



Analyzing events from system-defined performance thresholds

OnCommand Unified Manager 9.5

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Analyzing events from system-defined performance thresholds

Events generated from system-defined performance thresholds indicate that a performance counter, or set of performance counters, for a certain storage object has crossed the threshold from a system-defined policy. This indicates that the storage object, for example, an aggregate or node, is experiencing a performance issue.

You use the Event details page to analyze the performance event and take corrective action, if necessary, to return performance back to normal.



System-defined threshold policies are not enabled on Cloud Volumes ONTAP, ONTAP Edge, or ONTAP Select systems.

Responding to system-defined performance threshold events

You can use Unified Manager to investigate performance events caused by a performance counter crossing a system-defined warning threshold. You can also use Unified Manager to check the health of the cluster component to see whether recent events detected on the component contributed to the performance event.

Before you begin

- You must have the Operator, OnCommand Administrator, or Storage Administrator role.
- There must be new or obsolete performance events.

Steps

1. Display the **Event** details page to view information about the event.
2. Review the **Description**, which describes the threshold breach that caused the event.

For example, the message “Node utilization value of 90 % has triggered a WARNING event based on threshold setting of 85 %” indicates that a node utilization warning event occurred for the cluster object.

3. Make a note of the **Event Trigger Time** so you can investigate whether other events might have occurred at the same time that could have contributed to this event.
4. Under **System Diagnosis**, review the brief description of the type of analysis the system-defined policy is performing on the cluster object.

For some events a green or red icon is displayed next to the diagnosis to indicate whether an issue was found in that particular diagnosis. For other types of system-defined events counter charts display the performance for the object.

5. Under **Suggested Actions**, click the **Help me do this** link to view the suggested actions you can perform to try and resolve the performance event on your own.

Responding to QoS policy group performance events

Unified Manager generates QoS policy warning events when workload throughput (IOPS, IOPS/TB, or MBps) has exceeded the defined ONTAP QoS policy setting and workload latency is becoming affected. These system-defined events provide the opportunity to correct potential performance issues before many workloads are affected by latency.

Before you begin

- You must have the Operator, OnCommand Administrator, or Storage Administrator role.
- There must be new, acknowledged, or obsolete performance events.

About this task

Unified Manager generates warning events for QoS policy breaches when workload throughput has exceeded the defined QoS policy setting during each performance collection period for the previous hour. Workload throughput may exceed the QoS threshold for only a short period of time during each collection period, but Unified Manager displays only the “average” throughput during the collection period on the chart. For this reason you may receive QoS events while the throughput for a workload might not have crossed the policy threshold shown in the chart.

You can use System Manager or the ONTAP commands to manage policy groups, including the following tasks:

- Creating a new policy group for the workload
- Adding or removing workloads in a policy group
- Moving a workload between policy groups
- Changing the throughput limit of a policy group
- Moving a workload to a different aggregate or node

Steps

1. Display the **Event** details page to view information about the event.
2. Review the **Description**, which describes the threshold breach that caused the event.

For example, the message “IOPS value of 1,352 IOPS on vol1_NFS1 has triggered a WARNING event to identify potential performance problems for the workload” indicates that a QoS Max IOPS event occurred on volume vol1_NFS1.

3. Review the **Event Information** section to see more details about when the event occurred and how long the event has been active.

Additionally, for volumes or LUNs that are sharing the throughput of a QoS policy you can see the names of the top three workloads that are consuming the most IOPS or MBps.

4. Under the **System Diagnosis** section, review the two charts: one for total average IOPS or MBps (depending on the event), and one for latency. When arranged this way you can see which cluster components are most affecting latency when the workload approached the QoS max limit.

For a shared QoS policy event, the top three workloads are shown in the throughput chart. If more than

three workloads are sharing the QoS policy, then additional workloads are added together in an “Other workloads” category. Additionally, the Latency chart shows the average latency on all workloads that are part of the QoS policy.

Note that for adaptive QoS policy events that the IOPS and MBps charts show IOPS or MBps values that ONTAP has converted from the assigned IOPS/TB threshold policy based on the size of the volume.

5. Under the **Suggested Actions** section, review the suggestions and determine which actions you should perform to avoid an increase in latency for the workload.

If required, click the **Help** button to view more details about the suggested actions you can perform to try and resolve the performance event.

Understanding events from adaptive QoS policies that have a defined block size

Adaptive QoS policy groups automatically scale a throughput ceiling or floor based on the volume size, maintaining the ratio of IOPS to TBs as the size of the volume changes. Starting with ONTAP 9.5 you can specify the block size in the QoS policy to effectively apply a MBps threshold at the same time.

Assigning an IOPS threshold in an adaptive QoS policy places a limit only on the number of operations that occur in each workload. Depending on the block size that is set on the client that generates the workloads, some IOPS include much more data and therefore place a much larger burden on the nodes that process the operations.

The MBps value for a workload is generated using the following formula:

$$\text{MBps} = (\text{IOPS} * \text{Block Size}) / 1000$$

If a workload is averaging 3,000 IOPS and the block size on the client is set to 32 KB, then the effective MBps for this workload is 96. If this same workload is averaging 3,000 IOPS and the block size on the client is set to 48 KB, then the effective MBps for this workload is 144. You can see that the node is processing 50% more data when the block size is larger.

Let’s look at the following adaptive QoS policy that has a defined block size and how events are triggered based on the block size that is set on the client.

Create a policy and set the peak throughput to 2,500 IOPS/TB with a block size of 32KB. This effectively sets the MBps threshold to 80 MBps ((2500 IOPS * 32KB) / 1000) for a volume with 1 TB used capacity. Note that Unified Manager generates a Warning event when the throughput value is 10% less than the defined threshold. Events are generated under the following situations:

Used Capacity	Event is generated when throughput exceeds this number of ...
IOPS	MBps
1 TB	2,250 IOPS

Used Capacity	Event is generated when throughput exceeds this number of ...
72 MBps	2 TB
4,500 IOPS	144 MBps
5 TB	11,250 IOPS

If the volume is using 2TB of the available space, and the IOPS is 4,000, and the QoS block size is set to 32KB on the client, then the MBps throughput is 128 MBps $((4,000 \text{ IOPS} * 32 \text{ KB}) / 1000)$. No event is generated in this scenario because both 4,000 IOPS and 128 MBps are below the threshold for a volume that is using 2 TB of space.

If the volume is using 2TB of the available space, and the IOPS is 4,000, and the QoS block size is set to 64KB on the client, then the MBps throughput is 256 MBps $((4,000 \text{ IOPS} * 64 \text{ KB}) / 1000)$. In this case the 4,000 IOPS does not generate an event, but the MBps value of 256 MBps is above the threshold of 144 MBps and an event is generated.

For this reason, when an event is triggered based on a MBps breach for an adaptive QoS policy that includes the block size, a MBps chart is displayed in the System Diagnosis section of the Event details page. If the event is triggered based on an IOPS breach for the adaptive QoS policy, an IOPS chart is displayed in the System Diagnosis section. If a breach occurs for both IOPS and MBps you will receive two events.

For more information on adjusting QoS settings, see the *ONTAP 9 Performance Monitoring Power Guide*.

[ONTAP 9 Performance Monitoring Power Guide](#)

Responding to node resources overutilized performance events

Unified Manager generates node resources overutilized warning events when a single node is operating above the bounds of its operational efficiency, and therefore potentially affecting workload latencies. These system-defined events provide the opportunity to correct potential performance issues before many workloads are affected by latency.

Before you begin

- You must have the Operator, OnCommand Administrator, or Storage Administrator role.
- There must be new or obsolete performance events.

About this task

Unified Manager generates warning events for node resources overutilized policy breaches by looking for nodes that are using more than 100% of their performance capacity for more than 30 minutes.

You can use System Manager or the ONTAP commands to correct this type of performance issue, including the following tasks:

- Creating and applying a QoS policy to any volumes or LUNs that are overusing system resources

- Reducing the QoS maximum throughput limit of a policy group to which workloads have been applied
- Moving a workload to a different aggregate or node
- Increasing capacity by adding disks to the node, or by upgrading to a node with a faster CPU and more RAM

Steps

1. Display the **Event** details page to view information about the event.
2. Review the **Description**, which describes the threshold breach that caused the event.

For example, the message “Perf. Capacity Used value of 139% on simplicity-02 has triggered a WARNING event to identify potential performance problems in the data processing unit.” indicates that performance capacity on node simplicity-02 is overused and affecting node performance.

3. Under the **System Diagnosis** section, review the three charts: one for performance capacity used on the node, one for average storage IOPS being used by the top workloads, and one for latency on the top workloads. When arranged in this way you can see which workloads are the cause of the latency on the node.

You can view which workloads have QoS policies applied, and which do not, by moving your cursor over the IOPS chart.

4. Under the **Suggested Actions** section, review the suggestions and determine which actions you should perform to avoid an increase in latency for the workload.

If required, click the **Help** button to view more details about the suggested actions you can perform to try and resolve the performance event.

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