

Cloudera Streams Messaging Operator for Kubernetes 1.6.0

Configuring Strimzi

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Configuring the Strimzi Cluster Operator

Learn how to configure an existing deployment of the Strimzi Cluster Operator with helm upgrade.

The Strimzi Cluster Operator is deployed when you install Strimzi to your Kubernetes cluster. During installation you can configure the Cluster Operator. If required, you can make configuration updates following installation. This is done with helm upgrade command using the `--reuse-values` option together with the `-f` (`--values`) or `--set` options.

```
helm upgrade [***RELEASE***] [***CHART***] \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  (--set '[***KEY***]=[***VALUE***]' | -f [***MY-VALUES.YAML***]) \
  --reuse-values
```

- Ensure that `[***RELEASE***]` and `[***CHART***]` are the same as the ones you used during installation. You can use `helm list` to list currently installed releases and charts.
- Use `--set` if you want to update properties directly from the command line. Helm supports various `--set` options like `--set-file`, `--set-string`, and others. You can use any of these options.
- Use `-f` (`--values`) if you want to pass a file containing your configuration updates.
- The `--reuse-values` option instructs Helm to merge existing values with new ones. You use this option when you want to update an existing configuration

Configurable properties

The Strimzi Cluster Operator accepts various configuration properties. You can find a comprehensive list of these properties in the *Helm chart configuration reference*. Alternatively, you can list available properties with `helm show readme`.

```
helm show readme [***CHART***]
```

Related Information

[Helm chart configuration reference](#)

[Helm List | Helm](#)

[Helm Upgrade | Helm](#)

[Helm Show Readme | Helm](#)

Configuring Strimzi Cluster Operator watched namespaces

By default, the Strimzi Cluster Operator watches and manages the Kafka clusters that are deployed in the same namespace as the Strimzi Cluster Operator. However, you can configure it to watch selected namespaces or watch all namespaces. This allows you to manage multiple Kafka clusters deployed in different namespaces using a single Strimzi Cluster Operator installation.

If you have a specific list of namespaces that you want the Strimzi Cluster Operator to watch, specify them in the `watchNamespaces` property. Delimit each namespace with a comma.

```
helm upgrade [***RELEASE***] [***CHART***] \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  --set 'watchNamespaces={ [***NAMESPACE A***], [***NAMESPACE B***] }' \
  --reuse-values
```



Tip: The namespace where the Strimzi Cluster Operator is deployed is always watched. You do not need to add it to the list in watchNamespaces.

If you want the Strimzi Cluster Operator to watch all namespaces in your cluster, set watchAnyNamespace to true.

```
helm upgrade [***RELEASE***] [***CHART***] \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  --set 'watchAnyNamespace=true' \
  --reuse-values
```

Increasing the Strimzi Cluster Operator's memory

If you want a single installation of the Strimzi Cluster Operator to watch and manage more than 20 Kafka clusters, you must increase the memory and heap allocated for the Strimzi Cluster Operator. Otherwise, you will encounter out of memory and heap related errors. To do this, you configure memory-related properties.

To configure the memory allocated to the Strimzi Cluster Operator, set `-XX:MinRAMPercentage` and `-XX:MaxRAMPercentage` Java parameters. Additionally, configure `resources.limits.memory` and `resources.requests.memory` Helm properties.

The following example contains memory settings recommended by Cloudera for a deployment with more than 20 Kafka clusters. You can fine-tune your setting as needed.

```
helm upgrade [***RELEASE***] [***CHART***] \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  --set 'extraEnvs[0].name=JAVA_OPTS' \
  --set 'extraEnvs[0].value=-XX:MinRAMPercentage=25 -XX:MaxRAMPercentage=70' \
  --set 'resources.limits.memory=600Mi' \
  --set 'resources.requests.memory=600Mi' \
  --reuse-values
```

The default values for the properties configured in the example are as follows.

- `-XX:MinRAMPercentage=15`
- `-XX:MaxRAMPercentage=20`
- `resources.limits.memory=384Mi`
- `resources.requests.memory=384Mi`

Running the Strimzi Cluster Operator with a restricted profile

You run the Strimzi Cluster Operator with a restricted profile by configuring the securityContext Helm properties.

By default, the Strimzi Cluster Operator runs with the baseline profile. However, the Helm templates allow customizing the security context of the Strimzi Cluster Operator with the securityContext properties. You run the Strimzi Cluster Operator with a restricted profile by specifying appropriate privileges with helm upgrade.

```
helm upgrade [***RELEASE***] [***CHART***] --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  --set watchAnyNamespace=true \
  --set securityContext.allowPrivilegeEscalation=false \
  --set securityContext.capabilities.drop={ALL} \
  --set securityContext.runAsNonRoot=true \
  --set securityContext.seccompProfile.type=RuntimeDefault \
  --reuse-values
```

Configuring Strimzi Cluster Operator's log level

The Strimzi Cluster Operator uses log4j2 configuration for logging. By default the log level is set to INFO. You can update the log level by setting the `loglevel` property with helm upgrade.

```
helm upgrade [***RELEASE***] [***CHART***] \  
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \  
  --set logLevel=[***LOG LEVEL***] \  
  --reuse-values
```

Configuring pod security providers

Pod Security Providers allow you to manage the security context for all pods and containers managed by the Strimzi Cluster Operator from a single location. That is, a Security Provider defines the default security context of the pods and containers that the Strimzi Cluster Operator creates and manages.

The following two providers are available.

Baseline

The Baseline Provider is based on the Kubernetes baseline security profile. This is a minimally restrictive profile that prevents privilege escalations and defines other standard access controls and limitations.

Restricted

The Restricted Provider is based on the Kubernetes restricted security profile. This is a highly restrictive profile that is aimed for use in environments where high levels of security is critical.

By default, the Strimzi Cluster Operator uses the Baseline Provider. To use the Restricted Provider, set the `STRIMZI_POD_SECURITY_PROVIDER_CLASS` environment variable of the Strimzi Cluster Operator to `restricted`.

```
helm upgrade csm-operator [***HELM CHART***] --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \  
  --set extraEnvs[0].name=STRIMZI_POD_SECURITY_PROVIDER_CLASS \  
  --set extraEnvs[0].value=restricted \  
  --reuse-values
```

Configuring additional volumes and volume mounts

Additional volumes and volume mounts enable a way to attach extra files to all pods handled by Strimzi. With the help of these you can attach Secrets, ConfigMaps, empty directories, or PersistentVolumeClaims the pods as volumes. Once attached, pods are able to read and use the data available in the volumes.

You can use additional volumes and volume mounts when components or processes running in pods require access to additional data. For example, many Kafka Connect connectors access external systems like databases. Access to these systems might require credentials or TLS certificates for access. Using additional volumes and volume mounts, you can store TLS certificates in a Secret and mount that Secret to the Kafka Connect pods. This makes the certificates available to connectors. Once mounted, data from additional volumes can be referenced in resources using configuration providers.

Supported components

The following table collects the components that support additional volumes and volume mounts as well as their corresponding resources.

Table 1: Supported components for additional volumes and volume mounts

Component	Resource
Cruise Control	Kafka
Kafka	Kafka and KafkaNodePool
Kafka Connect	Kafka
KafkaExporter	Kafka
Entity Operator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topic Operator • User Operator 	Kafka

Supported volume types

The following volume types are supported.

- Secret
- ConfigMap
- EmptyDir
- PersistentVolumeClaim

For `Secrets` or `ConfigMaps`, the contents of the resource's data field will be presented in a volume as files using the keys in the data field as the file names.

The empty directory represents an empty (ephemeral) directory for a pod.

For `PersistentVolumeClaims` (PVC), you reference the name of an existing PVC when defining the additional volume. The PVC must be created by you. When the PVC is referenced, it finds the bound `PersistentVolume` and mounts the volume for the pod.

Adding additional volumes and volume mounts

You mount additional volumes and volume mounts using pod and container template properties in the spec of a supported resource.

The following examples add a `Secret`, `ConfigMap`, an empty directory, as well as a `PersistentVolumeClaim` to a `Kafka` and `KafkaNodePool` resource. Additional volumes are defined the same way in other supported components and resources.



Important: All additional mounted paths must be located inside the `/mnt` path. If you mount a volume outside of this path, the `Kafka` resource remains in a `NotReady` state, the `Kafka` pods are not created, and a related warning is logged in the Strimzi Cluster Operator log.

For Kafka

```
#...
kind: Kafka
spec:
  kafka:
    template:
      pod:
        volumes:
          - name: example-secret
            secret:
              secretName: secret-name
          - name: example-configmap
            configMap:
              name: config-map-name
```

```

    - name: temp
      emptyDir: {}
    - name: example-pvc-volume
      persistentVolumeClaim:
        claimName: myclaim
  kafkaContainer:
    volumeMounts:
    - name: example-secret
      mountPath: /mnt/secret-volume
    - name: example-configmap
      mountPath: /mnt/cm-volume
    - name: temp
      mountPath: /mnt/temp
    - name: example-pvc-volume
      mountPath: /mnt/data

```

For KafkaNodePool

```

#...
kind: KafkaNodePool
spec:
  template:
    pod:
      volumes:
      - name: example-secret
        secret:
          secretName: secret-name
      - name: example-configmap
        configMap:
          name: config-map-name
      - name: temp
        emptyDir: {}
      - name: example-pvc-volume
        persistentVolumeClaim:
          claimName: myclaim
    kafkaContainer:
      volumeMounts:
      - name: example-secret
        mountPath: /mnt/secret-volume
      - name: example-configmap
        mountPath: /mnt/cm-volume
      - name: temp
        mountPath: /mnt/temp
      - name: example-pvc-volume
        mountPath: /mnt/data

```



Note: When additional volumes are defined in both Kafka and KafkaNodePool resources, the definition in the KafkaNodePool resource takes precedence.

Related Information

[Additional Volumes | Strimzi](#)

[AdditionalVolume schema reference | Strimzi API reference](#)

[ContainerTemplate schema properties | Strimzi API reference](#)

[VolumeMount v1 core | Kubernetes](#)

Updating a license

Cloudera Streams Messaging Operator for Kubernetes requires a valid license to function. You must update expired licenses, otherwise, cluster resources will break down over time.

About this task

You register your initial license during installation by setting the `clouderaLicense.fileContent` Helm chart property. When this property is set, a Kubernetes secret is automatically generated that stores your license. The name of the secret is `csm-op-license`.

If the license expires, it must be updated. You update the license by updating the secret that stores the license with your new license. Specifically, you update the value of the `data.license` property in the secret with your new license.

Licenses can be updated at any point in time. If your license is already expired and you update your license, restrictions on functionality are lifted immediately after the license is updated.

Updating a license does not carry any risks and does not result in cluster downtime.

Before you begin



Important: Ensure that the start date of your new license is the current or a past date. Licenses become valid on their start date. Updating your old license with a new license that is not yet valid is the equivalent of registering an expired license. The start date of a license is specified in the `startDate` property of the license.

Procedure

1. Create a manifest in YAML format that defines the license secret.

Add your new license to `stringData.license`. Ensure that you add the full contents of the license as it is in the license file you received from Cloudera.

```
apiVersion: v1
kind: Secret
metadata:
  name: csm-op-license
type: Opaque
stringData:
  license: |
    [***YOUR LICENSE***]
```

2. Replace your old secret with the new one.

```
kubectl replace --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] -filename [***LICENSE SECRET
YAML***]
```

3. Verify that the license is updated.

```
kubectl get secret csm-op-license \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  --output jsonpath="{.data.license}" \
  | base64 --decode
```

The output of this command should be identical with the contents of the license file you received from Cloudera.

Related Information

[Licensing](#)