



# **Description of quotas dialog boxes**

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# Description of quotas dialog boxes

You can use the appropriate option in the User and Group Quotas tab in the Health: All Storage VMs view to configure the format of the email notification that is sent when a quota-related issue occurs and to configure rules to specify email addresses based on the user quota.

## Email Notification Format page

The Email Notification Format page displays the rules of the email that is sent to a user or a user group when there is a quota-related issue (soft limit breached or hard limit reached).

The email notification is sent only when the following user or user group quota events are generated: User or Group Quota Disk Space Soft Limit Breached, User or Group Quota File Count Soft Limit Breached, User or Group Quota Disk Space Hard Limit Reached, or User or Group Quota File Count Hard Limit Reached.

- **From**

Displays the email address from which the email is sent, which you can modify. By default, this is the email address that is specified Notifications page.

- **Subject**

Displays the subject of the notification email.

- **Email Details**

Displays the text of the notification email. You can modify the text based on your requirements. For example, you can provide information related to the quota attributes and reduce the number of keywords. However, you should not modify the keywords.

Valid keywords are as follows:

- **\$EVENT\_NAME**

Specifies the event name that caused the email notification.

- **\$QUOTA\_TARGET**

Specifies the qtree or volume on which the quota is applicable.

- **\$QUOTA\_USED\_PERCENT**

Specifies the percentage of disk hard limit, disk soft limit, file hard limit, or file soft limit that is used by the user or user group.

- **\$QUOTA\_LIMIT**

Specifies the disk hard limit or file hard limit that is reached by the user or user group and one of the following events is generated:

- User or Group Quota Disk Space Hard Limit Reached
- User or Group Quota Disk Space Soft Limit Reached
- User or Group Quota File Count Hard Limit Reached
- User or Group Quota File Count Soft Limit Reached
- \$QUOTA\_USED

Specifies the disk space used or the number of files created by the user or user group.

- \$QUOTA\_USER

Specifies the user or user group name.

## Command buttons

The command buttons enable you to preview, save, or cancel the changes made to the email notification format:

- **Preview**

Displays a preview of the notification email.

- **Restore to Factory Defaults**

Enables you to restore the notification format to the factory default values.

- **Save**

Saves the changes made to the notification format.

## Rules to Generate User and Group Quota Email Address page

The Rules to Generate User and Group Quota Email Address page enables you to create rules to specify email addresses based on the user quota associated with clusters, SVMs, volumes, qtrees, users, or user groups. A notification is sent to the specified email address when a quota is breached.

### Rules area

You must define the rules for a quota email address. You can also add comments to explain the rules.

### How you define rules

You must enter the rules in the order in which you want to execute them. If the first rule's criterion is met, then the email address is generated based on this rule. If the criterion is not met, then the criterion for the next rule is considered, and so on. Each line lists a separate rule. The default rule is the last rule in the list. You can change the priority order of rules. However, you cannot change the order of the default rule.

For example, if you want to use the email address [qtree1@xyz.com](mailto:qtree1@xyz.com) to receive notifications about quota

breaches for qtree1 and use the email address [admin@xyz.com](mailto:admin@xyz.com) for all the other qtrees, the rules must be listed in the following order:

- if ( \$QTREE == 'qtree1' ) then [qtree1@xyz.com](mailto:qtree1@xyz.com)
- if ( \$QTREE == \* ) then [admin@xyz.com](mailto:admin@xyz.com)

If none of the criteria for the rules you specified are met, then the default rule is used:

```
if ( $USER_OR_GROUP == * ) then $USER_OR_GROUP@$DOMAIN
```

If more than one user has the same quota, the names of the users are displayed as comma-separated values and the rules are not applicable for the quota.

## How you add comments

You can add comments to explain the rules. You should use # at the start of each comment and each line lists a separate comment.

## Rules syntax

The syntax of the rule must be one of the following:

- if ( *valid variable\*\*operator* \*) then *email ID@domain name*

*if* is a keyword and is in lowercase. The operator is `==`. The email ID can contain any character, the valid variables `$USER_OR_GROUP`, `$USER`, or `$GROUP`, or a combination of any character and the valid variables `$USER_OR_GROUP`, `$USER`, or `$GROUP`. The domain name can contain any character, the valid variable `$DOMAIN`, or a combination of any character and the valid variable `$DOMAIN`. Valid variables can be in uppercase or lowercase but must not be a combination of both. For example, `$domain` and `$DOMAIN` are valid, but `$Domain` is not a valid variable.

- if ( *valid variable\*\*operator 'string'* ) then *email ID@domain name*

*if* is a keyword and is in lowercase. The operator can be `contains` or `==`. The email ID can contain any character, the valid variables `$USER_OR_GROUP`, `$USER`, or `$GROUP`, or a combination of any character and the valid variables `$USER_OR_GROUP`, `$USER`, or `$GROUP`. The domain name can contain any character, the valid variable `$DOMAIN`, or a combination of any character and the valid variable `$DOMAIN`. Valid variables can be in uppercase or lowercase but must not be a combination of both. For example, `$domain` and `$DOMAIN` are valid, but `$Domain` is not a valid variable.

## Command buttons

The command buttons enable you to save, validate, or cancel the created rules:

- **Validate**

Validates the syntax of the created rule. If there are errors during validation, the rule that generates the error is displayed along with an error message.

- **Restore to Factory Defaults**

Enables you to restore the address rules to the factory default values.

- **Save**

Validates the syntax of the rule and saves the rule if there are no errors. If there are errors during validation, the rule that generates the error is displayed along with an error message.

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