



## **qos commands**

### ONTAP 9.5 commands

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# qos commands

## qos adaptive-policy-group commands

### qos adaptive-policy-group create

Create an adaptive policy group

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

#### Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group create` command creates a new adaptive policy group. After the adaptive policy group is created, you can assign one or more storage objects to the policy. When a storage object is assigned to an adaptive policy group, the maximum throughput QoS setting automatically adjusts based on the storage object used space or the storage object allocated space. QoS minimum throughput setting is calculated from the `expected-iops` parameter and the storage object allocated size. It is set only for the storage objects that reside on AFF platforms.

After you create an adaptive policy group, use the `storage object create` command or `storage object modify` command to apply the adaptive policy group to a storage object.

#### Parameters

##### **-policy-group <text> - Name**

Specifies the name of the adaptive policy group. Adaptive policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "\_" and hyphens "-". Adaptive policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character. Use the [qos adaptive-policy-group rename](#) command to change the adaptive policy group name.

##### **-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

Specifies the data Vserver to which this adaptive policy group belongs to. You can apply this adaptive policy group to only the storage objects contained in the specified Vserver. If the system has only one Vserver, then the command uses that Vserver by default.

##### **-expected-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)} - Expected IOPS**

Specifies the minimum expected IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size.

##### **-peak-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)} - Peak IOPS**

Specifies the maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size or the storage object used size.

##### **[-absolute-min-iops <qos\_tput>] - Absolute Minimum IOPS**

Specifies the absolute minimum IOPS which is used as an override when the expected IOPS is less than this value. The default value is computed as follows:

if `expected-iops`  $\geq$  6144/TB, then `absolute-min-iops` = 1000IOPS; if `expected-iops`  $\geq$  2048/TB and `expected-iops`  $<$  6144/TB, then `absolute-min-iops` = 500IOPS; if `expected-iops`  $\geq$  1/MB and `expected-iops`  $<$  2048/TB, then `absolute-min-iops` = 75IOPS.

### **[`-expected-iops-allocation {used-space|allocated-space}`] - Expected IOPS Allocation**

Specifies the expected IOPS allocation policy. The allocation policy is either *allocated-space* or *used-space*. When the expected-iops-allocation policy is set to *allocated-space*, the expected IOPS is calculated based on the size of the storage object. When the expected-iops-allocation policy is set to *used-space*, the expected IOPS is calculated based on the amount of data stored in the storage object taking into account storage efficiencies. The default value is *allocated-space*.

### **[`-peak-iops-allocation {used-space|allocated-space}`] - Peak IOPS Allocation**

Specifies the peak IOPS allocation policy. The allocation policy is either *allocated-space* or *used-space*. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *allocated-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the size of the storage object. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *used-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the amount of data stored in the storage object taking into account storage efficiencies. The default value is *used-space*.

### **[`-block-size {ANY|4K|8K|16K|32K|64K|128K}`] - Block Size**

Specifies the block size for the QoS adaptive policy group. If specified, QoS controls will be applied based on both IOPS and throughput.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group create p1 -vserver vs1
               -expected-iops 100IOPS/TB -peak-iops 1000/TB
```

Creates the "p1" adaptive policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with expected-iops of 100IOPS/TB and peak-iops of 1000IOPS/TB with default value for absolute-min-iops

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group create p2 -vserver vs1
               -expected-iops 100IOPS/GB -peak-iops 1000IOPS/GB
               -absolute-min-iops 200IOPS
```

Creates the "p1" adaptive policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with expected-iops of 100IOPS/TB and peak-iops of 1000IOPS/TB with the absolute-min-iops set to 200IOPS.

## Related Links

- [qos adaptive-policy-group rename](#)

## qos adaptive-policy-group delete

Delete an adaptive policy group

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

## Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group delete` command deletes an adaptive policy group from a cluster. You cannot delete a policy group if a QoS workload associated with a storage object is assigned to it unless you use the `-force` parameter. Using the `-force` parameter will delete all the QoS workloads for storage objects

associated with the specified adaptive policy groups .

Only user created adaptive policy groups can be deleted. Default adaptive policy groups are read only and cannot be deleted.

## Parameters

### **-policy-group <text> - Name**

Specifies the name of the adaptive policy group that you want to delete.

### **[-force <>true>] - Force Delete Workloads for the QoS adaptive policy group**

Specifies whether to delete an adaptive policy group along with any underlying workloads.

## Examples

```
The following example deletes "p1" adaptive policy group:
```

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group delete p1
```

Deletes the "p1" adaptive policy group along with any underlying QoS workloads.

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group delete p1 -force
```

## qos adaptive-policy-group modify

### Modify an adaptive policy group

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

### Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group modify` command modifies an adaptive policy group.

Only user-created adaptive policy groups can be modified. Default adaptive policy groups are read-only and cannot be modified.

## Parameters

### **-policy-group <text> - Name**

Specifies the name of the adaptive policy group. Adaptive policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "\_" and hyphens "-". Adaptive policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character. Use the [qos adaptive-policy-group rename](#) command to change the adaptive policy group name.

### **[-expected-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)}] - Expected IOPS**

Specifies the minimum expected IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size. QoS minimum throughput setting is calculated from the expected-iops parameter. It is set only for the

storage objects that reside on AFF platforms.

**[`-peak-iops` {<integer>[IOPS[/{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)}] - Peak IOPS**

Specifies the maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB allocated based on the storage object allocated size or the storage object used size.

**[`-absolute-min-iops` <qos\_tput>] - Absolute Minimum IOPS**

Specifies the absolute minimum IOPS which is used as an override when the expected IOPS is less than this value. The default value is computed as follows:

if expected-iops >= 6144/TB, then absolute-min-iops = 1000IOPS; if expected-iops >= 2048/TB and expected-iops < 6144/TB, then absolute-min-iops = 500IOPS; if expected-iops >= 1/MB and expected-iops < 2048/TB, then absolute-min-iops = 75IOPS.

**[`-expected-iops-allocation` {used-space|allocated-space}] - Expected IOPS Allocation**

Specifies the expected IOPS allocation policy. The allocation policy is either *allocated-space* or *used-space*. When the expected-iops-allocation policy is set to *allocated-space*, the expected IOPS is calculated based on the size of the storage object. When the expected-iops-allocation policy is set to *used-space*, the expected IOPS is calculated based on the amount of data stored in the storage object taking into account storage efficiencies. The default value is *allocated-space*.

**[`-peak-iops-allocation` {used-space|allocated-space}] - Peak IOPS Allocation**

Specifies the peak IOPS allocation policy. The allocation policy is either *allocated-space* or *used-space*. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *allocated-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the size of the storage object. When the peak-iops-allocation policy is set to *used-space*, the peak IOPS is calculated based on the amount of data stored in the storage object taking into account storage efficiencies. The default value is *used-space*.

**[`-block-size` {ANY|4K|8K|16K|32K|64K|128K}] - Block Size**

Specifies the block size for the QoS adaptive policy group. If specified, QoS controls will be applied based on both IOPS and throughput.

## Examples

The following example modifies the "p1" adaptive policy group with specified values.

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group modify -policy-group p1
           -expected-iops 200IOPS/TB -peak-iops 2000IOPS/TB
           -absolute-min-iops 100IOPS
```

## Related Links

- [qos adaptive-policy-group rename](#)

## qos adaptive-policy-group rename

Rename an adaptive policy group

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

### Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group rename` command changes the name of an existing adaptive policy group.

### Parameters

#### **-policy-group <text> - Name**

Specifies the existing name of the adaptive policy group that you want to rename.

#### **-new-name <text> - New adaptive policy group name**

Specifies the new name of the adaptive policy group. Adaptive policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "\_" and hyphens "-". Adaptive policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character.

### Examples

```
cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group rename -policy-group p1 -new-name  
p1_new
```

Renames the adaptive policy group from "p1" to "p1\_new".

## qos adaptive-policy-group show

Display a list of adaptive policy groups

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

### Description

The `qos adaptive-policy-group show` command shows the current settings of the adaptive policy groups on a cluster. You can view the list of adaptive policy groups and also the detailed information about a specific adaptive policy group.

### 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.

**[-policy-group <text>] - Name**

Selects the adaptive policy groups that match this parameter value.

Adaptive policy groups define measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that adjust based on the storage object used space or the storage object allocated space.

**[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with a matching vservers.

**[-uuid <UUID>] - Uuid**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified UUID.

**[-pgid <integer>] - ID**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups that match the given policy group ID, which is an integer that uniquely identifies the adaptive policy group.

**[-expected-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)}] - Expected IOPS**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified minimum expected IOPS per TB or GB.

**[-peak-iops {<integer>[IOPS[/{GB|TB}]] (default: TB)}] - Peak IOPS**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB.

**[-absolute-min-iops <qos\_tput>] - Absolute Minimum IOPS**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified absolute minimum IOPS.

**[-expected-iops-allocation {used-space|allocated-space}] - Expected IOPS Allocation**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified expected IOPS allocation policy used to compute the expected IOPS per TB or GB.

**[-peak-iops-allocation {used-space|allocated-space}] - Peak IOPS Allocation**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified peak IOPS allocation policy used to compute the maximum possible IOPS per TB or GB.

**[-block-size {ANY|4K|8K|16K|32K|64K|128K}] - Block Size**

Specifies the block size for the QoS adaptive policy group. If specified, QoS controls will be applied based on both IOPS and throughput.

**[-num-workloads <integer>] - Number of Workloads**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about the adaptive policy groups with the specified number of workloads.

## Examples

The example above displays all adaptive policy groups on the cluster.



```

cluster1::> qos adaptive-policy-group show
qos adaptive-policy-group show
Expected      Peak          Minimum  Block
Name          Vserver Wklds  IOPS          IOPS          IOPS          Size
-----
apg1          vs1        1      100IOPS/MB    1000IOPS/MB   75IOPS        8K
apg2          vs1        1      100IOPS/MB    1000IOPS/MB   75IOPS        4K
extreme      clus-1    0      6144IOPS/TB  12288IOPS/TB  1000IOPS      ANY
performance clus-1    0      2048IOPS/TB  4096IOPS/TB   500IOPS      ANY
value        clus-1    0      128IOPS/TB   512IOPS/TB    75IOPS        ANY
5 entries were displayed.

```

## qos policy-group commands

### qos policy-group create

Create a policy group

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

#### Description

The `qos policy-group create` command creates a new policy group. You can use a QoS policy group to control a set of storage objects known as "workloads" - LUNs, volumes, files, or Vservers. Policy groups define measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated.

After you create a policy group, you use the storage object create command or the storage object modify command to apply the policy group to a storage object.

#### Parameters

##### **-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name**

Specifies the name of the policy group. Policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "\_" and hyphens "-". Policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character. You use the [qos policy-group rename](#) command to change the policy group name.

##### **-vserver <vserver name> - Vserver**

Specifies the data Vserver to which this policy group belongs. You can apply this policy group to only the storage objects contained in the specified Vserver. For example, if you want to apply this policy group to a volume, that volume must belong to the specified Vserver. Using this parameter does not apply the policy group's SLOs to the Vserver. You need to use the vserver modify command if you want to apply this policy group to the Vserver. If the system has only one Vserver, then the command uses that Vserver by default.

##### **[-max-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Maximum Throughput**

Specifies the maximum throughput for the policy group. A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput that the policy group must not exceed. It is specified in terms of IOPS or MB/s, or a combination of comma separated IOPS and MB/s. The range is one to infinity. A value of zero is accepted but is

internally treated as infinity.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for max-throughput is infinity, which can be specified by the special value "INF". Note that there is no default unit - all numbers except zero require explicit specification of the units.

Two reserved keywords, "none" and "INF", are available for the situation that requires removal of a value, and the situation that needs to specify the maximum available value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100B/s", "10KB/s", "1gb/s", "500MB/s", "1tb/s", "100iops", "100iops,400KB/s", and "800KB/s,100iops"

#### **[-min-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Minimum Throughput**

Specifies the minimum throughput for the policy group. A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a policy group. It is specified in terms of IOPS.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for min-throughput is "0". The default unit is IOPS.

One reserved keyword, 'none' is available for the situation that requires removal of a value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100iops" and "100".

#### **[-is-shared {true|false}] - Is Shared**

Specifies whether the policy group can be shared or not. The default value is "true". This parameter specifies if the SLOs of the policy group are shared between the workloads or if the SLOs are applied separately to each workload.

### **Examples**

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group create p1 -vserver vs1
```

Creates the "p1" policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with default policy values.

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group create p2 -vserver vs1 -max-throughput  
500MB/s
```

Creates the "p2" policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with the maximum throughput set to 500 MB/s.

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group create p3 -vserver vs1 -max-throughput  
500MB/s -is-shared false
```

Creates the "p3" policy group which belongs to Vserver "vs1" with the maximum throughput set to 500 MB/s and shared set to false.

## Related Links

- [qos policy-group rename](#)

## qos policy-group delete

Delete an existing QoS Policy Group

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

### Description

The `qos policy-group delete` command deletes a policy group from a cluster. You cannot delete a policy group if a qos workload associated with storage object is assigned to it unless you use "-force". Using "-force" will delete all the qos workloads for storage objects associated with the specified policy groups .

You can only delete user-defined policy groups. You cannot delete preset policy groups.

### Parameters

#### **-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name**

Specifies the name of the policy group that you want to delete.

#### **[-force <>true>] - Force Delete Workloads for the QoS Policy Group**

Specifies whether to delete a policy group along with any underlying workloads.

### Examples

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group delete p1
```

Deletes the "p1" policy group.

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group delete p1 -force
```

Deletes the "p1" policy group along with any underlying qos workloads.

## qos policy-group modify

Modify a policy group

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

### Description

The `qos policy-group modify` command modifies a user-created policy group.

### Parameters

### **-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name**

Specifies the name of the policy group that you want to modify.

### **[-max-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Maximum Throughput**

Specifies the maximum throughput for the policy group. A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput that the policy group must not exceed. It is specified in terms of IOPS or MB/s, or a combination of comma separated IOPS and MB/s. The range is one to infinity. A value of zero is accepted but is internally treated as infinity.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for max-throughput is infinity, which can be specified by the special value "INF". Note there is no default unit - all numbers except zero require explicit specification of the units.

Two reserved keywords, "none" and "INF", are available for the situation that requires removal of a value, and the situation that needs to specify the maximum available value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100B/s", "10KB/s", "1gb/s", "500MB/s", "1tb/s", and "100iops".

### **[-min-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Minimum Throughput**

Specifies the minimum throughput for the policy group. A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a policy group. It is specified in terms of IOPS.

The values entered here are case-insensitive, and the units are base ten. There should be no space between the number and the units. The default value for min-throughput is "0". The default unit is IOPS.

One reserved keyword, 'none' is available for the situation that requires removal of a value.

Examples of valid throughput specifications are: "100iops" and "100".

## **Examples**

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group modify p1 -max-throughput 10IOPS
```

Modifies the "p1" policy group and sets its max throughput value to 10 IOPS.

## **qos policy-group rename**

Rename a policy group

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

### **Description**

The `qos policy-group rename` command changes the name of an existing policy group.

### **Parameters**

### **-policy-group <text> - Policy Group Name**

Specifies the existing name of the policy group that you want to rename.

### **-new-name <text> - New Policy Group Name**

Specifies the new name of the policy group. Policy group names must be unique and are restricted to 127 alphanumeric characters including underscores "\_" and hyphens "-". Policy group names must start with an alphanumeric character.

## **Examples**

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group rename -policy-group p1 -new-name p1_new
```

Renames the policy group from "p1" to "p1\_new".

## **qos policy-group show**

Display a list of policy groups

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

### **Description**

The `qos policy-group show` command shows the current settings of the policy groups on a cluster. You can display a list of the policy groups and you can view detailed information about a specific policy group.

### **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.

**[-policy-group <text>] - Policy Group Name**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

Policy groups define measurable service level objectives (SLOs) that apply to the storage objects with which the policy group is associated.

**[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

**[-uuid <UUID>] - Uuid**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

**[-class {preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}] - Policy Group Class**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

### **[-pgid <integer>] - Policy Group ID**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

This uniquely identifies the policy group

### **[-max-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Maximum Throughput**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput (in IOPS or MB/s) that the policy group must not exceed.

### **[-min-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Minimum Throughput**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value

A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a policy group.

### **[-num-workloads <integer>] - Number of Workloads**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

### **[-throughput-policy <text>] - Throughput Policy**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. You can specify the throughput range in terms of IOPS or data rate. For example, 0-INF, 0-400IOPS, 0-200KB/s, 0-400MB/s .

### **[-is-shared {true|false}] - Is Shared**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

The shared value specifies whether the policy group is a shared policy group or not.

## **Examples**

```
cluster1::> qos policy-group show
Name          Vserver      Class           Wklds Throughput
-----
pg1           vs4          user-defined    0      0-200IOPS
pg2           vs0          user-defined    0      0-500IOPS
pg5           vs0          user-defined    0      0-300IOPS
pg6           vs0          user-defined    0      0-INF
4 entries were displayed.
```

The example above displays all policy groups on the cluster.

## **qos settings commands**

### **qos settings cache modify**

Modify the cache policy

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

## Description

The `qos settings cache modify` command modifies the existing default caching-policy. The list of caching policies can be obtained from the `qos setting cache show -fields cache-setting` command.

## Parameters

### `-cache-setting <text>` - Cache Policy Name

Valid inputs to this parameter include any one of the listed caching-policies. This command is to be used together with the default parameter. If you use this parameter, the command modifies the specified caching-policy based on the default parameter.

### `[-default {true|false}]` - Is Default?

Valid inputs to this parameter are true and false. Together with cache-setting, this parameter helps set or unset a caching-policy as default.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos settings cache modify -default true -cache-setting
random_read_write-random_write
```

Sets caching-policy `random_read_write-random_write` as default.

## `qos settings cache show`

Display list of cache policies

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

## Description

The `qos settings cache show` shows the current caching-policies, class to which they belong, the number of workloads associated with each of the policies, and whether or not they are set to default. The following external-cache policies are available:

- none - Does not cache any user data or metadata blocks.
- auto - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks, and write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It does not do any write caching.
- all-random\_write - Read caches all data blocks read and written. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all\_read - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks.
- all\_read-random\_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and sequentially read user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- all\_read\_random\_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read and randomly written user data.
- all\_read\_random\_write-random\_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, sequentially read, and

randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.

- meta - Read caches only metadata blocks.
- meta-random\_write - Read caches all metadata and write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.
- noread-random\_write - Write caches all randomly overwritten user data blocks. It does not do any read caching.
- random\_read - Read caches all metadata and randomly read user data blocks.
- random\_read\_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read and randomly written user data blocks.
- random\_read\_write-random\_write - Read caches all metadata, randomly read, and randomly written user data blocks. It also write caches randomly overwritten user data blocks.



Note that in a caching-policy name, a hyphen (-) separates read and write caching policies.

## Parameters

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

The input to this parameter is one of the following: {cache-setting|class|default|num-workloads}. If you use this parameter, the command displays information related to the specified input field.

**| [-instance ] }**

If you use this parameter, the command displays information about the caching-policies in a list format.

**[-cache-setting <text>] - Cache Policy Name**

The input to this parameter is any one of the above listed caching-policies. If you use this parameter, the command displays information corresponding to the specified caching-policy.

**[-class {preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}] - Cache Policy Class**

The input to this parameter is one of the following: {undefined|preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}. If you use this parameter, the command displays information corresponding to the specified policy-group class.

**[-default {true|false}] - Is Default?**

The input to this parameter is true and false. If you use this parameter, the command displays information corresponding to entries that have the specified default value.

**[-num-workloads <integer>] - Number Of Workloads With This Policy**

The input to this parameter is an integer. If you use this parameter, the command displays information about policy-groups matching the specified number of workloads.

## Examples



```

cluster1::> qos settings cache show
Policy Name  Class          Num Workloads  Default
-----
all          preset        0              false
all-random_write
            preset        0              false
all_read     preset        0              false
all_read-random_write
            preset        0              false
all_read_random_write
            preset        0              false
all_read_random_write-random_write
            preset        0              false
auto         preset        2              false
meta         preset        0              false
meta-random_write
            preset        0              false
none         preset        0              false
noread-random_write
            preset        0              false
random_read  preset        25             false
random_read_write
            preset        0              false
random_read_write-random_write
            preset        28             true
14 entries were displayed.

```

Shows QoS settings for the caching policies.

## qos statistics commands

### qos statistics characteristics show

Display QoS policy group characterization

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

#### Description

The `qos statistics characteristics show` command displays data that characterizes the behavior of QoS policy groups.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)

- Throughput achieved in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Request size in bytes (B) (Request size)
- Read percentage from total I/O (Read)
- Concurrency, which indicates the number of concurrent users generating the I/O traffic (Concurrency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all QoS policy groups. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

## Parameters

### **[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name }**

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

### **[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

## Examples

```

cluster1::> qos statistics characteristics show -iterations 100 -rows 4
Policy Group          IOPS      Throughput Request size  Read
Concurrency
-----
-----
-total-              31      304.00KB/s    10041B    0%
16
_System-Best-Effort  15           0KB/s         0B        0%
0
vol1                 11      44.00KB/s     4096B     0%
40
vol2                 4       256.00KB/s    65536B    0%
14
vs1vol0              1       4.00KB/s      4096B     0%
4
-total-              37      808.00KB/s    22361B    2%
3
_System-Best-Effort  15           0KB/s         0B        0%
0
vol2                 12      768.00KB/s    65536B    0%
9
vs1vol0              8       32.00KB/s     4096B    12%
1
vol1                 2       8.00KB/s      4096B     0%
1

```

The example above displays the characteristics of the 4 QoS policy groups with the highest IOPS values and refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics characteristics show -iterations 100 -policy
-group pgl
Policy Group          IOPS          Throughput Request size Read
Concurrency
-----
-----
-total-              293          3.02MB/s      10783B  54%
0
pgl                  118          470.67KB/s    4096B 100%
0
-total-              181          478.14KB/s    2700B  65%
0
pgl                  117          469.33KB/s    4096B 100%
0
-total-              226          525.78KB/s    2382B  60%
1
pgl                  110          440.00KB/s    4096B 100%
1
-total-              233          1.67MB/s      7527B  49%
1
pgl                  112          446.67KB/s    4096B 100%
1

```

The example above displays the system characteristics of the QoS policy group *pgl* and refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos statistics latency show

Display latency breakdown data per QoS policy group

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

### Description

The `qos statistics latency show` command displays the average latencies for QoS policy groups across the various Data ONTAP subsystems.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Total latency observed per I/O operation (Latency)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network subsystem (Network)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Data management subsystem (Data)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)

- Latency observed per I/O operation in the QoS subsystem (QoS)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store(Cloud) operations

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by the Latency field. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the average latency, in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms), observed across all QoS policy groups.

## Parameters

### **[`-node` {<nodename>|local}] - Node**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **[`-iterations` <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **{ [`-rows` <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **| [`-policy-group` <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name }**

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

### **[`-refresh-display` {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

## Examples

```

cluster1::> qos statistics latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Policy Group          Latency      Network      Cluster      Data
Disk      QoS      NVRAM      Cloud
-----
-total-          110.35ms    110.02ms      0ms    327.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vs1vol0          167.82ms    167.22ms      0ms    603.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vol1            117.76ms    117.56ms      0ms    191.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vol2             44.24ms     44.05ms      0ms    190.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          38.89ms     38.63ms      0ms    256.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vol2             64.47ms     64.20ms      0ms    266.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vol1            27.28ms     27.03ms      0ms    253.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vs1vol0          23.72ms     23.47ms      0ms    249.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          409.81ms    409.65ms      0ms    169.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vol1            816.92ms    816.80ms      0ms    120.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vol2            407.88ms    407.66ms      0ms    219.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vs1vol0           3.68ms      3.49ms      0ms    193.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          1169.00us    107.00us      0ms    1062.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
vol2            1169.00us    107.00us      0ms    1062.00us
0ms      0ms      0ms      0ms

```

The example above displays latencies for the 3 QoS policy groups with the highest latencies and refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics latency show -iterations 100 -policy-group pg1
Policy Group          Latency      Network      Cluster      Data
Disk      QoS      NVRAM      Cloud
-----
-total-          5.88ms    308.00us      0ms    434.00us
5.14ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
pg1          5.88ms    308.00us      0ms    434.00us
5.14ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          4.17ms    280.00us      0ms    477.00us
3.42ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
pg1          4.17ms    280.00us      0ms    477.00us
3.42ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          4.43ms    274.00us      0ms    656.00us
3.50ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
pg1          4.43ms    274.00us      0ms    656.00us
3.50ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          4.89ms    276.00us      0ms    699.00us
3.92ms      0ms      0ms      0ms
pg1          4.89ms    276.00us      0ms    699.00us
3.92ms      0ms      0ms      0ms

```

The example above displays latencies for the QoS policy group *pg1* and refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos statistics performance show

Display system performance data per QoS policy group

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

### Description

The `qos statistics performance show` command shows the current system performance levels that QoS policy groups are achieving.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Latency observed per request in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) as appropriate (Latency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all QoS policy groups. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

## Parameters

### **[`-node` {<nodename>|local}] - Node**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **[`-iterations` <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **{ [`-rows` <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **[`-policy-group` <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name }**

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

### **[`-refresh-display` {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics performance show -iterations 100 -rows 4
Policy Group           IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-                79      1296.00KB/s     337.41ms
_System-Best-Effort    25           0KB/s           0ms
vol1                   24       96.00KB/s      193.72ms
vol2                   18     1152.00KB/s     750.98ms
vs1vol0                12       48.00KB/s      707.38ms
-total-               109     1.99MB/s       133.27ms
_System-Best-Effort    35           0KB/s           0ms
vol2                   29     1.81MB/s       249.27ms
vs1vol0                24       96.00KB/s       48.32ms
vol1                   21       84.00KB/s      292.30ms
```

The example above displays the system performance for the 4 QoS policy groups with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.



```

cluster1::> qos statistics performance show -iterations 100 -policy-group
pg1
Policy Group          IOPS          Throughput    Latency
-----
-total-              2833          10.66MB/s     924.00us
pg1                  2655          10.37MB/s     917.00us
-total-              2837          10.65MB/s     923.00us
pg1                  2655          10.37MB/s     917.00us
-total-              2799          10.73MB/s     802.00us
pg1                  2737          10.69MB/s     815.00us
-total-              2930          13.33MB/s     905.00us
pg1                  2720          10.62MB/s     858.00us

```

The example above displays the system performance for the QoS policy group *pg1* and refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos statistics resource cpu show

Display CPU resource utilization data per QoS policy group

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

### Description

The `qos statistics resource cpu show` command displays the CPU utilization for QoS policy groups per node.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- CPU utilization observed in percentage (CPU)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by total CPU utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total CPU utilization across all QoS policy groups.

### Parameters

**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

**[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

**{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **[`-policy-group <text>`] - QoS Policy Group Name }**

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

### **[`-refresh-display {true|false}`] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **Examples**

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource cpu show -node nodeA -iterations 100
-rows 3
      Policy Group          CPU
-----
-total- (100%)           9%
fast                    1%
slow                    3%
medium                   5%
-total- (100%)           8%
slow                     1%
fast                     3%
medium                   3%
```

The example above displays the total CPU utilization for the 3 QoS policy groups with the highest CPU utilization and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource cpu show -node local -iterations 100
-policy-group pg1
      Policy Group          CPU
-----
-total- (100%)           7%
pg1                      1%
-total- (100%)           7%
pg1                      1%
-total- (100%)           7%
pg1                      1%
-total- (100%)           10%
pg1                      1%
```

The example above displays the total CPU utilization for the QoS policy group *pg1* and refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

### **qos statistics resource disk show**

Display disk resource utilization data per QoS policy group

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

## Description

The `qos statistics resource disk show` command displays the disk utilization for QoS policy groups per node. The disk utilization shows the percentage of time spent on the disk during read and write operations. The command displays disk utilization for system-defined policy groups; however, their disk utilization is not included in the total utilization. The command only supports hard disks.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS policy group name (Policy Group)
- Disk utilization (Disk)
- The number of HDD data disks utilized (Number of HDD Disks)

The results displayed are sorted by total disk utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total disk utilization across all QoS policy groups.

## Parameters

**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

**[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

**{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

**[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name }**

Selects the QoS policy group whose name matches the specified value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS policy groups.

**[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource disk show -node nodeA -iterations 100
-rows 3
```

Policy Group	Disk	Number of HDD Disks
-total-	40%	27
pg1	22%	5
slow	10%	10
fast	8%	12
_System_Default	7%	20
-total-	42%	27
pg1	22%	5
slow	12%	10
fast	8%	12
_System_Default	7%	20

The example above displays the total disk utilization for the 3 QoS policy groups with the highest disk utilization and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics resource disk show -node local -iterations 100
-policy-group pg1
```

Policy Group	Disk	Number of HDD Disks
-total-	3%	10
pg1	1%	24
-total-	3%	10
pg1	1%	24
-total-	3%	10
pg1	1%	24
-total-	3%	10
pg1	1%	24

The example above displays the total disk utilization for the QoS policy group *pg1* and refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

## qos statistics volume characteristics show

### Display volume characteristics

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

### Description

The `qos statistics volume characteristics show` command displays data that characterizes the behavior of volumes.

The command displays the following data:

- QoS volume name (Workload)
- QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations per second (IOPS)
- Throughput achieved in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Request size in bytes (B) (Request size)
- Read percentage from total IOPS (Read)
- Concurrency, which indicates the number of concurrent users generating the I/O traffic (Concurrency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all volumes. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

## Parameters

### **[`-node <nodename>|local`]] - Node**

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **{ [`-rows <integer>`] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

### **| `-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver Name**

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

### **`-volume <volume name>` - Volume Name }**

Selects the characteristic data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

### **[`-iterations <integer>`] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **[`-refresh-display {true|false}`] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **[`-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}`] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```

cluster1::> qos statistics volume characteristics show -iterations 100
-rows 3
Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput Request size Read
Concurrency
-----
-----
-total-          -        68      176.00KB/s      2650B      7%
8
vs1vol0-wid102   102     24      96.00KB/s      4096B     20%
13
vol_1-wid103     103     20      80.00KB/s      4096B      0%
12
vol_2-wid104     104      1           0KB/s           0B      0%
0
-total-          -       157     528.00KB/s     3443B      3%
4
vol_2-wid104     104     48     192.00KB/s     4096B      0%
9
vol_1-wid103     103     43     172.00KB/s     4096B      0%
0
vs1vol0-wid102   102     41     164.00KB/s     4096B     14%
6
-total-          -       274    1016.00KB/s    3797B      2%
2
vs1vol0-wid102   102     85     340.00KB/s     4096B      8%
4
vol_2-wid104     104     85     340.00KB/s     4096B      0%
1
vol_1-wid103     103     84     336.00KB/s     4096B      0%
3

```

The example above displays characteristics for the 3 volumes with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics volume characteristics show -vserver vs0
-volume vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput Request Size Read
Concurrency
-----
-----
-total-          -      1567      783.33KB/s      512Kb  90%
2
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658      785      392.33KB/s      512Kb  89%
1
-total-          -      1521      760.50KB/s      512Kb  90%
1
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658      982      491.17KB/s      512Kb  90%
0
-total-          -      1482      741.00KB/s      512Kb  89%
0
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658      945      472.50KB/s      512Kb  90%
0
-total-          -      1482      741.00KB/s      512Kb  89%
0
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658      945      472.50KB/s      512Kb  90%
0
-total-          -      1702      850.83KB/s      512Kb  90%
0
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658     1018      509.00KB/s      512Kb  90%
0

```

The example above displays characteristics for volume `vs0_vol0` in Vserver `vs0` and it refreshes the display `100` times before terminating.

## qos statistics volume latency show

Display latency breakdown data per volume

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

### Description

The `qos statistics volume latency show` command displays the average latencies for volumes on Data ONTAP subsystems.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Total latency observed per I/O operation (Latency)

- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network subsystem (Network)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Data management subsystem (Data)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the QoS subsystem (QoS)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store(Cloud) operations

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by the total latency field. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the average latency, in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) observed across all volumes.

## Parameters

### **[`-node {<nodename>|local}`] - Node**

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **{ [`-rows <integer>`] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

### **| `-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver Name**

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

### **`-volume <volume name>` - Volume Name }**

Selects the latency data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

### **[`-iterations <integer>`] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times that the command refreshes the display with updated data before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **[`-refresh-display {true|false}`] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **[`-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}`] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples



```

cluster1::> qos statistics volume latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload          ID Latency      Network  Cluster      Data      Disk
QoS      NVRAM      Cloud
-----
-total-          110.35ms  110.02ms    0ms    327.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vs1vol0        111 167.82ms  167.22ms    0ms    603.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vol1          1234 117.76ms  117.56ms    0ms    191.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vol2          999  44.24ms   44.05ms    0ms    190.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          -  38.89ms   38.63ms    0ms    256.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vol2          999  64.47ms   64.20ms    0ms    266.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vol1          1234  27.28ms   27.03ms    0ms    253.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vs1vol0        111  23.72ms   23.47ms    0ms    249.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
-total-          - 409.81ms  409.65ms    0ms    169.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vol1          1234 816.92ms  816.80ms    0ms    120.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vol2          999 407.88ms  407.66ms    0ms    219.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms
vs1vol0        111   3.68ms    3.49ms     0ms    193.00us    0ms
0ms      0ms      0ms

```

The example above displays latencies for the 3 volumes with the highest latencies and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics volume latency show -vserver vs0 -volume
vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload          ID      Latency      Network      Cluster      Data
Disk             QoS      NVRAM        Cloud
-----
-total-          -      455.00us    158.00us      0ms      297.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658   428.00us    155.00us      0ms      273.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
-total-          -      337.00us    130.00us      0ms      207.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658   316.00us    128.00us      0ms      188.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
-total-          -      464.00us    132.00us      0ms      332.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658   471.00us    130.00us      0ms      341.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
-total-          -      321.00us    138.00us      0ms      183.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658   302.00us    137.00us      0ms      165.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
-total-          -      418.00us    142.00us      0ms      276.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms
vs0_vol0-wid1.. 15658   424.00us    143.00us      0ms      281.00us
0ms             0ms      0ms          0ms

```

The example above displays latencies for volume `vs0_vol0` in Vserver `vs0` and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

## qos statistics volume performance show

Display system performance data per volume

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

### Description

The `qos statistics volume performance show` command shows the current system performance that each volume is achieving.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)

- Throughput in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Latency observed per request in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) as appropriate (Latency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all volumes. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

## Parameters

### **[`-node <nodename>|local`]] - Node**

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **{ [`-rows <integer>`]} - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

### **| `-vserver <vserver name>` - Vserver Name**

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

### **`-volume <volume name>` - Volume Name }**

Selects the performance data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

### **[`-iterations <integer>`] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **[`-refresh-display {true|false}`] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **[`-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}`] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume performance show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-          -        97        1.90MB/s       216.87ms
vol_2-wid104     104      28        1.75MB/s       412.78ms
vol_1-wid103     103      25        100.00KB/s     169.16ms
vs1vol0-wid102   102      13        52.00KB/s      403.78ms
-total-          -        98        1276.00KB/s    89.98ms
vs1vol0-wid102   102      28        112.00KB/s     80.70ms
vol_1-wid103     103      19        76.00KB/s     114.72ms
vol_2-wid104     104      17        1088.00KB/s   257.60ms
-total-          -        78        1152.00KB/s   225.22ms
vol_1-wid103     103      17        68.00KB/s     452.27ms
vol_2-wid104     104      16        1024.00KB/s   419.93ms
vs1vol0-wid102   102      15        60.00KB/s     210.63ms
```

The example above displays the system performance for the 3 volumes with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume performance show -vserver vs0 -volume
vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-          -      1278      639.17KB/s     404.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   526      263.17KB/s     436.00us
-total-          -      1315      657.33KB/s     86.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   528      264.17KB/s     88.00us
-total-          -      1220      609.83KB/s    418.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   515      257.33KB/s    531.00us
-total-          -      1202      600.83KB/s    815.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   519      259.67KB/s    924.00us
-total-          -      1240      620.17KB/s    311.00us
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   525      262.50KB/s    297.00us
```

The example above displays the system performance for volume `vs0_vol0` in Vserver `vs0` and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

## qos statistics volume resource cpu show

Display CPU resource utilization data per volume

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

## Description

The `qos statistics volume resource cpu show` command displays the CPU utilization for volumes per node.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- CPU utilization observed in percentage (CPU)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by total CPU utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total CPU utilization across all volumes.

## Parameters

**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value.

**{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

**| -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name**

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

**-volume <volume name> - Volume Name }**

Selects the CPU utilization data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

**[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

**[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

**[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```

cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node nodeA
-iterations 100 -rows 3
  Workload          ID    CPU
  -----
--total- (100%)    -    9%
vs0vol1-wid-102    102   5%
vs0vol2-wid-121    121   2%
vs2_vol0-wid-..    212   2%
-total- (100%)    -    8%
vs0vol1-wid-102    102   5%
vs0vol2-wid-121    121   2%
vs2_vol0-wid-..    212   1%

```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for the 3 volumes with the highest CPU utilization and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource cpu show -node local -vserver
vs0 -volume vs0_vol1 -iterations 100
  Workload          ID    CPU
  -----
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7..    7916  2%
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7..    7916  2%
-total- (100%)    -    1%
vs0_vol1-wid7..    7916  1%
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7..    7916  1%
-total- (100%)    -    2%
vs0_vol1-wid7..    7916  2%

```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for volume `vs0_vol1` in Vserver `vs0` and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

## qos statistics volume resource disk show

Display disk resource utilization data per volume

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

### Description

The `qos statistics volume resource disk show` command displays the disk utilization for volumes per node. The disk utilization shows the percentage of time spent on the disk during read and write operations. The command only supports hard disks.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS volume name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Disk utilization (Disk)
- The number of HDD data disks utilized (Number of HDD Disks)

The results displayed are sorted by total disk utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total disk utilization across all volumes.

## Parameters

**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Selects the volumes that match this parameter value.

**{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. The default setting is 10. The allowed range of values is 1 to 20.

**| -vserver <vserver name> - Vserver Name**

Specifies the Vserver to which the volume belongs.

**-volume <volume name> - Volume Name }**

Selects the disk utilization data that match this parameter value. Enter a complete volume name or press the <Tab> key to complete the name. Wildcard query characters are not supported.

**[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

**[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

**[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource disk show -node nodeB
-iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload          ID   Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total- (100%)    -    30%                    4
vs0vol1-wid101    101  12%                    2
vs0vol2-wid121    121  10%                    1
vol0-wid1002      1002  8%                     1
-total- (100%)    -    30%                    4
vs0vol1-wid101    101  12%                    2
vs0vol2-wid121    121  10%                    1
vol0-wid1002      1002  8%                     1
```

The example above displays total disk utilization for the 3 volumes with the highest disk utilization and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume resource disk show -node local -vserver
vs0 -volume vs0_vol0 -iterations 100
Workload          ID   Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total-           -    5%                    10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  1%                    6
-total-           -    5%                    10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  1%                    6
-total-           -    6%                    10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  2%                    6
-total-           -    6%                    10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  2%                    6
-total-           -    6%                    10
vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658  2%                    6
```

The example above displays total disk utilization for volume `vs0_vol0` in Vserver `vs0` and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

## qos statistics workload characteristics show

### Display QoS workload characterization

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

### Description

The `qos statistics workload characteristics show` command displays data that characterizes the behavior of QoS workloads.

The command displays the following data:



- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput achieved in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Request size in bytes (B) (Request size)
- Read percentage from total IOPS (Read)
- Concurrency, which indicates the number of concurrent users generating the I/O traffic (Concurrency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total IOPS used across all QoS workloads. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

## Parameters

### **[`-node <nodename>|local`]] - Node**

Selects the QoS workloads that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **[`-iterations <integer>`]] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **[`-refresh-display {true|false}`]] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **{ [`-rows <integer>`]] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **[`-policy-group <text>`]] - QoS Policy Group Name**

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [`-workload <text>`]] - QoS Workload Name**

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [`-workload-id <integer>`]] - QoS Workload ID }**

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

### **[`-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}`]] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload characteristics show -iterations 100
-rows 4
Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput Request size Read
Concurrency
-----
-----
-total-          -        68      176.00KB/s      2650B    7%
8
vs1vol0-wid102   102     24      96.00KB/s      4096B   20%
13
_Scan_Besteff..  101     23           0KB/s           0B     0%
0
vol_1-wid103     103     20      80.00KB/s      4096B    0%
12
vol_2-wid104     104      1           0KB/s           0B     0%
0
-total-          -       157     528.00KB/s     3443B    3%
4
vol_2-wid104     104     48     192.00KB/s     4096B    0%
9
vol_1-wid103     103     43     172.00KB/s     4096B    0%
0
vs1vol0-wid102   102     41     164.00KB/s     4096B   14%
6
_Scan_Besteff..  101     25           0KB/s           0B     0%
0
-total-          -       274    1016.00KB/s    3797B    2%
2
vs1vol0-wid102   102     85     340.00KB/s     4096B    8%
4
vol_2-wid104     104     85     340.00KB/s     4096B    0%
1
vol_1-wid103     103     84     336.00KB/s     4096B    0%
3
_Scan_Besteff..  101     20           0KB/s           0B     0%
0

```

The example above displays characteristics for the 4 QoS workloads with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload characteristics show -iterations 100
-rows 2 -policy-group pg1
  Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput Request size Read
Concurrency
-----
-----
- total-           -      243      546.86KB/s      2307B  61%
1
file-test1_a-...  6437      34      136.00KB/s      4096B 100%
0
file-test1_c-...  5078      33      133.33KB/s      4096B 100%
0
- total-           -      310      3.09MB/s      10428B  55%
1
file-test1_a-...  6437      36      142.67KB/s      4096B 100%
0
file-test1_b-...  9492      35      138.67KB/s      4096B 100%
0
- total-           -      192      575.71KB/s      3075B  71%
1
file-test1-wi...  7872      39      157.33KB/s      4096B 100%
0
file-test1_c-...  5078      38      153.33KB/s      4096B 100%
0

```

The example above displays the characteristics for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload characteristics show -iterations 100
-workload-id 9492
  Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput Request size Read
Concurrency
-----
- - - - -
- - - - -
-total-            -      737      2.14MB/s      3045B  79%
1
file-test1_b-...  9492    265      1058.67KB/s    4096B 100%
0
-total-            -      717      4.26MB/s      6235B  80%
1
file-test1_b-...  9492    272      1086.67KB/s    4096B 100%
1
-total-            -      623      2.50MB/s      4202B  86%
0
file-test1_b-...  9492    263      1050.67KB/s    4096B 100%
0
-total-            -      595      2.11MB/s      3712B  89%
0
file-test1_b-...  9492    266      1064.00KB/s    4096B 100%
0

```

The example above displays the characteristics for the QoS workload with QoS workload ID *9492* and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos statistics workload latency show

Display latency breakdown data per QoS workload

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

### Description

The `qos statistics workload latency show` command displays the average latencies for QoS workloads on Data ONTAP subsystems.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Total latency observed per I/O operation (Latency)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network subsystem (Network)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Data management subsystem (Data)

- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the QoS subsystem (QoS)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store(Cloud) operations

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by the total latency field. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the average latency, in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) observed across all QoS workloads.

## Parameters

### **[`-node` {<nodename>|local}] - Node**

Selects the QoS workloads that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **[`-iterations` <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times that the command refreshes the display with updated data before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command continues to run until you interrupt it by pressing Ctrl-C.

### **[`-refresh-display` {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **{ [`-rows` <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **[`-policy-group` <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name**

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [`-workload` <text>] - QoS Workload Name**

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [`-workload-id` <integer>] - QoS Workload ID }**

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

### **[`-show-flexgroup-as-constituents` {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload          ID Latency      Network Cluster      Data      Disk
QoS      NVRAM      Cloud
-----
-total-          110.35ms  110.02ms    0ms    327.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vs1vol0        111 167.82ms  167.22ms    0ms    603.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vol1          1234 117.76ms  117.56ms    0ms    191.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vol2           999  44.24ms   44.05ms    0ms    190.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
-total-         -  38.89ms   38.63ms    0ms    256.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vol2           999  64.47ms   64.20ms    0ms    266.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vol1          1234  27.28ms   27.03ms    0ms    253.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vs1vol0        111  23.72ms   23.47ms    0ms    249.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
-total-         - 409.81ms  409.65ms    0ms    169.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vol1          1234 816.92ms  816.80ms    0ms    120.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vol2           999 407.88ms  407.66ms    0ms    219.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms
vs1vol0        111   3.68ms    3.49ms     0ms    193.00us    0ms
0ms           0ms           0ms

```

The example above displays latencies for the 3 QoS workloads with the highest latencies and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -rows 2
-policy-group pgl
Workload          ID      Latency      Network      Cluster      Data
Disk             QoS      NVRAM        Cloud
-----
-total-          -        4.80ms      287.00us      0ms      427.00us
4.08ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
file-test1-wi..  7872     9.60ms      265.00us      0ms      479.00us
8.85ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
file-test1_a-..  6437     8.22ms      262.00us      0ms      424.00us
7.53ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
-total-          -        4.20ms      296.00us      0ms      421.00us
3.48ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
file-test1-wi..  7872     8.70ms      211.00us      0ms      489.00us
8.00ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
file-test1_a-..  6437     6.70ms      297.00us      0ms      464.00us
5.94ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
-total-          -        5.90ms      303.00us      0ms      1.71ms
3.88ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
file-test1-wi..  7872    11.36ms      263.00us      0ms      2.06ms
9.04ms          0ms      0ms          0ms
file-test1_a-..  6437     9.48ms      250.00us      0ms      2.30ms
6.93ms          0ms      0ms          0ms

```

The example above displays latencies for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -workload
-id 9492
      Workload          ID      Latency      Network      Cluster      Data
Disk      QoS          NVRAM          Cloud
-----
- - - - -
- -total-          -      443.00us    273.00us          0ms    170.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms
  file-test1_b-...  9492    440.00us    272.00us          0ms    168.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms
- -total-          -      577.00us    313.00us          0ms    264.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms
  file-test1_b-...  9492    607.00us    316.00us          0ms    291.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms
- -total-          -      475.00us    291.00us          0ms    184.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms
  file-test1_b-...  9492    476.00us    293.00us          0ms    183.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms
- -total-          -      628.00us    284.00us          0ms    344.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms
  file-test1_b-...  9492    591.00us    281.00us          0ms    310.00us
0ms          0ms          0ms          0ms

```

The example above displays the latencies for the QoS workload with QoS workload ID *9492* and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos statistics workload performance show

Display system performance data per QoS workload

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

### Description

The `qos statistics workload performance show` command shows the current system performance that each QoS workload is achieving.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Input/output operations performed per second (IOPS)
- Throughput in kilobytes per second (KB/s) or megabytes per second (MB/s) as appropriate (Throughput)
- Latency observed per request in microseconds (us) or milliseconds (ms) as appropriate (Latency)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by IOPS. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total



IOPS used across all QoS workloads. Other columns in this row are either totals or averages.

## Parameters

### **[`-node` `<nodename>`|`local`]} - Node**

Selects the QoS workloads that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for the entire cluster.

### **[`-iterations` `<integer>`] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **[`-refresh-display` `{true|false}`] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **{ [`-rows` `<integer>`] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **[`-policy-group` `<text>`] - QoS Policy Group Name**

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [`-workload` `<text>`] - QoS Workload Name**

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [`-workload-id` `<integer>`] - QoS Workload ID }**

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

### **[`-show-flexgroup-as-constituents` `{true|false}`] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload performance show -iterations 100 -rows
4
```

Workload	ID	IOPS	Throughput	Latency
-total-	-	97	1.90MB/s	216.87ms
_Scan_Besteff..	101	31	0KB/s	0ms
vol_2-wid104	104	28	1.75MB/s	412.78ms
vol_1-wid103	103	25	100.00KB/s	169.16ms
vs1vol0-wid102	102	13	52.00KB/s	403.78ms
-total-	-	98	1276.00KB/s	89.98ms
_Scan_Besteff..	101	34	0KB/s	0ms
vs1vol0-wid102	102	28	112.00KB/s	80.70ms
vol_1-wid103	103	19	76.00KB/s	114.72ms
vol_2-wid104	104	17	1088.00KB/s	257.60ms
-total-	-	78	1152.00KB/s	225.22ms
_Scan_Besteff..	101	30	0KB/s	0ms
vol_1-wid103	103	17	68.00KB/s	452.27ms
vol_2-wid104	104	16	1024.00KB/s	419.93ms
vs1vol0-wid102	102	15	60.00KB/s	210.63ms

The example above displays the system performance for the 4 QoS workloads with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload performance show -iterations 100 -rows
2 -policy-group pg1
```

Workload	ID	IOPS	Throughput	Latency
-total-	-	2598	9.96MB/s	1223.00us
file-testfile..	4228	650	2.54MB/s	1322.00us
file-testfile..	11201	635	2.48MB/s	1128.00us
-total-	-	2825	10.89MB/s	714.00us
file-testfile..	4228	707	2.76MB/s	759.00us
file-testfile..	11201	697	2.72MB/s	693.00us
-total-	-	2696	10.13MB/s	1149.00us
file-testfile..	4228	645	2.52MB/s	945.00us
file-testfile..	6827	634	2.48MB/s	1115.00us

The example above displays the system performance for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload performance show -iterations 100
-workload-id 11201
Workload          ID      IOPS      Throughput      Latency
-----
-total-          -      2866      10.92MB/s      905.00us
file-testfile..  11201      674      2.63MB/s      889.00us
-total-          -      2761      10.55MB/s     1054.00us
file-testfile..  11201      638      2.49MB/s     1055.00us
-total-          -      2810      10.58MB/s      832.00us
file-testfile..  11201      685      2.68MB/s      909.00us
-total-          -      2593      9.86MB/s     1092.00us
file-testfile..  11201      632      2.47MB/s      964.00us

```

The example above displays the system performance for the QoS workload with QoS workload ID *11201* and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos statistics workload resource cpu show

Display CPU resource utilization data per QoS workload

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

### Description

The `qos statistics workload resource cpu show` command displays the CPU utilization for QoS workloads per node.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- CPU utilization observed in percentage (CPU)

The results displayed per iteration are sorted by total CPU utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total CPU utilization across all QoS workloads.

### Parameters

**-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Selects the QOS workloads that match this parameter value.

**[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

**[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

**{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

**[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name**

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

**[-workload <text>] - QoS Workload Name**

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

**[-workload-id <integer>] - QoS Workload ID }**

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

**[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

**Examples**

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource cpu show -node nodeA
-iterations 100 -rows 3
  Workload          ID    CPU
  -----
--total- (100%)    -     9%
vs0-wid-102        102   5%
file-bigvmdk-..    121   2%
vs2_vol0-wid-..    212   2%
-total- (100%)    -     8%
vs0-wid-101        102   5%
file-bigvmdk-..    121   2%
vs2_vol0-wid-..    212   1%
```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for the 3 QoS workloads with the highest CPU utilization and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource cpu show -node local
-iterations 100 -rows 2 -policy-group pgl
  Workload          ID    CPU
  -----
-total- (100%)      -    41%
file-test1_b-..    9492  16%
file-test1_c-..    5078  16%
-total- (100%)      -    43%
file-test1_c-..    5078  17%
file-test1_b-..    9492  16%
-total- (100%)      -    40%
file-test1_c-..    5078  16%
file-test1_b-..    9492  15%

```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource cpu show -node local
-iterations 100 -workload-id 9492
  Workload          ID    CPU
  -----
-total- (100%)      -    15%
file-test1_b-..    9492   3%
-total- (100%)      -    14%
file-test1_b-..    9492   3%
-total- (100%)      -    14%
file-test1_b-..    9492   2%
-total- (100%)      -    13%
file-test1_b-..    9492   3%

```

The example above displays total CPU utilization for the QoS workload with QoS workload ID *9492* and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos statistics workload resource disk show

Display disk resource utilization data per QoS workload

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

### Description

The `qos statistics workload resource disk show` command displays the disk utilization for QoS workloads per node. The disk utilization shows the percentage of time spent on the disk during read and write operations. The command displays disk utilization for system-defined workloads; however, their disk utilization is not included in the total utilization. The command only supports hard disks.

The command displays the following data:

- The QoS workload name (Workload)
- The QoS workload ID (ID)
- Disk utilization (Disk)
- The number of HDD data disks utilized (Number of HDD Disks)

The results displayed are sorted by total disk utilization. Each iteration starts with a row that displays the total disk utilization across all QoS workloads.

## Parameters

### **-node {<nodename>|local} - Node**

Selects the QOS workloads that match this parameter value.

### **[-iterations <integer>] - Number of Iterations**

Specifies the number of times the display is refreshed before terminating. If you do not specify this parameter, the command iterates until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

### **[-refresh-display {true|false}] - Toggle Screen Refresh Between Each Iteration**

Specifies the display style. If true, the command clears the display after each data iteration. If false, the command displays each data iteration below the previous one. The default is false.

### **{ [-rows <integer>] - Number of Rows in the Output**

Specifies the number of busiest QoS policy groups to display. Valid values are from 1 to 20. The default value is 10.

### **[-policy-group <text>] - QoS Policy Group Name**

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS policy group specified by this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [-workload <text>] - QoS Workload Name**

Selects the QoS workload that match this parameter value. If you do not specify this parameter, the command displays data for all QoS workloads.

### **| [-workload-id <integer>] - QoS Workload ID }**

Selects the QoS workload that match the QoS workload ID specified by this parameter value.

### **[-show-flexgroup-as-constituents {true|false}] - Display Flexgroups as Constituents**

If the parameter is specified and if the value is true, it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroup Constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVols and Flexgroups.

## Examples

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource disk show -node nodeB
-iterations 100 -rows 3
Workload          ID  Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total- (100%)    -   30%                      4
  _RAID           -   20%                      4
vs0-wid101        101  12%                      2
file-1-wid121     121  10%                      1
vol0-wid1002      1002  8%                       1
  _WAFL          -    7%                      3
-total- (100%)    -   30%                      4
vs0-wid101        101  12%                      2
file-1-wid121     121  10%                      1
  _RAID           -   10%                     4
vol0-wid1002      1002  8%                       1
  _WAFL          -    7%                      3

```

The example above displays total disk utilization for the 3 QoS workloads with the highest disk utilization and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource disk show -node local
-iterations 100 -rows 2 -policy-group pg1
Workload          ID  Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total-           -    3%                      10
file-test1_a-..   6437  6%                       6
file-test1-wi..   7872  6%                       6
-total-           -    3%                      10
file-test1_a-..   6437  5%                       6
file-test1-wi..   7872  5%                       6
-total-           -    3%                      10
file-test1_a-..   6437  6%                       6
file-test1-wi..   7872  6%                       6

```

The example above displays total disk utilization for the 2 QoS workloads belonging to QoS policy group *pg1* with the highest IOPS and it refreshes the display 100 times before terminating.

```

cluster1::> qos statistics workload resource disk show -node local
-iterations 100 -workload-id 6437
Workload          ID  Disk Number of HDD Disks
-----
-total-          -    3%                    10
file-test1_a-..  6437    6%                    6
-total-          -    3%                    10
file-test1_a-..  6437    5%                    6
-total-          -    3%                    10
file-test1_a-..  6437    6%                    6

```

The example above displays total disk utilization for the QoS workload with QoS workload ID *6437* and it refreshes the display *100* times before terminating.

## qos workload commands

### qos workload show

Display a list of workloads

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

#### Description

Shows the current status of workloads on a cluster. Use this command to determine the types of workloads that are currently on a cluster. The types of workloads include: system-defined, preset, and user-defined. The system generates system-defined and preset workloads. You cannot create, modify, or delete these workloads. Also, you can only modify or delete a user-defined workload , but cannot create one

#### 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.

**[-workload <text>] - Workload Name**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified workload name.

**[-uuid <UUID>] - Workload UUID**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified UUID.

**[-class {preset|user-defined|system-defined|autovolume}] - Workload Class**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified class. The Class options include system-defined, preset, and user-defined.



**[-wid <integer>] - Workload ID**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified internal workload ID.

**[-category <text>] - Workload Category**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified category. The category options include Scanner and Efficiency.

**[-policy-group <text>] - Policy Group Name**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified policy group name.

**[-read-ahead <text>] - Read-ahead Tunables**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that contain the specified read-ahead cache tunable.

**[-vserver <vserver name>] - Vserver**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified Vserver.

**[-volume <volume name>] - Volume**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified volume.

**[-qtree <qtree name>] - Qtree Name**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified Qtree name.

**[-lun <text>] - LUN Name**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified LUN name.

**[-file <text>] - File Path**

If you use this parameter, the command displays the workloads that match the specified file path.

**[-max-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Maximum Throughput**

Selects the workloads that match this parameter value

A maximum throughput limit specifies the throughput in IOPS that the workload must not exceed.

**[-min-throughput <qos\_tput>] - Minimum Throughput**

Selects the workloads that match this parameter value

A minimum throughput specifies the desired performance level for a workload in IOPS.

**[-is-adaptive {true|false}] - Adaptive**

If you use this parameter, the command displays only adaptive workloads.

**[-is-constituent {true|false}] - Is Constituent Volume**

If this parameter is specified, the command displays information only about storage objects that either are or are not constituents of a FlexGroup, depending on the value provided.

## Examples

```
cluster1::> qos workload show -class user-defined
Workload      Wid  Policy Group Vserver  Volume  LUN  Qtree  File
Path
-----
vs2-wid100    100  pg1          vs2      -       -     -     -
```

Shows all user-defined workloads and the corresponding storage objects on the "cluster1" cluster.

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