



Insights

Data Infrastructure Insights

NetApp
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Insights

Insights

Insights allow you to look into things like resource usage and how it affects other resources, or time-to-full analyses.

A number of Insights are available. Navigate to **Dashboards > Insights** to start diving in. You can view active Insights (Insights that are currently occurring) on the main tab, or inactive Insights on the *Inactive Insights* tab. Inactive Insights are those that were previously active but are no longer occurring.

Insight Types

Shared Resources Under Stress

High-impact workloads can reduce the performance of other workloads in a shared resource. This puts the shared resource under stress. Data Infrastructure Insights provides tools to help you investigate resource saturation and impact on your tenant. [Learn More](#)

Kubernetes Namespaces Running Out of Space

The Kubernetes Namespaces Running Out of Space Insight gives you a view into workloads on your Kubernetes namespaces that are at risk of running out of space, with an estimate for the number of days remaining before each space becomes full. [Learn More](#)

Reclaim ONTAP Cold Storage

The *Reclaim ONTAP Cold Storage* Insight provides data about cold capacity, potential cost/power savings and recommended action items for volumes on ONTAP systems. [Learn More](#)



This is a *Preview* feature and may change over time as improvements are made. [Learn more](#) about Data Infrastructure Insights Preview features.

Insights: Shared Resources Under Stress

High-impact workloads can reduce the performance of other workloads in a shared resource. This puts the shared resource under stress. Data Infrastructure Insights provides tools to help you investigate resource saturation and impact on your tenant.

Terminology

When talking about workload or resource impact, the following definitions are useful.

A **Demanding Workload** is a workload that is currently identified as impacting other resources in the shared storage pool. These workloads drive higher IOPS (for example), reducing IOPS in the Impacted Workloads. Demanding workloads are sometimes called *high-consuming workloads*.

An **Impacted Workload** is a workload that is affected by a high-consuming workload in the shared Storage Pool. These workloads are experiencing reduced IOPS and/or higher latency, caused by the Demanding Workloads.

Note that if Data Infrastructure Insights has not discovered the leading compute workload, the volume or internal volume itself will be recognized as the workload. This applies to both demanding and impacted workloads.

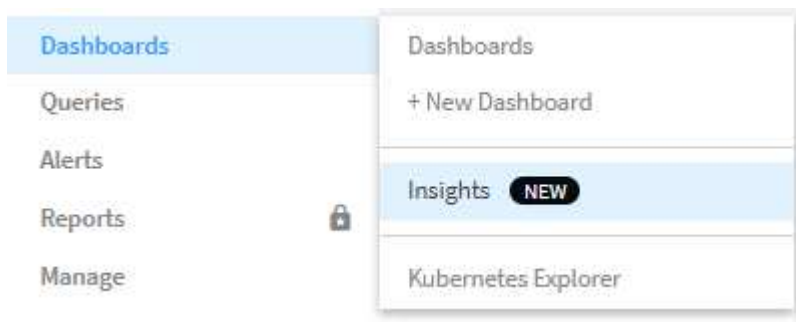
Shared Resource Saturation is the ratio of impacting IOPS to *baseline*.

Baseline is defined as the maximum reported data point for each workload in the hour immediately preceding the detected saturation.

A **Contention** or **Saturation** occurs when IOPS are determined to be affecting other resources or workloads in the shared storage pool.

Demanding Workloads

To start looking into Demanding and impacted workloads in your shared resources, click on **Dashboards > Insights** and select the **Shared Resources Under Stress** Insight.



Data Infrastructure Insights displays a list of any workloads where a saturation has been detected. Note that Data Infrastructure Insights will show workloads where at least one *demanding resource* **or** *impacted resource* has been detected.

Click on a workload to view the details page for it. The top chart shows the activity on the shared resource (for example, a storage pool) on which the contention/saturation is occurring.



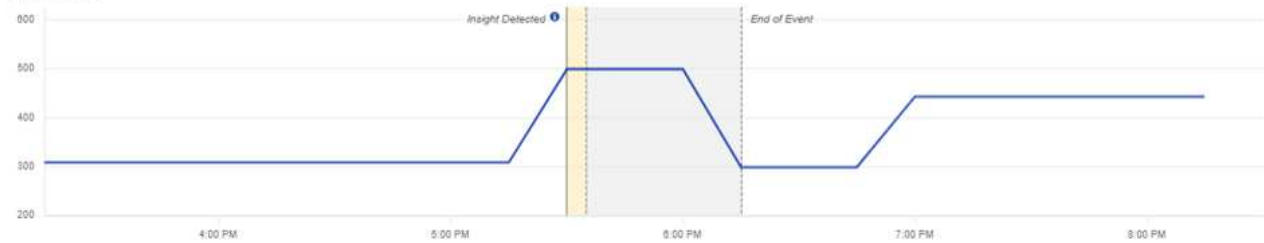
Below that are two charts showing the *demanding* workloads and the workloads that are *impacted* by those demanding workloads.

Demanding Workloads (1) ⓘ

Potentially impacted the shared resource and other related workloads

Contributing IOPS ▾

iops.total (IOPS)



Workload	Current Contributing IOPS (IOPS) ↓	Change Since Detection (IOPS)
internal-volume-331	500.00	+190.00

Impacted Workloads (1) ⓘ

Impacted by changed workloads on the shared resource

Latency ▾

latency.total (ms)



Workload	Current Latency (ms) ↓	Change Since Detection (ms)
internal-volume-332	200.00	+110.00

Below each table is a list of workloads and/or resources affecting or affected by the contention. Clicking on a resource (for example, a VM) opens a detail page for that resource. Clicking on a workload opens a query page showing the pods involved. Note that if the link opens an empty query, it may be because the affected pod is no longer part of the active contention. You can modify the query's time range to view the pod list in greater or more focused time range.

What do I do to resolve saturation?

There are a number of steps you can take to reduce or eliminate the chance of saturation on your tenant. These are shown by expanding the **+Show Recommendations** link on the page. Here are a few things you can try.

- Move high-IOPS consumers

Move the "greedy" workloads to less-saturated Storage Pools. It is recommended to assess the tier and capacity of these pools before moving the workloads, to avoid unnecessary costs or additional contentions.

- Implement a quality of service (QoS) policy

Implementing a QoS policy per workload to ensure enough free resources available will alleviate saturation on the Storage Pool. This is a long-term solution.

- Add additional resources

If the shared resource (for example, Storage Pool) has reached the IOPS saturation point, adding more or faster disks to the pool will ensure enough free resources available to alleviate saturation.

Finally, you can click the **Copy Insight Link** to copy the page url to the clipboard, to more easily share with colleagues.

Insights: Kubernetes Namespaces Running out of Space

Running out of space on your tenant is never a good situation. Data Infrastructure Insights helps you predict the time you have before Kubernetes persistent volumes become full.

The *Kubernetes Namespaces Running Out of Space* Insight gives you a view into workloads on your Kubernetes namespaces that are at risk of running out of space, with an estimate for the number of days remaining before each persistent volume becomes full.

You can view this Insight by navigating to **Dashboards > Insights**.

Kubernetes Namespaces Running Out of Space (3)

Description	Estimated Days to Full	Workloads at Risk	Detected ↓
1 workload at risk on es	35	1	2 days ago
1 workload at risk on manager	24	1	2 days ago
2 workloads at risk on cloudinsights	1	2	2 days ago

Click on a workload to open a detail page for the Insight. On this page you will see a graph showing the workload capacity trends as well as a table showing the following:

- Workload Name
- Persistent Volume affected
- Predicted Time-to-Full in days
- Persistent Volume capacity
- Backend Storage Resource affected, with current capacity used out of total capacity. Clicking this link will open the detailed landing page for the backend volume.

Workloads at risk (2)

<input type="checkbox"/> Workloads	Persistent Volume (pvClaim)	Time to Full (Days) ↓	Persistent Volume Capacity (GiB)	Backend Storage Resource (Capacity Used)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multi (1)	pv1 (pvc1)	1	4.00	internal-volume-601 60.00% (3.00/5.00 GiB)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> taskmanager (1)	pv1 (pvc1)	1	4.00	internal-volume-601 60.00% (3.00/5.00 GiB)

What can I do if I'm running out of space?


On the Insight page, click the **+Show Recommendations** to view possible solutions. The easiest option when running out of space is always to add more capacity, and Data Infrastructure Insights shows you the optimal capacity to add to increase time-to-full to a target 60-day prediction. Other recommendations are also shown.


Show Recommendations

- 1 Get time to full back up to 60 days by adding more capacity to backend resources
Add to the following resources to bring time-to-full up to ideal capacity.

Backend Resource ↓	Current Capacity (time to full)	Recommended Capacity to Add		Ideal Capacity (time to full)
internal-volume-601	2.00 GiB 1 Days	+	518.79 GiB	= 520.79 GiB 60 Days

- 2 Use NetApp Astra Trident with your K8s to automatically grow capacity
Astra Trident can keep your capacity lean without risk of running out of space.

[Learn more about](#)  **Astra Trident**

 [Copy Insight Link](#)

It is here also that you can copy a convenient link to this Insight, to bookmark the page or to easily share with your team.

Insights: Reclaim ONTAP Cold Storage

The *Reclaim ONTAP Cold Storage* Insight provides data about cold capacity, potential cost/power savings and recommended action items for volumes on ONTAP systems.

To view these Insights, navigate to **Dashboards > Insights** and take a look at the *Reclaim ONTAP Cold Storage* Insight. Note that this Insight will only list affected storages if Data Infrastructure Insights has detected cold storage, otherwise you will see an "all clear" message.

Keep in mind that cold data less than 30 days old is not shown.

Reclaim ONTAP Cold Storage (3)

Description	Cold data storage(TiB)	Workloads with cold data	Detected ↓
0.30 TiB of cold data on storage rtp-sa-cl04	0.30	45	an hour ago
1.22 TiB of cold data on storage umeng-aff300-01-02	1.22	84	16 days ago
11.62 TiB of cold data on storage rtp-sa-cl01	11.62	171	16 days ago

The Insight description gives a quick indication of the amount of data detected as "cold" and which storage that data resides on. The table also provides a count of workloads with cold data.

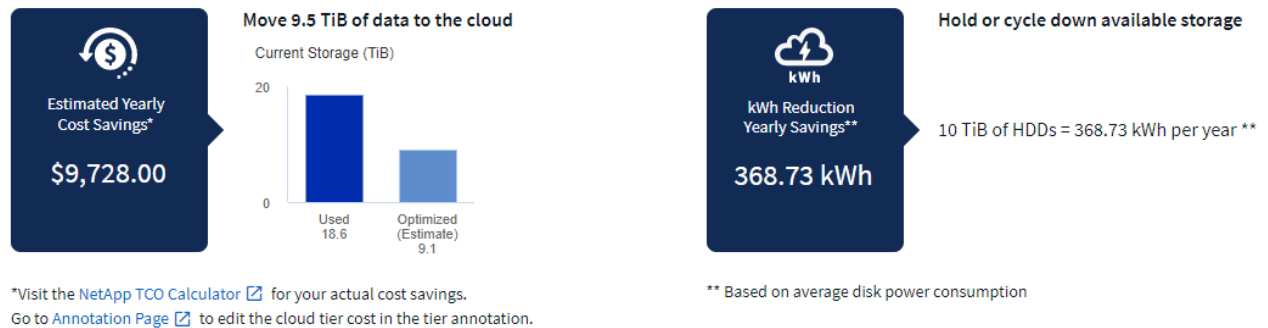
Selecting an Insight from the list opens a page showing more details, including recommendations to move data to the Cloud or cycle down unused disks, as well as estimated cost and power savings you could potentially realize from implementing those recommendations. The page even provides a handy link to [NetApp's TCO Calculator](#) so you can experiment with the numbers.



150 Workloads on storage **rtp-sa-cl01** contains a total of 9.5 TiB of cold data.

You could lower costs 9.3% a year and reduce your carbon footprint by moving cold storage to the cloud.

Detected: 2 months ago, 9:21 AM
(ACTIVE)
May 19, 2023 10:05AM



Recommendations

On the Insight page, expand the **Recommendations** to explore the following options:

- Move unused workloads (zombies) to a lower cost storage tier (HDD)

Utilizing the zombie flag, cold storage and number of days, find the coldest and largest amount of data and move the workload to a lower cost storage tier (such as a storage pool using hard disk storage). A workload is considered a "zombie" when it has not received any significant IO requests for 30 days or more.

- Delete unused workloads

Verify which workloads are not in use and consider archiving them or remove them from the storage system.

- Consider NetApp's Fabric Pool Solution

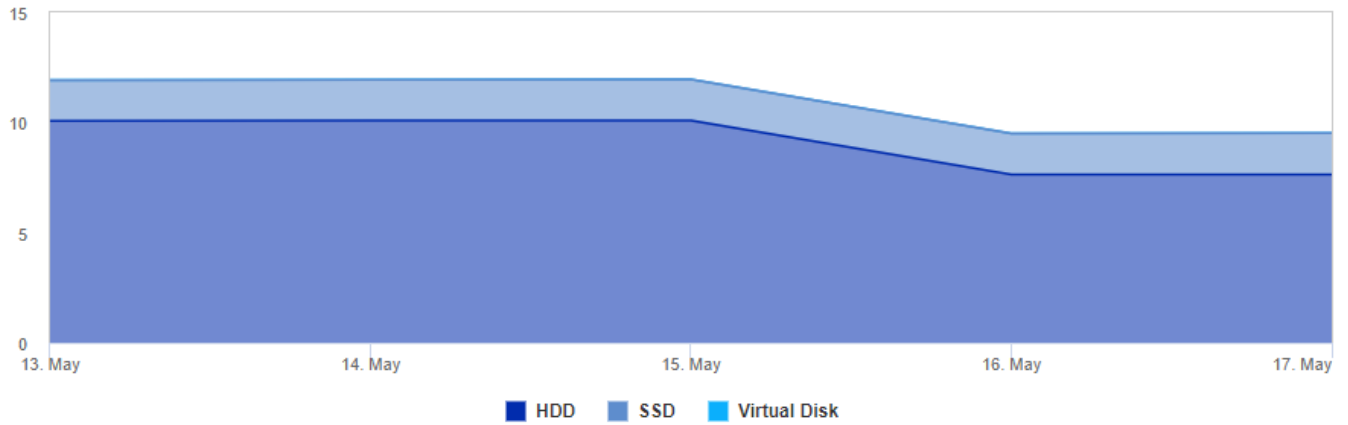
NetApp's [Fabric Pool Solution](#) automatically tiers cold data to low cost cloud storage, thus increasing the efficiency of your performance tier as well as providing remote data protection.

Visualize and Explore

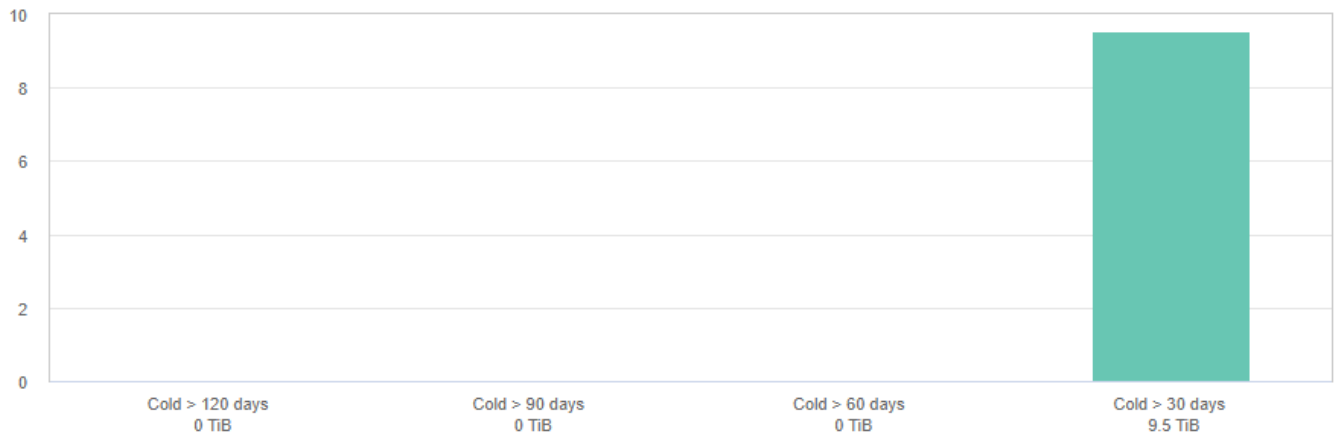
The graphs and table provide additional trending information as well as allow you to drill into the individual workloads.

Cluster Cold Storage Trend [Show Details](#)

Cold Data (TiB)



Cold Storage by Days Cold (TiB)



Workloads with cold data (150) [View all workloads](#)

Filter...

Workloads	# Days cold	↑	Total Size (GiB)	Cold Data Size (GiB)	Percent Cold (%)	Is Zombie	i Disk Type
SelectPool	31		8,192.00	1,714.21	20.93	N A	SAS
nj_UCS_VMw_Infrastructure	31		5,120.00	934.74	18.26	N A	SAS
Oracle_SAP_DS_220	31		2,048.00	861.97	42.09	N A	SSD
rtp_sa_workspace	31		13,000.00	741.32	5.70	N A	SAS
vc220_migrate	31		4,311.58	685.30	15.89	N A	SAS
H01_shared	31		998.25	646.55	64.77	N A	SSD
ProdSelectPool	31		8,192.00	555.30	6.78	N A	SAS
vcenter_migrate	31		6,144.00	475.99	7.75	N A	SAS
rtp_sa_mgmt_apps	31		4,096.00	449.26	10.97	N A	SAS
SOFTWARE	31		600.00	365.54	60.92	N A	SAS
DP_Migrate	31		7,168.00	347.20	4.84	N A	SAS

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