Performance event analysis for a MetroCluster configuration

Active IQ Unified Manager 9.7

NetApp
October 22, 2024

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Performance event analysis for a MetroCluster configuration

You can use Unified Manager to analyze a performance event for a MetroCluster configuration. You can identify the workloads involved in the event and review the suggested actions for resolving it.

MetroCluster performance events might be due to *bully* workloads that are over-utilizing the interswitch links (ISLs) between the clusters, or due to link health issues. Unified Manager monitors each cluster in a MetroCluster configuration independently, without consideration of performance events on a partner cluster.

Performance events from both clusters in the MetroCluster configuration are also displayed on the Unified ManagerDashboard page. You can also view the Health pages of Unified Manager to check the health of each cluster and to view their relationship.

Analyzing a dynamic performance event on a cluster in a MetroCluster configuration

You can use Unified Manager to analyze the cluster in a MetroCluster configuration on which a performance event was detected. You can identify the cluster name, event detection time, and the *bully* and *victim* workloads involved.

Before you begin

- You must have the Operator, Application Administrator, or Storage Administrator role.
- There must be new, acknowledged, or obsolete performance events for a MetroCluster configuration.
- Both clusters in the MetroCluster configuration must be monitored by the same instance of Unified Manager.

Steps

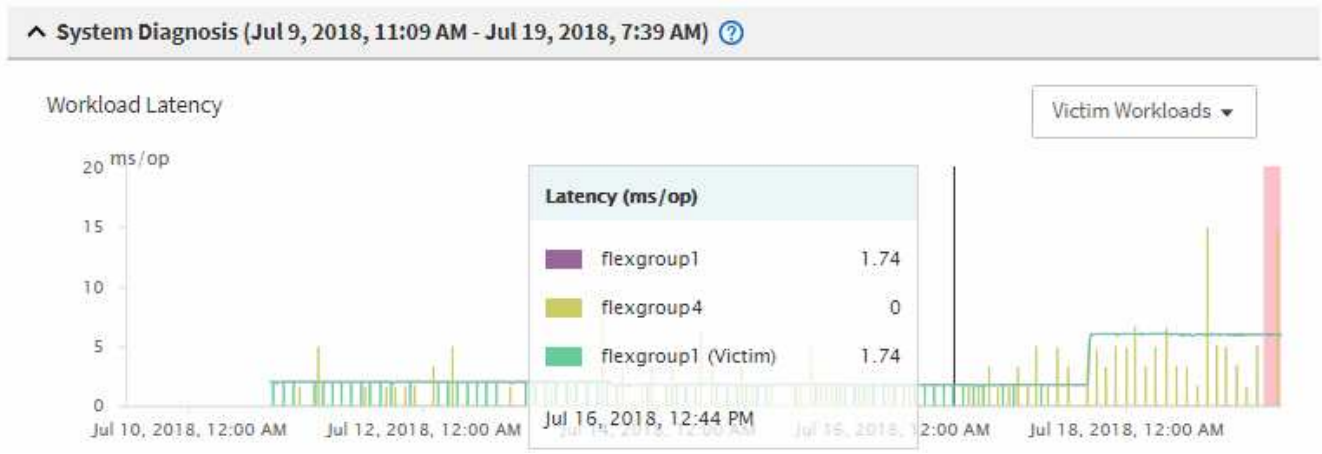
1. Display the **Event details** page to view information about the event.
2. Review the event description to see the names of the workloads involved and the number of workloads involved.

   In this example, the MetroCluster Resources icon is red, indicating that the MetroCluster resources are in contention. You position your cursor over the icon to display a description of the icon. At the top of the page in the event ID, the cluster name identifies the name of the cluster on which the event was detected.

3. Make a note of the cluster name and the event detection time, which you can use to analyze performance events on the partner cluster.

4. In the charts, review the *victim* workloads to confirm that their response times are higher than the performance threshold.

   In this example, the victim workload is displayed in the hover text. The Latency charts display, at a high-level, a consistent latency pattern for the victim workloads involved. Even though the abnormal latency of the victim workloads triggered the event, a consistent latency pattern might indicate that the workloads are performing within their expected range, but that a spike in I/O increased the latency and triggered the event.



   If you recently installed an application on a client that accesses these volume workloads and that application sends a high amount of I/O to them, you might be anticipating their latencies to increase. If the latency for the workloads returns within the expected range, the event state changes to obsolete, and remains in this state for more than 30 minutes, you can probably ignore the event. If the event is ongoing, and remains in the new state, you can investigate it further to determine whether other issues caused the event.

5. In the Workload Throughput chart, select **Bully Workloads** to display the bully workloads.

   The presence of bully workloads indicates that the event might have been caused by one or more workloads on the local cluster overutilizing the MetroCluster resources. The bully workloads have a high deviation in write throughput (MBps).

   This chart displays, at a high-level, the write throughput (MBps) pattern for the workloads. You can review the write MBps pattern to identify abnormal throughput, which might indicate that a workload is over-utilizing the MetroCluster resources.

   If no bully workloads are involved in the event, the event might have been caused by a health issue with the link between the clusters or a performance issue on the partner cluster. You can use Unified Manager to check the health of both clusters in a MetroCluster configuration. You can also use Unified Manager to check for and analyze performance events on the partner cluster.

Analyzing a dynamic performance event for a remote cluster on a MetroCluster configuration

You can use Unified Manager to analyze dynamic performance events on a remote cluster in a MetroCluster configuration. The analysis helps you determine whether an event on the remote cluster caused an event on its partner cluster.

Before you begin

- You must have the Operator, Application Administrator, or Storage Administrator role.
- You must have analyzed a performance event on a local cluster in a MetroCluster configuration and obtained the event detection time.
- You must have checked the health of the local cluster and its partner cluster involved in the performance event and obtained the name of the partner cluster.

Steps

1. Log in to the Unified Manager instance that is monitoring the partner cluster.
2. In the left navigation pane, click **Events** to display the event list.
3. From the **Time Range** selector, select **Last Hour**, and then click **Apply Range**.
4. In the **Filtering** selector, select **Cluster** from the left drop-down menu, type the name of the partner cluster in the text field, and then click **Apply Filter**.

   If there are no events for the selected cluster over the last hour, this indicates that the cluster has not experienced any performance issues during the time that the event was detected on its partner.

5. If the selected cluster has events detected over the last hour, compare the event detection time to the event detection time for the event on the local cluster.

   If these events involve bully workloads causing contention on the data processing component, one or more of these bullies might have caused the event on the local cluster. You can click the event to analyze it and review the suggested actions for resolving it on the Event details page.

   If these events do not involve bully workloads, they did not cause the performance event on the local cluster.

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