types to which the ACE applies

АСЕ Туре

In the example of the file ACL (page 210), all three ACEs are set to A (allow).

ONOTE

Qumulo Core supports only A and D ACEs.

- · A: Allow
- D: Deny
- U: Audit
- L: Alarm

Additional ACE Flags

In the example of the file ACL (page 210), the second ACE has the flag **g** that shows that the ID in the following part represents a *group* (rather than a user).

Note Qumulo Core doesn't support The S and F flags.

The Trustee to Which the ACE Applies

You can use the following trustee representation formats.

▲ Important

- Be careful when you copy *local users and groups* across different Qumulo clusters manually. Aside from UIDs and GIDs, local users and groups are the only identity types in this table that aren't globally unique (because a user or group name represents them). If the destination cluster interprets the named user or group differently, the permissions you set might be unexpected.
- This consideration doesn't apply to replication copies of local user or group trustees.

Trustee Representation	Example	Description
<user>@<domain></domain></user>	user1@domain.example.com	A Kerberos principal that repre- sents a user in the domain to which a Qumulo cluster is joined. You can use this format regardless of client mount security, but only when the cluster is joined to AD. For this trustee in the ACE, the sys- tem stores the corresponding AD SID for this user principal on disk. For more information about con- figuring your clients and Qumulo cluster for Kerberos, see the How NFSv4.1 Works with Kerberos in Qumulo Core (page 225).

Trustee Representation	Example	Description
<group>@<domain></domain></group>	groupl@domain.example.com	A Kerberos principal that repre- sents a group in the domain to which that a Qumulo cluster is joined. You can use this format re- gardless of client mount security, but only when the cluster is joined to AD. The group flag isn't neces- sary to show that this is a group. For this trustee in this ACE, the sys- tem stores the corresponding AD SID for this group principal on disk. For more information about con- figuring your clients and Qumulo cluster for Kerberos, see How NFSv4.1 Works with Kerberos in Qumulo Core (page 225).
<s-r-x-y1-y2-yn-1-yn></s-r-x-y1-y2-yn-1-yn>	S-1-5-32-544	A raw SID. For more information, see Security Identifiers in the Mi- crosoft documentation. To store a SID on disk for this trustee, you can use this format in place of a Ker- beros principal. An AD SID must be a user or a group, but can't be both. However, the group flag isn't necessary for showing whether the SID represents a user or group. This can be useful if you have SIDs in a foreign domain (that is, a do- main that the cluster isn't joined to). You can use this representation when the cluster isn't joined to a domain at all. When you retrieve an ACL by using nfs4_getfacl, the presentation for joined domain SIDs is <group>@<domain> and the presentation for foreign SIDs is <s- R-X-Y1-Y2-Yn-1-Yn>.</s- </domain></group>
<numeric_uid></numeric_uid>	1234	A numerical UID for an AUTH_SYS user. For this trustee in the ACE, the system stores this UID on disk.

Trustee Representation	Example	Description
<numeric_gid></numeric_gid>	5678	A numerical GID for an AUTH_SYS user. To avoid having the group in- terpreted as a user, you must spec- ify the group flag (page 211). For this trustee in the ACE, the system stores the GID on disk.
qumulo_local/ <username></username>	qumulo_local/localuser1	A user local to a Qumulo cluster (that is, a user that created by us- ing Qumulo Core Web UI or the qq CLI. For the trustee in this ACE, the system stores this user as a lo- cal user.
qumulo_local/ <groupname></groupname>	qumulo_local/localgroup1	A group local to a Qumulo cluster (that is, a group created by using the Qumulo Core Web UI or the qq CLI. Because local Qumulo users and groups can't share a name, the group flag isn't neces- sary to show this is a group. For the trustee in this ACE, the system stores this group as a local group, on disk.
EVERYONE@		Any user of the file system.
GROUP@		The group owner of a file.
OWNER@		The owner of a file.

You you can use all trustee representations interchangeably, even within a single ACL. For example, the following ACL is possible for a file:

\$ nfs4_getfacl /mnt/qumulo/my-file A::user1@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy A:g:group1@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy A::1234:rwatTnNcy A:g:5678:rwatTnNcy A::S-1-5-8-9:rwatTnNcy A:g:S-1-5-32-544:rwatTnNcy A::qumulo_local/localuser1:rwatTnNcy A:g:qumulo_local/localgroup1:rwatTnNcy A::EVERYONE@:rtncy</code>

The Access Types to Which the ACE Applies

For example:

- r:Read
- t : Read attributes
- w:Write

The **nfs4_setfac1** command also lets you use the following shorthand:

- R: Generic read
- W: Generic write
- X: Execute permissions

Managing NFSv4.1 Permissions with ACLs and POSIX-Style Modes

You can manage NFSv4.1 access permissions by using ACLs, POSIX-style modes, or a combination of both.

- If you set an ACL on a file and then also set a mode on it, the restrictions that the mode expresses also apply to the ACL. These restrictions change or remove ACEs that apply to the owner, group, or other users.
- If you use the <u>OWNER@</u> or <u>GROUP@</u> identifiers in an ACL that allows read, write, or execute permissions, the identifiers appear in the <u>owner</u> or <u>group</u> bits of the mode when you read the file's mode.

1 Note

Because the EVERYONE@ identifier includes the owner and group of a file and the other bits of a mode don't apply to the owner or group, the permissions you grant to the EVERYONE@ identifier are more broad than a mode's other bits.
Using NFSv4.1 ACLs with SMB Access Control

NFSv4.1 ACLs are interoperable with SMB access controls. You can write and read by using both protocols. When you edit over NFS, the system represents SMB SIDs Kerberos principals.

Changing File Owners

When you change the owner of a file, the ACEs that refer to the owner change to the new owner, for example:

```
$ nfs4_getfacl /mnt/qumulo/my-file
A::user1@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy
A:g:group1@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy
A::EVERYONE@:rtncy
$ sudo chown user2 /mnt/qumulo/my_file
$ nfs4_getfacl /mnt/qumulo/my-file
A::user2@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy
A:g:group1@domain.example.com:rwatTnNcy
A::EVERYONE@:rtncy
```

Using Equivalent NFSv4.1 and Qumulo ACL Commands

The syntax for the nfs4_setfacl command is <type>:<flags>:<principal>:<permissions> , for example A:fd:GROUP@:rwaDdxtTnNcCoy . You can use equivalent NFS (nfs4_setfacl) and Qumulo (qq fs_modify_acl) CLI commands to set ACL permissions.

The following tables compare elements of NFS and Qumulo ACL permissions.

NFSv4.1 ACL Type	Qumulo ACL Type
А	Allowed
D	Denied

NFSv4.1 ACL Flag	Qumulo ACL Flag
d	Container inherit
f	Object inherit

NFSv4.1 Rights	Qumulo Rights
a	Extend file
С	Read ACL
С	Write ACL
d	Delete
n	Read EA
0	Take Ownership
r	Read contents
R	Read, Synchronize
t	Read attr
Т	Write attr
W	Write data
W	Read ACL, Read attr, Synchronize, Write ACL, Write file
x	Execute/Traverse
Х	Execute/Traverse, Read ACL, Read attr, Synchronize
у	Synchronize

The following table gives examples of permissions and equivalent NFS and Qumulo CLI commands.

Permissions	NFSv4.1 Command	Qumulo Command
Add Read Permis- sion to File	nfs4_setfacl -a "A::OWN- ER@:R" myfile.ext	<pre>qq fs_modify_aclpath /myfile.ext add_entry -y Allowed -t "File Owner" -r Read</pre>
Add Read and Ex- ecute Permissions to File	nfs4_setfacl -a "A::EVERY- ONE@:rtRX" myfile.ext	<pre>qq fs_modify_aclpath /myfile.ext add_entry -y Allowed -t "EVERYONE" -r Execute/Traverse, Read</pre>

Permissions	NFSv4.1 Command	Qumulo Command
Add Read, Write, and Execute Per- missions to File	nfs4_setfacl -a "A::GROUP@:rtwRWX" my- file.ext	<pre>qq fs_modify_aclpath /myfile.ext add_entry -y Allowed -t "File Group Owner" -r Execute/Traverse, Read, Write ACL, Write file</pre>
Add Full Access to File	nfs4_setfacl -a "A::GROUP@:rtwRWX" my- file.ext	<pre>qq fs_modify_aclpath /myfile.ext add_entry -y Allowed -t "File Group Owner" -r Execute/Traverse, Read, Write ACL, Write file</pre>
Remove Write and Execute Permis- sion to File	nfs4_setfacl -a "D::OWN- ER@:wx" myfile.ext	<pre>qq fs_modify_aclpath /myfile.ext add_entry -y Denied -t "File Owner" -r Execute/Traverse, Write data</pre>
Add Full Access to Group File and Di- rectory Inheri- tances to Directory	nfs4_setfacl -a "A:fd:GROUP@:rwaDdxtTnNcCoy" mydirectory	<pre>qq fs_modify_aclpath /mydirecto- ry add_entry -y Allowed -t "File Group Owner" -r All -f 'Container in- herit' 'Object inherit'</pre>

Configuring and Troubleshooting Host Access Rules for NFS Exports in Qumulo Core

This section explains how host access rules work in Qumulo Core and how to configure and troubleshoot them.

In Qumulo Core 6.2.0.1, you can add a host access rule to an NFS export to restrict the export by IP address or hostname.

The following examples show the elements that a host access rule can include.

- Hostnames
 - Without a wildcard (name.example.com)
 - With a wildcard (*.example.com)
- · IP Addresses
 - Single IP addresses (203.0.113.0)
 - IP address range (203.0.113.0-203.0.113.10 or 203.0.113.0-10)
- Network Segment
 - Without a subnet mask (203.0.113.0/24)
 - With a subnet mask (203.0.113.0/255.255.255.0)
- Allowed Kerberos Security Flavors

To restrict access to NFSv4.1 clients that use only specific Kerberos security flavors (page 225), add the following special strings to the list of host access rules. For example:

- KRB5P@: Allow only encrypted access for the specified export.
- KRB5@, KRB5I@, and KRB5P@: Allow any Kerberos-authenticated access, but not AUTH_SYS access.

A Important

If you don't specify a host access rule, Qumulo Core allows access to all IP addresses.

Prerequisites

To be able to use hostnames, you must:

• Enable and configure reverse look-ups on your DNS server.

- Use fully qualified domain names (FQDNs).
- Use wildcards carefully because they match only one hostname level. For example,
 *.accounting.example.com matches user1.accounting.example.com but not
 machine.user1.accounting.example.com.
- Optimize your system for reverse-dns look-ups. (page 223)

Adding a Host Access Rule to an Existing NFS Export

This section explains how you can add a host access rule to an existing NFS export by using the Qumulo Core Web UI or the qq CLI.

To Add a Host Access Rule by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > NFS Exports.
- 3. For an NFS export, in the Actions column, click 🖉 .
- 4. On the NFS Export page, in the Host Access Rules section:
 - a. For Allowed Hosts, enter a comma-separated host access rule. (page 219)
 - b. (Optional) To ensure that the allowed hosts have limited access to the NFS export, click Read-only.
 - c. (Optional) For User mapping select one of the following:
 - No mapping: Qumulo Core doesn't apply a user mapping when it accesses the NFS export and relies on default NFS protocol behavior.
 - Map root to...: Qumulo Core associates the root user that accesses the NFS export with a specific user in your Qumulo cluster.
 - Map all to...: Qumulo Core associates all users that access the NFS export with a specific user in your Qumulo cluster.
 - d. To add a new rule, click + Add a Host Access Rule.
 - e. Click Save.

Qumulo Core applies the host access rule to the NFS export.

To Add a Host Access Rule by Using the qq CLI

1. Prepare a list of host access rules in JSON format. The following is an example of the contents of root_restrictions.json.

```
{
    "restrictions": [{
        "host_restrictions": [
           "userl.accounting.example.com",
           "*.eng.example.com",
           "203.0.113.0"
     ]
    }]
}
```

2. Run the **qq nfs_mod_export** command and specify the export path and the file with the host access rules. For example:

```
qq nfs_mod_export \
    --export-path / \
    --restrictions root_restrictions.json
```

The following is example output.

```
{
  "description": "",
  "export_path": "/",
  "fields_to_present_as_32_bit": [],
  "fs path": "/",
  "id": "1",
  "restrictions": [{
    "host restrictions": [
      "user1.accounting.example.com",
      "*.eng.example.com",
      "203.0.113.0"
    ],
    "read only": false,
    "require privileged port": false,
    "user_mapping": "NFS_MAP_NONE"
  }],
  "tenant id": 1
}
```

To Troubleshoot Host Access Rules for an NFS Export

This section describes the troubleshooting steps for a scenario in which an NFS client can't mount or access an NFS export.

O Note

Currently, if you use multiple DNS servers, the dns_resolve_hostnames and dns_resolve_ips commands aren't tenant-aware and might not return the same results as the DNS resolution mechanism in NFS.

1. To view the NFS export's host access rules, run the **qq nfs_get_export** command and specify the export path. For example:

qq nfs_get_export --export-path /

The following is example output.

ID: 1 Export Path: / Tenant ID: 1 FS Path: / Description: 32bit-mapped fields: None Host Access: ID Hosts Access Options == ========== _____ user1.accounting.example.com rw, insecure, no_root_squash 1

In this example, only the machine **user1.accounting.example.com** can access the NFS export at **/**.

2. To find the client's IP address, we recommend viewing your Qumulo cluster logs. For example:

Client 203.0.113.2 is not authorized to use export ExportId(1)

3.

To find the client's hostname, run the qq dns_resolve_ips command and specify the client's IP address. For example:

qq dns_resolve_ips --ips 203.0.113.2

The following is example output.

```
[{
    "hostname": "user2.accounting.example.com",
    "ip_address": "203.0.113.2",
    "result": "OK"
}]
```

In this example, the 203.0.113.2 IP address maps to user2.accounting.example.com.

- 4. To troubleshoot the NFS client, you can take one or more of the following steps:
- Ensure the NFS client configuration entry is correct.
- Run the dns_resolve_ips (page 222) command to verify that the IP address maps to the correct name.
- Update the host access rules for user2.accounting.example.com.
- Ensure that your Qumulo cluster's DNS cache isn't out of date, for example, if 203.0.113.2 should resolve to user1.accounting.example.com.

To reset your Qumulo cluster's DNS cache, run the qq dns_clear_cache command.

• Run the qq dns_resolve_hostnames command and specify the hostname to perform a lookup for user1.accounting.example.com.

The following is example output.

```
[{
    "hostname": "user2.accounting.example.com",
    "ip_addresses": ["203.0.113.1"],
    "result": "OK"
}]
```

- Run the **qq dns_resolve_ips** command to find the hostname for your client's IP address and:
- If the NFS client can't access a share, but should be able to, add the IP address to the NFS export's host access rules.
- If the NFS client can access a share, but shouldn't be able to, remove the IP address from the NFS export's host access rules.

Optimizing Your System for Reverse-DNS Look-Ups

Qumulo Core checks hostnames by performing a reverse-DNS lookup on the cluster. Because continuous reverse-DNS look-ups can affect system performance, Qumulo Core caches the results on the cluster. Because Qumulo Core's cache abides by the DNS TTL, a low TTL can cause cache entries to expire frequently, which might require a new query.

By increasing TTL, you can reduce the number of DNS requests that your cluster makes. However, this might cause your cluster to keep outdated results for a longer time. For the most optimal configuration, list your organization's DNS servers first in your DNS configuration.

To bypass DNS, you can set explicit IP-host mappings for your cluster by using the **qq** dns_set_lookup_overrides command. If Qumulo Core finds an override for an IP address or host, it uses the override instead of the DNS cache.

In the following JSON example, the IP address 203.0.113.2 binds to the host user3.accounting.qumulo.com explicitly.

```
{
   "lookup_overrides": [{
    "aliases": ["user3.accounting.example.com"],
    "ip_address": "203.0.113.2"
   }]
}
```

NFSv4.1 with Kerberos

How NFSv4.1 Works with Kerberos in Qumulo Core

This section provides an overview of how NFSv4.1 works with Kerberos in Qumulo Core.

Kerberos is a network authentication protocol that works by using a three-way trust between a key distribution center (KDC), a service server (for example, NFSv4.1 on Qumulo Core), and a client system (for example, a Linux system). This section explains how to configure and use the three entities involved in the trust and provides troubleshooting directions. For more information, see Kerberos on Wikipedia and the MIT Kerberos documentation.

Active Directory (AD) simplifies Kerberos requirements by providing a globally unique security identifier for every user and group (SID) and a KDC implementation with a ticket-granting service (TGS) and an authentication service (AS).

Choosing a Kerberos Security Flavor

Qumulo Core supports three *flavors* of Kerberos security that NFSv4.1 clients can use by specifying the following mount options:

- sec=krb5 : Provides user authentication only.
- sec=krb5i : Provides authentication and message integrity by performing message signing for protection against man-in-the-middle attacks and message tampering.
- sec=krb5bp: Provides privacy by encrypting all traffic between the client and server. This is the most secure mount option.

Configuring Kerberos for Qumulo Core

Qumulo Core 5.1.5 (and higher) supports Kerberos for authenticating AD users over NFSv4.1. The following is an overview of the Kerberos configuration process following the configuration of your AD domain.

- 1. Join your Qumulo cluster to your AD domain.
- 2. Join Linux systems to your AD domain.
- 3. Connect to a Linux system and mount the Qumulo cluster by using one of the available mount options (page 225).

Known Limits

Qumulo Core supports only the following features:

- NFSv4.1
- Linux clients

- AES-128 and AES-256 encryption algorithms—for more information, see Network security: Configure encryption types allowed for Kerberos in the Microsoft documentation
- Microsoft Windows Active Directory (Windows Server 2008 and higher)

Prerequisites for Joining a Qumulo Cluster to Active Directory

This section describes the prerequisites for joining a Qumulo Cluster to Active Directory for using NFSv4.1 with Kerberos.

To join your cluster to Active Directory, log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI and click Cluster > Active Directory.

Using Active Directory (AD) for POSIX Attributes (RFC 2307)

While using AD for POSIX attributes is optional, it helps avoid issues with Linux ID mapping. We recommend enabling RFC 2307 to match your client's functionality.

- Enabling RFC 2307 might simplify AUTH_SYS -based Linux clients that access the cluster by using known UIDs and GIDs. In this way, the cluster can map the UIDs and GIDs to the user or group objects on the AD server and enforce the appropriate permissions.
- If you configure sssd on Kerberos-mounted Linux clients for mapping by SID, disabling RFC 2307 can help avoid ascribing special meaning to randomly assigned Linux UIDs and GIDs.

Specifying the Base Distinguished Name (Base DN)

Qumulo uses LDAP to query the AD domain for users and groups. For this functionality, a Base DN must cover any identities intended for use with Kerberos. For example, if multiple organizational units (OUs) contain users, you must include them all in the Base DN (separated with semicolons).

Alternatively, a parent container can hold all nested containers of interest. It is possible to set a top-level domain (TLD) as the Base DN (however, this can cause queries to perform poorly in certain scenarios). We recommend using as specific a Base DN as possible. If you don't configure the Base DN correctly, Linux clients might present permissions such as nobody or 65534.

In the following example, there is an OU with the AD domain my.example.com. The TLD Base DN for this domain is as follows.

DC=my,DC=example,DC=com

If a Users container holds users and a Computers container holds machine accounts, you can set the Base DN as follows.

ONOTE

This example is a very common configuration for user and computer objects in AD.

Using the Active Directory Domain Controller as the NTP Server

Kerberos is very sensitive to clock skew. It is important for all systems involved in a Kerberos relationship—the KDC, your Qumulo cluster, and any Linux clients—to have as little clock skew as possible. We recommend using the same NTP server for all three components.

- You can use your AD domain controller as an NTP server. In the Qumulo Core Web UI, on the Active Directory page, for Use Active Directory as your primary time server, click Yes.
- To configure any other NTP server in the Qumulo Core Web UI, click Cluster > Date & Time.

Configuring Active Directory for Use With Kerberos

This section describes the Active Directory Domain Controller (DC) configuration changes necessary for enabling NFSv4.1 with Kerberos.

Configuring DNS in Active Directory

Kerberos relies on DNS to identify machines involved in authentication. NFS clients and servers require DNS A records for forward-DNS look-ups and PTR records for reverse-DNS look-ups.

You can use a variety of DNS implementations with Kerberos. In some cases, for example, it might be convenient to use the DNS server that the AD DC provides. For this reason, this section discusses DNS configuration in general terms.

Modifying the Default DNS Configuration

By default, the Qumulo domain-join operation creates a machine account on the domain in the organizational unit (OU)—that you specify during the join process—automatically. This machine account represents all nodes in the cluster, not a single machine.

By default, this machine account has a single, automatically created DNS A record that refers to the node on which the system performs the domain-join operation. This DNS record exists on the AD DC used for the domain-join operation and the record refers to a single, public IP address for the node.

The default DNS configuration is generally not useful without additional modifications because:

- It applies to the DNS server for the DC: If the environment doesn't use this DNS server, you must create the entry on the DNS server manually.
- It creates only a DNS A (forward) record: You must create the PTR record (a reverse record that maps an IP address to a hostname) manually. This can require creating a reverse zone for the subnet and then adding the specific PTR record to the zone.
- We don't recommend assigning a single IP address to an entire cluster: In such a configuration, any client that mounts the cluster points at the same node.

Configuring DNS for Distributing Workflows Across Nodes

The Qumulo distributed file system works best when you spread the workload evenly across multiple nodes. We recommend configuring round-robin DNS in Active Directory.

This approach provides a list of IP addresses which refer to different nodes in the cluster. Successive DNS queries for the single cluster hostname return different IP addresses. From the perspective of Kerberos, all nodes that comprise a Qumulo cluster act as one host and have the same Kerberos key table. In this way, the Kerberos experience is the same regardless of the selected node.

Unless you need direct access to a specific node through a DNS fully qualified domain name (FQDN), it isn't necessary to use individual DNS A records for each node in the cluster (for example, qumulo1.example.com, qumulo2.example.com, qumulo3.example.com, and so on). Instead, we recommend creating a DNS A record for the cluster and then duplicating this A record for each IP address in the cluster (for example, qumulo.example.com \rightarrow 203.0.113.0, qumulo.example.com \rightarrow 203.0.113.1, and so on).

To Configure Round-Robin DNS

- 1. Join your Qumulo cluster to AD (page 227).
- 2. Find the DNS entry for the cluster on the DNS server.

Unless you renamed the cluster after joining it to AD, this entry is generally the cluster's name. To find the machine account name in the Qumulo Core Web UI, click Cluster > Active Directory and write down the name under Machine Account.

3. Update the list of IP addresses for this host record. Include the IP addresses for all nodes.

To find the IP addresses in the Qumulo Core Web UI, click Cluster > Network Configuration.

4. Configure the DNS resolver to point to the DNS server.

To find the IP addresses, look up the hostname for the DC. For example:

nslookup stuff.example.com

5. Confirm that successive **ping <cluster_name>** requests connect to a different IP address every time.

Configuring the Service Principal Name (SPN) for NFS

The SPN is a string that identifies the Kerberos services that a particular host provides. We recommend configuring the Qumulo cluster to provide the NFS service. When you configure the SPN, clients can enumerate the cluster and the NFS service as part of a service-ticket-granting request.

ONOTE

If the cluster's SPN is already configured in Active Directory, no further configuration is necessary.

To Configure the SPN for NFS by Using the Windows Server Attribute Editor

ONOTE

To maximize compatibility with Linux, we recommend formatting SPN entries in lowercase.

- 1. Use RDP to log in to the DC for your AD domain.
- 2. Open Active Directory Users and Computers.
- 3. Find the machine account for your Qumulo cluster.

To find the machine account name in the Qumulo Core Web UI, click Cluster > Active Directory and write down the name under Machine Account.

- 4. Right-click the account and then click **Properties > Attribute Editor**.
- 5. On the Attribute Editor tab, find the servicePrincipalName attribute and edit its value to include a new SPN in the nfs/<machine_account>.<domain_fqdn> format, for example:

nfs/<qumulo-cluster>.ad.eng.example.com

🗹 Tip

You can use the other, automatically generated entries as syntax examples.

To Configure the SPN for NFS by Using the Windows Server Command Prompt

ONOTE

- To maximize compatibility with Linux, we recommend formatting SPN entries in lowercase.
- The SPN formatting in the following example is generally sufficient for Linux service ticket requests. However, depending on your environment and client configuration, additional entries might be necessary.
- 1. Open a command prompt with administrative privileges.
- 2. Use RDP or SSH to connect to your AD domain.

 Run the setspn command with the machine account (in this example, <qumulocluster>) followed by a period (.) and the FQDN (in this example, ad.eng.example.com). For example:

```
setspn -s nfs/<qumulo-cluster>.ad.eng.example.com
```

4. Confirm the configuration by using the **setspn** command with the machine account name. For example:

setspn <qumulo-cluster>

To Troubleshoot Your SPN Configuration

If your SPN is configured incorrectly, a client is likely to display the following error:

```
mount.nfs: access denied by server while mounting <qumulo-cluster>.ad.eng.qumulo.co
m:/
```

- 1. Take a client-side packet capture and find the logs for the client and AD Kerberos.
- 2. Search the logs for the **S_PRINCIPAL_UNKNOWN** error.
- 3. Add the required client parameters to the SPN configuration.

Configuring SPN with DNS

For Kerberos authentication to work correctly, SPN entries must correspond to DNS A records exactly. Although the machine account is sometimes the same as the DNS A record created during the domain-join process, depending on your the DNS environment, this might not always be true.

In the following example, a Qumulo cluster has a machine account with the SPN nfs/ qumulo.example.com and two DNS A records that point to the same Qumulo cluster IP, 203.0.113.0:

- qumulo.example.com
- storage.example.com

Because the **storage.example.com** doesn't have a corresponding SPN, you can perform Kerberos authentication by using the **qumulo.example.com** record. However, if you add the second SPN (**nfs/storage.example.com**) to the machine account account SPN list, the account can authenticate by using either of the two hostnames.

CNAME (alias) records are an exception to this arrangement. CNAME records that point to a correctly-configured A record, and which have a corresponding SPN entry in the machine account, don't require the CNAME host to be added to the SPN. For example, the CNAME record storage-alias.example.com that points to storage.example.com requires the SPN list to contain only nfs/storage.example.com to authenticate against storage-alias.example.com.

Performing Additional Cluster Configuration after Joining Active Directory

This section describes additional Qumulo cluster configuration that can affect the behavior of NFSv4.1 with Kerberos.

When your Qumulo cluster is joined to AD (page 227), you must configure the NFSv4.1 server (page 203) and NFSv4.1 security settings.

To Configure Security Settings by Using the qq CLI

Qumulo provides configuration for the permitted NFSv4.1 authentication flavors in the qq CLI or directly through the Qumulo REST API.

1. Run the qq nfs_get_settings command to get the current settings.

The following is example output.

```
$ qq nfs_get_settings
{
    "auth_sys_enabled": true,
    "krb5_enabled": true,
    "krb5p_enabled": true,
    "krbi_enabled": true,
    "v4_enabled": false
}
```

This is the default configuration:

- NFSv4.1 is disabled by default.
- AUTH_SYS, AUTH_KRB5, AUTH_KRB5P, and AUTH_KRB5I are enabled by default (however, Qumulo Core doesn't support Kerberos configuration on NFSv3).
 - 2. To harden security, configure your cluster to use only Kerberos by disabling AUTH_SYS (without changing AUTH_KRB5). For example:

A Important

Because it uses authentication based on a simple UID and GID passed over the wire in plain text, RPC AUTH_SYS is inherently insecure. In a trusted environment, AUTH_SYS might be sufficient for enforcing basic permissions and preventing good-faith actors from making mistakes. In all other cases, you must treat AUTH_SYS as if it provides *no security whatsoever*.

```
$ qq nfs_modify_settings --disable-auth-sys
{
    "v4_enabled": false,
    "auth_sys_enabled": false,
    "auth_krb5_enabled": true,
    "auth_krb5p_enabled": true,
    "auth_krb5i_enabled": true
}
```

3. (Optional) You can also run the following commands.

Command	Description
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
enable-auth-sys	Enables AUTH_SYS without changing AUTH_KRB5
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
enable-krb5	Enables AUTH_KRB5 without changing AUTH_SYS
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
enable-krb5p	Enables AUTH_KRB5P without changing AUTH_SYS
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
enable-krb5i	Enables AUTH_KRB5I without changing AUTH_SYS
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
enable-v4	Enables NFSv4.1
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
disable-v4	Disables NFSv4.1
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
disable-krb5	Disables AUTH_KRB5 without changing AUTH_SYS
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	
disable-krb5p	Disables AUTH_KRB5P without changing AUTH_SYS
<pre>qq nfs_modify_settings</pre>	

Command	Description
disable-krb5i	Disables AUTH_KRB5I without changing AUTH_SYS

ONOTE

- Security configuration options apply to *all* versions of NFS (NFSv3 and NFSv4.1). Thus, disabling AUTH_SYS also disables NFSv3, because AUTH_SYS is the only Kerberos security flavor (page 225) that NFSv3 supports by design.
- In a secure environment, where Kerberos is required, AUTH_SYS NFSv3 connections aren't allowed.
- These configuration options apply cluster-wide to all NFS exports and files.

Configuring Export Configuration

You can use NFSv4.1 exports (page 203) to configure access to the Qumulo file system.

The user-mapping portion of the export configuration has no effect on Kerberos configuration. Specifying **root** or **any** user mapping for a particular export applies only to **AUTH_SYS** mounts that access this export.

Otherwise, exports and IP address restrictions (that you specify in exports) behave identically for all Kerberos security flavors (page 225): AUTH_SYS, AUTH_KRB5, AUTH_KRB5P, and AUTH_KRB5I.

Using Kerberos Permissions in the Qumulo File System

This section describes how NFSv4.1 interacts with the secure file permissions that Kerberos enables for the Qumulo Core file system.

For more information, see Qumulo File Permissions Overview on Qumulo Care.

Listing Permissions for Files

ONOTE

- This section uses the Kerberos term *trustee* and Qumulo term *identity* (or auth_id) interchangeably.
- The term *file* in the Qumulo file system can refer to:
 - A file
 - A directory
 - A symbolic link
 - A special block device

All files in the Qumulo file system have the following fields associated with them:

- Owner
- Group owner
- Access control list (ACL)—a list of access control entries (ACEs)

These fields, stored in the metadata for a file or directory, determine the access permissions that a trustee or identity has to files.

For any file operation, the system checks the authenticated user against file permissions to determine whether the operation should be allowed. When you create a new file, the authenticated user becomes the owner of the new file.

In the following example, we create a file in a mount over NFS.



touch /mnt/mount_point/filename

To view the exact permissions metadata for this file, run the qq fs_file_get_attr command. For example:

```
$ qq fs_file_get_attr --path /filename
{
    "group_details": {
        "id_type": "NFS_GID",
        "id_value": "1000"
    },
    "owner_details": {
        "id_type": "NFS_UID",
        "id_value": "1000"
    },
    ...
}
```

To view the permissions configured in an ACL, run the qq fs_get_acl command. For example:

```
$ qq fs_get_acl --path /filename
Control: Present
Posix Special Permissions: None
Permissions:
Position Trustee
                Туре
                        Flags Rights
_____ ____
                                    _____
                               Delete child, Read, Write file
1
        uid:1000 Allowed
        gid:1000 Allowed
2
                              Delete child, Read, Write file
3
        Everyone Allowed
                              Read
```

Listing Security Identifiers (SIDs)

The SID is a globally unique identifier for a user or group object in a domain. For more information, see Security identifiers in the Microsoft documentation.

Because Qumulo's Kerberos implementation requires AD, every user is also an Active Directory user. The domain controller (DC) has an equivalent mapping for AD users and SIDs. Qumulo uses LDAP to determine the AD-user ↔ SID mapping. For this reason, it is important to configure the Base DN for your cluster correctly.

Qumulo's Kerberos implementation stores SIDs on disk for files that have Kerberos identities in the user, group, or ACL. When a user authenticates by using Kerberos and creates a file, Qumulo Core configures the user, group, and ACL automatically.

To set the identity for an AD user, you can modify the permissions for an existing file by using the chown or nfs4_setfacl command.

In the following example, the Kerberos-authenticated AD domain user AD\myusername creates a file over NFSv4.1 and the system gives an ACL response from the Qumulo REST API. The response contains an ACE entry for the owner and group owner of the user AD\myusername, with corresponding SIDs for both.

```
$ qq fs_get_acl --path /filename --json
{
  "aces": [{
    "trustee": {
      "name": "AD\\myusername",
      "sid": "S-1-5-21-1234567890-4567890123-9876543210-13507",
      . . .
    },
    . . .
  }, {
    "trustee": {
      "name": "AD\\Domain Users",
      "sid": "S-1-5-21-1234567890-4567890123-9876543210-513",
      . . .
    },
  }]
}
```

Using Kerberos Principals

Although Qumulo stores SIDs on disk, SIDs appear rarely when you use NFSv4.1 on Linux systems. Instead, the system represents Kerberos identities as Kerberos principals. A *Kerberos principal*, a string in the <user@domain> or <group@domain> format, is easier to read.

1 Note

There is an equivalent mapping between AD users, SIDs and Kerberos principals. Each of these representations is unique (a primary key to the AD identity database).

Qumulo's implementation of the SID ↔ Kerberos principal mapping uses the sAMAccountName field, which is always present and unique for all AD users and groups. The system forms the Kerberos principal by concatenating the name and domain in the <sAMAccountName>@<domain> format.

AD has fields with similar content but without the guarantee of uniqueness (such as the name, distinguishedName, CN, and servicePrincipalName). However, AD permits setting these fields to unrelated values. For this reason, it is unlikely but possible that certain environments use special values in these fields. Qumulo's Kerberos implementation ignores these fields and uses only the value in the sAMAccountName field.

ONOTE

The fields can diverge significantly if an administrator edits them.

The following example shows how the system represents the SIDs from the previous example as Kerberos principals.

\$ nfs4_getfacl filename
A::test2@ad.eng.qumulo.com:rwatTnNcy
A:g:Domain Users@ad.eng.qumulo.com:rtncy
A::EVERYONE@:rtncy

Although the system stores raw SIDs on disk, the nfs_getfacl command displays users and groups as Kerberos principals. This format is valid for setting identities on a file by using commands such as nfs4_setfacl, chown, and so on.

Understanding Kerberos Principal Caveats

This section explains some of the caveats of working with Kerberos principals.

Machine Account Object Names

When you work with machine accounts, AD stores the **sAMAccountName** as the object name and appends **\$** to it. If a client named **myclient** is joined to the domain **stuff.example.com**, the name of the machine account object in **Active Directory Users or Computers** appears as **myclient** while the Kerberos principal representation over NFS appears as **myclient\$@stuff.example.com**.

This functionality is different from other account types in AD, where the object name usually matches the **sAMAccountName** exactly.

ID Mapping on Linux systems

Linux systems perform their own ID mapping separately from the Qumulo cluster ID mapping. Linux systems also use sAMAccountName as the AD user primary key when joined to an AD domain. However, Linux systems use CN when looking up groups. Thus, in groups where the sAMAccountName and CN don't match (possibly due to edits by an administrator), a Linux system and Qumulo Core might understand differently the group that the Kerberos principal refers to.

Ensure the two fields are in sync to prevent the following possible scenarios:

- An error appears when you configure the group.
- Group configuration succeeds but the configured group is incorrect.

Unicode Characters in Kerberos Principals

For most standard Linux tools, Qumulo Core supports all arbitrary Unicode characters in Kerberos principals. However, we don't recommend using the period (.) character in principals, except in the domain name.

Using the chown Tool With Kerberos

chown is a Linux tool that changes the owner or group owner for a file. You can generally use chown with Kerberos principals. On most Linux systems, chown requires the root user (sudo chown).

The AUTH_SYS Root User

AUTH_SYS has the concept of the root user. Using sudo on a Linux NFS client fills in 0 for the UID and GID. As long as the mounted export doesn't *root squash*—maps a client's UID 0 (root) to 65534 (nobody) or to another non-root user—the Linux client receives root permissions on the Qumulo file system, where the client can perform chown operations.

The Kerberos Root User

Kerberos doesn't have the concept of the root user. However, you can still use it to run **chown** operations under the following conditions.

- The ACL for the file must grant the CHANGE_OWNER privilege to an authenticated user.
- The currently authenticated user must be a member of the destination group (if provided) or a member of the current group (if the group isn't being modified).

If both conditions are true, a **chown** operation on files performed as a Kerberos user over NFSv4.1 succeeds. For example:

Note

Including @<domain> for the destination user and group is optional.

Viewing the Owner and Group

The following examples show how to display user and group membership by using the ls -l and stat -c commands.

\$ ls -l filename
-rw-r--r-- 1 user3 group4 0

0 Jun 9 23:18 filename

\$ stat -c '%U, %G' filename
user3, group4

Note

The Kerberos restrictions for chown also apply to other Linux tools that use the chown system call, such as cp and rsync, when you run them in ownership-preserving modes.

Using the Linux ACL Editor

The Linux ACL Editor consists of the following tools:

- nfs4_editfacl
- nfs4_getfacl
- nfs4_setfacl

You can use the editor to read and write ACLs on a Qumulo cluster that uses NFSv4.1 with Kerberos. For more information, see Managing File Access Permissions by Using NFSv4.1 Access Control Lists (ACLs) (page 210).

Configuring a Linux Client for NFSv4.1 with Kerberos

This section describes how to configure a Linux client for using NFSv4.1 with Kerberos.

Note Qumulo Core supports only Linux for using NFSv4.1 with Kerberos.

Linux systems implement Kerberos support as a series of loosely related packages and configuration files. For this reason, configuration depends on the Linux distribution and version. This section refers to tools, packages, dæmons, configuration files, and other elements in Ubuntu 18.04 LTS.

Joining a Linux Client to a Domain

There are two common ways of joining a Linux client to an Active Directory (AD) domain automatically, by using samba or realmd. Both methods require creating the /etc/krb5.conf configuration file and defining a default domain and the relationships between domains and realms.

Configuring the /etc/krb5.conf File

The following is an example configuration for joining a domain.

```
[libdefaults]
  default_realm = MY-DOMAIN.EXAMPLE.COM
[realms]
  MY-DOMAIN.EXAMPLE.COM = {
    kdc = my-domain.example.com:88
    admin_server = my-domain.example.com:749
  }
[domain_realm]
  my-domain.example.com = MY-DOMAIN.EXAMPLE.COM
  .my-domain.exmaple.com = MY-DOMAIN.EXAMPLE.COM
```

To Join a Linux Client to a Domain by using samba

samba is a suite of Linux tools that provides Windows-like functionality on Linux. The **net ads** join command creates a machine account on the domain.

1. To specify how the domain-join process behaves, edit the /etc/samba/smb.conf file. For example:

```
workgroup = my-domain
server role = member server
realm = my-domain.example.com
kerberos method = system keytab
```

2. To join the domain, run the **net ads join** command. For example:

\$ net ads join my-domain.example.com -U Administrator

3. samba doesn't create configuration files. Configure the sssd and idmapd tools manually. For more information, see Mapping External Identities to Linux Identities (page 245).

To Join a Linux Client to a Domain by using realmd

realmd is a tool that allows managing realm-based authentication. It can be somewhat more difficult to use than samba. However, it creates a more complete configuration. For example, it configures the sssd tool during the domain-join process.

1. To join a domain, run the **realm** join command. For example:

\$ realm join my-domain.example.com -U Administrator

2. Configure the sssd and idmapd tools manually. For more information, see Mapping External Identities to Linux Identities (page 245).

To Configure DNS and the Service Principal Name (SPN) for a Linux Client

Kerberos relies on DNS to identify machines involved in authentication. NFS clients and servers require DNS A records for forward-DNS look-ups and PTR records for reverse-DNS look-ups.

1. After you configure DNS, check DNS resolution from your client. For example:

\$ nslookup my-client-machine.my-domain.example.com

 In addition to DNS configuration, Linux clients require a standard host SPN on the machine account created while joining the domain. We recommend configuring the SPN by using the setspn command on the domain controller after the join procedure. For example:

ONOTE

Running this command resets the SPN to the default value for your machine.

$\texttt{setspn} ~ \textbf{-s} ~ \texttt{my-client} \\ \texttt{machine} \\$

Mapping External Identities to Linux Identities

During the *ID mapping* process, a Linux system converts external identities to Linux identities.

- For Qumulo Core, external identities are equivalent to Kerberos principals.
- For Linux, *identities* are simple integers: UIDs and GIDs.

Note

Because Linux can't use complex external identities in system calls, a Linux system must perform identity conversion before operating on files.

ID mapping is bidirectional. A system call, such as **chown**, that takes a UID or GID as input requires mapping the UID or GID be mapped to a domain user or group *before* passing it to your Qumulo cluster over NFS.

A system call, such as stat, that returns a UID or GID, requires that the domain user or group that returned from your Qumulo cluster over NFS be converted to a UID or GID before the system can present it to the user.

Configuring Active Directory Authentication by using sssd

sssd (System Security Services Daemon) is a tool responsible for managing authentication with external providers in Linux. To use NFSv4.1 with Kerberos, you must configure sssd with AD as the identity provider.

- If you join domains by using samba, you must create the /etc/sssd.conf file.
- If you join domains by using **realmd**, you might already have a **/etc/sssd.conf** file. For detailed configuration information, see sssd-ldap in the Linux documentation.

In the following example, the **sssd.conf** file configures basic ID mapping for AD.

```
[sssd]
domains = my-domain.example.com
config_file_version = 2
services = nss, pam
[domain/my-domain.example.com]
ad_domain = my-domain.example.com
krb5_realm = MY_DOMAIN.EXAMPLE.COM
cache_credentials = True
id_provider = ad
krb5_store_password_if_offline = True
default_shell = /bin/bash
ldap_id_mapping = False
use_fully_qualified_names = False
fallback_homedir = /home/%u@%d
access_provider = ad
```

Configuring LDAP Queries against the Domain Controller (DC) by using sssd

Like Qumulo clusters, Linux systems can resolve details about user and group objects by querying the DC over LDAP. In particular, a Linux system looks for an object with a matching sAMAccountName (user) or CN (group)

- 1. To toggle RFC 2307 for mappings in the sssd.conf file, configure the ldap_id_mapping field.
- When you set the field to False, the client checks whether the RFC 2307 uidNumber or gidNumber are set on an object.
- If the number is set, it becomes the Linux UID or GID for the operation.

A Important

AD doesn't prevent duplicate UID or GID numbers from being added to RFC 2307 values. For this reason, incorrect configuration can lead or UID or GUID collisions. When a Linux system determines that a collision has occurred, it chooses the first UID or GID it finds.

• Otherwise, the UID or GID becomes nobody or nogroup (65534).

ONOTE

In most cases, an owner or group becomes 65534 as a result of incorrect user mapping configuration in the client. To understand which LDAP queries run and why they have trouble finding the correct information, check your logs.

• When you set the field to True, the client assigns locally a new unique UID or GID to each objectSID that it finds on the DC.

O Note

This is a more flexible approach than requiring RFC 2307. However, this also means that UIDs and GIDs aren't the same across different Linux systems within the same domain.

In both cases, the client communicates with the DC by using its machine account.

2. To pick up changes to the /etc/sssd.conf file on a live system, restart the sssd service.

Configuring the Conversion of Local Identities to NFS Representations by Using idmapd

idmapd (or nfsidmap), is a tool that lets you convert local identities to their on-the-wire NFS representations. Although idmapd works with sssd, it has additional configuration options.

In the following example, the <a>/etc/idmapd.conf file configures a Linux client joined to AD:

[General] Domain = my-domain.example.com Verbosity = 0 Pipefs-Directory = /run/rpc_pipefs

[Mapping] Nobody-User = nobody Nobody-Group = nogroup

ONOTE

Depending on your Linux distribution and configuration, you might have to add the Domain field to the default configuration file.

Authenticating as an AD User and Mounting Your Qumulo Cluster

Qumulo Core supports three methods of authenticating as an AD user and mounting your cluster over NFSv4.1 as the AD user. These methods, from least to most complex, and in an increasing order of utility, are:

- By using a machine account
- By using manual authentication with the kinit tool
- By using the **autofs** tool

To Authenticate as an AD User by Using a Machine Account and Mount Your Qumulo Cluster

Machine account authentication uses one AD user for each Linux system. This *machine account user* is the same as the *machine account* created on the domain during the domain-join operation. Any user on the Linux system who has access to the machine account mount point can operate as the machine account user on a Qumulo cluster.

Machine account authentication can be useful for simple scenarios in which trusted users on trusted Linux machines require a secure mechanism for communicating with a Qumulo cluster. Because this is also the easiest authentication method to configure, it can be a good starting point for administrators who configure NFSv4.1 with Kerberos for the first time.

ONOTE

Both machine account authentication and kinit have limited usefulness because they limit the mount point to a single authenticated user. Between the two authentication options, kinit has an advantage because of the way it handles ID mapping.

1. Confirm that your /etc/nfs.conf file, contains the following flag.



The use-machine-creds flag specifies whether authentication uses machine credentials when sudo mount is invoked for NFSv4.1 with Kerberos. When you set the flag to true, gssd authenticates as the machine account for the system on behalf of the NFS client. (It performs a kinit operation as the machine account). The credential cache that results from the kinit is usually located in /tmp. To search for the cache, run the ls /tmp/*krb5* command.

ONOTE

In versions of Ubuntu lower than 22.04 (and possibly on other Linux distributions), you can't use the /etc/nfs.conf file to configure gssd. If this is the case for your system, we recommend starting the rpc.gssd service by using the -n flag.

2. Mount your cluster by using the krb5 security mechanism. For example:

```
$ sudo mount -o vers=4.1,sec=krb5 my-cluster.my-domain.example.com:/ /mnt/poin
t
```

3. Use the Qumulo file system.



A Important

The machine account is the owner of any new files.

If the machine name isn't visible, make sure that the AD container holds this machine in the Qumulo cluster's Base DN configuration (typically, CN=Computers, DC=...). If the machine name is still not visible, configure the Linux client ID mapper to provide local mappings when no RFC 2307 mapping is available. It is uncommon for machine accounts to have RFC 2307 mappings.

To Authenticate as an AD User Manually by Using kinit and Mount Your Qumulo Cluster

kinit authentication is very similar to machine account authentication. The main difference is that you must create the credentials for the mount manually. You can use any user in the AD domain. However (this is also true for machine accounts), any local Linux user that can access the mount point can operate on the Qumulo cluster as this single user.

ONOTE

Both machine account authentication and kinit have limited usefulness because they limit the mount point to a single authenticated user. Between the two authentication options, kinit has an advantage because of the way it handles ID mapping.

In environments where Linux systems map exactly to end users that have kinit -based Kerberos mounts on their Qumulo clusters, kinit might be sufficient.

1. Authenticate by using kinit . For example:

\$ sudo kinit my-user

- 2. When prompted for a password, use the AD domain password for the user.
- 3. To confirm the result of the authentication operation, run the **sudo klist** command.
- 4. Confirm that the /etc/nfs.conf file contains the following flag:

The use-machine-creds flag specifies whether authentication uses machine credentials when sudo mount is invoked for NFSv4.1 with Kerberos. When you set the flag to false, gssd searches for an existing credential cache (which you created by running kinit) in /tmp/krb5cc_0 for authenticating with the Qumulo cluster.

5. Mount your cluster by using the krb5 security mechanism. For example:

```
$ sudo mount -o vers=4.1,sec=krb5 my-cluster.my-domain.example.com:/ /mnt/poin
t
```

6. Use the Qumulo file system.

```
$ cd /mnt/point
$ touch filename
$ ls -l filename
-rw-r--r- 1 my-user domain users 0 Jun 9 23:18 filename
```

A Important

The kinit user is the owner of any new files.

To Authenticate as an AD User Manually by Using autofs and Mount Your Qumulo Cluster

autofs is a dæmon that manages mount points for individual Linux users. For this reason, Linux users have different views of a mount point. autofs can authenticate an AD user through SSH, the Linux file system, or a Qumulo cluster mounted on a Linux system.

A Important

When you use autofs, the Linux system maps the root user to the machine account user for the Linux system on the Qumulo cluster. However, the machine account user doesn't have all the privileges of the root user, such as special permissions for the Qumulo cluster. You must specify all permissions in ACLs.

1. Connect to an AD domain and configure **sssd** to authenticate with this domain. For example:

\$ sudo login my-domain-user

Alternatively, you can run the following command.

\$ ssh my-domain_user@my-linux-system

- 2. Configure the **autofs** mappings. For more information, see **auto.master** in the Linux documentation. The following is an example of a simple configuration that provides a single (direct) mount point which authenticates AD users automatically.
 - a. To define a mount point and the path to its map file, add the following line to the /etc/auto.master file.

/- /etc/auto.kerberos_nfs_mount_example --timeout 60

For more information, see Autofs in the Ubuntu documentation.

b. Add the following line to the /etc/auto.kerberos_nfs_mount_example map file.

/mnt/qumulo_mount_point -vers=4.1,sec=krb5 <qumulo-cluster>.my-domain.e
xample.com:/

3. Restart autofs.

\$ sudo systemctl restart autofs

autofs creates the /mnt/qumulo_mount_point directory and mounts it as necessary for any user. For example:

\$ ssh domain_user_1@my-linux-system touch /mnt/qumulo_mount_point/user1_file \$ ssh domain_user_2@my-linux-system touch /mnt/qumulo_mount_point/user2_file \$ ssh domain_user_3@my-linux-system ls -1 /mnt/qumulo_mount_point -rw-r--r-- 1 user1 domain users 0 Jun 9 23:18 user1_file -rw-r--r-- 1 user2 domain users 0 Jun 9 23:18 user2_file
The user you logged in to the AD domain with is the owner of any new files.

Network Time Protocol (NTP) Server

Kerberos is very sensitive to clock skew. It is important for all systems involved in a Kerberos relationship—the KDC, your Qumulo cluster, and any Linux clients—to have as little clock skew as possible. We recommend using the same NTP server for all three components.

- You can use your AD domain controller as an NTP server. In the Qumulo Core Web UI, on the Active Directory page, for Use Active Directory as your primary time server, click Yes.
- To configure any other NTP server in the Qumulo Core Web UI, click Cluster > Date & Time.

There are many NTP dæmons for Linux. For example, Ubuntu uses the NTP functionality in systemd (timedatectl and timesyncd).

Configuring Cross-Domain Active Directory Trusts

This section describes how the configuration of cross-domain Active Directory (AD) trusts supports NFSv4.1 with Kerberos.

Trusts are relationships between different AD domains. For more information, see Trust Technologies in the Microsoft documentation.

NFSv4.1 with Kerberos and the general AD configuration in Qumulo Core support the same forms of trust relationships.

- Child or parent trusts can:
 - Authenticate as a user from the child domain against the parent domain's AD domain controller (DC).
 - Authenticate as a user from the parent domain against the child domain's AD DC.
- Transitive trusts can authenticate as a user from any of the domains in the transitive trust, against any of the other trusted domains' AD DC.

Configuring the Base DN

For identity mapping to work, you must configure LDAP Base DNs correctly on your Qumulo cluster and on your client. This helps avoid **nobody** or **66534** identity responses that occur when you inspect files that contain trusted users (stored as identities) from other domains. For more information about configuring the Base DN, see Using Active Directory for POSIX Attributes in Qumulo Core.

The following example has trust between between parent.example.com and child.example.com. In order for both domains' identities to authenticate against a Qumulo cluster, you must configure the cluster and your client with the following Base DN.

CN=Users,DC=parent,DC=example,DC=com;CN=Users,DC=child,DC=parent,DC=example,DC=com

ONOTE

AD doesn't prevent duplicate UID or GID numbers from being added to RFC 2307 values. Such improper configuration can cause UID and GID collisions across trusted domains. On Linux, if any collisions occur, the system chooses the first UID or GID that it finds.

Enabling More Secure Trust Encryption Types

While Linux systems disallow deprecated encryption types for Kerberos, Windows prefers RC4 for cross-domain traffic (which Linux systems consider to be deprecated).

For certain trust configurations, you must enable a more secure encryption type for trusted traffic. To enable AES-128 (or SHA1) and AES-256 (or SHA1) for a particular trust, run the ksetup command in a Windows Administrator console. For example:

\$ ksetup /getenctypeattr <domain> \$ ksetup /setenctypeattr <domain> RC4-HMAC-MD5 AES128-CTS-HMAC-SHA1-96 AES256-CTS-HM AC-SHA1-96

ONOTE

This example doesn't disable RC4. Instead, it enables new encryption types *in addition* to RC4. When working with Windows systems, we recommend making additive changes whenever possible. We also recommend staging changes in a safe environment before applying them to a production environment.

Troubleshooting NFSv4.1 with Kerberos

This section describes common troubleshooting procedures for configuring NFSv4.1 to work with Kerberos.

Following General Debugging Techniques

This section lists common debugging techniques.

To Turn Up Logging Levels for Client-Side Tools

- 1. In the /etc/sssd.conf file, set debug_level = 9.
- 2. In the /etc/idmapd.conf file, set Verbosity = 9.
- 3. In the [gssd] section of the /etc/nfs.conf file, set verbosity=9 and rpc-verbosity=9.

ONOTE

In versions of Ubuntu lower than 22.04 (and possibly on other Linux distributions), you can't use the /etc/nfs.conf file to configure gssd. If this is the case for your system, we recommend starting the rpc.gssd service by using the -n flag.

4. Turn on **rpcdebug**, for example:

rpcdebug -m nfs -s all && rpcdebug -m rpc -s all

Taking a Client-Side Packet Capture

Normally, there should be:

- Kerberos and LDAP traffic between the client and the domain controller
- · DNS traffic between the client and DNS server
- RPC or NFS traffic between the client and the Qumulo cluster

Because a Kerberos mount requires the client to perform a series of steps, in most cases, the last traffic that the client issues indicates the source of failure. To view encrypted Kerberos traffic, use Wireshark with a Kerberos keytab file. For more information, see Kerberos in the Wireshark documentation.

For help with interpreting logging and metrics from your Qumulo cluster and for insights from the telemetry of our Kerberos implementation, contact the Qumulo Care team.

Resolving Incorrect Display of Users or Groups

Under certain conditions, users or groups display as **nobody** when you run the **ls** -**l** or **stat** command.

Differentiating Client and Cluster Issues

To resolve this issue, determine whether it is with the client or with the cluster by running the **nfs4_getfacl** command on a file. If the presentation in the ACL editor appears correct, the issue is with the client. Otherwise, the issue is with the cluster.

O Note

The ACL editor doesn't perform any ID mapping. It only passes ACE trustees through, in plaintext.

Resolving Client-Side Issues

If the issue is with the client, it is most often an ID mapping issue. Confirm that your mappings are configured correctly. For more information, see User-Defined Identity Mappings on Qumulo Care.

If the issue persists, investigate logging and packet captures.

Resolving Cluster-Side Issues

If the issue is with the cluster, confirm that your cluster's Active Directory settings include the Base DNs that contain the expected users. For more information, see Prerequisites for Joining a Qumulo Cluster to Active Directory (page 227).

Diagnosing Mount-Failed Errors

Under certain conditions, you might receive mount-failed errors from **mount.nfs**. To diagnose this type of error, you can try the following procedures.

- 1. Confirm that the **rpc.gssd** service is running.
- 2. Confirm that the cluster and client both resolve from the client. It should be possible to reach the cluster and client through a fully qualified domain name (FQDN), such as my-machine.my-domain.example.com.
- 3. Confirm that reverse DNS works for the IP addresses on both the client and the cluster.
- 4. Confirm that the client has a **host** service principal name (SPN) and that the cluster has an **nfs** SPN that matches the DNS records.
- 5. Do one of the following:

- If you use a machine account or kinit authentication, confirm that the credentials are correct. You can run the keytab ktutil command or the credential cache klist command to list the encryption methods.
- Confirm that Kerberos tickets use AES-128 or AES-256 for service encryption by examining a packet capture or your Active Directory Kerberos settings.
 - 6. If you use domain trusts, confirm that trust has AES-128 or AES-256 enabled.
 - 7. Confirm that the clocks on the client, cluster, and domain controller are synchronized to the same time.
 - 8. Inspect logs and packet captures.

Creating and Managing an SMB Share in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create, modify, and delete an SMB share by using the Qumulo Core Web UI.

To Create an SMB Share

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > SMB Shares.
- 3. On the right side of the SMB Shares page, click Create Share.
- 4. On the Create SMB Share page:
 - a. Enter the File system path from the root of your file system.
 - b. To create a new directory, click Create new directory if it doesn't exist.
 - c. Enter the Share name (for example, \\203.0.113.0\my-share).
 - d. Enter the Description for the share.
 - e. To display only the files and directories to which the user has read access, click Enable access-based enumeration.
 - f. To force users to connect over SMB3 (and higher) by using encryption-enabled clients, click **Require encryption**.
 - g. Under Share Permissions, enter trustees and specify their:
 - Permission type: Click Add allow or Add deny.

ONOTE

To ensure that Qumulo Core processes users to whom it explicitly denies access before processing users to whom it grants access, **Deny** entries appear at the top of the list and **Allow** entries at the bottom.

· Permissions: Click Read, Write, or Change Permissions.

To delete a trustee, click 🔟 .

- h. Under Advanced Options:
 - a. Enter the Default file create mode (0644 by default).
 - b. Enter the Default directory create mode (0755 by default).

5. Click Create Share.

To Modify an SMB Share

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > SMB Shares.
- 3. For an SMB share, in the Actions column, click 🖉 .
- 4. Make changes to your SMB share (for more information, see To Create an SMB Share (page 258)) and then click **Save**.

To Delete an SMB Share

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Sharing > SMB Shares.
- 3. For an SMB share, in the Actions column, click 🛄 .
- 4. In the Delete Share dialog box, click Yes, Delete Share.

Managing Qumulo Core File Shares by Using the Shared Folders MMC Snap-In

By connecting the Shared Folders Microsoft Management Console (MMC) Snap-In to your Qumulo cluster, you can manage file shares centrally.

ONOTE

To perform the following operations, you must use a Qumulo Core account with the Administrators or Data Administrators role.

Prerequisites

Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2 (or higher)

To Connect a Windows Machine to the SMB Shares on Your Qumulo Cluster

1. In Command Prompt, run the **net use** command to connect to your Qumulo cluster. For example:

net use \\mycluster.example.com /user:admin

- 2. When prompted, enter your credentials.
- 3. In MMC, click File > Add/Remove Snap-in...
- 4. In the Add or Remove Snap-ins dialog box, under Available snap-ins, click Shared Folders, and then click Add.
- 5. In the Shared Folders window, in the left pane, right-click Shared Folders (<JSMITH-WORK-DESKTOP>), and then click Connect to another computer...
- 6. In the Shared Folders dialog box:
 - a. Under This snap-in will always manage, click Another computer and enter your cluster's hostname, for example mycluster.example.com.

▲ Important

Don't place a slash (/) after your cluster's hostname. Although the Shared Folders snap-in doesn't display an error message in case of failure, adding the slash after the hostname causes the operation to fail.

b. Under View, click All.

c. Click Finish.

MMC adds the Shared Folders snap-in to its left pane, under Console Root.

7. (Optional) To view the existing shares on your Qumulo cluster, expand Shared Folders (\MYCLUSTER.EXAMPLE.COM) and then click Shares.

To Connect Your Qumulo Cluster to a Share on Your Windows Machine

ONOTE

Shared folder permissions are unrelated to NTFS access control lists (ACLs).

- 1. In MMC, click Shared Folders (<JSMITH-WORK-DESKTOP>) and then on the menu bar click Action > New Share...
- 2. In the Create a Shared Folder Wizard: Folder Path dialog box, for Folder path, specify the path for the SMB share (for example C:\Users\Jennifer\Reports) and then click Next.

ONOTE

If you click **Browse**..., you might see the **q\$** parent item in the directory tree. The is the root (/) of the file system.

- 3. In the Create a Shared Folder Wizard: Name, Description, and Settings dialog box:
 - a. Enter the Share name, for example jennifer-reports.
 - b. Enter the Share path, for example \\JSMITH-WORK-DESKTOP\jennifer-reports.
 - c. Click Next.
- 4. In the Create a Shared Folder Wizard: Shared Folder Permissions dialog box, select one of the following permissions for the shared folder:
- · All users have read-only access
- · Administrators have full access; other users have read-only access
- · Administrators have full access; other users have no access
- Customize permissions

🗹 Tip

We recommend clicking Customize permissions and then, in the dialog box, giving Full Control to the group Everyone.

5. Click Finish.

6. To confirm that your SMB share is visible to your Qumulo cluster, log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI and click Sharing > SMB Shares.

To Change the Configuration for an Existing Share on Your Windows Machine

- 1. In MMC, click Shared Folders (<JSMITH-WORK-DESKTOP>) and then in the right pane right-click an existing share and then click Properties.
- 2. In the File Properties dialog box, on the General tab, you can edit properties such as Share name, Folder path, Description, and User Limit.

O Note

- The settings of the User limit and Offline Settings... properties have no effect on your Qumulo cluster.
- The path C:\ represents the root (/) of your Qumulo file system.
- 3. On the Share Permissions tab, ensure that the permissions for various users and groups are correct.

ONOTE

- It is possible to add local users and groups from your Qumulo cluster by prefixing them with the name of your cluster followed by a backslash (\). For example: accounting\admin
- Because, if you *don't* select Full Control, there is a minor mismatch between the rights that Windows Change Permissions grants and the Qumulo Core Web UI Write permissions. For this reason, share permissions configured by using the MMC appear with an asterisk (*) in the Qumulo Core Web UI. We recommend using Qumulo Core to configure share permissions.
- 4. On the **Security** tab, ensure that the file permissions for the directory subtree under the share are connected.
- 5. To save changes, click Apply.It is possible to add local users and groups from your Qumulo cluster by prefixing them with the name of your cluster followed by a backslash (\). For example: accounting\admin

A Important

For a Qumulo cluster with default settings, applying changes results in an error for the .snapshots meta-directory. It is safe to click Continue each time this error occurs.

S3 API

Configuring and Using the S3 API in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to configure and get started working with the S3 API. This API lets clients and applications interact with the Qumulo file system natively, by using the Amazon S3 API.

Prerequisites

To use the S3 API, you must install the aws CLI 1.22.75 and qq CLI (page 115).

1 Note The following instructions are for Ubuntu 18.04 (and higher).

Step 1: Configure HTTPS

The Qumulo Core S3 API accepts only HTTPS requests by default. To enable HTTPS support for your Qumulo cluster, you must install a valid SSL certificate on it.

Every Qumulo cluster is preconfigured with a self-signed SSL certificate. However, because certain applications don't accept the default certificate, we recommend installing your own.

For information about configuring HTTPS for your cluster, see Installing the Qumulo Core Web UI SSL Certificate on Qumulo Care.

Enabling and Disabling Plaintext HTTP Connections

A Important

If you configure the S3 API service to accept only plaintext HTTP connections, no requests made through the S3 API are encrypted.

- To enable HTTP connections, run the qq s3_modify_settings command and use the -insecure flag.
- To revert to encrypted HTTPS requests, run the qq s3_modify_settings command and use the --secure flag.

Step 2: Enable the S3 API for Your Qumulo Cluster

To let your Qumulo cluster accept S3 traffic, you must enable the S3 API by using the qq s3_modify_settings --enable command.

After you run the command, all nodes in your cluster begin to accept S3 API traffic on TCP port 9000.

Step 3: Create an Access Key Pair

To create and manage S3 buckets you must have a valid S3 access key pair associated with a specific user in your Qumulo cluster or in a connected external identity provider (such as Active Directory). For more information, see Creating and Managing S3 Access Keys (page 268).

Use the qq s3_create_access_key command and specify the username. For example:

\$ qq s3_create_access_key my-username

ONOTE

After Qumulo Core initially creates your secret access keys, it never logs or displays them again. If you lose your secret access key, it isn't possible to recover it and you must create a new access key pair.

Step 4: Configure the AWS CLI for Use with Qumulo Core

To create and manage S3 buckets, you must configure AWS CLI to work with your Qumulo cluster.

ONOTE

- We recommend configuring a dedicated profile for Qumulo in your AWS CLI S3 Configuration.
- Qumulo Core listens for S3 API traffic on TCP port 9000. It isn't possible to change this setting.
- Currently, Qumulo Core supports only path-style bucket addressing. For more information, see Bucket Addressing Style (page 316).
- 1. Configure the AWS CLI to use path-style bucket addressing by using the **aws configure** command and specify your profile.

```
$ aws configure \
    --profile my-qumulo-profile set s3.addressing_style path
```

2. Configure the AWS CLI to include only checksum calculations in requests, as necessary, by using the **aws configure** command.

\$ aws configure set \
 request_checksum_calculation when_required

A Important Qumulo Core doesn't support trailing checksums in requests.

- 3. Use the access key pair that you have created earlier (page 264) and the aws configure command to:
 - a. Specify your profile and access key ID (page 268). For example:

```
$ aws configure \
    --profile my-qumulo-profile set aws_access_key_id \
    000000000001fEXAMPLE
```

b. Specify your profile and secret access key (page 268). For example:

```
$ aws configure \
    --profile my-qumulo-profile set aws_secret_access_key \
    TEIT4liMZ8A32iI7JXmqIiLWp5co/jmkjEXAMPLE
```

4. Because it isn't possible to specify your cluster's URI persistently, create a shell alias to specify your cluster's URI, in the following format:

```
$ alias aws="aws --endpoint-url https://<qumulo-cluster>:9000 --profile my-qum
ulo-profile"
```

ONOTE

If you haven't installed an SSL certificate, append --no-verify-ssl to the end of the command.

 (Optional) If you haven't configured your machine to trust the SSL certificate installed on your Qumulo cluster, to configure the path to the trusted SSL certificate bundle that you have created and installed earlier (page 263) manually, run the aws configure command. For example:

```
$ aws configure \
    --profile my-qumulo-profile set ca_bundle MySpecialCert.crt
```

6. To test your configuration, send an S3 API request to your Qumulo cluster by using the aws s3api list-buckets command.

A successful response includes an empty JSON array named Buckets.

Step 5: Create an S3 Bucket

ONOTE

Creating buckets requires the PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE role-based access control (RBAC) (page 68) privilege and permission to create a directory under the cluster's root directory.

Run the aws s3api create-bucket command and specify the bucket name. For example:

```
$ aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

The S3 API creates the new directory /my-bucket/. All of the bucket's objects are located under this directory. For more information, see Creating and Working with S3 Buckets in Qumulo Core (page 278).

Step 6: Test Writing and Reading S3 Objects

 To test writing data to your Qumulo cluster, perform a PutObject S3 API action by using the aws s3api put-object command. Specify the S3 bucket name, the object key, and the object data. For example:

```
$ aws s3api put-object \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key archives/my-remote-file.zip \
    --body my-local-file.zip
```

The S3 API uploads the contents of my-local-file.zip into an object named my-remote-file.zip.

 To test reading read data from and S3 bucket, perform a GetObject S3 API action by using the aws s3api get-object command. Specify the S3 bucket name, the object key, and the file name for saving the contents. For example:

```
$ aws s3api get-object \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key archives/my-remote-file.zip local-file.zip
```

The S3 API downloads the contents of the my-remote-file.zip object into local-file.zip and returns the object metadata. For example:

```
{
    "AcceptRanges": "bytes",
    "LastModified": "2025-04-06T01:54:11+00:00",
    "ETag": "\"-aBCDEFGHIJKLmNOPQRSTUV\"",
    "ContentType": "binary/octet-stream",
    "Metadata": {}
}
```

Creating and Managing S3 Access Keys in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create and manage credentials that S3 API actions in Qumulo Core require to access file system resources, such as access key pairs that sign requests.

ONOTE

You can configure an S3 bucket to allow read-only, anonymous access (page 289). This approach requires no credentials but limits users to non-modifying operations.

In Qumulo Core 7.2.3.2 (and higher), system users can list, create, and delete S3 access keys for their identities (page 268).

Prerequisites

Administrative control over S3 access keys requires the following role-based access control (RBAC) (page 68) privileges:

- PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE : Create or delete any S3 access keys on a Qumulo cluster
- PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ : List all S3 access keys on a Qumulo cluster

How S3 Access Keys Work in Qumulo Core

An *identity* is a single principal from an identity provider (IdP). Examples of identities include SMB security identifiers (SIDs), Active Directory user principal names (UPNs), POSIX user identifiers (UIDs), and local users in a Qumulo cluster.

A Important

It isn't possible to create access keys for UIDs in an Active Directory environment that has POSIX extensions enabled. However, it is possible to use Active Directory identity identifiers (SIDs, UPNs, and so on).

An access key (or access key pair) is comprised of an S3 access key ID and an S3 secret access key.

The *access key ID* is the public component of an S3 access key pair. It identifies the user that performs an S3 request.

The *secret access key* (or *secret key*) is the private component of an S3 access key pair. The client uses the secret access key to sign requests. The server uses the secret access key to validate request signatures.

- Qumulo Core uses a cryptographically secure source, certified according to FIPS 140-2 requirements, to derive secret access keys.
- Because access keys are cluster-local, you can't use an access key for an identity in one Qumulo cluster on a different Qumulo cluster.

Qumulo Core creates an access key pair whenever an authorized user requests it. For more information, see Creating S3 Access Keys for a Qumulo Cluster (page 270).

The way in which Qumulo Core access keys let you access your Qumulo cluster makes the process similar to the way in which IAM Access Keys let you access Amazon S3 resources. For this reason, applications that access objects stored in a Qumulo cluster can use the Qumulo S3 API similarly to the native Amazon S3 API.

How S3 Access Keys work with Identities

An S3 access key doesn't grant any additional permissions. It associates an S3 API request with a specific identity (page 268) known to the Qumulo cluster.

When Qumulo Core processes a request, it evaluates permissions by using the Qumulo ACL (QACL) mechanism that operates like the access control list (ACL) mechanism that all file system protocols use. When the QACL grants or denies permissions to an associated identity, it also grants or denies the same permissions to the request being processed.

For more information, see Managing Access to S3 Buckets in a Qumulo Cluster (page 287).

How Qumulo Core Stores S3 Access Keys

To authenticate S3 API requests, Qumulo Core retrieves existing access key pairs that it stores securely as configuration metadata in your Qumulo cluster. Qumulo Core encrypts secret access keys on disk and holds decrypted secret access keys in memory (only while it processes a request).

A Important

Because (unlike *secret access keys*) your *access key IDs* aren't a cryptographic secret, Qumulo Core *can* log and display access key IDs. After Qumulo Core initially creates your secret access keys, it never logs or displays them again. If you lose your secret access key, it isn't possible to recover it and you must create a new access key pair.

S3 Access Key Lifecycle in Qumulo Core

Qumulo Core doesn't limit how long you can use an access key pair after you create it. Your system administrators must take responsibility for using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI to view the creation dates for access keys and revoke any pair at their discretion.

For more information, see Listing S3 Access Keys for a Qumulo Cluster (page 273).

ONOTE

- To facilitate key rotation, each user identity (page 268) can have at most two S3 access key pairs associated with it. It is a good practice to delete a user's old access key after you create a new one and test that the new key works.
- If you revoke an access key pair, it isn't possible to restore it. Before you revoke an access key pair, ensure that no critical applications depend on it.

Creating S3 Access Keys for a Qumulo Cluster

To make S3 API requests to a Qumulo cluster as a specific user, you must create an S3 access key pair for that user identity (page 268) by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI.

To Create an Access Key for Your Own User Identity by Using the qq CLI

Run the qq s3_create_access_key command and use the --self flag. For example:

```
$ qq s3_create_access_key --self
```

The following is example output.

```
{
    "access_key_id": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
    "creation_time": "2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z",
    "owner": {
        "auth_id": "501",
        "domain": "LOCAL",
        "gid": null,
        "name": "guest",
        "sid": "S-1-1-12-12345678-2345678901-1234567890-500",
        "uid": null
    },
    "secret_access_key": "wJalrXUtnFEMI/K7MDENG/bPxRfiCYEXAMPLEKEY"
}
```

After Qumulo Core initially creates your secret access keys, it never logs or displays them again. If you lose your secret access key, it isn't possible to recover it and you must create a new access key pair.

To Create an Access Key for Another User Identity by Using the qq CLI

To create S3 access keys for another user identity (page 268), you must have an administrator account or have the **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE** privilege.

To create an S3 access key for a particular user, run the qq s3_create_access_key command and specify an identity. For example:

\$ qq s3_create_access_key ANOTHER_IDENTITY

You can specify an identity by using:

- A name, optionally qualified with a domain prefix:
 - ad:MY_NAME
 - AD\MY_NAME
 - o local:MY_NAME
 - MY_NAME
- An Active Directory Security Identifier. For example: SID:S-1-1-0
- •

A Qumulo *auth ID*, Qumulo Core's common representation for identities, in the form of a numeric identifier. For example: auth_id:513

A Important

Currently, it isn't possible to associate an S3 access key with a POSIX group ID (GID).

The following is example output.

```
{
    "access_key_id": "AKIAJKSBDMSS8EXAMPLE",
    "creation_time": "2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z",
    "owner": {
        "auth_id": "501",
        "domain": "LOCAL",
        "gid": null,
        "name": "guest",
        "sid": "S-1-1-12-12345678-2345678901-1234567890-500",
        "uid": null
    },
    "secret_access_key": "aGsfgDFdfEGWD/D5DWERF/sRsRdsXQEXAMPLEKEY"
}
```

After Qumulo Core initially creates your secret access keys, it never logs or displays them again. If you lose your secret access key, it isn't possible to recover it and you must create a new access key pair.

To Create an S3 Access Key by Using the Qumulo REST API

Send a **POST** request to the /v1/s3/access-keys/ endpoint with the following body. You must include at least one of the following keys:

- auth_id
- sid
- uid

For example:

```
{
    "user": {
        "sid": "S-1-1-12-12345678-2345678901-1234567890-500"
    }
}
```

The following is example output.

```
{
    "access_key_id": "AKIAJKSBDMSS8EXAMPLE",
    "creation_time": "2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z",
    "owner": {
        "auth_id": "501",
        "domain": "LOCAL",
        "gid": null,
        "name": "guest",
        "sid": "S-1-1-12-12345678-2345678901-1234567890-500",
        "uid": null
    },
    "secret_access_key": "aGsfgDFdfEGWD/D5DWERF/sRsRdsXQEXAMPLEKEY"
}
```

After Qumulo Core initially creates your secret access keys, it never logs or displays them again. If you lose your secret access key, it isn't possible to recover it and you must create a new access key pair.

Listing S3 Access Keys for a Qumulo Cluster

You can list every S3 access key known to your Qumulo cluster, along with the identities associated with the key and the key creation times, by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI. The **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ** privilege is required.

Note

Qumulo Core doesn't list access keys in any particular order. To sort keys according to fields such as creation_time or owner you must process or filter the response.

To List S3 Access Keys for Your Own User Identity by Using the qq CLI

 To list the S3 access keys for your user known to your Qumulo cluster, run the qq s3_list_access_keys :

\$ qq s3_list_access_keys --self

The following is example output. All times are in the UTC time zone.

access_key_id	owner	creation_time
	=====	
000000000001fEXAMPLE	Guest	2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z

• For JSON output, use the --json flag.

The following is example output. The command returns a single JSON object that contains the combined responses from calls to the /v1/s3/access-keys/ Qumulo REST API endpoint.

```
{
  "entries": [
    {
      "access_key_id": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
      "creation time": "2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z",
      "owner": {
        "auth id": "501",
        "domain": null,
        "gid": null,
        "name": null,
        "sid": null,
        "uid": null
      }
    },
    . . .
  ],
  "paging": {
    "next": null
  }
}
```

To List S3 Access Keys for All User Identities by Using the qq CLI

The **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ** privilege is required.

• To list all S3 access keys on your Qumulo cluster, run the qq s3_list_access_keys command.

The following is example output. All times are in the UTC time zone.

access_key_id	owner	creation_time
	=====	
000000000001fEXAMPLE	Guest	2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z

• For JSON output, use the --json flag.

The following is example output. The command returns a single JSON object that contains the combined responses from calls to the /v1/s3/access-keys/ Qumulo REST API endpoint.

```
{
  "entries": [
    {
      "access key id": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
      "creation time": "2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z",
      "owner": {
        "auth id": "501",
        "domain": null,
        "gid": null,
        "name": null,
        "sid": null.
        "uid": null
      }
    },
    . . .
  ],
  "paging": {
    "next": null
  }
}
```

To List S3 Access Keys by Using the Qumulo REST API

To list all S3 access keys known to your Qumulo cluster, send a GET request to the /v1/s3/access-keys/ endpoint.

ONOTE

To restrict the number of returned results, up to the maximum of 10,000 access keys (this is the default limit), include the optional limit query parameter in the request.

The following is example output. The entries list contains the access keys, limited to the first 10,000. The paging.next field contains the URI to which you can send a GET request to retrieve the next page of access keys. By making GET requests with all returned paging.next values, you can iterate over all of the access keys in the cluster.

```
{
  "entries": [
    {
      "access key id": "AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE",
      "creation_time": "2022-12-12T21:37:53.553457928Z",
      "owner": {
        "auth_id": "501",
        "domain": null,
        "gid": null,
        "name": null,
        "sid": null,
        "uid": null
      }
    },
    . . .
  ],
  "paging": {
    "next": null
  }
}
```

Revoking S3 Access Keys for a Qumulo Cluster

To revoke an S3 access key, you must delete the access key from your Qumulo cluster by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI. The PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE privilege is required.

To Delete an S3 Access Key by Using the qq CLI

Run the qq s3_delete_access_key command and specify the access key ID. For example:

```
$ qq s3_delete_access_key \
    --id 00000000001fEXAMPLE
```

To Delete an S3 Access Key by Using the Qumulo REST API

Send a **DELETE** request to the /v1/s3/access-keys/<access-key-id> Qumulo REST API endpoint and specify the access key ID.

Configuring Active Directory (AD) for S3

Note

To be able to create access keys for a user in a joined AD domain, the user must exist within the domain's base DN.

For users that exist in an AD domain that has a trust relationship with the joined domain, you must append that domain's base DN to the base DN in your Qumulo cluster's AD configuration.

To append the trusted base DN to the base DN in use—with a semicolon (;) separating the two—use the Qumulo Core Web UI or the qq ad_reconfigure command. For example:

\$ qq ad_reconfigure \
 --base-dn 'CN=Users, DC=joined_domain,DC=example,DC=com;\
 CN=Users,DC=trusted_domain,DC=example,DC=com'

For more information, see Configuring Cross-Domain Active Directory Trusts (page 253)

Creating and Managing S3 Buckets in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to create and manage S3 buckets for a Qumulo cluster. These buckets expose a part of your Qumulo file system to applications that use the Amazon S3 API.

You can create and work with S3 buckets by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI. You can also use the S3 API directly.

Prerequisites

To create and manage S3 buckets by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI, you need the following role-based access control (RBAC) (page 68) privileges:

PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE : Create and delete S3 buckets

O Note

If you perform create and delete operations on directories by using the qq CLI, you also need this privilege.

• PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ : List S3 buckets

To create and manage S3 buckets by using the S3 API, you also need:

- A valid Qumulo S3 access key (page 268)
- A configured AWS CLI (page 264) (aws CLI 1.22.75)

How S3 Buckets Map to the Qumulo File System

An S3 bucket exposes a portion of your Qumulo file system to applications that use the Amazon S3 API.

The *bucket root directory* (or *bucket root*) is the directory to which you attach an S3 bucket. All files under the bucket root directory (and all of its subdirectories) are objects in the bucket. The presence of the slash (/) in objects' keys determines the directory hierarchy.

A Important

Because S3 buckets can use any directory in the file system as a root directory, the same file can be an object in multiple buckets.

How the Qumulo File System Determines Object Keys

The *object key* in a Qumulo S3 bucket is its file system path, relative to the bucket's root directory. Only objects that are directories have a trailing slash (/) in their keys.

The following example shows the contents of a Qumulo file system.



In this example, if you have the S3 bucket **bucket1** with its root directory at **/application-data/ deployment/**, the bucket contains objects with the following keys:

- data1.dat
- data2.dat

However, if you have the S3 bucket **bucket2** with its root directory at **/application-data/**, the bucket contains objects with the following keys:

- develop.dat
- processing/
- deployment/data1.dat
- deployment/data2.dat

ONOTE

In this example:

- Both buckets contain /application-data/deployment/data1.dat and /applicationdata/deployment/data2.dat as objects.
- The processing/ object in bucket2 has a trailing slash because it is a directory.

How to Name an S3 Bucket

When you create an S3 bucket, you name it. A bucket's name doesn't need to be related to its root directory.

Except for names that contain the period (...), Qumulo Core accepts all names that conform to the following Amazon S3 bucket naming rules.

- Bucket names must be between 3 and 63 characters long.
- Bucket names can consist only of lowercase ASCII letters, numbers, and hyphens (-).
- Bucket names must start with a letter or a number.

How to Choose a Bucket Root

You specify the bucket root directory (page 278) depending on how you create your S3 bucket.

- When you create an S3 bucket by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI, you can choose a directory to use as the bucket root.
- When you create an S3 bucket by using the CreateBucket S3 API action, the API creates a new directory with the same name as the bucket under the default bucket directory prefix. For more information, see Configuring the Default Bucket Directory Prefix for S3 Buckets (page 280).
- If you don't specify a directory, the Qumulo REST API and qq CLI use the default bucket directory prefix (page 280).

The user that creates a new directory for a new bucket owns the directory. For more information, see Managing Access to S3 Buckets in a Qumulo Cluster (page 287).

Creating S3 Buckets

You can create an S3 bucket by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI. You can also use the S3 API directly.

While the Qumulo REST API and qq CLI let you use an existing directory as the new bucket root, the S3 API always creates a new directory for the bucket root.

A Important

- All S3 buckets in a Qumulo cluster share the same namespace: It isn't possible to create two buckets with the same name, even if they use different directories as their bucket root.
- All S3 buckets must follow the bucket naming rules (page 279).

Configuring the Default Bucket Directory Prefix for S3 Buckets

The *default bucket directory prefix* is the directory under which Qumulo Core creates new bucket root directories when it creates S3 buckets by using the **CreateBucket** S3 API action or when you create an S3 bucket without specifying a directory by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI.

By default, the default bucket directory prefix for newly created buckets is the cluster's root directory (/). Thus, if you create a bucket named my-bucket, its root directory is /my-bucket.

- To view the current default bucket directory prefix by using the Qumulo REST API or qq
 CLI, you need the PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ privilege.
- To change the default bucket directory prefix, you need the **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE** privilege.
- To enable or suspend S3 bucket versioning, use the qq s3_modify_bucket command.

To Configure the Default Bucket Directory Prefix by Using the qq CLI

1. To view the current default bucket directory prefix, run the qq s3_get_settings command.

The following is example output.

```
{"enabled": true, "base_path": "/buckets/", ...}
```

2. To change the setting, run the qq s3_modify_settings command and specify the new default bucket directory prefix. In the following example, we specify /buckets.

\$ qq s3_modify_settings \
 --base-path /buckets

Creating an S3 Bucket by Using the qq CLI

To create an S3 bucket by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI, you need the **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE** privilege.

A Important

In Qumulo Core 6.0.1.1 (and higher), the qq CLI command changed from s3_create_bucket to s3_add_bucket and the flag for specifying the directory path has changed from --path to -- fs-path.

When you use the qq CLI to create a bucket, you can use a new or existing directory as the bucket root.

ONOTE

If an entry with the specified name or directory already exists, or if you don't have permission to create a directory, the command returns an error. For more information, see Configuring the Default Bucket Directory Prefix for S3 Buckets (page 280).

• To create a new, empty bucket from the default bucket directory prefix (page 280), run the qq s3_add_bucket command and specify the bucket name. For example:

\$ qq s3_add_bucket \
 --name my-bucket

Qumulo Core creates a new directory named **my-bucket** under the default bucket directory prefix.

• To create a bucket from an existing directory, run the qq s3_add_bucket command and specify the bucket name and the directory path. For example:

\$ qq s3_add_bucket \
 --name my-bucket \
 --fs-path /products/web/appliances/

To create a bucket for a path that doesn't exist yet, specify the name and path and add the
 -create-fs-path flag. For example:

```
$ qq s3_add_bucket \
    --name my-bucket \
    --fs-path /products/web/appliances/ \
    --create-fs-path
```

Creating an S3 Bucket by Using the S3 API

Run the aws s3api create-bucket command and specify the bucket name. This command uses the CreateBucket S3 API action. For example:

```
$ aws s3api create-bucket \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

Qumulo Core creates the bucket root directory under the default bucket directory prefix (page 280) and names it the same as the bucket. In this example, if the default bucket directory prefix is /buckets/, the new bucket root directory is /buckets/my-bucket/.

ONOTE

When you use the CreateBucket S3 API action with the LocationConstraint parameter, the Qumulo S3 API supports only the local region.

Configuring S3 Buckets

You can view and modify the settings for individual buckets by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI.

You can configure global settings, such as the default bucket directory prefix (page 280) for all S3 buckets. For more information about configuring anonymous access for individual S3 buckets, see, see Enabling Anonymous Access for an S3 Bucket (page 289).

- To view the current bucket configuration by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI, you need the PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ privilege. For more information, see qq s3_get_bucket in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.
- To change the bucket configuration, you need the **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE** privilege. For more information, see **qq s3_modify_bucket** in the Qumulo **qq** CLI Command Guide.

Enabling Object Lock for S3 Buckets

An Object Lock can prevent an S3 object from being deleted for a limited time or indefinitely. For information about file locks in Qumulo Core, see Managing File Locks (page 67).

To Enable Object Lock for an S3 Bucket by Using the qq CLI

- 1. Use an account with the S3_BUCKETS_WRITE role-based access control (RBAC) role (page 68).
- Run the qq s3_modify_bucket command, specify the bucket name, and use the --enableobject-locking flag. For example:

\$ qq s3_modify_bucket \
 --name my-bucket \
 --enable-object-locking

O Note

Currently, because Qumulo Core doesn't support default retention periods, you can set only a compliance retention period on an individual object in an S3 bucket by using the PutObjectRetentionAPI action.

- 1. To enable versioning for your S3 bucket, use the PutBucketVersioning API action.
- 2. To enable Object Lock for your S3 bucket, use the PutObjectLockConfiguration API action.

Listing S3 Buckets

You can list all S3 buckets in your Qumulo cluster by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI. You can also use the S3 API directly.

To List S3 Buckets by Using the qq CLI

To list your S3 buckets by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI, you need the **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ** privilege.

• Run the qq s3_list_buckets command.

The following is example output. All times are in the UTC time zone.

name	creation_time	path	versioning
my-bucket	2022-12-13T22:18:01.406433425Z	/my-bucket	Unversioned

• For JSON output, use the --json flag.

The following is example output. All times are in the UTC time zone. The JSON output contains an array named **Buckets** that contains the individual buckets as objects.

```
{
    "buckets": [
        {
            "creation_time": "2022-12-13T22:18:01.406433425Z",
            "name": "my-bucket",
            "path": "/my-bucket",
            "versioning": "Unversioned"
        }
    ]
}
```

To List S3 Buckets by Using the S3 API

Run the aws s3api list-buckets command. This command uses the ListBuckets S3 API action.

The following is example output. All times are in the UTC time zone. The JSON output contains an array named **Buckets** that contains the individual buckets as objects.

```
{
    "Buckets": [
        {
          "Name": "my-bucket",
          "CreationDate": "2022-12-13T22:18:01.406Z"
        }
    ]
}
```

Deleting S3 Buckets

You can delete an S3 bucket by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI. You can also use the S3 API directly.

While the Qumulo REST API and qq CLI let you choose whether to also delete the bucket root directory, the S3 API always deletes the bucket root directory.

1 Note

Before you delete your S3 bucket, you must either let all in-progress upload operations for the bucket (UploadPart, PutObject, or CopyObject) complete or you must abort the operations.

Deleting an S3 Bucket by Using the qq CLI

To delete an S3 bucket by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI, you need the **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE** privilege.

When you use the qq CLI to delete a bucket, you can choose to also delete the bucket root directory.

• To delete an S3 bucket, but not its root directory, run the qq s3_delete_bucket command and specify the bucket name. For example:

\$ qq s3_delete_bucket \
 --name my-bucket

This command doesn't delete the bucket root directory. It deletes all metadata related to the bucket from your Qumulo cluster.

If any of the following conditions are true, the command returns an error:

- The specified bucket doesn't exist.
- You don't have the **PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE** privilege.
- The bucket has in-progress upload operations (UploadPart, PutObject, or CopyObject).
- To delete a bucket together with its root directory, use the qq s3_delete_bucket command, specify the bucket name, and use the --delete-root-dir flag. For example:

```
$ qq s3_delete_bucket \
    --delete-root-dir \
    --name my-bucket
```

If any of the following conditions are true, the command returns an error:

- You don't have permission to delete the bucket root directory.
- The bucket root directory isn't empty.

Deleting an S3 Bucket by Using the S3 API

Run the aws s3api delete-bucket command and specify the bucket name. This command uses the DeleteBucket S3 API action. For example:

```
$ aws s3api delete-bucket \
    --bucket my-bucket
```

This command deletes the bucket root directory and all metadata related to the bucket from your Qumulo cluster.

If any of the following conditions are true, the command returns an error:

- The specified bucket doesn't exist.
- You don't have permission to delete the bucket root directory.
- The bucket root directory isn't empty.
- The bucket has in-progress upload operations (UploadPart, PutObject, or CopyObject).

Managing Access to S3 Buckets in a Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to manage access to S3 buckets in a Qumulo cluster.

Managing user access to S3 buckets in a Qumulo cluster is very similar to managing access to SMB shares and NFS exports, with the following exceptions:

- To let a user access S3 buckets in the cluster, you must assign an S3 access key (page 268) to the user. Alternatively, you can create presigned URLs (page 287) or enable read-only, anonymous access (page 289) for the entire S3 bucket.
- Because a Qumulo cluster restricts S3 actions based on file access control lists (ACLs), an S3 bucket might work differently or have more restrictive permissions than expected.

ONOTE

To configure an S3 bucket in Qumulo Core to work more like an Amazon S3 bucket, use inheritable access control entries (ACEs) to imitate bucket-level permissions (page 290).

How S3 Bucket Permissions Work in Qumulo Core

To process an S3 API request, Qumulo Core performs one or more file system operations. Qumulo Core processes these operations by checking the user's access against the access control lists (ACLs) for each file that is part of the request.

ONOTE

To permit an action to be performed, the bucket policy (page 294) and the object's file system ACL must allow the action.

For authenticated requests signed with Amazon Signature Version 4, Qumulo Core maps the access key ID (page 268) in the request to its corresponding auth ID (page 271), and then processes the request as that user. Qumulo Core processes unsigned, anonymous requests as the Guest user.

While Qumulo Core processes an S3 request, the ownership of any newly created files and directories belongs to the user that makes the request. These files and directories inherit access control entries (ACEs) from their parents (this process is the same for all protocols).
Granting Access to S3 Buckets by Using Presigned URLs

To let trusted users perform S3 API actions—such as GetObject or UploadPart —as if using your user account, you can generate a *presigned URL* (also known as *query parameter authentication*), associate the URL with specific API actions, and then share it with trusted users. Every presigned URLs has a configurable expiration time that ensures that the URL stops working at the configured time.

For more information, see Authenticating Requests: Using Query Parameters (AWS Signature Version 4) in the Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference.

ONOTE

- Qumulo Core accepts only presigned requests that use the PUT, GET, HEAD, and DELETE HTTP methods. Qumulo Core rejects presigned requests for POST requests, such as the following:
 - AbortMultipartUpload
 - CompleteMultipartUpload
 - CreateMultipartUpload
 - DeleteObjects
- Qumulo Core supports aws CLI 1.22.75.

To create a presigned URL, run the AWS CLI **presign** command. In the following example, the presigned URL expires in 10 minutes (600 seconds).

```
$ aws s3 presign s3://my-bucket/my-file.txt \
    --endpoint-url https://203.0.113.0:9000 \
    --profile my-qumulo-profile \
    --expires-in 600
```

The following is example output. The X-Amz-Expires header is set to 10 minutes.

```
https://203.0.113.0:9000/my-bucket/my-file.txt?
X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256
&X-Amz-Credential=00000000000000888527%2F20230217%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request
&X-Amz-Date=20230217T205559Z
&X-Amz-Expires=600
&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host
&X-Amz-Signature=141fa5b10caaa8575ba9c065d2270a24ce14b2ff58bb2c2e98382c76297b21ee
```

Enabling Anonymous Access for an S3 Bucket

In certain cases, it might be more practical to allow anonymous (unauthenticated) requests to access the contents of S3 buckets, for example, if you want to let users access objects from the S3 bucket by using a web browser or if the number of users who need read access is very large. When you enable anonymous access to an S3 bucket, your users can perform read-only S3 operations without authenticating their requests.

A Important

Anonymous requests can never perform modifying operations. Qumulo Core requires all modifying operations on an S3 bucket to be authenticated.

When you enable anonymous access for an S3 bucket, Qumulo Core performs all anonymous requests as the **Guest** user. The **Guest** user is a member of the **Everyone** group, but not of the **Users** group.

To ensure that anonymous requests have permission to read files in a bucket, grant read permission to the **Everyone** group or to the **Guest** user. For more information, see Imitating Bucket-Level Read-Only Access (page 292).

ONOTE

If a file's ACL doesn't allow reads for the Guest user, an anonymous request can't read the file.

- To view the current bucket policy configuration by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI, you need the PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ privilege. For more information, see qq
 s3 get bucket policy in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.
- To change the bucket policy configuration, you need the PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE privilege. For more information, see qq s3_modify_bucket_policy in the Qumulo qq CLI Command Guide.

The following is an example policy that enables anonymous access:

```
{
  "Id": "Anonymous Access Enabled",
  "Statements": [{
    "Action": [
      "s3:*"
    ],
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
      "Qumulo": ["Authenticated Users"]
     },
    "Sid": "Authenticated Full Access"
  },{
    "Action": [
      "s3:GetObject",
      "s3:GetObjectAcl",
      "s3:GetObjectAttributes",
      "s3:GetObjectTagging",
      "s3:ListBucket"
    ],
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Principal": {
      "Qumulo": ["local:guest"]
    },
    "Sid": "Read-only Guest Access"
  }],
  "Version": "2012-10-17"
}
```

Using Inheritable ACEs to Imitate Bucket-Level Permissions

To grant multiple users access to all paths in a bucket and ensure that newly created directories inherit the correct permissions, use inheritable access control entries (ACEs).

In Amazon S3, permission to read objects from —and write objects to— an S3 bucket applies to the entire bucket. In Qumulo Core, each object key (page 278) corresponds to a file path relative to a bucket's root directory. Qumulo Core grants permissions for individual files and directories.

When users create objects in an S3 bucket in a Qumulo cluster, they might also create new directories. The user that creates these directories owns them. However, without the correct access control entries (ACEs) in your bucket, these directories might have restrictive permissions that prevent other users from creating objects with the same prefix.

How Permissions with Inheritable ACEs Work

Access control entries (ACEs) control the permissions that users have for files and directories in a Qumulo cluster. When you add ACEs to a directory and mark them as *inheritable*, all new files and directories created in that directory inherit those ACEs and pass them on.

You can use inheritable ACEs to:

• Imitate bucket-level permissions by ensuring that any files and directories that your users create in an S3 bucket receive the same permissions.

To make all paths in an S3 bucket inherit the same set of ACEs, add the ACEs to the bucket's root directory and mark them as inheritable.

· Configure default permissions for newly created buckets.

To make a set of ACEs the default for buckets that your users create by using the S3 API, add the ACEs to the default bucket directory prefix.

To add ACEs to a directory, use the qq CLI or use the File Explorer on a Windows client with a mapped SMB share that contains the directory.

1 Note

Adding inheritable ACEs to a directory doesn't affect any files that already exist in that directory. For more information, see To Recursively Add a New ACL with Multithreading.

Imitating Bucket-Level Permissions by Using the qq CLI

The following sections show how to use the qq CLI to imitate bucket-level permissions by adding inheritable ACEs.

Imitating Bucket-Level Read-Write Access

Run the qq fs_modify_acl command. In the following example, we add the access control entry (ACE) to the bucket whose root directory is /buckets/my-bucket for the user group MyWriters.

```
$ qq fs_modify_acl \
    --path /buckets/my-bucket add_entry \
    --trustee MyWriters \
    --type Allowed \
    --flags 'Container inherit' 'Object inherit' \
    --rights 'Delete child' 'Execute/Traverse' 'Read' 'Write file'
```

The ACE imitates bucket-level read-write access for a user or group of users.

Туре	Flags	Rights
Allowed	Object inherit, Container inherit	Delete child, Execute/Traverse, Read, Write file

Imitating Bucket-Level Read-Only Access

Run the qq fs_modify_acl command. In the following example, we add the access control entry (ACE) to the bucket whose root directory is /buckets/my-bucket for the user group MyReaders :

```
$ qq fs_modify_acl
--path /buckets/my-bucket add_entry \
--trustee MyReaders \
--type Allowed \
--flags 'Container inherit' 'Object inherit' \
--rights 'Execute/Traverse' 'Read'
```

The ACE imitates bucket-level read-only access for a user or group of users.

```
TypeFlagsRights===================AllowedObject inherit, Container inheritExecute/Traverse, Read
```

Imitating Bucket-Level List-Only Access

Run the qq fs_modify_acl command. In the following example, we add two access control entries (ACEs) to the bucket whose root directory is /buckets/my-bucket for the user group MyListers.

```
$ qq fs_modify_acl
--path /buckets/my-bucket add_entry \
--trustee MyListers \
--type Allowed \
--flags 'Container inherit' \
--rights 'Execute/Traverse' 'Read'
```

```
$ qq fs_modify_acl
    --path /buckets/my-bucket add_entry \
    --trustee MyListers \
    --type Allowed \
    --flags 'Object inherit' \
    --rights 'Read attr'
```

The two ACEs imitate bucket-level list-only access for a user or group of users:

Туре	Flags	Rights
Allowed Allowed	Container inherit Object inherit	Execute/Traverse, Read Read attr

Managing Access Policies for S3 Buckets in a Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how to manage access policies for S3 buckets in a Qumulo cluster.

Access policies let you control specific sets of S3 API actions that each user or group can perform. They provide an *additional* layer of access management for S3 buckets by adding further restrictions to those of access keys, presigned URLs, and file system access control lists (page 290).

Managing access policies for S3 buckets in Qumulo clusters is similar to managing SMB share access, only with a larger set of items that you can specify in the **Actions** (page 298) field of the policy statement (page 295).

For information about working with access policies for S3 buckets and for **qq** CLI examples, see the following sections in the Qumulo **qq** CLI Command Guide:

- qq s3_get_bucket_policy
- qq s3_set_bucket_policy
- qq s3_modify_bucket_policy
- qq s3_delete_bucket_policy

Anonymous Access to S3 Buckets

By default, S3 buckets in a Qumulo cluster are in a *no policy* state, in which Qumulo Core disallows unsigned, anonymous requests and the qq s3_get_bucket_policy command returns {}.

In Qumulo Core, anonymous S3 connections use the system **Guest** account, which is restricted to read-only S3 API actions. To permit anonymous access in an S3 bucket policy, grant access to one of the following principals:

- The Everyone group
- The Guest account
- Any group that includes the Guest account as a member

Note

When you upgrade Qumulo Core version 7.1.1, the system replaces anonymous S3 bucket access configuration with a default S3 bucket policy that permits all S3 API actions to all principals.

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites let you manage the access policy for an S3 bucket effectively.

- Grant your users access to the S3 bucket by using S3 access keys (page 268) or presigned URLs (page 287), or enable read-only, anonymous access (page 289) to the S3 bucket.
- Configure inheritable file ACLs (page 290) by using the qq CLI, SMB, or NFSv4.1 access control lists (ACLs) (page 210).
- Ensure that you have the following required role-based access control (RBAC) (page 68) privileges.
 - PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_READ
 - PRIVILEGE_S3_BUCKETS_WRITE
- (Optional) To delegate the management of an access policy for an S3 bucket to another user, grant the s3:PutBucketPolicy and s3:DeleteBucketPolicy S3 API actions to that user in the Actions (page 298) field of a policy statement.

How Policy Statements for S3 Buckets are Structured

Policy statements for S3 buckets use the JSON format. For example:

```
{
  "Id": "Example overall access policy description",
  "Statements": [{
    "Action": [
      "s3:GetBucketPolicy",
      . . .
    ],
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Index": 1,
    "Principal": {
      "Qumulo": ["Everyone"]
     },
    "Sid": "Example policy statement description"
  },{
    . . .
  }],
  "Version": "2012-10-17"
}
```

To retrieve an example policy file, run the qq s3_get_bucket_policy --example command.

The S3 bucket policy statement contains the following fields.

Field Name	Description
(Optional) <mark>Id</mark>	Describes the functionality of your overall policy

Field Name	Description	
Statements	Contains a list of statements, and the following fields for each policy statement	
	1 Note The order of the fields has no effect on the permissions that an ac- cess policy grants for an S3 bucket.	
	 Action : Specifies a list of API actions supported in Qumulo clusters (page 298) to which the policy statement applies 	
	• Effect : Specifies either Allow or Deny	
	1 Note	
	 Unless the policy statement has at least one matching Allow statement and no Deny statements for an action, the system outputs the AccessDeniedByBucketPolicy error. 	
	 For the S3 API and Qumulo REST API, if a user has the role- based access control privilege (RBAC) to perform an API action, Qumulo Core ignores the access policy (page 301) and permits the API action. 	
	• The ListBuckets S3 API action has no associated access policy permission in Qumulo Core. Instead, this S3 API action checks each S3 bucket's policy and includes the S3 bucket in the enumeration if <i>any</i> action is allowed for a user.	
	• Index : The system ignores this field when you configure the access policy for an S3 bucket.	
	 Note To retrieve index for a policy statement, run the qq s3_get_bucket_policy command. You can target a specific policy statement by specifying its in- dex for theindex flag with the qq s3_modify_bucket_policy modify_statement command. 	

Field Name	Description
	 Principal : Specifies a list of users or groups (in various formats (page 300)) to which the policy statement applies
	This field uses the same identity specification as the identifier field of the qq auth_find_identity command.
	• Sid : Describes the functionality of your policy statement
(Optional) Ver- sion	If you specify this field, enter 2012-10-17, the latest policy version from Amazon. For more information, see IAM JSON Policy Elements: Version.

Actions Supported in Qumulo Core

The following table describes the subset of the Amazon S3 API Actions which Qumulo Core supports.

ONOTE

- Certain permissions (such as s3:AbortMultipartUpload) grant permission to both S3 API and Qumulo REST API variants of an API call.
- Certain permissions (such as s3:GetBucketAcl) grant permission to S3 APIs that are currently implemented partially within Qumulo Core.
- s3:* matches all S3 API actions.

API Action	Description
s3:AbortMultipartUpload	Abort a multipart upload to the S3 bucket
s3:DeleteBucket	Delete the S3 bucket
s3:DeleteBucketPolicy	Remove the access policy from the S3 bucket
s3:DeleteObject	Delete any object from the S3 bucket
s3:DeleteObjectTagging	Delete all tags from any object in the S3 bucket
s3:DeleteObjectVersion	Delete any object version from the S3 bucket

API Action	Description	
s3:GetBucketAcl	Retrieve the access control list (ACL) for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetBucketLocation	Retrieve the region in which the S3 bucket is located	
	1 Note Currently, because Qumulo Core doesn't use re- gions, the system always returns local.	
s3:GetBucketNotification	Retrieve the notification configuration for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetBucketObjectLockConfiguration	Retrieve the object lock configuration for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetBucketPolicy	Retrieve the bucket policy for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetBucketReplication	Retrieve the replication state for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetBucketVersioning	Retrieve the versioning state for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetEncryptionConfiguration	Retrieve the encryption state for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetLifecycleConfiguration	Retrieve the lifecycle configuration for the S3 bucket	
s3:GetObject	Download any object from the S3 bucket	
	1 Note The file system permissions take precedence over this permission.	
s3:GetObjectAcl	Download the access control list (ACL) for any object in the S3 bucket	
s3:GetObjectAttributes	Retrieve the attributes for any object in the S3 bucket	
s3:GetObjectTagging	Retrieve the tags for any object in the S3 bucket	
s3:ListBucket	Enumerate all objects in the S3 bucket	

API Action	Description
s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads	Enumerate all multipart uploads to the S3 bucket
s3:ListMultipartUploadParts	Enumerate all multipart upload parts in the S3 buck- et
s3:PutBucketPolicy	Configure the access policy for the S3 bucket
s3:PutBucketVersioning	Configure bucket versioning for the S3 bucket
s3:PutObject	Write or overwrite any object in the S3 bucket
s3:PutObjectTagging	Configure tags for any object in the S3 bucket

Principals Supported in Qumulo Core

The following table describes examples of principals which Qumulo Core supports.

Identity Specification Example	Description
Mary Lou	A username or group name
local:Jane	A user or group created by using the Qumulo REST API in the local domain, prefixed by local:
local:guest	An anonymous connection
world:Everyone	Any user connected to Qumulo Core, including unauthen- ticated, anonymous connections
Authenticated Users	Any authenticated user, excluding guest or anonymous connections
EXAMPLE_DOMAIN\Jose Ramirez	A user or group in a specific Active Directory domain, pre- fixed by the domain name
ad:Company Name	A user or group in any connected Active Directory do- main, prefixed by ad:
uid:1234	A POSIX UID that identifies users by their RFC 2307 , prefixed by ${\tt uid:}$

Identity Specification Example	Description
gid:1234	A POSIX GID that identifies users by their RFC 2307 , prefixed by ${\tt gid}$:
auth_id:12345678	The numeric <pre>auth_id</pre> of a user or group
S-1-5-1234sid:S-1-5-5678	A Windows-style security identifier (SID), optionally pre- fixed by sid:

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) Overrides

For the S3 API and Qumulo REST API, if a user has the role-based access control privilege (RBAC) to perform an API action, Qumulo Core ignores the access policy (page 301) and permits the API action.

The following table describes the relationship between Qumulo Core privileges and the S3 API actions associated with them.

Qumulo Core Privilege	Associated S3 API Actions
S3_BUCKETS_READ	s3:GetBucketPolicys3:GetBucketVersioning
S3_BUCKETS_WRITE	 s3:DeleteBucket s3:DeleteBucketPolicy s3:PutBucketPolicy s3:PutBucketVersioning
S3_UPLOADS_READ	 s3:ListMultipartUploadParts s3:ListBucketMultipartUploads
S3_UPLOADS_WRITE	s3:AbortMultipartUpload

Managing Multipart S3 Uploads in Qumulo Core

This section explains how multipart S3 uploads affect usable capacity on a Qumulo cluster and how to abort and clean up multipart uploads manually or automatically.

Qumulo Core supports the multipart upload functionality of the S3 API, which lets you upload objects to a bucket in parts and then, at a later time, combine these parts into a single object.

ONOTE

For objects above a certain size (typically, larger than 100 MiB), applications often use the multipart S3 uploads, rather than the Put0bject S3 API action. The limitation for the Put0bject action is 5 GiB. For more information about how Qumulo handles this type of operation, see System-Initiated Multipart S3 Uploads (page 303).

Prerequisites

To manage multipart S3 uploads by using the qq CLI, you need the following role-based access control (RBAC) (page 68) privileges:

- PRIVILEGE_S3_SETTINGS_WRITE : Configure frequency of multipart upload cleanup
- **PRIVILEGE_S3_UPLOADS_READ** : List multipart uploads
- **PRIVILEGE_S3_UPLOADS_WRITE** : Abort multipart uploads

How Multipart S3 Uploads Affect Usable Capacity on a Qumulo Cluster

The following conditions are true for multipart S3 uploads in Qumulo Core.

- To let you resume large uploads in the event of an outage, Qumulo Core stores data on the cluster durably.
- Multipart upload data isn't visible in the Qumulo file system, and isn't included in file system snapshots, until you complete the upload successfully by making a call to the CompleteMultipartUpload S3 API.

ONOTE

When you view the breakdown of a Qumulo cluster's capacity by using the Qumulo Core Web UI, REST API, or qq CLI, Qumulo Core doesn't distinguish between capacity that the file system and incomplete multipart uploads use.

• Qumulo Core doesn't delete multipart data unless it aborts and cleans up the multipart upload automatically (page 305) or you abort and clean up the multipart upload manually (page 306).

To check how much space incomplete multipart uploads use on your cluster, you can list the uploads by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI. For more information, see Listing Multipart Uploads (page 303).

How System-Initiated Multipart S3 Uploads Work

Occasionally, when you list your multipart uploads (page 303), you might see uploads that you didn't initiate. These are *system-initiated uploads* which Qumulo Core uses for **PutObject** and **CopyObject** S3 API actions for objects that exceed a certain size.

If Qumulo Core encounters an error while performing a system-initiated upload, it attempts to abort the upload and clean up the partial upload data immediately.

However, if Qumulo Core is unable to clean up the incomplete upload data immediately, it cleans up the incomplete upload data in the background, according to the expiry interval (page 305).

ONOTE

The process for background clean-up after incomplete and user-initiated uploads is the same. For more information, see Aborting and Cleaning Up Multipart S3 Uploads Automatically (page 305).

Listing Incomplete Multipart S3 Uploads

You can list the incomplete multipart uploads for a single S3 bucket by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI.

Note

- If you use the ListMultipartUploads S3 API action, the system doesn't show systeminitiated uploads (page 303) or how much space the uploads use on your cluster.
- If you use the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI, Qumulo Core shows system-initiated uploads (page 303) and how much space each upload uses on your cluster.
- To list incomplete uploads by using the qq CLI, run the qq s3_list_uploads command and specify the bucket name. For example:

\$ qq s3_list_uploads \
 --bucket my-bucket

 To list incomplete uploads by using the Qumulo REST API, send a GET request to the /v1/ s3/buckets/<bucket-name>/uploads/ endpoint and specify the bucket name.

The output from the qq CLI and REST API is the same. The following example output is a single JSON object that contains the list of objects for the specified bucket. The list shows information for each multipart S3 upload, including:

- When each upload was initiated
- \cdot Which identity initiated the upload
- When the upload received data last
- How much space the upload uses on the cluster—by data, by metadata, and in total—in units of blocks (4,096 bytes per block)

```
{
  "uploads": [
    {
      "bucket": "my-bucket",
      "completing": false,
      "datablocks": "16384",
      "id": "00000000example1",
      "initiated": "2023-03-02T19:01:00.446468848Z",
      "initiator": {
        "auth id": "500",
        "domain": null,
        "gid": null,
        "name": null,
        "sid": null,
        "uid": null
      },
      "key": "deployment/data1.dat",
      "last_modified": "2023-03-02T19:03:37.209271702Z",
      "metablocks": "3",
      "system initiated": false,
      "total_blocks": "16387"
    },
    {
      "bucket": "my-bucket",
      "completing": false,
      "datablocks": "24576",
      "id": "00000000example2",
      "initiated": "2023-03-02T19:09:04.530619255Z",
      "initiator": {
        "auth id": "500",
        "domain": null,
        "gid": null,
        "name": null,
        "sid": null,
        "uid": null
      },
      "key": "release.dat",
      "last modified": "2023-03-02T19:09:06.436699236Z",
      "metablocks": "4",
      "system_initiated": true,
      "total blocks": "24580"
    }
 ]
}
```

Aborting and Cleaning Up Multipart S3 Uploads Automatically

Qumulo Core automatically aborts and cleans up an incomplete multipart S3 if the upload doesn't receive any data after the configured *expiry interval* (1 day by default).

When Qumulo Core removes a multipart upload, it frees up the space that the upload uses on the cluster. You can configure the expiry interval by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI.

To configure the expiry interval for all current and future multipart uploads by using the qq CLI, run the qq s3_modify_settings command and the --multipart-upload-expiry-interval flag and specify one of the following:

- The string never .
- A string in the format <quantity><units> (without a space), where <quantity> is a positive integer less than 100 and <units> is one of the following strings:
 - days
 - hours
 - minutes
 - months
 - weeks

In the following example, we instruct Qumulo Core to abort and clean up uploads that haven't received data in more than 30 days.

```
$ qq s3_modify_settings \
    --multipart-upload-expiry-interval 30days
```

In the following example, we disable automatic cleanup.

```
$ qq s3_modify_settings \
    --multipart-upload-expiry-interval never
```

Aborting or Cleaning Up Multipart S3 Uploads Manually

Use the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI to abort and clean up the upload. You need the bucket name and upload ID. For more information about looking up this information, see Listing Incomplete Multipart S3 Uploads (page 303).

ONOTE

If you are an administrative user or the user who initiated the upload, you can use the AbortMultipartUpload S3 API action. In addition to the bucket name and upload ID, you also need the object key for the upload.

• To abort an upload by using the qq CLI, run the qq s3_abort_upload command and specify the upload ID. For example:

\$ qq s3_abort_upload \
 --bucket my-bucket \
 --upload-id 00000000example

 To abort an upload by using the Qumulo REST API, send a DELETE request to the /v1/s3/ buckets/<bucket-name>/uploads/<upload-ID> endpoint and specify the upload ID. For example:

DELETE /v1/s3/buckets/my-bucket/uploads/0000000example

There is no response body for both the qq CLI and REST API. Qumulo Core returns a 204 No Content status code when the upload is aborted or the cleanup is complete.

Managing S3 Bucket Versioning in a Qumulo Cluster

This section explains how Amazon S3 Versioning works in Qumulo Core and how to configure S3 bucket versioning by using the Qumulo REST API or qq CLI or by using the S3 API directly.

You can configure S3 bucket versioning by using the Qumulo REST API or **qq** CLI. For more information, see **qq s3_modify_bucket** in the Qumulo **qq** CLI Command Guide. You can also use the S3 API directly.

For information about S3 bucket versioning limits, see Supported Functionality and Limits (page 317).

How Bucket Versioning works in Qumulo Core

Qumulo Core stores S3 object versions as independent files in the file system. Qumulo Core names these versions by using their version ID.

In the following example:

• The versioned files are stored in <a>/dir/.s3-versioning</ob>.

A Important

Because .s3-versioning~ is a normal, hidden directory, visible and accessible to other protocols. To ensure consistent S3 API behavior, we strongly recommend avoiding the use of other protocols to write to the directory. Any protocol can read from the directory safely.

An object with the object store key dir/obj has two versions:
 12345a6b-7c89-0d12-3456-78fe9012f345 and abcde1f2-g3hi-j4kl-mnop-qr56stuv7wxy.

O Note

- To access a specific version of a file by using CLI or REST API, specify the version ID.
- To access the *head version* (current version) of a file, omit the version ID.
- · The system-created hard link points to the latest version of the object.
- The on-disk representation is as follows:

Managing Object Lock for S3 Buckets in Qumulo Core

This section explains how to enable and manage Object Lock for S3 Buckets in Qumulo Core.

Prerequisites

- Before you can enable Object Lock for an S3 bucket, you must first enable S3 Bucket versioning (page 308).
- Qumulo Core supports aws CLI 1.22.75.

How Object Lock for S3 Buckets Works in Qumulo Core

You can configure Object Lock for an S3 Bucket in three ways:

• Lock with manual retention period: This configuration specifies a fixed period of time during which an object remains locked. Qumulo Core supports *compliance mode*, a type of retention period which prevents a protected object version from being overwritten or deleted by any user.

Note

Currently, Qumulo Core doesn't support governance mode.

To configure a lock with a manual compliance mode retention period, use the **PutObjectRetention** S3 API action or specify the configuration in the headers of the **CreateMultipartUpload**, **CopyObject**, or **PutObject** S3 API action.

• Lock with default retention period: This configuration is similar to that of a lock with a manual retention period. It ensures that the S3 bucket locks any new object added to it.

O Note

Specifying a manual retention period while creating a new object in an S3 bucket overrides the default retention period.

• Legal hold: This configuration ensures that an object remains locked without an expiration date, until you remove the hold.

To configure a legal hold, use the PutObjectLegalHold S3 API action or specify the configuration in the headers of the CreateMultipartUpload, CopyObject, or PutObject S3 API action.

It isn't possible to change any data or attributes of an object with a valid lock (with a manual or default retention period) or with a legal hold by using any of the protocols which Qumulo Core supports.

Enabling S3 Object Lock Configuration

You can configure S3 bucket locking by using one of the following methods:

- GET /v1/s3/buckets and POST /v1/s3/buckets REST APIs
- qq s3_modify_bucket and qq s3_add_bucket CLI commands
- · S3 API

Viewing S3 Object Lock Configuration

You can view the Object Lock configuration for an S3 bucket in two ways:

• Run the qq fs_file_get_attr command and use the --retrieve-file-lock flag. For example:

\$ qq fs_file_get_attr --retrieve-file-lock --path /demo

The following is example output. (Only part of the output is shown).

```
{
   "lock": {
    "legal_hold": false,
    "retention_period": "2024-10-08T21:53:46.493886743Z"
  }
}
```

Run the s3api get-object-retention command and specify your bucket name, and your
 S3 access key. For example:

```
$ aws s3api get-object-retention \
    --bucket my-bucket \
    --key AKIAIOSFODNN7EXAMPLE
```

The following is example output.

```
{
    "Retention": {
        "Mode": "COMPLIANCE",
        "RetainUntilDate": "2024-10-08T21:53:46.493Z"
    }
}
```

Supported Functionality and Known Limits for S3 in Qumulo Core

This section documents Qumulo Core support for S3 API functionality and S3 API limits.

Supported S3 API Actions

The following table lists the S3 API actions that Qumulo Core supports and the version from which support begins. For the full list of S3 API actions, see Actions in the Amazon Simple Storage Service API Reference.

ONOTE

- The S3 API became generally available in Qumulo Core 5.3.3. This guide doesn't document enabling or using API actions that became available with preview functionality in versions of Qumulo Core lower than 5.3.3.
- The Qumulo S3 protocol creates data that supports all file system functionality, such as quotas, snapshots, replication, and Cloud Data Fabric functionality.

API Action	Supported from Qumulo Core Version
AbortMultipartUpload	5.3.3
CompleteMultipartUpload	5.3.3
CopyObject	5.3.3
CreateBucket	5.2.3
CreateMultipartUpload	5.3.3
DeleteBucket	5.2.4
DeleteBucketPolicy	7.0.1.1
DeleteBucketVersioning	7.1.2
DeleteObject	5.2.1
DeleteObjects	5.2.2
DeleteObjectTagging	6.3.2

API Action	Supported from Qumulo Core Version
GetBucketAcl	6.1.1
GetBucketLocation	5.1.2
GetBucketPolicy	7.0.0.1
GetBucketVersioning	7.1.2
GetObject	5.0.4
GetObjectAcl	6.1.1
GetObjectLegalHold	7.2.3.2
Get0bjectLockConfiguration	7.0.0.1
GetObjectRetention	7.2.1.1
GetObjectTagging	7.1.2
HeadBucket	5.1.2
HeadObject	5.0.4
ListBuckets	5.0.4
ListMultipartUploads	5.3.3
ListObjects	5.0.5
ListObjectsV2	5.0.4
ListParts	5.3.3
PutBucketPolicy	7.0.1.1
PutBucketVersioning	7.1.2
PutObject	5.2.1
Put0bjectLegalHold	7.2.3.2
Put0bjectLockConfiguration	7.2.3.2
Put0bjectRetention	7.2.1.1

API Action	Supported from Qumulo Core Version
Put0bjectTagging	6.3.2
UploadPart	5.3.3
UploadPartCopy	6.0.2

Unsupported S3 Functionality

The following table lists some of the S3 API functionality that Qumulo Core doesn't support.

Unsupported Feature	Description
BitTorrent	—
Bucket ACLs	For comparable functionality, use inheritable access control entries (ACEs) (page 290).
Bucket lifecycle configurations	
Bucket notifica- tions	
Control of server- side encryption	All Qumulo Core data is encrypted at rest. You can't control this function- ality by using the S3 API.
Object Lock in gov- ernance mode	Qumulo Core supports only compliance mode.
Logging controls	—
Multi-chunk pay- load signing	Qumulo Core doesn't support the streaming version of Amazon Signa- ture Version 4 (SigV4), only the single-chunk version.
Signature Version 2	Qumulo Core supports only SigV4 signatures.
Storage classes	Qumulo Core doesn't use the storage class concept. All objects have the same storage class status.
Temporary access credentials	

Unsupported Feature	Description
Virtual-hosted bucket addressing	Qumulo Core supports only path-style bucket addressing.
Web hosting con- figuration	

S3 API Limitations

This section describes the most important S3 API limitations in Qumulo Core.

Bucket Addressing Style

Because Qumulo Core supports only path-style bucket addressing, you must configure your client applications to use path-style addressing to send S3 API requests to a Qumulo cluster. For more information, see Configuring the AWS CLI for Use with Qumulo Core (page 264).

ETags

RESTful APIs, such as the S3 API, use HTTP ETags to identify different resource versions.

- Qumulo Core uses a proprietary mechanism to generate an object's ETag.
- Amazon S3 uses the MD5 checksum of an object's contents as its ETag.

A Important

Well-behaved applications shouldn't attempt to interpret the contents of an ETag. However, certain applications do assume that S3 object ETags contain the MD5 checksum of the object's contents. Such applications might not function properly with the Qumulo S3 API.

Listing Objects

The S3 API supports listing objects in a bucket by using the ListObjects and ListObjectsV2 API actions.

Function	Qumulo Core	Amazon S3
Returning results	Consistent but non-alphabet- ical order	Alphabetical order, by object key

Function	Qumulo Core	Amazon S3
Arbitrary prefix	Partial support for Prefix , only if Prefix is a path to a file or directory under the bucket root directory (page 278)	Prefix limits results to object keys that begin with the prefix
Arbitrary delimiter	Only the slash (/) character can act as Delimiter	Delimiter groups results into common prefixes

ONOTE

Although Qumulo Core supports Prefix and Delimiter partially, it supports the most common use case—listing the contents of S3 buckets as a hierarchical file tree—fully.)))

Request Authentication

Qumulo Core supports authenticating requests by using only Amazon Signature Version 4. Most S3 client applications support this authentication type.

If your application attempts to use a previous Amazon signature version, you receive a 400 Bad Request response with the error code AuthorizationHeaderMalformed.

Versioning

- Object Version Limits: In Qumulo Core, S3 bucket versioning is consistent with that of Amazon S3, with the exception of individual object versions. Qumulo Core limits directories to approximately 4.3 billion child files. The approach that Qumulo Core takes to indexing files in a directory might cause object creation commands to output the QumuloDirectoryEntryLimitReached error when a directory gets close to its capacity. Because Qumulo Core gives object versions unique identifiers, it might be possible to retry the command successfully. However, if you begin to observe this error, we recommend removing previous object versions from your system.
- Creating Empty Versioned Directories: Qumulo Core doesn't support creating empty, versioned directories.
- Deleting Versioned Objects: If you don't specify an object version ID, the DeleteObject and DeleteObjects S3 API actions create a *deletion marker* for an object but don't delete any file system data. Because currently Qumulo Core doesn't support bucket lifecycle policies, the data remains accessible by using S3 API actions and the object version ID. To delete a specific object version permanently, specify its version ID when you use either of these API actions.

Comparison of Known Limits between S3 in Qumulo and Amazon

This section compares the Qumulo Core S3 API limits with native Amazon S3 limits.

Limits for S3 Buckets

Limit	Qumulo Core	Amazon S3
Maximum number of buckets	16,000	1,000
Maximum number of objects in one bucket	Nominally unlimited	Unlimited
Minimum bucket name length	3 characters	
Maximum bucket name length	63 characters	

ONOTE

If all objects in a bucket are under the same directory—none of the object keys have the slash (/) character in them—the maximum number of objects in the bucket is limited to the maximum number of files in a directory. For more information, see Supported Configurations and Known Limits for Qumulo Core (page 15).

Limits for S3 Objects

Limit	Qumulo Core	Amazon S3
Minimum object size	0 bytes	
Maximum object size (by us- ing Put0bject)	5 GiB	
Maximum object size (by us- ing MultipartUpload)	48.8 TiB (10,000 * 5 GiB)	5 TiB
Minimum object key length	1 character	
Maximum object key length	1,530 characters, if there are no slash (/) characters in the key	1,024 characters
Maximum object versions	4,294,967,296 (theoretical)	Unlimited

Limits for S3 Multipart Uploads

Limit	Qumulo Core	Amazon S3
Minimum part ID	1	
Maximum part ID	10,000	
Minimum number of parts for each upload	1	
Maximum number of parts for each upload	10,000	
Minimum part size	5 MiB (except for the last part of an upload)	
Maximum part size	5 GiB	
Additional part size require- ments	Must be a multiple of 4 KiB (4,096 bytes), except for the last part of an upload	

Limits for S3 API Requests

Maximum Limit	Qumulo Core	Amazon S3
Object keys that DeleteOb- jects specifies	Nominally unlimited	1,000
Buckets that ListBuckets re- turns	16,000	1,000
Objects that ListObjects and ListObjectsV2 return	1,000	
Parts that ListParts returns	Unlimited	1,000
Uploads that ListMultipar- tUploads returns	1,000	

Note

DeleteObjects is subject to a 10 MiB request payload limit in Qumulo Core. This provides a practical upper limit on the number of object keys that the API action can specify.

In addition, the following API actions have the Qumulo-specific maximum payload size limit of 10 MiB.

- CompleteMultipartUpload
- CreateBucket
- DeleteObjects

Monitoring and Metrics

Configuring Cloud-Based Monitoring and Remote Support

This section explains how to configure Cloud-Based Monitoring and Remote Support for your Qumulo cluster.

How Cloud-Based Monitoring Works

Enabling Cloud-Based Monitoring (page 323) lets the Qumulo Care team monitor your Qumulo cluster proactively.

A Important

Cloud-Based Monitoring *doesn't* collect file names, path names, client IP addresses, or account credentials.

We use a proprietary application that aggregates diagnostic cluster data and alerts the Qumulo Care team if an issue arises. Depending on the issue severity and cluster state, a member of the Qumulo Care team reaches out. For more information, see:

- Qumulo Care Response Times
- Ways to Get Help

How Remote Support Works

Enabling Remote Support (page 324) lets the Qumulo Care team access your Qumulo cluster solely to assist you with a software update or perform diagnostics or troubleshooting on your cluster from the command line.

When you install VPN keys in the /etc/openvpn directory, an authorized member of the Qumulo Care team uses SSH to connect to the epl.qumulo.com server and then uses SSH through a secure VPN connection to connect to your cluster (normally, this VPN connection is closed).

By default, the VPN tunnel remains open for four hours to allow members of the Qumulo Care team to perform operations such as uploading logs to monitor.qumulo.com or to a secured Amazon S3 bucket and sending diagnostic data to a private Amazon EC2 instance for analysis.

ONOTE

Currently, Qumulo Core doesn't support VPN connections with IPv6.

You can configure the connection period and enable or disable Remote Support at any time.

What Data Gets Sent to Qumulo

Cloud-Based Monitoring and Remote Support let your cluster send the following detailed diagnostic data to Qumulo through an encrypted connection.

- Cluster name
- Number of nodes in cluster
- · Hardware and software incidents
 - Drives
 - CRC errors
 - S.M.A.R.T. status alerts
 - Capacity triggers
 - Nodes
 - PSU failure
 - Fan failure
 - Recused node
 - Offline node
 - Unreachable cluster
 - Qumulo Core
 - New process core dump
- Configuration data (such as users, groups, SMB shares, and NFS exports)
- Logs, stack traces, and code dumps

Prerequisites

Before you can use Cloud-Based Monitoring and Remote Support:

- $\cdot\,$ A member of the Qumulo Care Team must install VPN keys on your Qumulo cluster
- You must enable the following destination hostnames for TCP on port 443

Hostname	Description
api.nexus.qumulo.com	Nexus monitoring

Hostname	Description
ep1.qumulo.com	Remote Support
	▲ Important If your organization has an intrusion detection device or a firewall that performs SSL or HTTPS deep-packet inspection, you must add an ex- ception to the IP address that resolves to ep1.qumulo.com. To identify this IP address, log in to a node in your Qumulo cluster and run the nslookup ep1.qumulo.com command.
api.missionq.qumulo.com	Cloud-Based Monitoring connectivity
<pre>missionq-dumps.s3.amazon- aws.com</pre>	Proxy forwarding
monitor.qumulo.com	Cloud-Based Monitoring log uploads

Enabling Cloud-Based Monitoring

Cloud-Based Monitoring is enabled for you by default. If you have disabled Cloud-Based Monitoring, you can enable it by using the Qumulo Core Web UI or qq CLI.

To Enable Cloud-Based Monitoring by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Support > Qumulo Care.
- 3. On the Qumulo Care page:
 - a. In the Cloud-Based Monitoring section, click Edit.
 - b. Click Yes, I want Qumulo Cloud-Based Monitoring and then click Save.

If your configuration is valid, the Qumulo Core Web UI shows the status Enabled | Connected.

To Enable Cloud-Based Monitoring by Using the qq CLI

• To enable Cloud-Based Monitoring, run the qq set_monitoring_conf --enabled command.
- To disable Cloud-Based Monitoring, run the qq set_monitoring_conf --disabled command.
- To check the status of Cloud-Based Monitoring, run the qq monitoring_conf command.

Enabling Remote Support

Remote Support is enabled for you by default. If you have disabled Remote Support, you can enable by using the Qumulo Core Web UI or qq CLI.

To Enable Remote Support by Using the Qumulo Core Web UI

- 1. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.
- 2. Click Support > Qumulo Care.
- 3. On the Qumulo Care page:
 - a. In the Remote Support section, click Edit.
 - b. Under Do you want to enable Qumulo Remote Support?, click Yes and then click Save.

If your configuration is valid, the Qumulo Core Web UI shows the status Enabled | Connected.

To Enable Remote Support by Using the qq CLI

- To enable Remote Support, run the qq set_monitoring_conf --vpn-enabled command.
- To disable Remote Support, run the qq set_monitoring_conf --vpn-disabled command.
- To check the status of Remote Support, run the qq set_monitoring_conf command.

Connecting to Cloud-Based Monitoring and S3 by Using a Custom Proxy

This section explains how to connect to Cloud-Based Monitoring and S3 by using a custom proxy.

In Qumulo Core 2.6.4 (and higher), you can specify a custom proxy for both Cloud-Based Monitoring and S3 in different ways.

Configuring a Custom Proxy for Cloud-Based Monitoring and S3

The following examples show some common configurations for custom proxies by using the **qq** set_monitoring_conf command.

A Important

Remote VPN support isn't available when you connect to Cloud-Based Monitoring by using a custom proxy.

You can specify a custom proxy hostname and port *only* for Cloud-Based Monitoring. For example:

qq set_monitoring_conf
 --enabled
 --mq-proxy-host mq-proxy.example.com
 --mq-proxy-port 123

You can also specify a custom proxy hostname and port *only* for the S3 proxy (for the endpoint that Qumulo Core uses to store core dumps and logs). For example:

```
qq set_monitoring_conf
    --enabled
    --s3-proxy-host s3-proxy.example.com
    --s3-proxy-port 456
```

Finally, you can specify a custom proxy hostname and port for *both* Cloud-Based Monitoring and your S3 proxy. For example:

```
qq set_monitoring_conf
    --enabled
```

- --all-proxy-host mq-s3-proxy.example.com
- --all-proxy-port 789

Restoring the Default Values for Cloud-Based and Nexus Monitoring

This section explains how to set the default values for Cloud-Based Monitoring and Nexus Monitoring.

When you no longer connect to Cloud-Based Monitoring by using a custom proxy (page 325), you can use the qq CLI to restore the default values for Cloud-Based and Nexus Monitoring.

To Restore the Default Values for Cloud-Based and Nexus Monitoring by Using the qq CLI

1. Connect to your cluster by using SSH. For example:

ssh admin@203.0.113.0

2. Log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI.by using the administrative account. For example:

qq login -u admin -p HTEj0kGIOsNOAA0

3. To restore the default values for Cloud-Based and Nexus Monitoring, run the qq set_monitoring_conf command.

In the following example, we:

- Enable Cloud-Based Monitoring (MQ)
- Enable Nexus monitoring
- Disable HTTPS for the S3 proxy
- Set the hostname and port for Cloud-Based Monitoring
- Disable the proxy for Cloud-Based Monitoring (by setting it to 0)
- Set the monitoring polling interval to 60 seconds
- Set the hostname and port for the S3 proxy
- Specify the custom VPN for your organization, example.qumulo.com

```
qq set_monitoring_conf
--enabled
--nexus-enabled
--s3-proxy-disable-https
--mq-host api.missionq.qumulo.com
--mq-port 443
--mq-proxy-port 0
--period 60
--s3-proxy-host monitor.qumulo.com
--s3-proxy-port 443
--vpn-host example.qumulo.com
```

4. To confirm that Cloud-Based Monitoring is working correctly, log in to the Qumulo Core Web UI and then click **Support**.

If your configuration is valid, the Qumulo Core Web UI shows the status Enabled | Connected.

How Audit Logging Works

This section explains the different formats of audit logs for file system operations that Qumulo Core generates whenever a connected client sends a request to a Qumulo cluster.

Qumulo Core creates a descriptive audit log message for every operation that a client attempts. Then, Qumulo Core sends the audit log messages to the remote syslog instance that the audit logging configuration specifies in compliance with RFC 5424.

This section explains the differences between the levels of detail of audit logs in syslog CSV (page 329), syslog JSON (page 333), and CloudWatch JSON (page 335) formats. (In general, the syslog CSV and CloudWatch JSON formats contain audit logs contain an identical number of fields, some named differently, while the syslog JSON format has additional audit logging information.)

ONOTE

- A Qumulo cluster uses the static IP address assigned to each of its nodes to send audit logs to the audit log server.
- Qumulo Core doesn't parse, analyze, index, or visualize the data. For more information, see the following articles on Qumulo Care:
 - Sending Audit Logs for a Qumulo Cloud Cluster to Amazon CloudWatch
 - Using Qumulo Core Audit Logging with Elasticsearch
 - Using Splunk with Qumulo Core Audit Logging

Note

- Because the user ID, path fields, and secondary path fields can contain characters that must be escaped (such as quotation marks and commas), you must enclose these fields in quotation marks.
- Qumulo Core system strips out the \n and \r newline characters from the user ID, file path, and secondary file path fields.
- Both syslog CSV and syslog JSON formats deduplicate repeated file reads. However, for metadata changes—such as modifications to an access-control list (ACL)—only the syslog CSV deduplicates repeated operations.
- Unlike the syslog JSON format (page 333), the syslog CSV format has only values (no keys) and the fields are empty when unused. The following table helps explain the fields and their possible values.

By default, Qumulo Core formats audit log messages in the syslog CSV format, prefaced by the date, time, and the name of the machine that issues the operation. The syslog CSV format includes the following fields in the following order within the log message body.

Field	Description	Possible Values
User IP address	The IP address of the user that performed the operation.	IPv4 addressIPv6 address
User ID	The ID of the user who performed the operation.	String in quotation marks:Active Directory (AD) username
	• Note Qumulo Core specifies the Qumulo authentication ID if it can't resolve any of the other user ID types.	 Qumulo local username POSIX user ID (UID) Windows security identifier (SID) Qumulo authentication ID

Protocol	The protocol that the operation uses.	 api ftp internal nfsv3 nfsv4.1 s3 smb
Operation Type	The operation that the user or the system attempts to perform.	 Connectivity operation (page 338), such as ftp_login SMB-Specific operation (page 338), such as smb_create_share Audit logging operation (page 338), such as remote_syslog_startup File system operation (page 338), such as fs_create REST API operation (page 339), such as ad_join
Operation Sta- tus	A success status or an error status.	 Success status message: ok Error message: Credential error message (page 344), such as cred_in-valid_sid_error File system operation error message (page 345), such as fs_access_perm_not_owner_error

File ID	The ID of the file on which the sys- tem performed an operation.	Integer
	1 Note For non-file entities, this field is empty.	
File Path	The path to the file on which the system performed an operation.	String in quotation marks
	• Note For files accessed by using a snapshot, the system prefixes the path with /.snapshot. (This is the same path prefix that the system uses to access snapshotted files through NFSv3 and SMB.)	
Target File Path	The target path to the file on which the system performed a re- name or move operation.	String in quotation marks

For example:

Jun 6 14:52:28 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "system", internal, remote_syslog_startu p,ok,,"","" Jun 6 14:52:28 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "AD\alice", api, audit_modify_syslog_conf ig,ok,,"","" Jun 6 14:52:40 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "AD\alice", api, rest login, ok,, "", "" Jun 6 14:53:22 my-machine gumulo 203.0.113.0, "AD\alice", api, fs read metadata, o k,3,"/my_file","" Jun 6 14:53:22 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "AD\alice", api, fs_write_metadata, o k,3,"/my file","" Jun 6 14:53:22 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "AD\alice", api, fs_write_data, ok, 3, "/m y file","" Jun 6 14:54:05 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "AD\alice", api, fs_rename, ok, 3, "/my_fil e","/another file" Jun 6 14:55:24 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "AD\alice", api, begin_audit_modify_syslo g config,ok,,"","" Jun 6 14:55:24 my-machine qumulo 203.0.113.0, "system", internal, remote syslog shutdow n,ok,,"","

Details Included in the syslog JSON Format

You can configure Qumulo Core to format audit log messages in the syslog JSON format. The fields in this format are similar to the fields that the syslog CSV format provides (page 329), with the following exceptions.

ONOTE

The syslog JSON format isn't available in the Qumulo Core Web UI.

Field	Description	Possible Values
user_id Object	In Qumulo Core 6.0.1 (and higher) the user_id object replaces the sin- gle user ID field in the syslog CSV format and contains the fields sid, auth_id, and name.	 sid : Security identifier auth_id : Authentication ID name : User role

 file ID fields in the syslog CSV format and contains the fields path, target, and file_id. For fs_write_* and fs_read_* operations, the details object also includes the offset and file_size fields. For operations that write metadata or change access-control lists (ACLs), the details object also includes the after and before objects that include fields of the operation after and before objects: ctime : Changed timestamp mtime : Modified timestamp owner sid : Security identifier auth_id : Authentication

For example:

Jun 6 14:52:28 my-machine qumulo {"user id": {"auth id": "1", "sid": "S-1-5-21-98765 43210-5678901234-1234567890-1", "name": "system"}, "user ip": "203.0.113.0", "protoc ol": "internal", "operation": "remote syslog startup", "status": "ok", "details": {}} Jun 6 14:52:28 my-machine qumulo {"user id": {"sid": "S-1-5-21-9876543210-567890123 4-1234567890-500", "auth id": "500", "name": "AD\alice"}, "user_ip": "203.0.113.0", "protocol": "api", "operation": "audit_modify_syslog_config", "status": "ok", "detai ls": {"second_extra_name": "", "extra_name": ""}} Jun 6 14:52:40 my-machine gumulo {"user id": {"auth id": "500", "name": "AD\alice", "sid": "S-1-5-21-9876543210-5678901234-1234567890-500"}, "user_ip": "203.0.113.0", "protocol": "api", "operation": "rest login", "status": "ok", "details": {"second ex tra name": "", "extra name": ""}} Jun 6 14:53:22 my-machine qumulo {"user id": {"sid": "S-1-5-21-9876543210-567890123 4-1234567890-500", "name": "AD\alice", "auth_id": "500"}, "user_ip": "203.0.113.0", "protocol": "api", "operation": "fs read metadata", "status": "ok", "details": {"pat h": "/my_file", "file id": "4"}} Jun 6 14:53:22 my-machine qumulo {"user id": {"name": "AD\alice", "sid": "S-1-5-21-9 876543210-5678901234-1234567890-500", "auth id": "500"}, "user ip": "203.0.113.0", "protocol": "api", "operation": "fs write metadata", "status": "ok", "details": {"fi le id": "4", "after": {"ctime": "2024-06-11T14:55:58.187394089Z", "mtime": "2024-0 6-11T14:55:58.187394089Z", "owner": {"sid": "S-1-5-21-9876543210-5678901234-12345678 90-500", "auth id": "500"}}, "path": "/my file", "before": {"ctime": "2024-06-11T1 4:55:43.616292461Z", "mtime": "2024-06-11T14:55:43.616292461Z", "owner": {"sid": "S-1-5-21-9876543210-5678901234-1234567890-500", "auth id": "500"}}} Jun 6 14:53:22 my-machine qumulo {"user id": {"auth id": "500", "sid": "S-1-5-21-987 6543210-5678901234-1234567890-500", "name": "AD\alice"}, "user ip": "203.0.113.0", "protocol": "api", "operation": "fs_write_data", "status": "ok", "details": {"pat h": "/my file", "size": 261456, "file id": "4", "offset": 0, "file size": 261456}} Jun 6 14:54:05 my-machine qumulo {"user id": {"name": "AD\alice", "auth id": "500", "sid": "S-1-5-21-9876543210-5678901234-1234567890-500"}, "user ip": "203.0.113.0", "protocol": "api", "operation": "fs rename", "status": "fs entry exists error", "det ails": {"path": "/my_file", "target": "/another_file", "file_id": "4"}} Jun 6 14:55:24 my-machine qumulo {"user_id": {"sid": "S-1-5-21-9876543210-567890123 4-1234567890-500", "auth id": "500", "name": "AD\alice"}, "user ip": "203.0.113.0", "protocol": "api", "operation": "begin_audit_modify_syslog_config", "status": "ok", "details": {"second_extra_name": "", "extra_name": ""}} Jun 6 14:55:24 my-machine qumulo {"user id": {"auth id": "1", "sid": "S-1-5-21-98765 43210-5678901234-1234567890-1", "name": "system"}, "user_ip": "203.0.113.0", "protoc ol": "internal", "operation": "remote_syslog_shutdown", "status": "ok", "details": {}}

Details Included in the Amazon CloudWatch JSON Format

You can configure Qumulo Core to format audit log messages in the Amazon CloudWatch JSON format.

🗹 Tip

To download the audit log from the CloudWatch console, on the left navigation panel click Logs > Log groups, click a log group, and then on the Log events page click Actions > Copy search results (ASCII).

Rather than preface each line of CSV or JSON with the date and time, CloudWatch creates an ASCII table, which contains Unix timestamps in its first column. The second column contains the fields that are similar to the fields that both the syslog CSV format (page 329) and the syslog JSON format (page 333) provide, with the following exceptions.

- The **result** field replaces the Operation Status or **status** field.
- The **object_id** field replaces the File ID **file_id** field.
- The path_1 field replaces the File Path or path field.
- The path_2 field replaces the Target File Path or target field.

For example:

timestamp messag е - - - - - - - - - - | | 1717679548000 | {"ip address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "system", "protocol": "inter nal", "operation": "remote_syslog_startup", "result": "ok", "object_id": "", "pat h 1": "", "path 2": ""} | 1717679548000 | {"ip_address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "AD\alice", "protocol": "ap i", "operation": "audit_modify_syslog_config", "result": "ok", "object_id": "", "pat h_1": "", "path_2": ""} | 1717679560000 | {"ip address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "AD\alice", "protocol": "ap i", "operation": "rest_login", "result": "ok", "object_id": "", "path_1": "", "pat h_2": ""} | 1717679602000 | {"ip_address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "AD\alice", "protocol": "ap i", "operation": "fs_read_metadata", "result": "ok", "object_id": "3", "path_1": "/m y_file", "path_2": ""} | 1717679602000 | {"ip address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "AD\alice", "protocol": "ap i", "operation": "fs write metadata", "result": "ok", "object id": "3", "path 1": "/my_file", "path_2": ""} | 1717679602000 | {"ip_address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "AD\alice", "protocol": "ap i", "operation": "fs_write_data", "result": "ok", "object_id": "3", "path_1": "/my_f ile", "path 2": ""} | 1717679645000 | {"ip_address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "AD\alice", "protocol": "ap i", "operation": "fs_rename", "result": "ok", "object_id": "3", "path_1": "/my_fil e", "path_2": "/another_file"} | | 1717679724000 | {"ip address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "AD\alice", "protocol": "ap i", "operation": "begin_audit_modify_syslog_config", "result": "ok", "object_id": "", "path_1": "", "path_2": ""} | | 1717679724000 | {"ip address": "203.0.113.0", "user": "system", "protocol": "inter nal", "operation": "remote_syslog_shutdown", "result": "ok", "object_id": "", "pat h_1": "", "path_2": ""}

Operation Names in Audit Logging

This section lists the operation names in Qumulo Core audit logging.

Connectivity Operations

- ftp_login
- nfs_mount
- rest_login
- share_connect
- smb_close_handle
- smb_close_session
- smb_login

SMB-Specific Operations

- smb_create_share
- smb_modify_share
- smb_delete_share
- smb2_notify_req

Audit Logging Operations

- remote_syslog_shutdown
- remote_syslog_startup

File System Operations

- fs_copy_chunk
- fs_create_directory
- fs_create_directories
- fs_create_file
- fs_create_hard_link
- fs_create_symlink
- fs_create_stream

fs_create

ONOTE

This operation type applies to any but the previous file types.

- fs_delete
- fs_fsstat
- fs_list_directory
- fs_open
- fs_read_data
- fs_read_link
- fs_read_metadata
- fs_read_user_metadata
- fs_rename
- fs_set_quota
- fs_tree_delete
- fs_write_data
- fs_write_metadata
- fs_write_file_lock
- fs_write_user_metadata

REST API Operations

- ad_cancel_operation
- ad_dismiss_error
- ad_join
- ad_kerberos_renew_ticket
- ad_leave
- ad_modify_settings
- ad_reconfigure
- audit_modify_cloudwatch_config

- audit_modify_syslog_config
- auth_add_group
- auth_add_member_to_group
- auth_assign_role
- auth_create_access_token
- auth_create_role
- auth_create_user
- auth_delete_access_token
- auth_delete_group
- auth_delete_identity_attributes
- auth_delete_role
- auth_delete_user
- auth_get_access_token
- auth_get_access_tokens
- auth_modify_access_token
- auth_modify_group
- auth_modify_identity_attributes
- auth_modify_role
- auth_modify_user
- auth_modify_user_password
- auth_remove_member_from_group
- auth_set_user_defined_mappings
- auth_unassign_role
- cluster_add_nodes
- cluster_calculate_node_add_capacity
- cluster_generate_vpn_private_key
- cluster_initiate_node_replacement_plan
- cluster_install_vpn_keys
- cluster_locate_disk_slot

- cluster_modify_config
- cluster_modify_monitoring_config
- cluster_modify_nodes
- cluster_modify_nodes_dry_run
- cluster_modify_upgrade_config
- cluster_nodes_resolve_indeterminate_modification
- dns_create
- dns_delete
- dns_modify
- dns_set_lookup_overrides
- encryption_create_key
- encryption_rotate_keys
- encryption_update_config
- fs_create_public_key
- fs_delete_public_key
- fs_modify_atime_settings
- fs_modify_notify_settings
- fs_modify_permissions_settings
- fs_modify_public_key
- fs_release_nlm_locks_by_client
- fs_release_nlm_locks_by_file
- fs_replace_public_key
- fs_sample
- ftp_modify_settings
- identity_create
- identity_delete
- identity_modify
- kerberos_delete_keytab
- kerberos_modify_settings

- kerberos_set_keytab
- ldap_modify_settings
- network_create_config
- network_delete_config
- network_modify_config
- network_modify_interface
- nfs_create_export
- nfs_delete_export
- nfs_delete_settings
- nfs_modify_export
- nfs_modify_settings
- node_halt
- node_restart
- node_set_identify_light
- portals_authorize_hub_portal
- portals_create_spoke_portal
- portals_delete_hub_portal
- portals_delete_spoke_portal
- portals_evict_inode
- portals_modify_eviction_configuration
- portals_modify_hub_portal
- portals_modify_spoke_portal
- portals_propose_portal_relationship
- reboot_pause
- reboot_resume
- reboot_start
- replication_abort
- replication_abort_object_relationship
- replication_authorize_target_relationship

- replication_create_object_relationship
- replication_create_source_relationship
- replication_delete_object_relationship
- replication_delete_source_relationship
- replication_delete_target_relationship
- replication_dismiss_source_relationship_error
- replication_dismiss_target_relationship_error
- replication_make_target_writable
- replication_modify_source_relationship
- replication_reconnect_target_relationship
- replication_release_queued_snapshot
- replication_replicate_object_relationship
- replication_reverse_target_relationship
- replication_start
- replication_target_relationship_lock
- s3_abort_upload
- s3_add_bucket
- s3_bucket_policy_explain_access
- s3_create_key
- s3_delete_bucket
- s3_delete_key
- s3_get_bucket_policy
- s3_modify_bucket
- s3_modify_settings
- s3_put_bucket_policy
- saml_modify_settings
- session_change_password
- shutdown_halt
- smb_delete_settings

- smb_modify_settings
- snapshot_create_policy
- snapshot_create_snapshot
- snapshot_delete_policy
- snapshot_delete_snapshot
- snapshot_lock_snapshot
- snapshot_modify_policy
- snapshot_modify_snapshot
- snapshot_unlock_snapshot
- snapshot_unlock_snapshot_challege
- ssl_delete_ca_certificate
- ssl_modify_ca_certificate
- ssl_modify_certificate
- tenant_create
- tenant_delete
- tenant_modify
- time_modify_config
- tree_delete_cancel
- tree_delete_start
- web_ui_modify_settings

Error Status Messages

This section lists the error status messages in Qumulo Core audit logging.

Credential Error Messages

- cred_error
- cred_identity_not_supported_error
- cred_invalid_local_user_error
- cred_invalid_sid_error
- cred_remote_resource_unavailable_error

File System Operation Error Messages

- fs_access_denied_error
- fs_access_error
- fs_access_perm_not_owner_error
- fs_already_read_only_error
- fs_default_stream_of_directory_error
- fs_directory_cycle_error
- fs_directory_error
- fs_directory_hash_exhaustion_error
- fs_directory_is_symlink_error
- fs_directory_not_empty_error
- fs_encountered_portal_error
- fs_entry_exists_error
- fs_entry_hardlink_ambiguity_error
- fs_entry_not_in_subtree_error
- fs_exceeded_maximum_stream_count_error
- fs_file_dirent_id_stale_error
- fs_file_is_named_stream_error
- fs_file_is_symlink_error
- fs_file_not_covered_by_snapshot_error
- fs_file_not_empty_error
- fs_file_path_invalid_error
- fs_file_size_error
- fs_file_too_many_links_error
- fs_invalid_acl_error
- fs_invalid_attrs_error
- fs_invalid_file_type_error
- fs_invalid_name_error

- fs_invalid_offset_error
- fs_invalid_size_error
- fs_name_size_error
- fs_no_such_entry_error
- fs_no_such_file_version_error
- fs_no_such_inode_error
- fs_no_such_path_error
- fs_not_a_directory_error
- fs_not_a_file_error
- fs_not_a_symlink_error
- fs_opened_file_stale_error
- fs_path_size_error
- fs_permissions_mode_operation_unsupported_error
- fs_portal_create_orphanage_error
- fs_portal_disconnected_error
- fs_portal_error
- fs_portal_eviction_error
- fs_portal_inconsistent_data_error
- fs_portal_incorrect_state_error
- fs_portal_invalid_lease_break_range_error
- fs_portal_not_covered_by_snapshot_error
- fs_portal_not_found_error
- fs_portal_out_of_order_lease_break_error
- fs_quota_limit_already_set_error
- fs_quota_limit_does_not_exist_error
- fs_quota_no_space_error
- fs_read_only_error
- fs_revision_mismatch_error
- fs_s3_versioning_full_error

- fs_same_inode_error
- fs_sharing_violation_error
- fs_smb_share_root_deleted_error
- fs_stream_is_default_error
- fs_symlink_loop_error
- fs_tag_mismatch_error
- fs_too_many_aces_error
- fs_user_metadata_continuation_token_type_mismatch
- fs_user_metadata_empty_insertion_error
- fs_user_metadata_hash_exhaustion_error
- fs_user_metadata_key_already_exists
- fs_user_metadata_key_not_found
- fs_user_metadata_too_large
- fs_watcher_missed_events_error

Qumulo OpenMetrics API Specification

This section lists the names, types, labels, and descriptions for the metrics that Qumulo Core 5.3.0 (and higher) emits in OpenMetrics API format.

The Qumulo OpenMetrics API has a single endpoint that provides a complete view of point-intime telemetry from Qumulo Core to monitoring systems. These systems, such as Prometheus, can consume the OpenMetrics data format that the Qumulo REST API emits without custom code or a monitoring agent. For more information about data formats, see your monitoring system's documentation.

Accessing Qumulo Metrics

Qumulo metrics are available at the following endpoint.

https://<my-cluster-hostname>:8000/v2/metrics/endpoints/default/data

You can configure a monitoring system that supports the OpenMetrics Specification to use bearer token authentication (page 48) to access this endpoint.

Metric Types

All Qumulo metrics belong to one of the following OpenMetrics types.

Metric Type	Description
counter	An integer that increases monotonically from zero, stored in <met- ric_name>_count .</met-
	1 Note During normal operation, the value of counter never decreases.
gauge	A value that represents a single integer (similar to counter), stored in <met- ric_name> .</met-
	1 Note During normal operation, the value of a gauge metric might increase or de- crease.

Metric Type	Description
histogram	A representation of a series of <i>buckets</i> , where each bucket tracks values within a specific range. A histogram has a count field and a sum field, stored in <metric_name>_count (the total number of samples) and <metric_name>_sum (the sum of all samples). Qumulo Core emits a single bucket that contains all samples.</metric_name></metric_name>
	You can use histogram metrics to keep track of averages by dividing the sum field by the count field.
info	Informational text about the system, stored in <metric_name>_info . An info metric always has a value of 1 and labels that contain detailed information.</metric_name>

For more information, see Metric Types in the OpenMetrics Specification.

Metric Labels

The OpenMetrics format allows for metric labeling for communicating additional information. To provide context for metrics, Qumulo Core emits metric-specific labels. For example, the name of a protocol operation or the url of a remote server. For more information, see Available Labels (page 363).

Available Metrics

The following table lists metric names, types, labels, and descriptions.

ONOTE

For Azure Native Qumulo (ANQ), all metrics with a node_id label are unavailable because they refer to specific hardware.

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
qumulo	info (page 349)	 max_dri ve_fail ures max_nod e_failu res name platfor m servic e_model uuid versio n 	5.3.0	Qur tion ter n and Cord F C m a m la a

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
		✓ Tip Do n't co nf us et his lab elf or th e Qu mulo Co re ver sio n wit h t he ide nti cal ly na m ed lab elf or th ver sio n wit the ver sio n		

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
		n f or th e q umu l o_k ern el m etr ic.		
<pre>qumulo_node </pre>	info (page 349)	 form_fa ctor hardwar e_detec tion_mo de (pag e 365) networ k_manag ement_m ode (pa ge 366) node_id (page 366) node_uu id seria l_numbe r 	6.0.2	

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
qumulo_ad_netlogon_request _errors	counter (page 348)	 domai n_url (p age 364) serve r_url (p age 367) 	5.3.0	The tive LOG(sult
qumulo_ad_netlogon_request _latency_seconds	histogram (page 349)	 domai n_url (p age 364) serve r_url (p age 367) 	5.3.0	The NET
<pre>qumulo_ad_netlogon_requests</pre>	counter (page 348)	 domai n_url (p age 364) serve r_url (p age 367) 	5.3.0	The com GON
qumulo_cpu_crit_temperature_celsius	gauge (page 348)	 cpu (pa ge 363) node_id (page 366) 	7.2.0.3	The thre cal
qumulo_cpu_max_temperature _celsius	gauge (page 348)	 cpu (pa ge 363) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.1	The ture phy

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
qumulo_cpu_temperature _celsius	gauge (page 348)	 cpu (pa ge 363) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The eac deg
<pre>qumulo_disk_endurance _percent</pre>	gauge (page 348)	 disk_ty pe (pag e 364) drive_b ay (pag e 364) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.1	The dura disk ing to (
<pre>qumulo_disk_transport _errors</pre>	counter (page 348)	 disk_ty pe (pag e 364) drive_b ay (pag e 364) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.2	The com betw driv
<pre>qumulo_disk_uncorrectablemedia_errors</pre>	counter (page 348)	 disk_ty pe (pag e 364) drive_b ay (pag e 364) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.2	The corr spe med

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
<pre>qumulo_disk_is_unhealthy</pre>	gauge (page 348)	 disk_ty pe (pag e 364) drive_b ay (pag e 364) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The in th fror hea unh
<pre>qumulo_disk_operation _latency_seconds</pre>	histogram (page 349)	 disk_ty pe (pag e 364) drive_b ay (pag e 364) io_type (page 366) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The I/O
qumulo_fan_speed_rpm	gauge (page 348)	 fan (pa ge 364) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The
<pre>qumulo_fault_tolerance_metrics_current_remaining_disk_failures</pre>	gauge (page 348)		7.5.2	The disk clus

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
<pre>qumulo_fault_tolerance_metrics_current_remaining_fault_domain_failures</pre>	gauge (page 348)		7.5.2	The faul that erat
<pre>qumulo_fault_tolerance_metrics_current_remaining_node_failures</pre>	gauge (page 348)	_	7.5.2	The noc clus
<pre>qumulo_fs_capacity_bytes</pre>	gauge (page 348)		5.3.0	The in b
qumulo_fs_directory _tree_entries	gauge (page 348)	 entry_t ype (pa ge 364) path (pa ge 366) 	5.3.0	The ter ter, type
qumulo_fs_directory _used_bytes	gauge (page 348)	 path (pa ge 366) usage_t ype (pa ge 368) 	5.3.0	The tha byte

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
qumulo_fs_free_bytes	gauge (page 348)		5.3.0	The clus T iii c t
qumulo_fs_portal_count	gauge (page 348)	 porta l_state (page 367) porta l_type (page 367) 	7.4.2.1	The for e cluc ing stat
<pre>qumulo_fs_snapshots</pre>	gauge (page 348)		5.3.0	The sho
qumulo_fs_used_bytes	gauge (page 348)	 fs_type (page 365) fs_uuid (page 365) 	7.4.2.1	The that in b
qumulo_ldap_lookup _request_errors	counter (page 348)	 domai n_url (p age 364) serve r_url (p age 367) 	5.3.0	The LDA sult

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
qumulo_ldap_lookup _request_latency_seconds	histogram (page 349)	 domai n_url (p age 364) serve r_url (p age 367) 	5.3.0	The LDA
qumulo_ldap_lookup _requests	counter (page 348)	 domai n_url (p age 364) serve r_url (p age 367) 	5.3.0	The com que
<pre>qumulo_ldap_operation _errors</pre>	counter (page 348)	domain_url (page 364)	5.3.0	The LDA resu
<pre>qumulo_ldap_operation _latency_seconds</pre>	histogram (page 349)	domain_url (page 364)	5.3.0	The LDA
<pre>qumulo_ldap_operations</pre>	counter (page 348)	domain_url (page 364)	5.3.0	The com tion
qumulo_memory_correctable _ecc_errors	counter (page 348)	node_id (page 366)	5.3.0	The mei Qur auto

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _is_down</pre>	gauge (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The (interf
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _link_speed_bits_per_second</pre>	gauge (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The spe inte
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _receive_errors</pre>	counter (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The ceiv ified
Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
-------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	---------------------
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _received_bytes</pre>	counter (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The on t face
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _received_packets</pre>	counter (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The pac spe
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _transmit_errors</pre>	counter (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The tran the

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _transmitted_bytes</pre>	counter (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The byte the
<pre>qumulo_network_interface _transmitted_packets</pre>	counter (page 348)	 bond (pa ge 363) interfa ce (pag e 365) role (pa ge 367) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	The pac the
<pre>qumulo_power_supply _is_unhealthy</pre>	gauge (page 348)	 locatio n (page 366) node_id (page 366) 	5.3.0	PSU or 1 mor
<pre>qumulo_protocol_client _connections</pre>	counter (page 348)	protocol (page 367)	5.3.0	The clie nec pro

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
<pre>qumulo_protocol_client _disconnections</pre>	counter (page 348)	protocol (page 367)	5.3.0	The clier nec fied
<pre>qumulo_protocol_operation _bytes</pre>	counter (page 348)	 data_ty pe (pag e 364) io_type (page 366) op_name (page 366) protoco l (page 367) 	5.3.0	The tocc tran
<pre>qumulo_protocol_operation _latency_seconds</pre>	histogram (page 349)	 data_ty pe (pag e 364) io_type (page 366) op_name (page 366) protoco l (page 367) 	5.3.0	The

Metric Name	Metric Type	Labels	Suppor- ted from Qumulo Core Version	Des
<pre>qumulo_protocol_operations</pre>	counter (page 348)	 data_ty pe (pag e 364) io_type (page 366) op_name (page 366) protoco l (page 367) 	5.3.0	The com erat
qumulo_quorum_node_is _offline	gauge (page 348)	node_id (page 366)	5.3.0	The eacl 0 ((noo
<pre>qumulo_time_is_not_synchronizing</pre>	gauge (page 348)	node_id (page 366)	5.3.0	The tion nod (tim 1 (nize

Available Labels

The following table lists metric label names, possible values, and descriptions.

Label Name	Possible Values	Description
bond	bond0bond1	The bond to which a network interface belongs
сри	A non-negative integer	The CPU index in the node

Label Name	Possible Values	Description
data_type	 data : Read or write operation s on the data of a file. metadata : Operations (such as lookup, stat, or getattr) un related to a file's data none : Operations that apply t o neither the file data nor the metadata. 	The data type that an opera- tion transfers
	O Note The protocol often requir es these operations for se ssion negotiation and aut hentication.	
disk_type	 hdd : Hard Disk Drive ssd : Solid-State Drive 	The underlying storage type
domain_url	An Active Directory domain (for example, my-domain.com) or an LDAP bind URI (for example, ldap://my-server.my-do- main.com)	The URL of the domain
drive_bay	A drive bay name. For example: b3 , 1.1	The physical drive bay in the chassis.
entry_type	 alternate_data_stream directory file other symlink 	The file system object type
fan	A fan name, for example system fan 1	The fan name

Label Name	Possible Values	Description
fs_type	 local : The portion of the file system used for persistent dat a, including data in hub portal root directories spoke : The portion of the file system used for cached data o n spoke portals 	File system type
fs_uuid	A UUID that identifies a local file system.	File system ID
	() Note The UUID of a spoke portal file system is identical to the UUID of the corresponding hub portal file system.	
hardware_detection_mode	 chassis : Uses a predefined, st atic hardware layout (chassis fi les) for component identificati on run_anywhere : Detects availab le hardware components auto matically and adapts behavior dynamically 	The method for detecting and managing hardware
interface	An interface name, for example eth0	The interface name

Label Name	Possible Values	Description
io_type	 composite none read wait : A blocking operation th at takes an indeterminate am ount of time write 	The I/O that an operation per- forms
location	A location on the chassis, for ex-	The location on the chassis.
		1 Note For PSU, this location is relative to the back of the node.
network_management_mode	 host_managed : Network interf aces managed by the host sys tem qumulo_managed : Network inte rfaces managed by Qumulo C ore 	The management mode for network interfaces
node_id	A positive integer that represents a node ID in the cluster.	A value that differentiates be- tween the different nodes in a cluster
op_name	Any operation name, including NFSv3, NFSv4.1, SMBv2, SMBv3, REST, S3, replication, or FTP	The recorded operation
path	Slash (/)	The path to a directory in the file system

Label Name	Possible Values	Description
portal_state	 authorized : A portal, ready for file system access, for which b oth clusters approved a portal relationship deleting : A portal in process of synchronizing outstanding changes before being deleted 	The state of a spoke portal or a hub portal
portal_type	 hub : Hub portal spoke : Spoke portal 	The portal type
protocol	 nfs:NFSv3 or NFSv4.1 smb:SMBv2 or SMBv3 rest s3 replication ftp 	The protocol of the recorded operation
role	• frontend	The role of the interface
	• backend	• Note frontend includes proto- col, management, and replication traffic. backend includes all intra-node communications.
server_url	A hostname (for example, ad.my- domain.com) or an IP address	The URL of a remote server

Label Name	Possible Values	Description
usage_type	 data metadata snapshot 	The data type that uses space