



# **snapmirror object-store commands**

## ONTAP commands

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# snapmirror object-store commands

## snapmirror object-store profiler abort

Abort Object Store Profiler

**Availability:** This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

### Description

The `snapmirror object-store profiler abort` command will abort an ongoing object store profiler run. This command requires two parameters - an object store configuration and a node on which the profiler is currently running.

### Parameters

**-node {<nodename>|local}** - Node on Which the Profiler Should Run (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the node on which the object store profiler is running.

**-object-store-name <text>** - Object Store Configuration Name (privilege: advanced)

This parameter specifies the object store configuration that describes the object store. The object store configuration has information about the object store server name, port, access credentials, and provider type.

### Examples

The following example aborts the object store profiler :

```
cluster1::>snapmirror object-store profiler abort -object-store-name my-  
store -node my-node
```

## snapmirror object-store profiler show

**Availability:** This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

### Description

The `snapmirror object-store profiler show` command is used to monitor progress and results of the [snapmirror object-store profiler start](#) command.

### Parameters

**{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]**

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

**[ [-instance ] ] }**

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

**[ -node <nodename> ] - Node Name (privilege: advanced)**

This parameter specifies the node on which the profiler was started.

**[ -object-store-name <text> ] - ONTAP Name for this Object Store Configuration (privilege: advanced)**

This parameter specifies the object store configuration that describes the object store. The object store configuration has information about the object store server name, port, access credentials, and provider type.

**[ -profiler-status <text> ] - Profiler Status (privilege: advanced)**

Current status of the profiler.

**[ -start-time <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS> ] - Profiler Start Time (privilege: advanced)**

Time at which profiler run started.

**[ -op-name <text> ] - Operation Name - PUT/GET (privilege: advanced)**

Name of the operation. Possible values are PUT or GET.

**[ -op-size {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB] } ] - Size of Operation (privilege: advanced)**

Size of the PUT or GET operation.

**[ -op-count <integer> ] - Number of Operations Performed (privilege: advanced)**

Number of operations issued to the object store.

**[ -op-failed <integer> ] - Number of Operations Failed (privilege: advanced)**

Number of operations that failed.

**[ -op-latency-minimum <integer> ] - Minimum Latency for Operation in Milliseconds (privilege: advanced)**

Minimum latency of the operation in milliseconds, as measured from the filesystem layer.

**[ -op-latency-maximum <integer> ] - Maximum Latency for Operation in Milliseconds (privilege: advanced)**

Maximum latency of the operation in milliseconds, as measured from the filesystem layer.

**[ -op-latency-average <integer> ] - Average Latency for Operation in Milliseconds (privilege: advanced)**

Average latency of the operation in milliseconds, as measured from the filesystem layer.

**[ -op-throughput {<integer>[KB|MB|GB|TB|PB] } ] - Throughput per Second for the operation (privilege: advanced)**

Throughput per second for the operation.

**[ -op-errors <text>, ... ] - Error Reasons and Count (privilege: advanced)**

Error reasons and count for failed operation.

**[`-op-latency-histogram <text>,...`] - Latency Histogram (privilege: advanced)**

Latency histogram for the operation.

## Examples

The following example displays the results of `snapmirror object-store profiler start` :

```
cluster1::>snapmirror object-store profiler show
```

## Related Links

- [snapmirror object-store profiler start](#)

# snapmirror object-store profiler start

Start the object store profiler to measure latency and throughput

**Availability:** This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

## Description

The `snapmirror object-store profiler start` command writes objects to an object store and reads those objects to measure latency and throughput of an object store. This command requires two parameters - an object store configuration and node from which to send the PUT/GET/DELETE operations. This command verifies whether the object store is accessible through the intercluster LIF of the node on which it runs. The command fails if the object store is not accessible. The command will create a 10GB dataset by doing 2500 PUTs for a maximum time period of 60 seconds. Then it will issue GET operations of different sizes - 4KB, 8KB, 32KB, 256KB for a maximum time period of 180 seconds. Finally it will delete the objects it created. This command can result in additional charges to your object store account. This is a CPU intensive command. It is recommended to run this command when the system is under 50% CPU utilization.

## Parameters

**`-node {<nodename>|local}` - Node on Which the Profiler Should Run (privilege: advanced)**

This parameter specifies the node from which PUT/GET/DELETE operations are sent.

**`-object-store-name <text>` - Object Store Configuration Name (privilege: advanced)**

This parameter specifies the object store configuration that describes the object store. The object store configuration has information about the object store server name, port, access credentials, and provider type.

## Examples

The following example starts the object store profiler :

```
cluster1::>snapmirror object-store profiler start -object-store-name my-store -node my-node
```

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