qos commands

Command reference

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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 >= 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 I/O block size for the QoS adaptive policy group. The default value is "ANY". When block-size of "ANY" is specified, then control is by IOPS. When block-size other than "ANY" is specified, then control is by IOPS and bytes per second(bps). bps is the product of IOPS and block-size.

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 (privilege: advanced)

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 I/O block size for the QoS adaptive policy group. The default value is "ANY". When block-size of "ANY" is specified, then control is by IOPS. When block-size other than "ANY" is specified, then control is by IOPS and bytes per second(bps). bps is the product of IOPS and block-size.

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 vserver.

[-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 I/O block size for the QoS adaptive policy group. The default value is "ANY". When block-size of "ANY" is specified, then control is by IOPS. When block-size other than "ANY" is specified, then control is by IOPS and bytes per second(bps). bps is the product of IOPS and block-size.

[-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 or MB/s, or a combination of comma separated IOPS and MB/s.

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: "100B/s", "10KB/s", "1gb/s", "500MB/s", "1tb/s", "100iops", "100iops,400KB/s", and "800KB/s,100iops"

[-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 (privilege: advanced)

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 or MB/s, or a combination of comma separated IOPS and MB/s.

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: "100B/s", "10KB/s", "1gb/s", "500MB/s", "1tb/s", "100iops", "100iops,400KB/s", and "800KB/s,100iops"

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 <QoS Configuration Class>] - 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.

[-is-auto-generated {true|false}] - Is Policy Auto Generated

Selects the policy groups that match this parameter value.

The auto-generated value specifies whether the policy group is an automatically generated 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 nested-qos-svm-vol

Enable/Disable SVM Vol level Nested QoS feature

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

Description

The `qos settings nested-qos-svm-vol` command is used to enable or disable the nested Qos feature at SVM-Vol level. The default is enabled. With this feature enabled, the user can attach a shared policy group on the parent SVM while the child FlexGroup/FlexVol already has a shared, non shared or adaptive policy group attached to it or vice versa.

Parameters

`-enable {true|false}` - enable or disable svm vol level nested QoS feature (privilege: advanced)

This specifies if nested QoS feature at SVM-Vol level is enabled or disabled. If this parameter is specified with *`false`* nested QoS at SVM-Vol level will be disabled.

Examples

The following example disables nested QoS feature at SVM-Vol level.

```
cluster1::*> qos settings nested-qos-svm-vol -enable false
```

qos settings throughput-floors-v2

Enable/Disable throughput floors v2 on AFF

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

Description

The `qos settings throughput-floors-v2` command is used to enable or disable floors v2 on AFF. The default is enabled. With floors v2 enabled, throughput floors can be met when controllers are heavily utilized at the expense of higher latency on other workloads. Floors v2 applies to both QoS and Adaptive QoS.

Parameters

`-enable {true|false}` - enable or disable throughput floors v2 on AFF (privilege: advanced)

This specifies if floors v2 is enabled or disabled. If this parameter is specified with *`false`* floors v2 will be disabled.

Examples

The following example disables floors v2 on AFF.

```
cluster1::*> qos settings throughput-floors-v2 -enable false
```

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 <QoS Configuration Class>] - 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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name }

Selects the QoS adaptive 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 pg1
Policy Group             IOPS      Throughput Request size Read
Concurrency
-------------------- -------- --------------- ------------ ----
-----------
-total-                   293        3.02MB/s       10783B  54%
0
pg1                       118      470.67KB/s        4096B 100%
0
-total-                   181      478.14KB/s        2700B  65%
0
pg1                       117      469.33KB/s        4096B 100%
0
-total-                   226      525.78KB/s        2382B  60%
1
pg1                       110      440.00KB/s        4096B 100%
1
-total-                   233        1.67MB/s        7527B  49%
1
pg1                       112      446.67KB/s        4096B 100%
1
```

The example above displays the system characteristics of the QoS policy group *pg1* 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 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 N-Blade subsystem (N-Blade)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the D-Blade subsystem (D-Blade)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)

- Latency observed per I/O operation for QoS Policy Group Ceiling (QoS Max)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for QoS Policy Group Floor (QoS Min)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store (Cloud) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for FlexCache (FlexCache) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for SnapMirror Synchronous (SM Sync) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Volume Activation (VA) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Anti Virus Scan (AVSCAN) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network queues (Network)
- Latency observed for suspended I/O operations waiting in the WAFL for reasons related to CP (Susp-CP)
- Latency observed for suspended I/O operations waiting in the WAFL for reasons not related to CP (Susp-Other)
- Latency observed for I/O operations in D-Blade response queues (WAFL Resp)

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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name }

Selects the QoS adaptive 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    N-Blade    Cluster    D-Blade
Disk    QoS Max    QoS Min     NVRAM       Cloud  FlexCache   SM Sync
VA    Network    Susp CP Susp Other  WAFL Resp
    -------------------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
    -total-                110.35ms   110.02ms        0ms   327.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs1vol0                167.82ms   167.22ms        0ms   603.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vol1                   117.76ms   117.56ms        0ms   191.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vol2                    44.24ms    44.05ms        0ms   190.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-                 38.89ms    38.63ms        0ms   256.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vol2                    64.47ms    64.20ms        0ms   266.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vol1                    27.28ms    27.03ms        0ms   253.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs1vol0                 23.72ms    23.47ms        0ms   249.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-                409.81ms   409.65ms        0ms   169.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vol1                   816.92ms   816.80ms        0ms   120.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vol2                   407.88ms   407.66ms        0ms   219.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs1vol0                  3.68ms     3.49ms        0ms   193.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-               1169.00us   107.00us        0ms  1062.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vol2                  1169.00us   107.00us        0ms  1062.00us
```

```
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         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    N-Blade    Cluster    D-Blade
Disk    QoS Max    QoS Min     NVRAM       Cloud  FlexCache   SM Sync
VA    Network    Susp CP Susp Other  WAFL Resp
    -------------------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
    -total-                   5.88ms   308.00us         0ms   434.00us
5.14ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    pg1                       5.88ms   308.00us         0ms   434.00us
5.14ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-                   4.17ms   280.00us         0ms   477.00us
3.42ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    pg1                       4.17ms   280.00us         0ms   477.00us
3.42ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-                   4.43ms   274.00us         0ms   656.00us
3.50ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    pg1                       4.43ms   274.00us         0ms   656.00us
3.50ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-                   4.89ms   276.00us         0ms   699.00us
3.92ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    pg1                       4.89ms   276.00us         0ms   699.00us
3.92ms         0ms         0ms          0ms        0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name }

Selects the QoS adaptive 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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name }

Selects the QoS adaptive 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.

| [-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name }

Selects the QoS adaptive 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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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 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 N-Blade subsystem (N-Blade)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the D-Blade subsystem (D-Blade)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for QoS Policy Group Ceiling (QoS Max)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for QoS Policy Group Floor (QoS Min)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store (Cloud) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for FlexCache (FlexCache) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for SnapMirror Synchronous (SM Sync) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Volume Activation (VA) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Anti Virus Scan (AVSCAN) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network queues (Network)
- Latency observed for suspended I/O operations waiting in the WAFL for reasons related to CP (Susp-CP)
- Latency observed for suspended I/O operations waiting in the WAFL for reasons not related to CP (Susp-Other)
- Latency observed for I/O operations in D-Blade response queues (WAFL Resp)

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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics volume latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3
    Workload            ID  Latency    N-Blade  Cluster    D-Blade
Disk  Qos Max    Qos Min      NVRAM      Cloud  FlexCache    SM Sync
VA     AVSCAN    Network    Susp CP Susp Other  WAFL Resp
    -------------- ------ --------   -------- --------   --------
-------- -------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
    -total-                110.35ms   110.02ms      0ms   327.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vs1vol0             111 167.82ms   167.22ms      0ms   603.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol1               1234 117.76ms   117.56ms      0ms   191.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol2                999  44.24ms    44.05ms      0ms   190.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-               -   38.89ms    38.63ms      0ms   256.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol2                999  64.47ms    64.20ms      0ms   266.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol1               1234  27.28ms    27.03ms      0ms   253.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vs1vol0             111  23.72ms    23.47ms      0ms   249.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-               - 409.81ms   409.65ms      0ms   169.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol1               1234 816.92ms   816.80ms      0ms   120.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol2                999 407.88ms   407.66ms      0ms   219.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vs1vol0             111   3.68ms     3.49ms      0ms   193.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        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    N-Blade    Cluster    D-Blade
Disk    Qos Max    Qos Min      NVRAM      Cloud  FlexCache    SM Sync
VA     AVSCAN    Network    Susp CP Susp Other  WAFL Resp
    --------------- ------ ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
----------
    -total-              -   455.00us   158.00us        0ms   297.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   428.00us   155.00us        0ms   273.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-              -   337.00us   130.00us        0ms   207.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   316.00us   128.00us        0ms   188.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-              -   464.00us   132.00us        0ms   332.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   471.00us   130.00us        0ms   341.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-              -   321.00us   138.00us        0ms   183.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   302.00us   137.00us        0ms   165.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    -total-              -   418.00us   142.00us        0ms   276.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
    vs0_vol0-wid1..  15658   424.00us   143.00us        0ms   281.00us
0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms         0ms
0ms         0ms         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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS adaptive 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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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 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 N-Blade subsystem (N-Blade)
- Latency observed per I/O operation across the internally connected nodes in a Cluster (Cluster)
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the D-Blade subsystem (D-Blade)

- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Storage subsystem (Disk)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for QoS Policy Group Ceiling (QoS Max)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for QoS Policy Group Floor (QoS Min)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for NVRAM transfer (NVRAM)
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Object Store (Cloud) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for FlexCache (FlexCache) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for SnapMirror Synchronous (SM Sync) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Volume Activation (VA) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation for Anti Virus Scan (AVSCAN) operations
- Latency observed per I/O operation in the Network queues (Network)
- Latency observed for suspended I/O operations waiting in the WAFL for reasons related to CP (Susp-CP)
- Latency observed for suspended I/O operations waiting in the WAFL for reasons not related to CP (Susp-Other)
- Latency observed for I/O operations in D-Blade response queues (WAFL Resp)

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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS adaptive 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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos statistics workload latency show -iterations 100 -rows 3
    Workload            ID  Latency    N-Blade  Cluster    D-Blade
Disk  Qos Max    Qos Min      NVRAM      Cloud  FlexCache    SM Sync
VA     AVSCAN    Network    Susp CP Susp Other  WAFL Resp
    -------------- ------ --------   -------- --------   --------
-------- -------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
    -total-                110.35ms   110.02ms      0ms   327.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vs1vol0             111 167.82ms   167.22ms      0ms   603.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol1               1234 117.76ms   117.56ms      0ms   191.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol2                999  44.24ms    44.05ms      0ms   190.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-               -   38.89ms    38.63ms      0ms   256.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol2                999  64.47ms    64.20ms      0ms   266.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol1               1234  27.28ms    27.03ms      0ms   253.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vs1vol0             111  23.72ms    23.47ms      0ms   249.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-               - 409.81ms   409.65ms      0ms   169.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol1               1234 816.92ms   816.80ms      0ms   120.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vol2                999 407.88ms   407.66ms      0ms   219.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    vs1vol0             111   3.68ms     3.49ms      0ms   193.00us
0ms      0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        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 pg1
    Workload            ID    Latency    N-Blade    Cluster    D-Blade
Disk    Qos Max    Qos Min      NVRAM      Cloud  FlexCache    SM Sync
VA     AVSCAN    Network    Susp CP Susp Other  WAFL Resp
    --------------- ------ ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
----------
    -total-              -     4.80ms   287.00us        0ms   427.00us
4.08ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1-wi..   7872     9.60ms   265.00us        0ms   479.00us
8.85ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1_a-..   6437     8.22ms   262.00us        0ms   424.00us
7.53ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-              -     4.20ms   296.00us        0ms   421.00us
3.48ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1-wi..   7872     8.70ms   211.00us        0ms   489.00us
8.00ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1_a-..   6437     6.70ms   297.00us        0ms   464.00us
5.94ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-              -     5.90ms   303.00us        0ms     1.71ms
3.88ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1-wi..   7872    11.36ms   263.00us        0ms     2.06ms
9.04ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1_a-..   6437     9.48ms   250.00us        0ms     2.30ms
6.93ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        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 Max    Qos Min      NVRAM      Cloud  FlexCache    SM Sync
VA     AVSCAN    Network    Susp CP Susp Other  WAFL Resp
    --------------- ------ ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ---------- ----------
----------
    -total-              -   443.00us   273.00us        0ms   170.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1_b-..   9492   440.00us   272.00us        0ms   168.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-              -   577.00us   313.00us        0ms   264.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1_b-..   9492   607.00us   316.00us        0ms   291.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-              -   475.00us   291.00us        0ms   184.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1_b-..   9492   476.00us   293.00us        0ms   183.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    -total-              -   628.00us   284.00us        0ms   344.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
    file-test1_b-..   9492   591.00us   281.00us        0ms   310.00us
0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms        0ms
0ms        0ms        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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS adaptive 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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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.

| [-adaptive-policy-group <text>] - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS adaptive 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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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 pg1
    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.

| `[-adaptive-policy-group <text>]` - Adaptive QoS Policy Group Name

Selects the QoS workloads that belong to the QoS adaptive 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 FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup constituents. Otherwise it will display data for FlexVol volumes and FlexGroup volumes.

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 delete

Delete workload

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

Description

Deletes a workload from a cluster. When you delete a workload, the associated data object is no longer controlled by its policy group.

You can only delete user-defined workloads. You cannot delete system-defined or preset workloads.

Parameters

-workload <text> - Workload Name

Specifies the name of the workload that you want to delete.

Examples

```
cluster1::> qos workload delete workload1
```

Deletes the "workload1" user-defined workload from the "cluster1" cluster.

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 (privilege: advanced)

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

[-class <QoS Configuration Class>] - 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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