SOLUTION BRIEF

MySQL Database as a Service (DBaaS) with Astra Control

Simplified day 2 operations
Introduction
Kubernetes has become the standard IT infrastructure for businesses of all sizes. Production applications are being deployed on or migrated to Kubernetes. Running a stateful application like MySQL requires lots of planning, understanding the challenges, and identifying the right solutions.

The journey of implementing DBaaS for MySQL requires the following actions on day 1, whether it’s a managed Kubernetes service or vanilla Kubernetes:
1. Identify or build your own registry.
2. Identify the right storage and the Container Storage Interface (CSI) provisioner.
3. Find the performance requirements and define appropriate storage classes.
4. Create your own manifest or identify a helm chart that meets your requirements.
5. Deploy the MySQL application.
Kubernetes offers solutions for all of the day 1 requirements. When it comes to day 2 operations, you need a strategy and solution for:
1. Data corruption and security
2. Backup and recovery
3. Disaster recovery
4. Application portability

Kubernetes natively doesn’t have any solutions to address the day 2 challenges.

Astra Control simplifies and automates the day 1 operations by simply registering the Kubernetes cluster. The day 1 operations are simplified to:
1. Identify or build your own registry.
2. Create your own manifest or identify a helm chart that meets your requirements.
3. Register the Kubernetes cluster with Astra.
4. Deploy the MySQL application

Astra Control managing your application addresses the following day 2 challenges:
1. Data corruption and security
2. Backup and recovery
3. Disaster recovery
4. Application portability

Astra Control overview
Astra Control is a solution that makes it easier for our customers to manage, protect, and move their data-rich containerized workloads running on Kubernetes within and across public clouds and on-premises. Astra provides persistent container storage that leverages NetApp’s proven and expansive storage portfolio in the public cloud and on-premises. It also offers a rich set of advanced application-aware data management functionality (like snapshot -revert, backup and -restore, activity log, and active cloning) for your data protection, disaster recovery, data audit, and migration use-cases for your modern apps.

Astra Control offers a fully managed application-aware data management service in Cloud, Astra Control Service. Astra Control offers a fully managed application-aware data management service in Cloud, Astra Control Service. And Astra Control Center provides application-aware data management for on-premises Kubernetes clusters. Astra control center is delivered as a customer-managed Kubernetes application from NetApp.

Managing MySQL with Astra
Simply register your Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) and Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) clusters in Astra Control Service. Upon registration Astra:
• Installs NetApp® Trident, NetApp’s open-source Kubernetes storage orchestrator.
• Creates a bucket on the cloud object store for saving application backups.
• Creates a service account on your cluster for itself.

The following example shows two Kubernetes clusters, one AKS (Azure Kubernetes Service) cluster located in Azure East US (Virginia) region and another GKE (Google Kubernetes Engine) cluster located in the GCP europe-west2 region.

With Astra control center you provide to kubeconfig file of the Kubernetes cluster to register a cluster. Astra Control center for on-premises uses your existing Trident installation, Trident based storage classes, ONTAP backend, and allows you to import your own object storage bucket for backups and cloning.

Astra Control Centers have the same view and options after you register an on-premises Kubernetes cluster.
Install MySQL on cluster longboat-cluster-1 using the current Bitnami Helm chart or a custom manifest. Trident automatically provisions the Kubernetes Persistent Volume Claims from Azure NetApp Files for MySQL. Astra Control discovers the applications on your registered clusters and you can easily manage either just the application or all the resources in the entire namespace as one unit.

In Astra Control Center the Persistent Volume Claims will be from your on-premises ONTAP storage backend. You can choose any Trident Storage Classes supported by Astra Control Center.

After managing the application, Astra Control can take snapshots, backups, and clones of that application, its Kubernetes resources, and its associated Persistent Volumes.
Figure 5) Managed application overview.

Figure 6) Kubernetes resources for the application.
All the data generated by MySQL database clients can be automatically protected by using snapshots and backups. Astra Control snapshots and backups preserve the application state, its Kubernetes resources, and its volumes in one easily manageable unit. Astra understands the MySQL application and is quiesced before a snapshot or backup so that an application-consistent snapshot or backup can be taken. Quiesce operations take no longer than 60 seconds. All application backups are stored in an object store.

Both on-demand and scheduled snapshots and backups are supported. When taking on-demand backup, there is an option to choose any existing snapshot. Otherwise, the backup will be from the current state of the application.

In Astra Control Service the backup will be stored in an object store bucket created by Astra. With Astra Control Service, you can select any Object Store bucket configured when taking a backup.
Set up a snapshot and backup schedule for the volume and all the Kubernetes objects that are associated with it. You need to choose any of the configured object store bucket to save the backups with Astra Control Center.
After reviewing the information, set the protection policy. Astra automatically takes snapshots and backups based on the schedule and follows the retention policy defined.

**Migrating MySQL application to another Kubernetes cluster**

After a successful backup, the MySQL application is protected against disasters like losing the Kubernetes cluster or a human error like deleting the namespace. You can use the Clone option to redeploy MySQL to a new namespace within the cluster or to the new cluster. When choosing the option, you can also select an existing snapshot or backup to go back to a point in time copy of the MySQL application.

For example, suppose that you have a new team in a different location that is going to take over the responsibility of managing the MySQL database. But they are using a GCP (Google Cloud Platform) project to run the application. You want to migrate the MySQL applications to a GKE cluster using the new team. MySQL is currently running on the longboat-cluster-1 (AKS) cluster located in the Azure East US (Virginia) region.

Similarly, with Astra Control Center you can migrate the MySQL application from one on-premises Kubernetes cluster to another namespace within the cluster or to another on-premises Kubernetes cluster within the same datacenter or in another data center.
Clone MySQL to longboat-cluster-2, in Google Cloud Platform region, Europe-west2 using its current state. You could also clone from an existing backup or snapshot. When cloning from the current state, Astra first creates a backup and then uses that backup for migrating to the destination cluster. This brings up a new instance of MySQL, running at the same state as in the source cluster.
A new MySQL clone is provisioned in the destination cluster and the application is automatically managed by Astra.
After the migration, the MySQL application has the same Kubernetes resources and data as in the source cluster.
Where can I learn more?

To learn more, visit the Astra website and the documentation on Astra.

**About NetApp**
In a world full of generalists, NetApp is a specialist. We’re focused on one thing, helping your business get the most out of your data. NetApp brings the enterprise-grade data services you rely on into the cloud, and the simple flexibility of cloud into the data center. Our industry-leading solutions work across diverse customer environments and the world’s biggest public clouds.

As a cloud-led, data-centric software company, only NetApp can help build your unique data fabric, simplify and connect your cloud, and securely deliver the right data, services and applications to the right people—anytime, anywhere. www.netapp.com