



Grid primer

StorageGRID

NetApp
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Grid primer

Grid primer: Overview

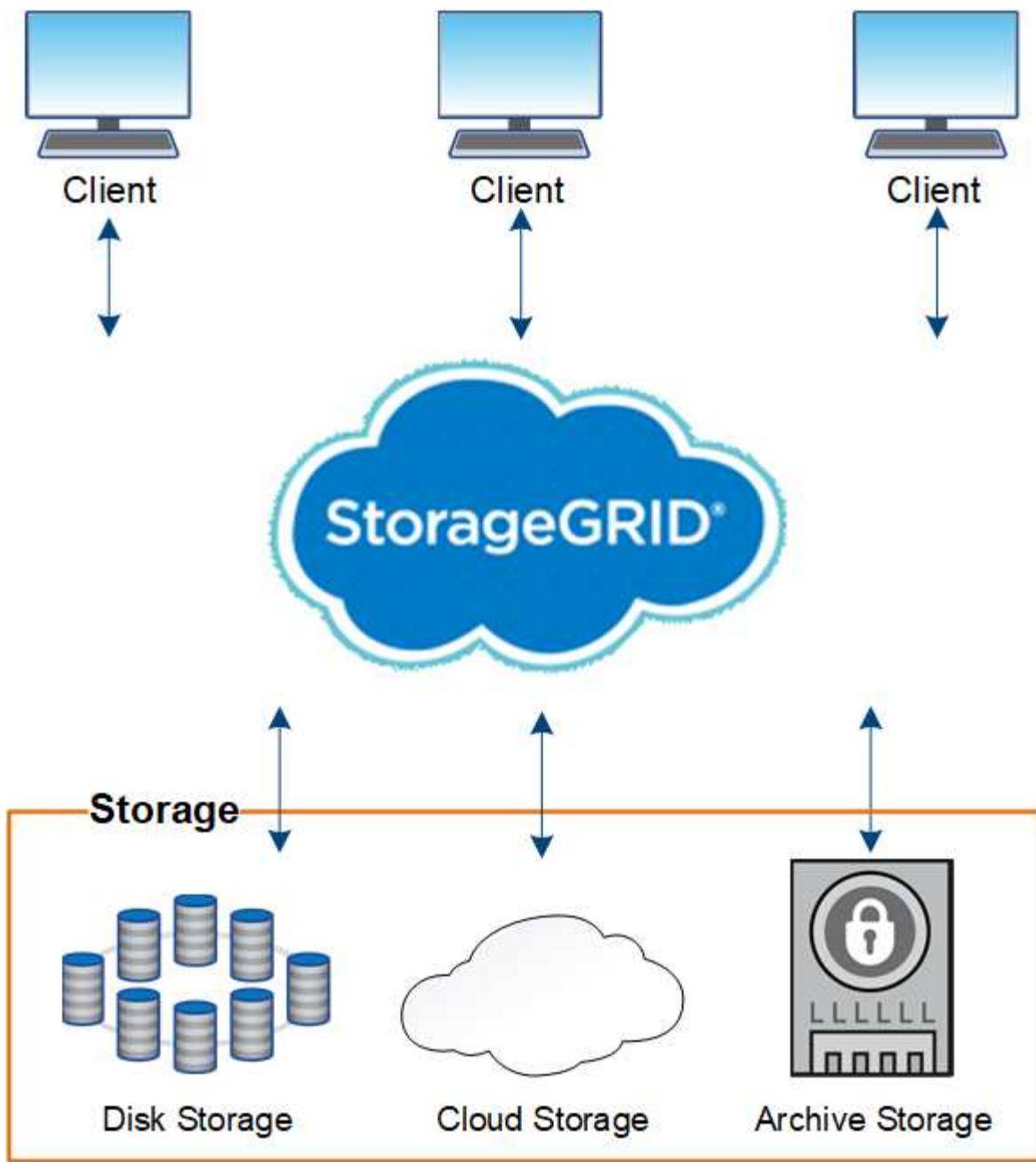
Use these introduction to get an overview of the StorageGRID system and to learn about StorageGRID architecture and networking topology, data management features, and user interface.

What is StorageGRID?

NetApp® StorageGRID® is a software-defined object storage suite that supports a wide range of use cases across public, private, and hybrid multicloud environments. StorageGRID offers native support for the Amazon S3 API and delivers industry-leading innovations such as automated lifecycle management to store, secure, protect, and preserve unstructured data cost effectively over long periods.

StorageGRID provides secure, durable storage for unstructured data at scale. Integrated, metadata-driven lifecycle management policies optimize where your data lives throughout its life. Content is placed in the right location, at the right time, and on the right storage tier to reduce cost.

StorageGRID is composed of geographically distributed, redundant, heterogeneous nodes, which can be integrated with both existing and next-generation client applications.



Advantages of the StorageGRID system include the following:

- Massively scalable and easy-to-use a geographically distributed data repository for unstructured data.
- Standard object storage protocols:
 - Amazon Web Services Simple Storage Service (S3)
 - OpenStack Swift
- Hybrid cloud enabled. Policy-based information lifecycle management (ILM) stores objects to public clouds, including Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure. StorageGRID platform services enable content replication, event notification, and metadata searching of objects stored to public clouds.
- Flexible data protection to ensure durability and availability. Data can be protected using replication and layered erasure coding. At-rest and in-flight data verification ensures integrity for long-term retention.
- Dynamic data lifecycle management to help manage storage costs. You can create ILM rules that manage data lifecycle at the object level, and customize data locality, durability, performance, cost, and retention

time. Tape is available as an integrated archive tier.

- High availability of data storage and some management functions, with integrated load balancing to optimize the data load across StorageGRID resources.
- Support for multiple storage tenant accounts to segregate the objects stored on your system by different entities.
- Numerous tools for monitoring the health of your StorageGRID system, including a comprehensive alert system, a graphical dashboard, and detailed statuses for all nodes and sites.
- Support for software or hardware-based deployment. You can deploy StorageGRID on any of the following:
 - Virtual machines running in VMware.
 - Container engines on Linux hosts.
 - StorageGRID engineered appliances.
 - Storage appliances provide object storage.
 - Services appliances provide grid administration and load balancing services.
- Compliant with the relevant storage requirements of these regulations:
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in 17 CFR § 240.17a-4(f), which regulates exchange members, brokers or dealers.
 - Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) Rule 4511(c), which defers to the format and media requirements of SEC Rule 17a-4(f).
 - Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in regulation 17 CFR § 1.31(c)-(d), which regulates commodity futures trading.
- Non-disruptive upgrade and maintenance operations. Maintain access to content during upgrade, expansion, decommission, and maintenance procedures.
- Federated identity management. Integrates with Active Directory, OpenLDAP, or Oracle Directory Service for user authentication. Supports single sign-on (SSO) using the Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0) standard to exchange authentication and authorization data between StorageGRID and Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).

Hybrid clouds with StorageGRID

You can use StorageGRID in a hybrid cloud configuration by implementing policy-driven data management to store objects in Cloud Storage Pools, by leveraging StorageGRID platform services, and by moving data to StorageGRID with NetApp FabricPool.

Cloud Storage Pools

Cloud Storage Pools allow you to store objects outside of the StorageGRID system. For example, you might want to move infrequently accessed objects to lower-cost cloud storage, such as Amazon S3 Glacier, S3 Glacier Deep Archive, or the Archive access tier in Microsoft Azure Blob storage. Or, you might want to maintain a cloud backup of StorageGRID objects, which can be used to recover data lost because of a storage volume or Storage Node failure.



Using Cloud Storage Pools with FabricPool is not supported because of the added latency to retrieve an object from the Cloud Storage Pool target.

S3 platform services

S3 platform services give you the ability to use remote services as endpoints for object replication, event notifications, or search integration. Platform services operate independently of the grid's ILM rules, and are enabled for individual S3 buckets. The following services are supported:

- The CloudMirror replication service automatically mirrors specified objects to a target S3 bucket, which can be on Amazon S3 or a second StorageGRID system.
- The Event notification service sends messages about specified actions to an external endpoint that supports receiving Simple Notification Service (SNS) events.
- The search integration service sends object metadata to an external Elasticsearch service, allowing metadata to be searched, visualized, and analyzed using third party tools.

For example, you might use CloudMirror replication to mirror specific customer records into Amazon S3 and then leverage AWS services to perform analytics on your data.

ONTAP data tiering with StorageGRID

You can reduce the cost of ONTAP storage by tiering data to StorageGRID using FabricPool. FabricPool is a NetApp Data Fabric technology that enables automated tiering of data to low-cost object storage tiers, either on or off premises.

Unlike manual tiering solutions, FabricPool reduces total cost of ownership by automating the tiering of data to lower the cost of storage. It delivers the benefits of cloud economics by tiering to public and private clouds including StorageGRID.

Related information

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Use a tenant account](#)
- [Manage objects with ILM](#)
- [Configure StorageGRID for FabricPool](#)

StorageGRID architecture and network topology

A StorageGRID system consists of multiple types of grid nodes at one or more data center sites.

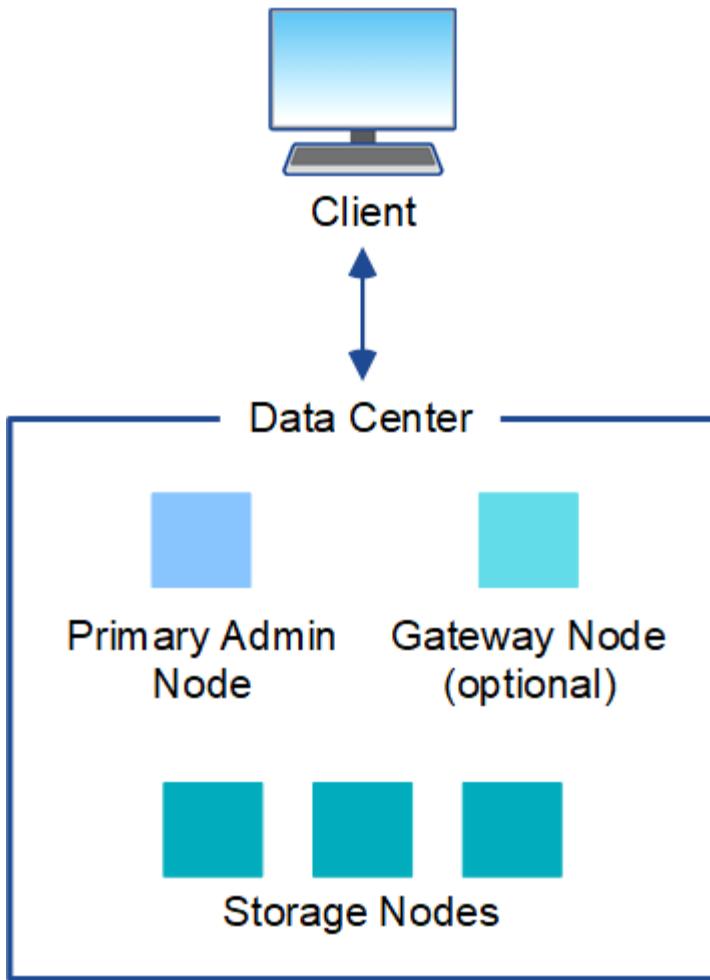
For additional information about StorageGRID network topology, requirements, and grid communications, see the [Networking guidelines](#).

Deployment topologies

The StorageGRID system can be deployed to a single data center site or to multiple data center sites.

Single site

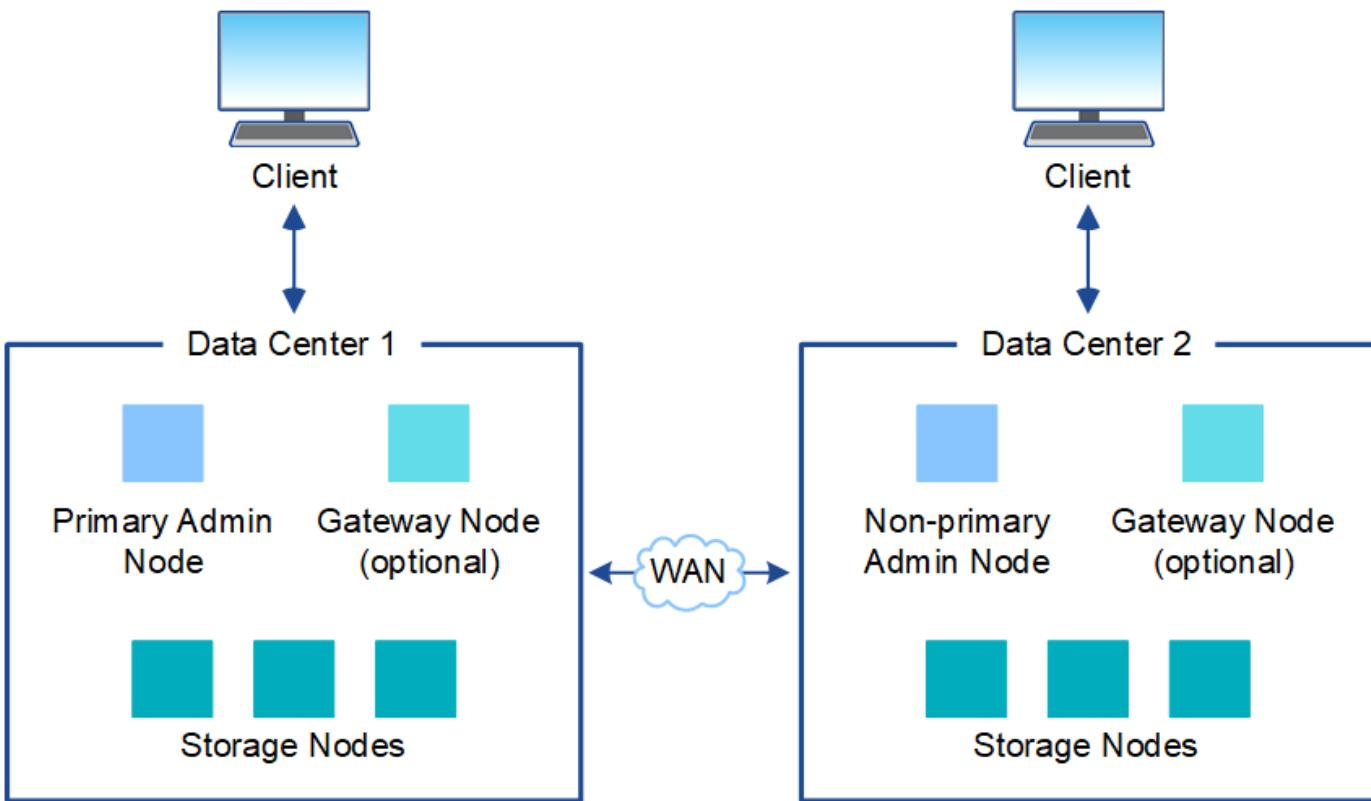
In a deployment with a single site, the infrastructure and operations of the StorageGRID system are centralized.



Multiple sites

In a deployment with multiple sites, different types and numbers of StorageGRID resources can be installed at each site. For example, more storage might be required at one data center than at another.

Different sites are often located in geographically different locations across different failure domains, such as an earthquake fault line or flood plain. Data sharing and disaster recovery are achieved by automated distribution of data to other sites.



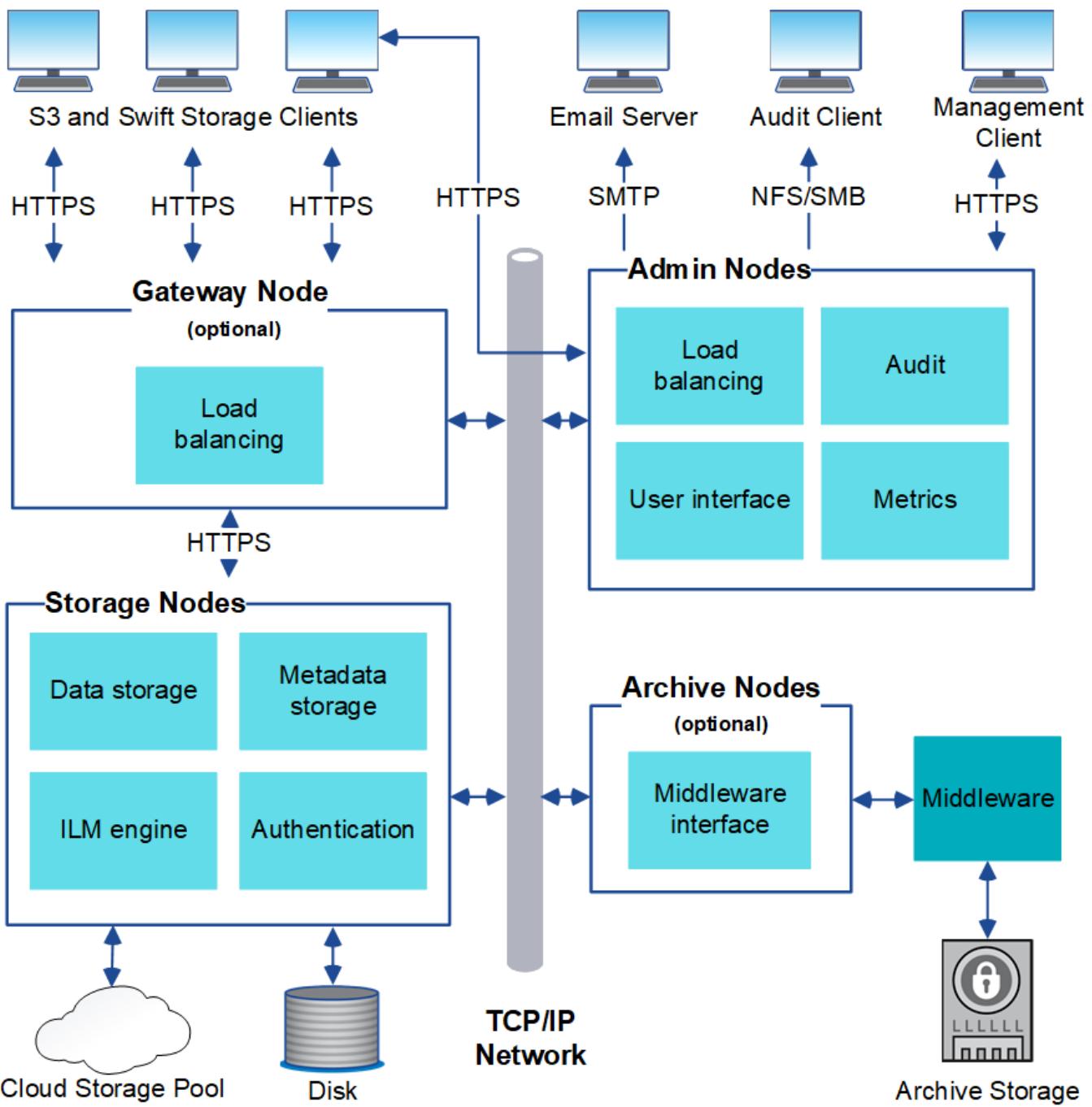
Multiple logical sites can also exist within a single data center to allow the use of distributed replication and erasure coding for increase availability and resiliency.

Grid node redundancy

In a single-site or multi-site deployment, you can optionally include more than one Admin Node or Gateway Node for redundancy. For example, you can install more than one Admin Node at a single site or across several sites. However, each StorageGRID system can only have one primary Admin Node.

System architecture

This diagram shows how grid nodes are arranged within a StorageGRID system.



S3 and Swift clients store and retrieve objects in StorageGRID. Other clients are used to send email notifications, to access the StorageGRID management interface, and optionally to access the audit share.

S3 and Swift clients can connect to a Gateway Node or an Admin Node to use the load-balancing interface to Storage Nodes. Alternatively, S3 and Swift clients can connect directly to Storage Nodes using HTTPS.

Objects can be stored within StorageGRID on software or hardware-based Storage Nodes, on external archival media such as tape, or in Cloud Storage Pools, which consist of external S3 buckets or Azure Blob storage containers.

Grid nodes and services

The basic building block of a StorageGRID system is the grid node. Nodes contain services, which are software modules that provide a set of capabilities to a grid node.

The StorageGRID system uses four types of grid nodes:

- **Admin Nodes** provide management services such as system configuration, monitoring, and logging. When you sign in to the Grid Manager, you are connecting to an Admin Node. Each grid must have one primary Admin Node and might have additional non-primary Admin Nodes for redundancy. You can connect to any Admin Node, and each Admin Node displays a similar view of the StorageGRID system. However, maintenance procedures must be performed using the primary Admin Node.
- Admin Nodes can also be used to load balance S3 and Swift client traffic.
- **Storage Nodes** manage and store object data and metadata. Each StorageGRID system must have at least three Storage Nodes. If you have multiple sites, each site within your StorageGRID system must also have three Storage Nodes.
- **Gateway Nodes (optional)** provide a load-balancing interface that client applications can use to connect to StorageGRID. A load balancer seamlessly directs clients to an optimal Storage Node, so that the failure of nodes or even an entire site is transparent. You can use a combination of Gateway Nodes and Admin Nodes for load balancing, or you can implement a third-party HTTP load balancer.
- **Archive Nodes (optional)** provide an interface through which object data can be archived to tape.

To learn more, see [Administer StorageGRID](#).

Software-based nodes

Software-based grid nodes can be deployed in the following ways:

- As virtual machines (VMs) in VMware vSphere
- Within container engines on Linux hosts. The following operating systems are supported:
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux
 - CentOS
 - Ubuntu
 - Debian

See the following for more information:

- [Install VMware](#)
- [Install Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS](#)
- [Install Ubuntu or Debian](#)

Use the [NetApp Interoperability Matrix Tool](#) to get a list of supported versions.

StorageGRID appliance nodes

StorageGRID hardware appliances are specially designed for use in a StorageGRID system. Some appliances can be used as Storage Nodes. Other appliances can be used as Admin Nodes or Gateway Nodes. You can combine appliance nodes with software-based nodes or deploy fully engineered, all-appliance grids that have no dependencies on external hypervisors, storage, or compute hardware.

Four types of StorageGRID appliances are available:

- The **SG100 and SG1000 services appliances** are 1-rack-unit (1U) servers that can each operate as the primary Admin Node, a non-primary Admin Node, or a Gateway Node. Both appliances can operate as

Gateway Nodes and Admin Nodes (primary and non-primary) at the same time.

- The **SG6000 storage appliance** operates as a Storage Node and combines the 1U SG6000-CN compute controller with a 2U or 4U storage controller shelf. The SG6000 is available in three models:
 - **SGF6024**: Combines the SG6000-CN compute controller with a 2U storage controller shelf that includes 24 solid state drives (SSDs) and redundant storage controllers.
 - **SG6060 and SG6060X**: Combines the SG6000-CN compute controller with a 4U enclosure that includes 58 NL-SAS drives, 2 SSDs, and redundant storage controllers. SG6060 and SG6060X each support one or two 60-drive expansion shelves, providing up to 178 drives dedicated to object storage.
- The **SG5700 storage appliance** is an integrated storage and computing platform that operates as a Storage Node. The SG5700 is available in four models:
 - **SG5712 and SG5712X**: a 2U enclosure that includes 12 NL-SAS drives and integrated storage and compute controllers.
 - **SG5760 and SG5760X**: a 4U enclosure that includes 60 NL-SAS drives and integrated storage and compute controllers.
- The **SG5600 storage appliance** is an integrated storage and computing platform that operates as a Storage Node. The SG5600 is available in two models:
 - **SG5612**: a 2U enclosure that includes 12 NL-SAS drives and integrated storage and compute controllers.
 - **SG5660**: a 4U enclosure that includes 60 NL-SAS drives and integrated storage and compute controllers.

See the following for more information:

- [NetApp Hardware Universe](#)
- [SG100 and SG1000 services appliances](#)
- [SG6000 storage appliances](#)
- [SG5700 storage appliances](#)
- [SG5600 storage appliances](#)

Primary services for Admin Nodes

The following table shows the primary services for Admin Nodes; however, this table does not list all node services.

Service	Key function
Audit Management System (AMS)	Tracks system activity.
Configuration Management Node (CMN)	Manages system-wide configuration. Primary Admin Node only.
Management Application Program Interface (mgmt-api)	Processes requests from the Grid Management API and the Tenant Management API.

Service	Key function
High Availability	Manages high availability virtual IP addresses for groups of Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes. Note: This service is also found on Gateway Nodes.
Load Balancer	Provides load balancing of S3 and Swift traffic from clients to Storage Nodes. Note: This service is also found on Gateway Nodes.
Network Management System (NMS)	Provides functionality for the Grid Manager.
Prometheus	Collects and stores metrics.
Server Status Monitor (SSM)	Monitors the operating system and underlying hardware.

Primary services for Storage Nodes

The following table shows the primary services for Storage Nodes; however, this table does not list all node services.



Some services, such as the ADC service and the RSM service, typically exist only on three Storage Nodes at each site.

Service	Key function
Account (acct)	Manages tenant accounts.
Administrative Domain Controller (ADC)	Maintains topology and grid-wide configuration.
Cassandra	Stores and protects object metadata.
Cassandra Reaper	Performs automatic repairs of object metadata.
Chunk	Manages erasure-coded data and parity fragments.
Data Mover (dmv)	Moves data to Cloud Storage Pools.
Distributed Data Store (DDS)	Monitors object metadata storage.
Identity (idnt)	Federates user identities from LDAP and Active Directory.

Service	Key function
Local Distribution Router (LDR)	Processes object storage protocol requests and manages object data on disk.
Replicated State Machine (RSM)	Ensures that S3 platform service requests are sent to their respective endpoints.
Server Status Monitor (SSM)	Monitors the operating system and underlying hardware.

Primary services for Gateway Nodes

The following table shows the primary services for Gateway Nodes; however, this table does not list all node services.

Service	Key function
Connection Load Balancer (CLB)	Provides Layers 3 and 4 load balancing of S3 and Swift traffic from clients to Storage Nodes. Legacy load balancing mechanism. Note: The CLB service is deprecated.
High Availability	Manages high availability virtual IP addresses for groups of Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes. Note: This service is also found on Admin Nodes.
Load Balancer	Provides Layer 7 load balancing of S3 and Swift traffic from clients to Storage Nodes. This is the recommended load balancing mechanism. Note: This service is also found on Admin Nodes.
Server Status Monitor (SSM)	Monitors the operating system and underlying hardware.

Primary services for Archive Nodes

The following table shows the primary services for Archive Nodes; however, this table does not list all node services.

Service	Key function
Archive (ARC)	Communicates with a Tivoli Storage Manager (TSM) external tape storage system.
Server Status Monitor (SSM)	Monitors the operating system and underlying hardware.

StorageGRID services

The following is a complete list of StorageGRID services.

- **Account Service Forwarder**

Provides an interface for the Load Balancer service to query the Account Service on remote hosts and provides notifications of Load Balancer Endpoint configuration changes to the Load Balancer service. The Load Balancer service is present on Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes.

- **ADC service (Administrative Domain Controller)**

Maintains topology information, provides authentication services, and responds to queries from the LDR and CMN services. The ADC service is present on each of the first three Storage Nodes installed at a site.

- **AMS service (Audit Management System)**

Monitors and logs all audited system events and transactions to a text log file. The AMS service is present on Admin Nodes.

- **ARC service (Archive)**

Provides the management interface with which you configure connections to external archival storage, such as the cloud through an S3 interface or tape through TSM middleware. The ARC service is present on Archive Nodes.

- **Cassandra Reaper service**

Performs automatic repairs of object metadata. The Cassandra Reaper service is present on all Storage Nodes.

- **Chunk service**

Manages erasure-coded data and parity fragments. The Chunk service is present on Storage Nodes.

- **CLB service (Connection Load Balancer)**

Deprecated service that provides a gateway into StorageGRID for client applications connecting through HTTP. The CLB service is present on Gateway Nodes. The CLB service is deprecated and will be removed in a future StorageGRID release.

- **CMN service (Configuration Management Node)**

Manages system-wide configurations and grid tasks. Each grid has one CMN service, which is present on the primary Admin Node.

- **DDS service (Distributed Data Store)**

Interfaces with the Cassandra database to manage object metadata. The DDS service is present on Storage Nodes.

- **DMV service (Data Mover)**

Moves data to cloud endpoints. The DMV service is present on Storage Nodes.

- **Dynamic IP service**

Monitors the grid for dynamic IP changes and updates local configurations. The Dynamic IP (dynip) service is present on all nodes.

- **Grafana service**

Used for metrics visualization in the Grid Manager. The Grafana service is present on Admin Nodes.

- **High Availability service**

Manages high availability Virtual IPs on nodes configured on the High Availability Groups page. The High Availability service is present on Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes. This service is also known as the keepalived service.

- **Identity (idnt) service**

Federates user identities from LDAP and Active Directory. The Identity service (idnt) is present on three Storage Nodes at each site.

- **Lambda Arbitrator service**

Manages S3 Select SelectObjectContent requests.

- **Load Balancer service**

Provides load balancing of S3 and Swift traffic from clients to Storage Nodes. The Load Balancer service can be configured through the Load Balancer Endpoints configuration page. The Load Balancer service is present on Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes. This service is also known as the nginx-gw service.

- **LDR service (Local Distribution Router)**

Manages the storage and transfer of content within the grid. The LDR service is present on Storage Nodes.

- **MISCD Information Service Control Daemon service**

Provides an interface for querying and managing services on other nodes and for managing environmental configurations on the node such as querying the state of services running on other nodes. The MISCD service is present on all nodes.

- **nginx service**

Acts as an authentication and secure communication mechanism for various grid services (such as Prometheus and Dynamic IP) to be able to talk to services on other nodes over HTTPS APIs. The nginx service is present on all nodes.

- **nginx-gw service**

Powers the Load Balancer service. The nginx-gw service is present on Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes.

- **NMS service (Network Management System)**

Powers the monitoring, reporting, and configuration options that are displayed through the Grid Manager. The NMS service is present on Admin Nodes.

- **Persistence service**

Manages files on the root disk that need to persist across a reboot. The Persistence service is present on all nodes.

- **Prometheus service**

Collects time series metrics from services on all nodes. The Prometheus service is present on Admin Nodes.

- **RSM service (Replicated State Machine Service)**

Ensures platform service requests are sent to their respective endpoints. The RSM service is present on Storage Nodes that use the ADC service.

- **SSM service (Server Status Monitor)**

Monitors hardware conditions and reports to the NMS service. An instance of the SSM service is present on every grid node.

- **Trace collector service**

Performs trace collection to gather information for use by technical support. The trace collector service uses open source Jaeger software and is present on Admin Nodes.

Object management

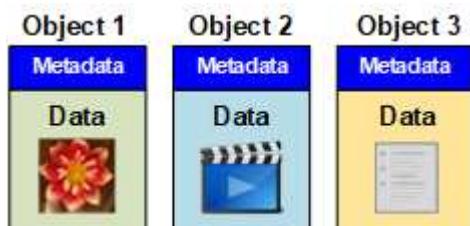
How StorageGRID manages data

As you begin working with the StorageGRID system, it is helpful to understand how the StorageGRID system manages data.

What an object is

With object storage, the unit of storage is an object, rather than a file or a block. Unlike the tree-like hierarchy of a file system or block storage, object storage organizes data in a flat, unstructured layout. Object storage decouples the physical location of the data from the method used to store and retrieve that data.

Each object in an object-based storage system has two parts: object data and object metadata.



Object data

Object data might be anything; for example, a photograph, a movie, or a medical record.

Object metadata

Object metadata is any information that describes an object. StorageGRID uses object metadata to track the locations of all objects across the grid and to manage each object's lifecycle over time.

Object metadata includes information such as the following:

- System metadata, including a unique ID for each object (UUID), the object name, the name of the S3

bucket or Swift container, the tenant account name or ID, the logical size of the object, the date and time the object was first created, and the date and time the object was last modified.

- The current storage location of each object copy or erasure-coded fragment.
- Any user metadata associated with the object.

Object metadata is customizable and expandable, making it flexible for applications to use.

For detailed information about how and where StorageGRID stores object metadata, go to [Manage object metadata storage](#).

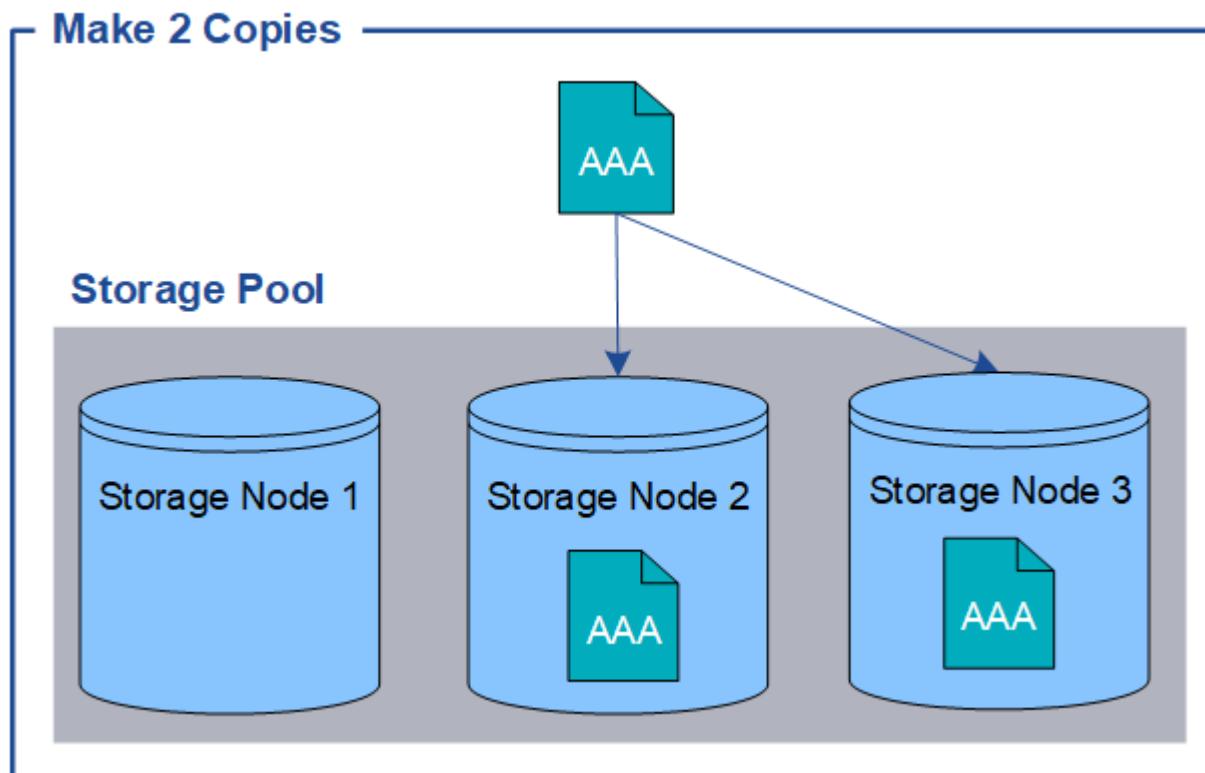
How object data is protected

The StorageGRID system provides you with two mechanisms to protect object data from loss: replication and erasure coding.

Replication

When StorageGRID matches objects to an information lifecycle management (ILM) rule that is configured to create replicated copies, the system creates exact copies of object data and stores them on Storage Nodes, Archive Nodes, or Cloud Storage Pools. ILM rules dictate the number of copies made, where those copies are stored, and for how long they are retained by the system. If a copy is lost, for example, as a result of the loss of a Storage Node, the object is still available if a copy of it exists elsewhere in the StorageGRID system.

In the following example, the Make 2 Copies rule specifies that two replicated copies of each object be placed in a storage pool that contains three Storage Nodes.

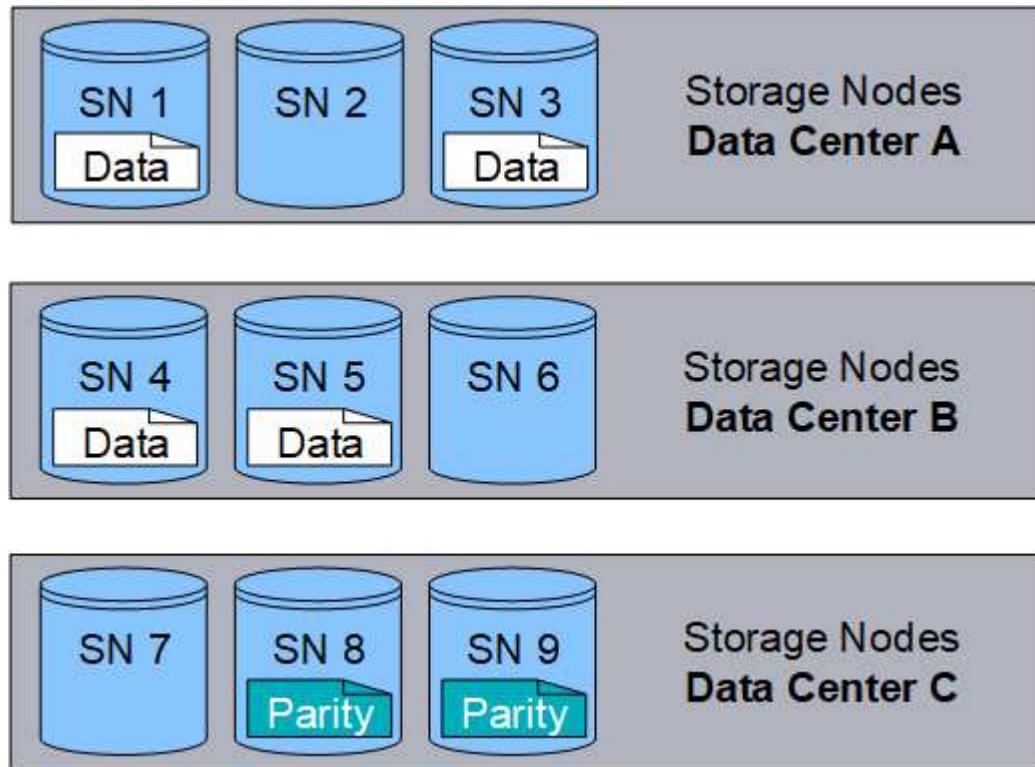


Erasure coding

When StorageGRID matches objects to an ILM rule that is configured to create erasure-coded copies, it slices object data into data fragments, computes additional parity fragments, and stores each fragment on a different

Storage Node. When an object is accessed, it is reassembled using the stored fragments. If a data or a parity fragment becomes corrupt or lost, the erasure coding algorithm can recreate that fragment using a subset of the remaining data and parity fragments. ILM rules and erasure coding profiles determine the erasure coding scheme used.

The following example illustrates the use of erasure coding on an object's data. In this example, the ILM rule uses a 4+2 erasure coding scheme. Each object is sliced into four equal data fragments, and two parity fragments are computed from the object data. Each of the six fragments is stored on a different Storage Node across three data centers to provide data protection for node failures or site loss.



Related information

- [Manage objects with ILM](#)
- [Use information lifecycle management](#)

Object lifecycle

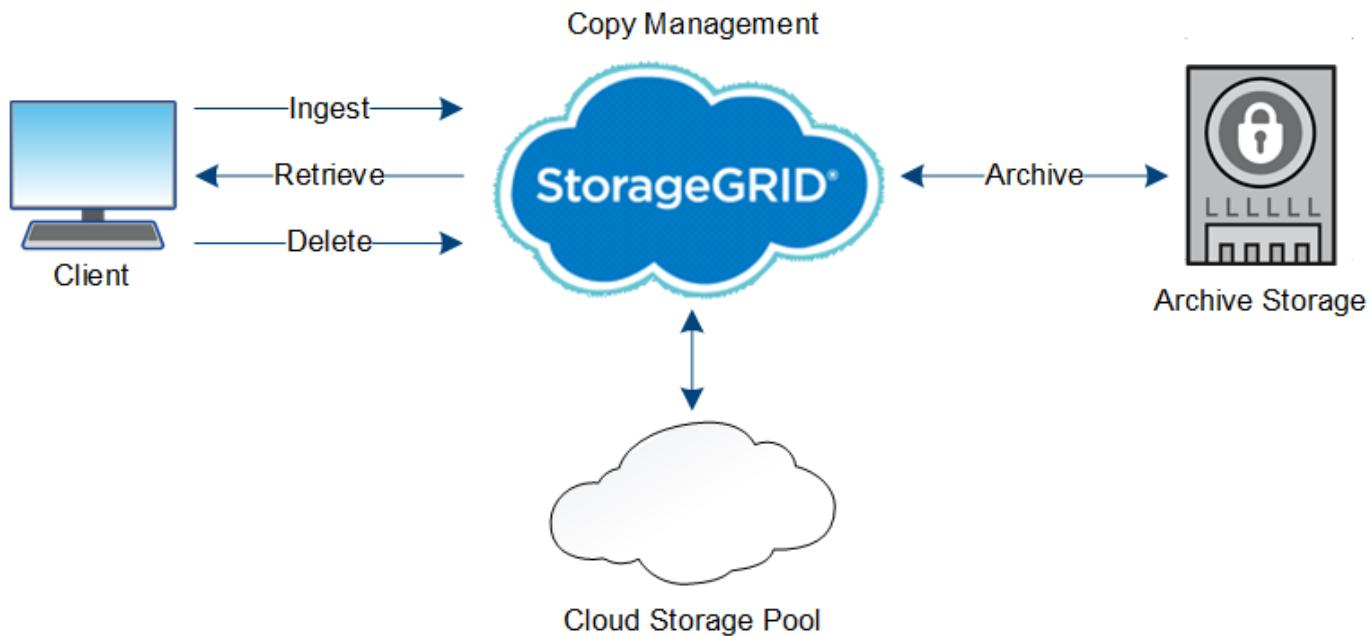
The life of an object

An object's life consists of various stages. Each stage represents the operations that occur with the object.

The life of an object includes the operations of ingest, copy management, retrieve, and delete.

- **Ingest:** The process of an S3 or Swift client application saving an object over HTTP to the StorageGRID system. At this stage, the StorageGRID system begins to manage the object.
- **Copy management:** The process of managing replicated and erasure-coded copies in StorageGRID, as described by the ILM rules in the active ILM policy. During the copy management stage, StorageGRID protects object data from loss by creating and maintaining the specified number and type of object copies on Storage Nodes, in a Cloud Storage Pool, or on Archive Node.

- **Retrieve:** The process of a client application accessing an object stored by the StorageGRID system. The client reads the object, which is retrieved from a Storage Node, Cloud Storage Pool, or Archive Node.
- **Delete:** The process of removing all object copies from the grid. Objects can be deleted either as a result of the client application sending a delete request to the StorageGRID system, or as a result of an automatic process that StorageGRID performs when the object's lifetime expires.



Related information

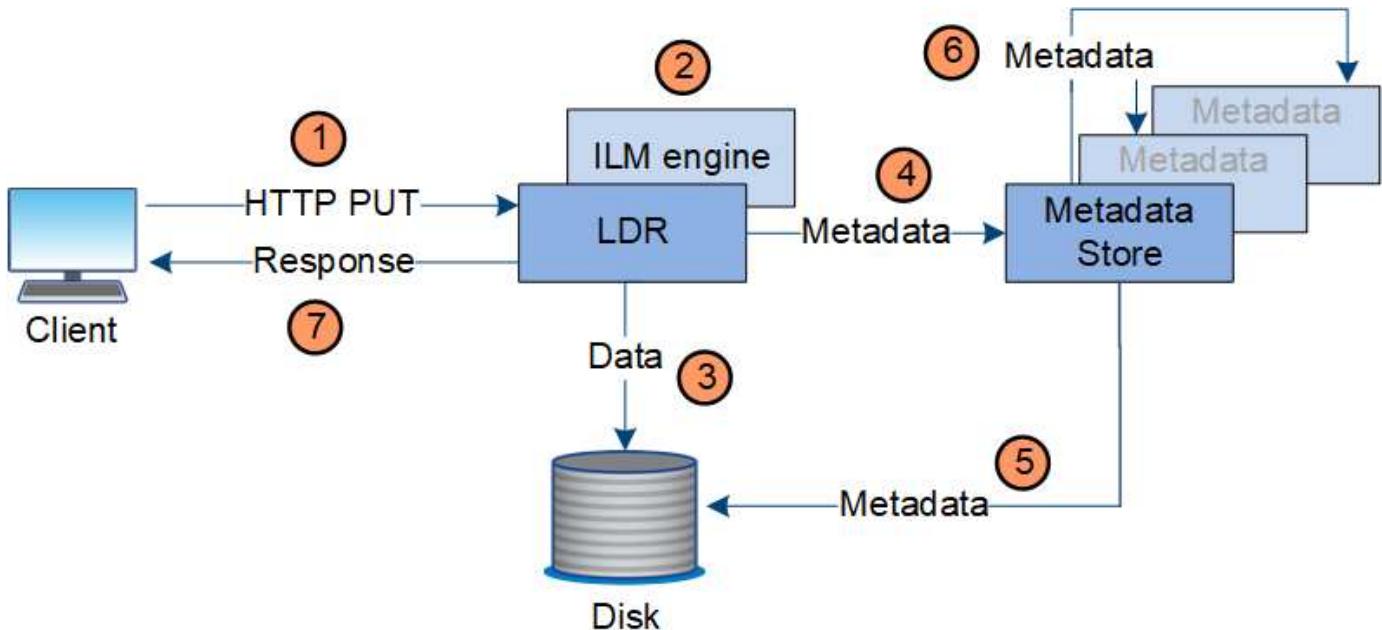
- [Manage objects with ILM](#)
- [Use information lifecycle management](#)

Ingest data flow

An ingest, or save, operation consists of a defined data flow between the client and the StorageGRID system.

Data flow

When a client ingests an object to the StorageGRID system, the LDR service on Storage Nodes processes the request and stores the metadata and data to disk.



1. The client application creates the object and sends it to the StorageGRID system through an HTTP PUT request.
2. The object is evaluated against the system's ILM policy.
3. The LDR service saves the object data as a replicated copy or as an erasure coded copy. (The diagram shows a simplified version of storing a replicated copy to disk.)
4. The LDR service sends the object metadata to the metadata store.
5. The metadata store saves the object metadata to disk.
6. The metadata store propagates copies of object metadata to other Storage Nodes. These copies are also saved to disk.
7. The LDR service returns an HTTP 200 OK response to the client to acknowledge that the object has been ingested.

Copy management

Object data is managed by the active ILM policy and its ILM rules. ILM rules make replicated or erasure coded copies to protect object data from loss.

Different types or locations of object copies might be required at different times in the object's life. ILM rules are periodically evaluated to ensure that objects are placed as required.

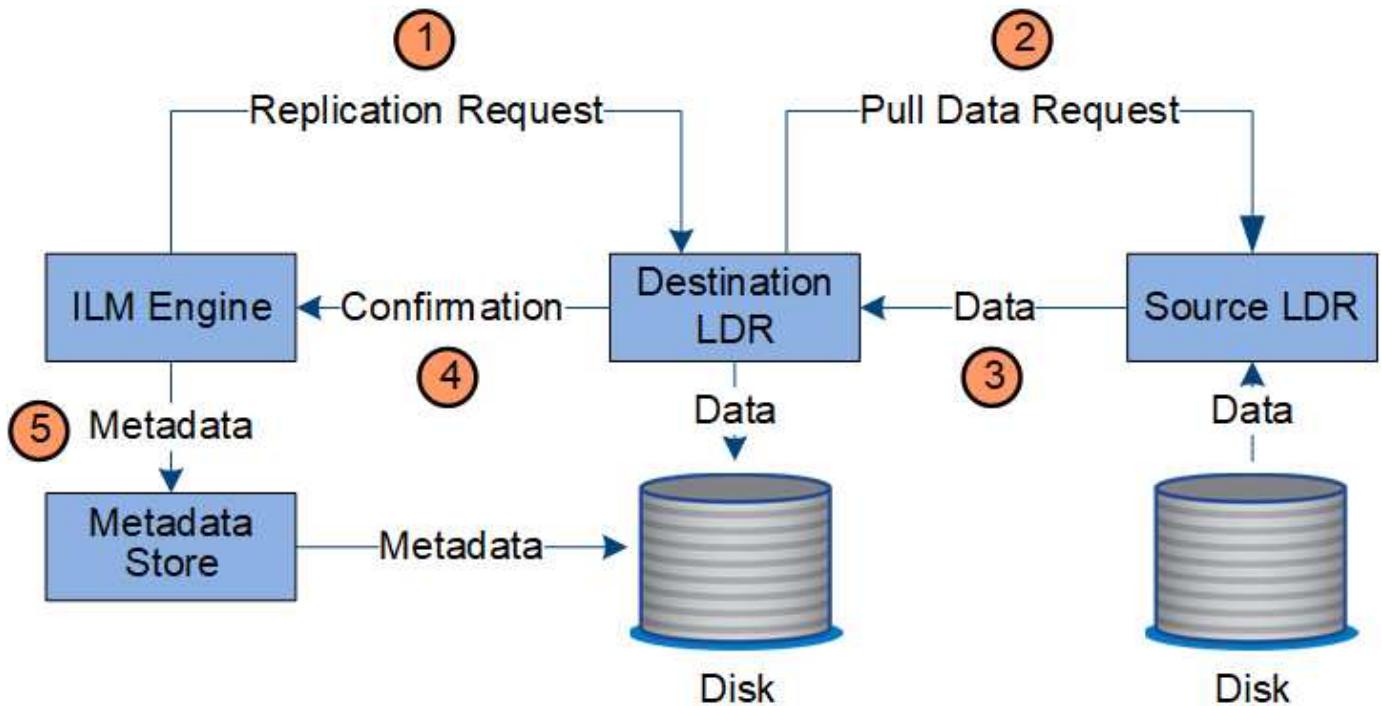
Object data is managed by the LDR service.

Content protection: replication

If an ILM rule's content placement instructions require replicated copies of object data, copies are made and stored to disk by the Storage Nodes that make up the configured storage pool.

Data flow

The ILM engine in the LDR service controls replication and ensures that the correct number of copies are stored in the correct locations and for the correct amount of time.



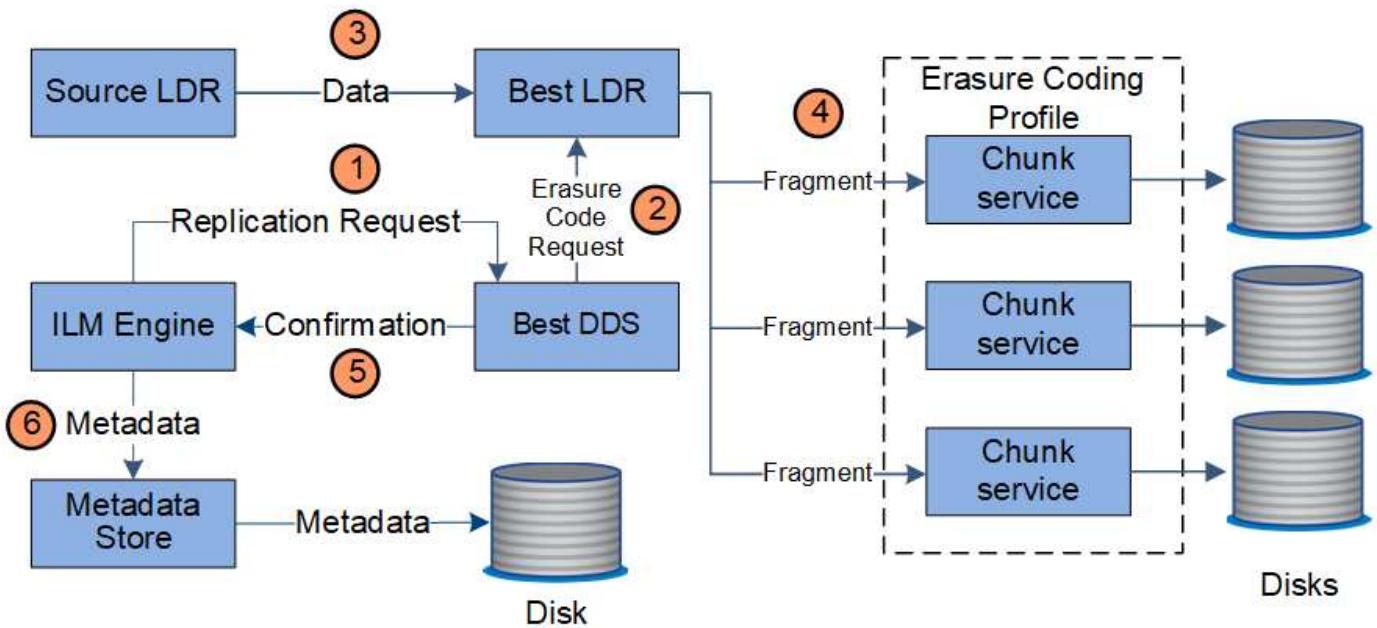
1. The ILM engine queries the ADC service to determine the best destination LDR service within the storage pool specified by the ILM rule. It then sends that LDR service a command to initiate replication.
2. The destination LDR service queries the ADC service for the best source location. It then sends a replication request to the source LDR service.
3. The source LDR service sends a copy to the destination LDR service.
4. The destination LDR service notifies the ILM engine that the object data has been stored.
5. The ILM engine updates the metadata store with object location metadata.

Content protection: erasure coding

If an ILM rule includes instructions to make erasure coded copies of object data, the applicable erasure coding scheme breaks object data into data and parity fragments and distributes these fragments across the Storage Nodes configured in the Erasure Coding profile.

Data flow

The ILM engine, which is a component of the LDR service, controls erasure coding and ensures that the Erasure Coding profile is applied to object data.



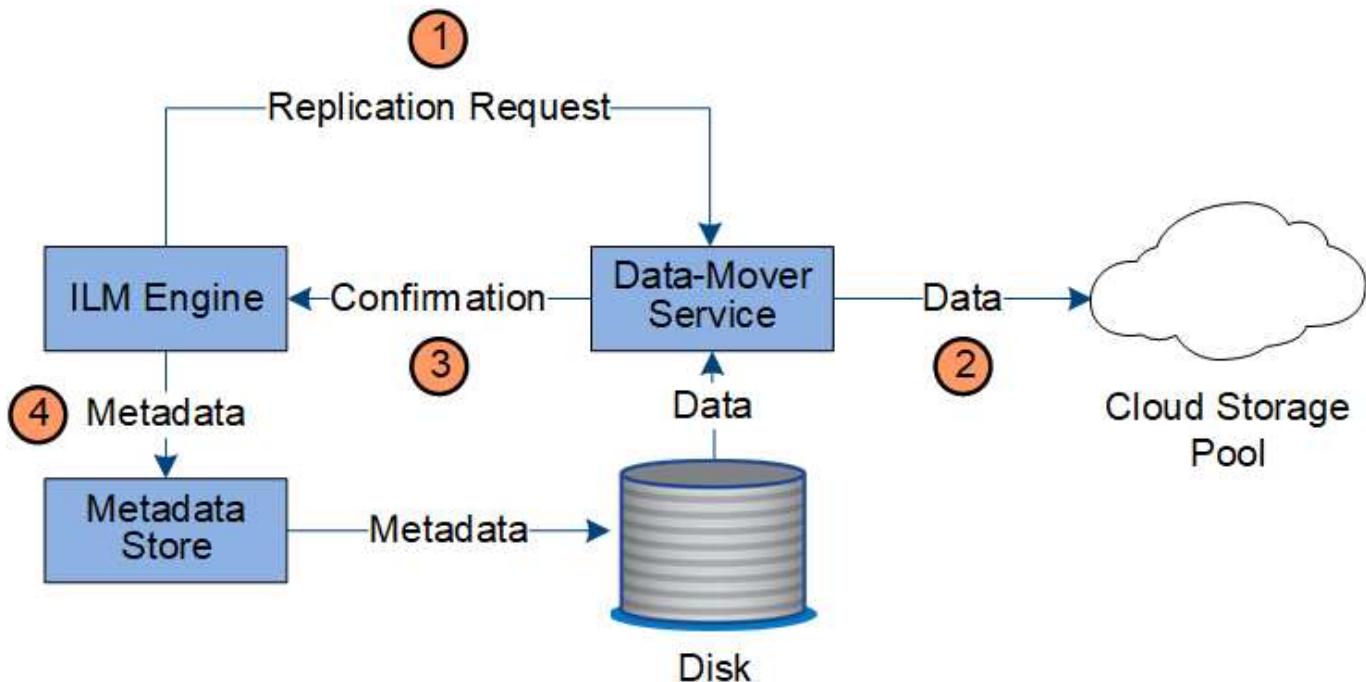
1. The ILM engine queries the ADC service to determine which DDS service can best perform the erasure coding operation. Once determined, the ILM engine sends an "initiate" request to that service.
2. The DDS service instructs an LDR to erasure code the object data.
3. The source LDR service sends a copy to the LDR service selected for erasure coding.
4. Once broken into the appropriate number of parity and data fragments, the LDR service distributes these fragments across the Storage Nodes (Chunk services) that make up the Erasure Coding profile's storage pool.
5. The LDR service notifies the ILM engine, confirming that object data is successfully distributed.
6. The ILM engine updates the metadata store with object location metadata.

Content protection: Cloud Storage Pool

If an ILM rule's content placement instructions require that a replicated copy of object data is stored on a Cloud Storage Pool, object data is duplicated to the external S3 bucket or Azure Blob storage container that was specified for the Cloud Storage Pool.

Data flow

The ILM engine, which is a component of the LDR service, and the Data Mover service control the movement of objects to the Cloud Storage Pool.

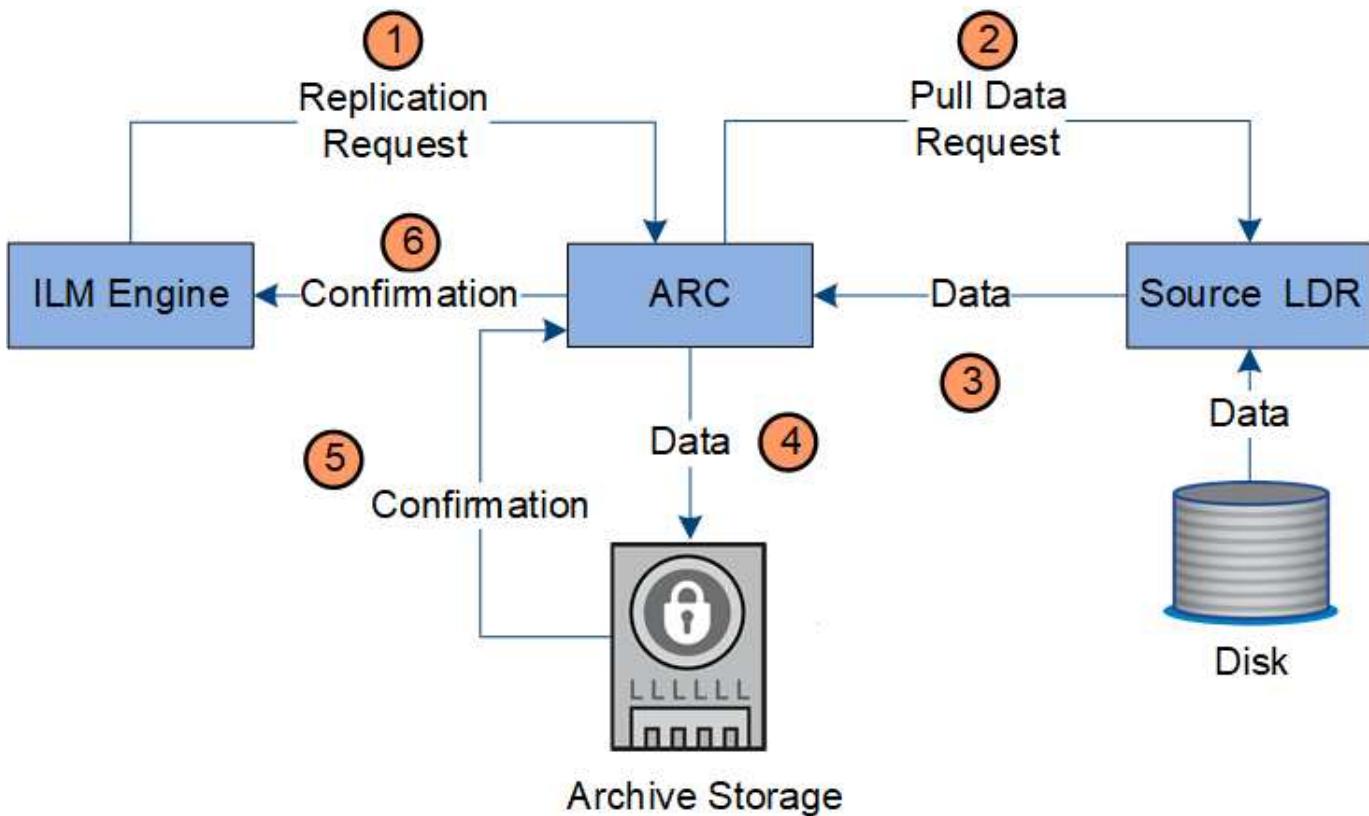


1. The ILM engine selects a Data Mover service to replicate to the Cloud Storage Pool.
2. The Data Mover service sends the object data to the Cloud Storage Pool.
3. The Data Mover service notifies the ILM engine that the object data has been stored.
4. The ILM engine updates the metadata store with object location metadata.

Content protection: archive

An archive operation consists of a defined data flow between the StorageGRID system and the client.

If the ILM policy requires that a copy of object data be archived, the ILM engine, which is a component of the LDR service, sends a request to the Archive Node, which in turn sends a copy of the object data to the targeted archival storage system.



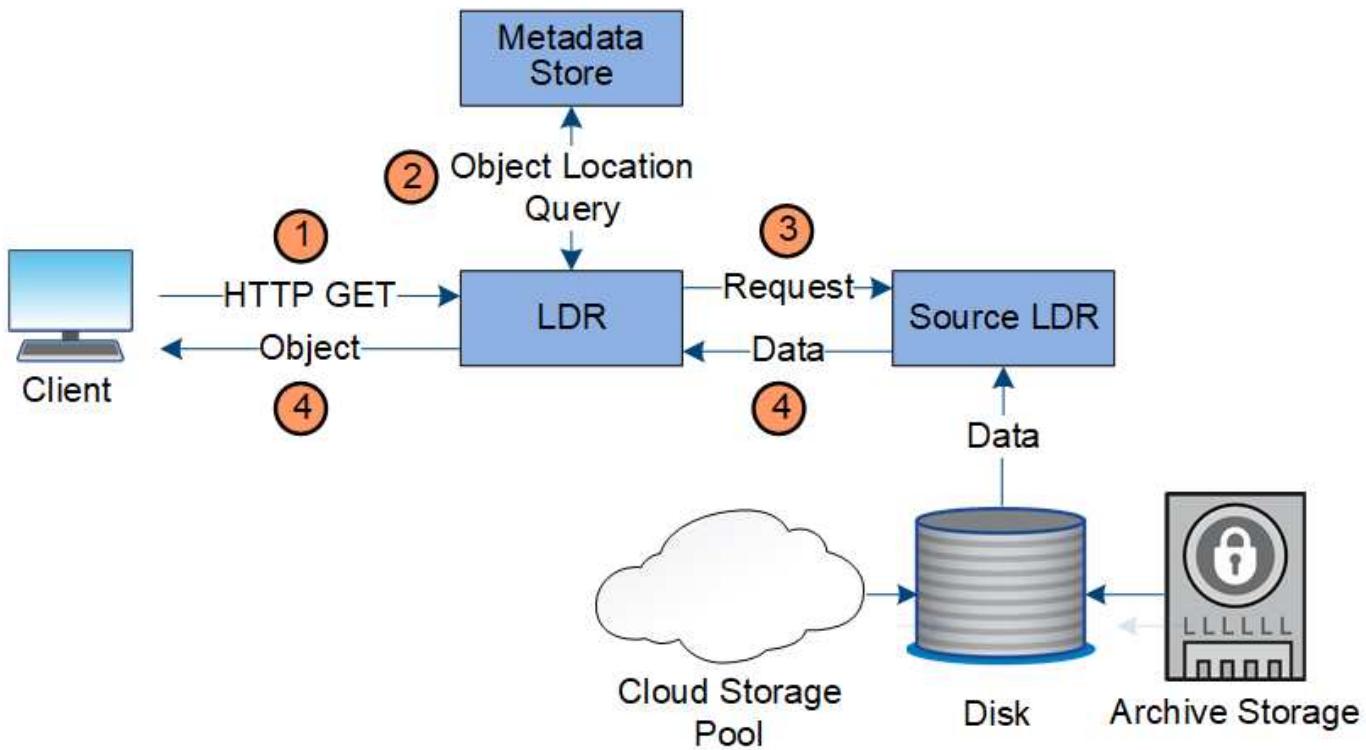
1. The ILM engine sends a request to the ARC service to store a copy on archive media.
2. The ARC service queries the ADC service for the best source location and sends a request to the source LDR service.
3. The ARC service retrieves object data from the LDR service.
4. The ARC service sends the object data to the archive media destination.
5. The archive media notifies the ARC service that the object data has been stored.
6. The ARC service notifies the ILM engine that the object data has been stored.

Retrieve data flow

A retrieve operation consists of a defined data flow between the StorageGRID system and the client. The system uses attributes to track the retrieval of the object from a Storage Node or, if necessary, a Cloud Storage Pool or Archive Node.

The Storage Node's LDR service queries the metadata store for the location of the object data and retrieves it from the source LDR service. Preferentially, retrieval is from a Storage Node. If the object is not available on a Storage Node, the retrieval request is directed to a Cloud Storage Pool or to an Archive Node.

i If the only object copy is on AWS Glacier storage or the Azure Archive tier, the client application must issue an S3 POST Object restore request to restore a retrievable copy to the Cloud Storage Pool.



1. The LDR service receives a retrieval request from the client application.
2. The LDR service queries the metadata store for the object data location and metadata.
3. LDR service forwards the retrieval request to the source LDR service.
4. The source LDR service returns the object data from the queried LDR service and the system returns the object to the client application.

Delete data flow

All object copies are removed from the StorageGRID system when a client performs a delete operation or when the object's lifetime expires, triggering its automatic removal. There is a defined data flow for object deletion.

Deletion hierarchy

StorageGRID provides several methods for controlling when objects are retained or deleted. Objects can be deleted by client request or automatically. StorageGRID always prioritizes any S3 Object Lock settings over client delete requests, which are prioritized over S3 bucket lifecycle and ILM placement instructions.

- **S3 Object Lock:** If the global S3 Object Lock setting is enabled for the grid, S3 clients can create buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled and then use the S3 REST API to specify retain-until-date and legal hold settings for each object version added to that bucket.
 - An object version that is under a legal hold cannot be deleted by any method.
 - Before an object version's retain-until-date is reached, that version cannot be deleted by any method.
 - Objects in buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled are retained by ILM "forever". However, after its retain-until-date is reached, an object version can be deleted by a client request or the expiration of the bucket lifecycle.
 - If S3 clients apply a default retain-until-date to the bucket, they do not need to specify a retain-until-

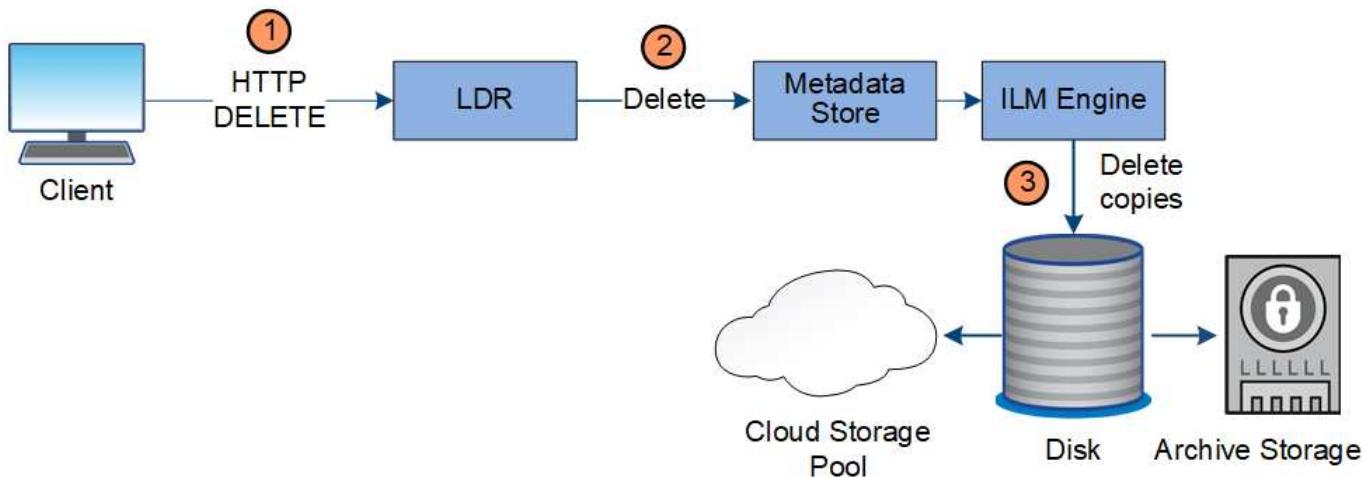
date for each object.

- **Client delete request:** An S3 or Swift client can issue a delete object request. When a client deletes an object, all copies of the object are removed from the StorageGRID system.
- **S3 bucket lifecycle:** S3 clients can add a lifecycle configuration to their buckets that specifies an Expiration action. If a bucket lifecycle exists, StorageGRID automatically deletes all copies of an object when the date or number of days specified in the Expiration action are met, unless the client deletes the object first.
- **ILM placement instructions:** Assuming that the bucket does not have S3 Object Lock enabled and that there is no bucket lifecycle, StorageGRID automatically deletes an object when the last time period in the ILM rule ends and there are no further placements specified for the object.



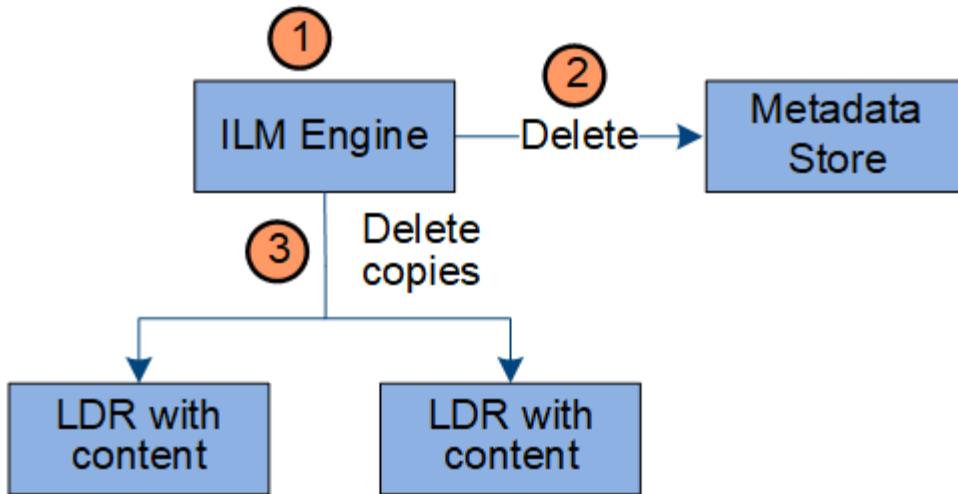
The Expiration action in an S3 bucket lifecycle always overrides ILM settings. As a result, an object might be retained on the grid even after any ILM instructions for placing the object have lapsed.

Data flow for client deletes



1. The LDR service receives a delete request from the client application.
2. The LDR service updates the metadata store so the object looks deleted to client requests, and instructs the ILM engine to remove all copies of object data.
3. The object is removed from the system. The metadata store is updated to remove object metadata.

Data flow for ILM deletes



1. The ILM engine determines that the object needs to be deleted.
2. The ILM engine notifies the metadata store. The metadata store updates object metadata so that the object looks deleted to client requests.
3. The ILM engine removes all copies of the object. The metadata store is updated to remove object metadata.

How to use StorageGRID

Explore the Grid Manager

The Grid Manager is the browser-based graphical interface that allows you to configure, manage, and monitor your StorageGRID system.

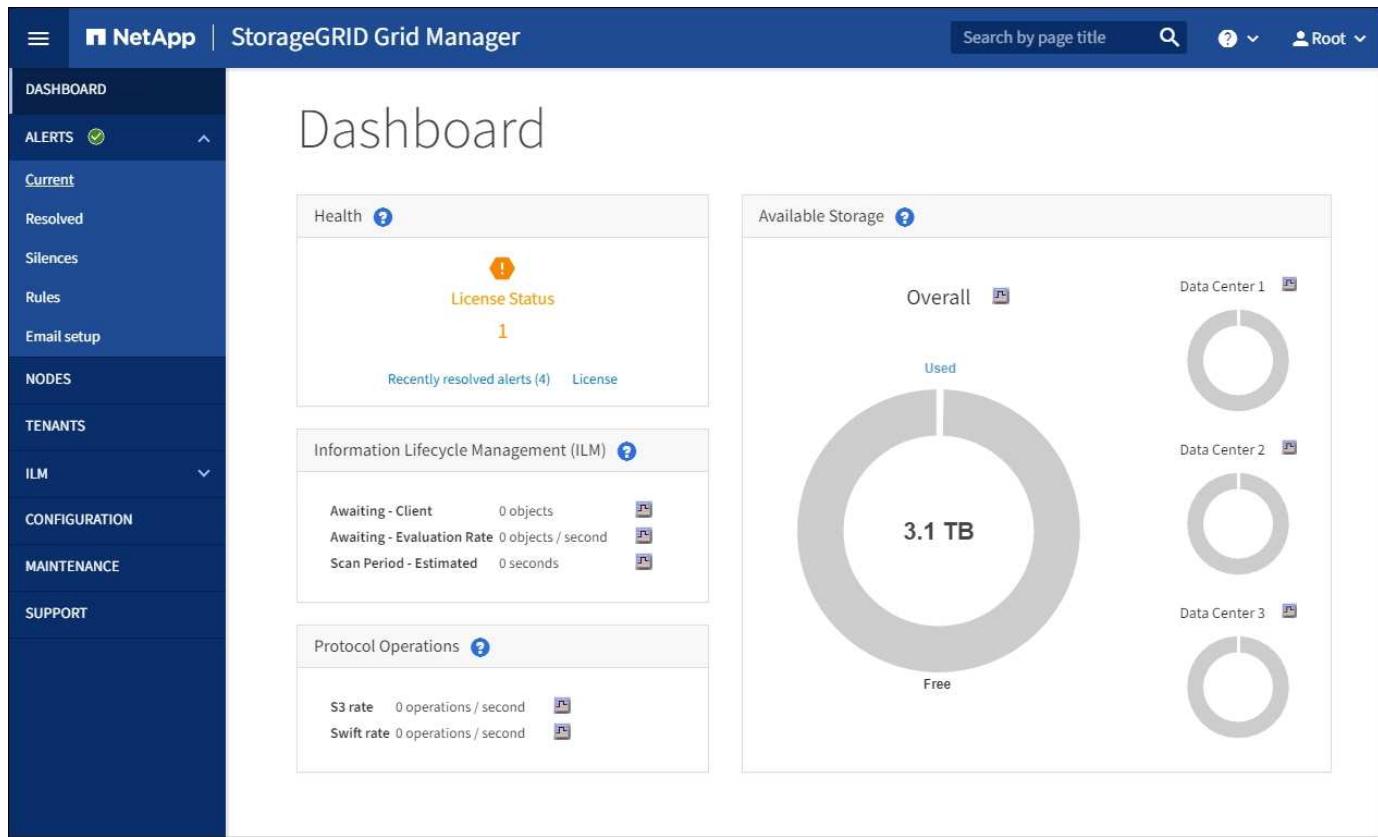
When you sign in to the Grid Manager, you are connecting to an Admin Node. Each StorageGRID system includes one primary Admin Node and any number of non-primary Admin Nodes. You can connect to any Admin Node, and each Admin Node displays a similar view of the StorageGRID system.

You can access the Grid Manager using a [supported web browser](#).

Grid Manager Dashboard

When you first sign in to the Grid Manager, you can use the Dashboard to monitor system activities at a glance.

The Dashboard includes summary information about system health, storage use, ILM processes, and S3 and Swift operations.



For an explanation of the information on each panel, click the help icon  for that panel.

Learn more

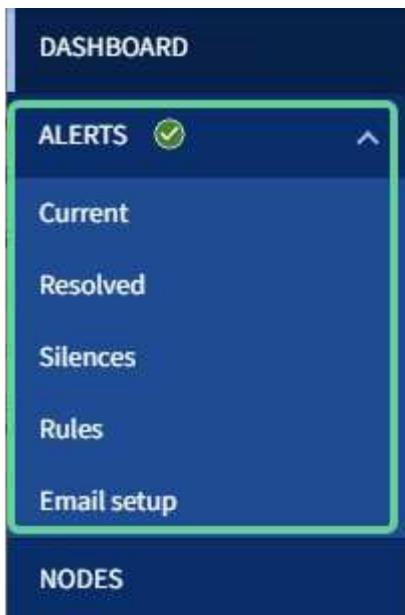
- [Monitor and troubleshoot](#)

Search field

The **Search** field in the header bar allows you to quickly navigate to a specific page within Grid Manager. For example, you can enter **km** to access the Key Management Server (KMS) page. You can use **Search** to find entries in the sidebar of the Grid Manager and on the Configuration, Maintenance, and Support menus.

Alerts menu

The Alerts menu provides an easy-to-use interface for detecting, evaluating, and resolving issues that might occur during StorageGRID operation.



From the Alerts menu, you can do the following:

- Review current alerts
- Review resolved alerts
- Configure silences to suppress alert notifications
- Define alert rules for conditions that trigger alerts
- Configure the email server for alert notifications

Learn more

- [Monitor and manage alerts](#)
- [Monitor and troubleshoot](#)

Nodes page

The Nodes page displays information about the entire grid, each site in the grid, and each node at a site.

The Nodes home page displays combined metrics for the entire grid. To view information for a particular site or node, select the site or node.

Name	Type	Object data used	Object metadata used	CPU usage
StorageGRID Deployment	Grid	0%	0%	—
Data Center 1	Site	0%	0%	—
DC1-ADM1	Primary Admin Node	—	—	5%
DC1-ARC1	Archive Node	—	—	4%
DC1-G1	Gateway Node	—	—	2%
DC1-S1	Storage Node	0%	0%	12%
DC1-S2	Storage Node	0%	0%	10%

Learn more

- [View the Nodes page](#)
- [Monitor and troubleshoot](#)

Tenants page

The Tenants page allows you to create and monitor the storage tenant accounts for your StorageGRID system. You must create at least one tenant account to specify who can store and retrieve objects and which functionality is available to them.

The Tenants page also provides usage details for each tenant, including the amount of storage used and the number of objects. If you set a quota when you created the tenant, you can see how much of that quota has been used.

Name	Logical space used	Quota utilization	Quota	Object count	Sign in/Copy URL
S3 Tenant	0 bytes	0%	100.00 GB	0	[copy url]
Swift Tenant	0 bytes	0%	100.00 GB	0	[copy url]

Learn more

- [Manage tenants and client connections](#)
- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Use a tenant account](#)

ILM menu

The ILM menu allows you to configure the information lifecycle management (ILM) rules and policies that govern data durability and availability. You can also enter an object identifier to view the metadata for that object.



Learn more

- [Use information lifecycle management](#)
- [Manage objects with ILM](#)

Configuration menu

The Configuration menu allows you to specify network settings, security settings, system settings, monitoring options, and access control options.

Configuration

Configure your StorageGRID system.

Network	Security	System	Monitoring	Access control
Domain names	Certificates	Display options	Audit and syslog server	Admin groups
High availability groups	Key management server	Grid options	SNMP agent	Admin users
Link cost	Proxy settings	S3 Object Lock		Grid passwords
Load balancer endpoints	Untrusted Client Networks	Storage options		Identity federation
Traffic classification				Single sign-on
VLAN interfaces				

Learn more

- [Configure network settings](#)
- [Manage tenants and client connections](#)
- [Review audit messages](#)
- [Control StorageGRID access](#)
- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Monitor and troubleshoot](#)
- [Review audit logs](#)

Maintenance menu

The Maintenance menu allows you to perform maintenance tasks, system maintenance, and network maintenance.

Maintenance

Perform maintenance procedures on your StorageGRID system.

Tasks	System	Network
Decommission	License	DNS servers
Expansion	Recovery package	Grid Network
Recovery	Software update	NTP servers
Object existence check		

Tasks

Maintenance tasks include:

- Decommission operations to remove unused grid nodes and sites.
- Expansion operations to add new grid nodes and sites.
- Recovery operations to replace a failed node and restore data.
- Object existence check to verify the existence (although not the correctness) of object data.

System

System maintenance tasks you can perform include:

- Reviewing details for the current StorageGRID license or uploading a new license.
- Generating a Recovery Package.
- Performing StorageGRID software updates, including software upgrades, hotfixes, and updates to the SANtricity OS software on selected appliances.

Network

Network maintenance tasks you can perform include:

- Editing information about DNS servers.
- Configuring the subnets that are used on the Grid Network.
- Editing information about NTP servers.

Learn more

- [Perform maintenance](#)
- [Download the Recovery Package](#)
- [Expand your grid](#)

- Upgrade software
- Recover and maintain
- SG6000 storage appliances
- SG5700 storage appliances
- SG5600 storage appliances

Support menu

The Support menu provides options that help technical support analyze and troubleshoot your system. There are two parts to the Support menu: Tools and Alarms (legacy).

Support

If a problem occurs, use Support options to help technical support analyze and troubleshoot your system.

Tools	Alarms (legacy)
AutoSupport	Current alarms
Diagnostics	Historical alarms
Grid topology	Custom events
Logs	Global alarms
Metrics	Legacy email setup

Tools

From the Tools section of the Support menu, you can:

- Enable AutoSupport.
- Perform a set of diagnostic checks on the current state of the grid.
- Access the grid topology tree to view detailed information about grid nodes, services, and attributes.
- Retrieve log files and system data.
- Review detailed metrics and charts.



The tools available from the **Metrics** option are intended for use by technical support. Some features and menu items within these tools are intentionally non-functional.

Alarms (legacy)

From the Alarms (legacy) section of the Support menu, you can review current, historical, and global alarms, set up custom events, and set up email notifications for legacy alarms and AutoSupport.



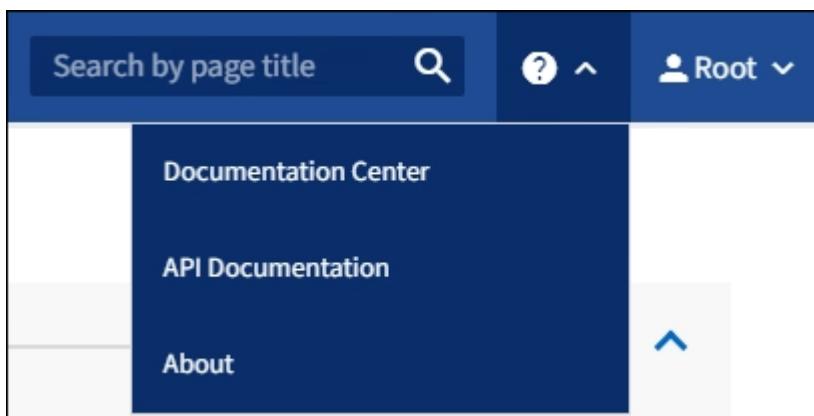
While the legacy alarm system continues to be supported, the alert system offers significant benefits and is easier to use.

Learn more

- [StorageGRID architecture and network topology](#)
- [StorageGRID attributes](#)
- [Use StorageGRID support options](#)
- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Monitor and troubleshoot](#)

Help menu

The Help option provides access to the StorageGRID Documentation Center for the current release and to the API documentation. You can also determine which version of StorageGRID is currently installed.



Learn more

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)

Explore the Tenant Manager

The Tenant Manager is the browser-based graphical interface that tenant users access to configure, manage, and monitor their storage accounts.

When tenant users sign in to the Tenant Manager, they are connecting to an Admin Node.

Tenant Manager Dashboard

After a grid administrator creates a tenant account using the Grid Manager or the Grid Management API, tenant users can sign in to the Tenant Manager.

The Tenant Manager Dashboard allows tenant users to monitor storage usage at a glance. The Storage usage panel contains a list of the largest buckets (S3) or containers (Swift) for the tenant. The Space used value is the total amount of object data in the bucket or container. The bar chart represents the relative sizes of these buckets or containers.

The value shown above the bar chart is a sum of the space used for all of the tenant's buckets or containers. If the maximum number of gigabytes, terabytes, or petabytes available for the tenant was specified when the account was created, the amount of quota used and remaining are also shown.

Dashboard

16 Buckets
[View buckets](#)

2 Platform services endpoints
[View endpoints](#)

0 Groups
[View groups](#)

1 User
[View users](#)

Storage usage [?](#)

6.5 TB of 7.2 TB used

0.7 TB (10.1%) remaining



Bucket name	Space used	Number of objects
Bucket-15	969.2 GB	913,425
Bucket-04	937.2 GB	576,806
Bucket-13	815.2 GB	957,389
Bucket-06	812.5 GB	193,843
Bucket-10	473.9 GB	583,245
Bucket-03	403.2 GB	981,226
Bucket-07	362.5 GB	420,726
Bucket-05	294.4 GB	785,190
8 other buckets	1.4 TB	3,007,036

Total objects

8,418,886

objects

Tenant details [?](#)

Name: Tenant02

ID: 3341 1240 0546 8283 2208

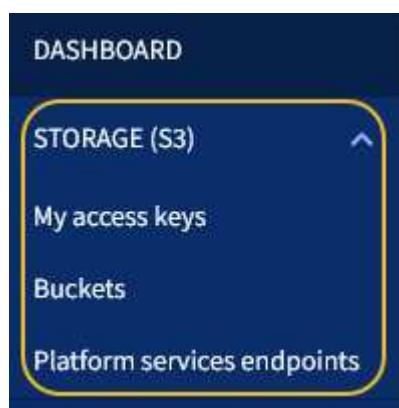
Platform services enabled

Can use own identity source

S3 Select enabled

Storage menu (S3 tenants only)

The Storage menu is provided for S3 tenant accounts only. This menu allows S3 users to manage access keys, create and delete buckets, and manage platform service endpoints.



My access keys

S3 tenant users can manage access keys as follows:

- Users who have the Manage Your Own S3 Credentials permission can create or remove their own S3 access keys.
- Users who have the Root Access permission can manage the access keys for the S3 root account, their own account, and all other users. Root access keys also provide full access to the tenant's buckets and

objects unless explicitly disabled by a bucket policy.



Managing the access keys for other users takes place from the Access Management menu.

Buckets

S3 tenant users with the appropriate permissions can perform the following tasks related to buckets:

- Create buckets
- Enable S3 Object Lock for a new bucket (assumes that S3 Object Lock is enabled for the StorageGRID system)
- Update consistency level settings
- Apply a default retention setting
- Configure cross-origin resource sharing (CORS)
- Enable and disable last access time update settings for the buckets belonging to the tenant
- Delete empty buckets
- Manage the objects in a bucket using the [experimental S3 Console](#)

If a grid administrator has enabled the use of platform services for the tenant account, an S3 tenant user with the appropriate permissions can also perform these tasks:

- Configure S3 event notifications, which can be sent to a destination service that supports the AWS Simple Notification Service™ (SNS).
- Configure CloudMirror replication, which enables the tenant to automatically replicate objects to an external S3 bucket.
- Configure search integration, which sends object metadata to a destination search index whenever an object is created, deleted, or its metadata or tags are updated.

Platform services endpoints

If a grid administrator has enabled the use of platform services for the tenant account, an S3 tenant user with the Manage Endpoints permission can configure a destination endpoint for each platform service.

Access Management menu

The Access Management menu allows StorageGRID tenants to import user groups from a federated identity source and assign management permissions. Tenants can also manage local tenant groups and users, unless single sign-on (SSO) is in effect for the entire StorageGRID system.



Related information

- [Explore the Grid Manager](#)
- [Use a tenant account](#)

Control StorageGRID access

You control who can access StorageGRID and which tasks users can perform by creating or importing groups and users and assigning permissions to each group. Optionally, you can enable single sign-on (SSO), create client certificates, and change grid passwords.

Control access to the Grid Manager

You determine who can access the Grid Manager and the Grid Management API by importing groups and users from an identity federation service or by setting up local groups and local users.

Using identity federation makes setting up groups and users faster, and it allows users to sign in to StorageGRID using familiar credentials. You can configure identity federation if you use Active Directory, OpenLDAP, or Oracle Directory Server.



Contact technical support if you want to use another LDAP v3 service.

You determine which tasks each user can perform by assigning different permissions to each group. For example, you might want users in one group to be able to manage ILM rules and users in another group to perform maintenance tasks. A user must belong to at least one group to access the system.

Optionally, you can configure a group to be read-only. Users in a read-only group can only view settings and features. They cannot make any changes or perform any operations in the Grid Manager or Grid Management API.

Enable single sign-on

The StorageGRID system supports single sign-on (SSO) using the Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML 2.0) standard. When SSO is enabled, all users must be authenticated by an external identity provider before they can access the Grid Manager, the Tenant Manager, the Grid Management API, or the Tenant Management API. Local users cannot sign in to StorageGRID.

When SSO is enabled and users sign in to StorageGRID, they are redirected to your organization's SSO page

to validate their credentials. When users sign out of one Admin Node, they are automatically signed out of all Admin Nodes.

Change grid passwords

The provisioning passphrase is required for many installation and maintenance procedures, and for downloading the StorageGRID Recovery Package. The passphrase is also required to download backups of the grid topology information and encryption keys for the StorageGRID system. You can change this passphrase as required.

Related information

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Use a tenant account](#)

Manage tenants and client connections

As a grid administrator, you create and manage the tenant accounts that S3 and Swift clients use to store and retrieve objects, and manage the configuration options that control how clients connect to your StorageGRID system.

Tenant accounts

A tenant account allows you to specify who can use your StorageGRID system to store and retrieve objects, and which functionality is available to them. Tenant accounts allow client applications that support the S3 REST API or the Swift REST API to store and retrieve objects on StorageGRID. Each tenant account uses either the S3 client protocol or the Swift client protocol.

You must create at least one tenant account for each client protocol that will be used to store objects on your StorageGRID system. Optionally, you can create additional tenant accounts if you want to segregate the objects stored on your system by different entities. Each tenant account has its own federated or local groups and users, and its own buckets (containers for Swift) and objects.

You can use the Grid Manager or the Grid Management API to create tenant accounts. When creating a tenant account, you specify the following information:

- Display name for the tenant (the tenant's account ID is assigned automatically and cannot be changed).
- Whether the tenant account will use the S3 or Swift.
- For S3 tenant accounts: Whether the tenant account is allowed to use platform services. If the use of platform services is allowed, the grid must be configured to support their use.
- Optionally, a storage quota for the tenant account—the maximum number of gigabytes, terabytes, or petabytes available for the tenant's objects. A tenant's storage quota represents a logical amount (object size), not a physical amount (size on disk).
- If identity federation is enabled for the StorageGRID system, which federated group has Root Access permission to configure the tenant account.
- If single sign-on (SSO) is not in use for the StorageGRID system, whether the tenant account will use its own identity source or share the grid's identity source, and the initial password for the tenant's local root user.

If S3 tenant accounts need to comply with regulatory requirements, grid administrators can enable the global S3 Object Lock setting for the StorageGRID system. When S3 Object Lock is enabled for the system, all S3 tenant accounts can create buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled and then specify retention and legal hold

settings for the object versions in that bucket.

After a tenant account is created, tenant users can sign in to the Tenant Manager.

Client connections to StorageGRID nodes

Before tenant users can use S3 or Swift clients to store and retrieve data in StorageGRID, you must decide how these clients will connect to StorageGRID nodes.

Client applications can store or retrieve objects by connecting to any of the following:

- The Load Balancer service on Admin Nodes or Gateway Nodes. This is the recommended connection.
- The CLB service on Gateway Nodes.



The CLB service is deprecated.

- Storage Nodes, with or without an external load balancer.

When configuring StorageGRID so that clients can use the Load Balancer service, you perform the following steps:

1. Optionally configure high availability (HA) groups. If you create an HA group, the interfaces of multiple Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes are placed into an active-backup configuration. Client connections are made using the virtual IP address of the HA group.
2. Configure endpoints for the Load Balancer service. The Load Balancer service on Admin Nodes or Gateway Nodes distributes incoming network connections from client applications to Storage Nodes. When creating a load balancer endpoint, you specify a port number, whether the endpoint accepts HTTP or HTTPS connections, the type of client (S3 or Swift) that will use the endpoint, and the certificate to be used for HTTPS connections (if applicable).
3. Optionally specify that a node's Client Network is untrusted to ensure that all connections to the node's Client Network occur on the load balancer endpoints.

Related information

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Use a tenant account](#)
- [Use S3](#)
- [Use Swift](#)
- [Explore the Tenant Manager](#)
- [Configure network settings](#)

Configure network settings

You can configure various network settings from the Grid Manager to fine tune the operation of your StorageGRID system.

Domain names

If you plan to support S3 virtual hosted-style requests, you must configure the list of endpoint domain names that S3 clients connect to. Examples include `s3.example.com`, `s3.example.co.uk`, and `s3-east.example.com`.

The configured server certificates must match the endpoint domain names.

High availability groups

You can use high availability (HA) groups to provide highly available data connections for S3 and Swift clients or to provide highly available connections to the Grid Manager and the Tenant Manager.

When you create an HA group, you select a network interface for one or more nodes. Each HA group provides access to the shared services on the selected nodes.

- HA groups that include interfaces on Gateway Nodes, Admin Nodes, or both provide highly available data connections for S3 and Swift clients.
- HA groups that include interfaces on Admin Nodes only provide highly available connections to the Grid Manager and the Tenant Manager.

The interfaces can belong to the Grid Network (eth0), the Client Network (eth2), or a VLAN network.

You can assign up to 10 virtual IP (VIP) addresses to each HA group. You specify one interface to be the Primary interface and rank any other interfaces in priority order. The Primary interface is the active interface unless a failure occurs. If the active interface fails, the VIP addresses move to the first backup interface in the priority order. If that interface fails, the VIP addresses move to the next backup interface, and so on.

Link costs

You can adjust link costs to reflect the latency between sites. When two or more data center sites exist, link costs prioritize which data center site should provide a requested service.

Load balancer endpoints

You can use a load balancer to handle ingest and retrieval workloads from S3 and Swift clients. Load balancing maximizes speed and connection capacity by distributing the workloads and connections across multiple Storage Nodes.

If you want to use the StorageGRID load balancer service, which is included on Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes, you must configure one or more load balancer endpoints. Each endpoint defines a Gateway Node or Admin Node port for S3 and Swift requests to Storage Nodes.

Traffic classification

You can create traffic classification policies to identify and handle different types of network traffic, including traffic related to specific buckets, tenants, client subnets, or load balancer endpoints. These policies can assist with traffic limiting and monitoring.

VLAN interfaces

You can create virtual LAN (VLAN) interfaces to isolate and partition traffic for security, flexibility, and performance. Each VLAN interface is associated with one or more parent interfaces on Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes. You can use VLAN interfaces in HA groups and in load balancer endpoints to segregate client or admin traffic by application or tenant.

For example, your network might use VLAN 100 for FabricPool traffic and VLAN 200 for an archive application.

Related information

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)

- Manage tenants and client connections

Configure security settings

You can configure various security settings from the Grid Manager to help secure your StorageGRID system.

Certificates

StorageGRID uses two types of security certificates:

- Server certificates are required when you use HTTPS connections. Server certificates are used to establish secure connections between clients and servers, authenticating the identity of a server to its clients and providing a secure communication path for data. The server and the client each have a copy of the certificate.
- Client certificates authenticate a client or user identity to the server, providing more secure authentication than passwords alone. Client certificates do not encrypt data.

You can view all StorageGRID certificates on the **CONFIGURATION > Security > Certificates** page.

Key management servers

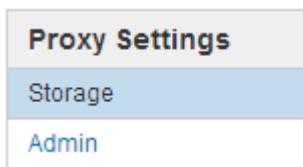
You can configure one or more external key management servers (KMS) to provide encryption keys to StorageGRID services and storage appliances. Each KMS or KMS cluster uses the Key Management Interoperability Protocol (KMIP) to provide an encryption key to the appliance nodes at the associated StorageGRID site. Using key management servers lets you protect StorageGRID data even if an appliance is removed from the data center. After the appliance volumes are encrypted, you cannot access any data on the appliance unless the node can communicate with the KMS.



To use encryption key management, you must enable the **Node Encryption** setting for each appliance during installation, before the appliance is added to the grid.

Proxy settings

If you are using S3 platform services or Cloud Storage Pools, you can configure a non-transparent proxy server between Storage Nodes and the external S3 endpoints. If you send AutoSupport messages using HTTPS or HTTP, you can configure a non-transparent proxy server between Admin Nodes and technical support.



Untrusted Client Networks

If you are using a Client Network, you can help secure StorageGRID from hostile attacks by specifying that the Client Network on each node be untrusted. If a node's Client Network is untrusted, the node only accepts inbound connections on ports explicitly configured as load balancer endpoints.

For example, you might want a Gateway Node to refuse all inbound traffic on the Client Network except for HTTPS S3 requests. Or, you might want to enable outbound S3 platform service traffic from a Storage Node,

while preventing any inbound connections to that Storage Node on the Client Network.

Related information

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Manage tenants and client connections](#)

Configure system settings

You can configure various system settings from the Grid Manager to fine tune the operation of your StorageGRID system.

Display options

Display options allow you to specify the timeout period for user sessions and to suppress email notifications for legacy alarms and event-triggered AutoSupport messages.

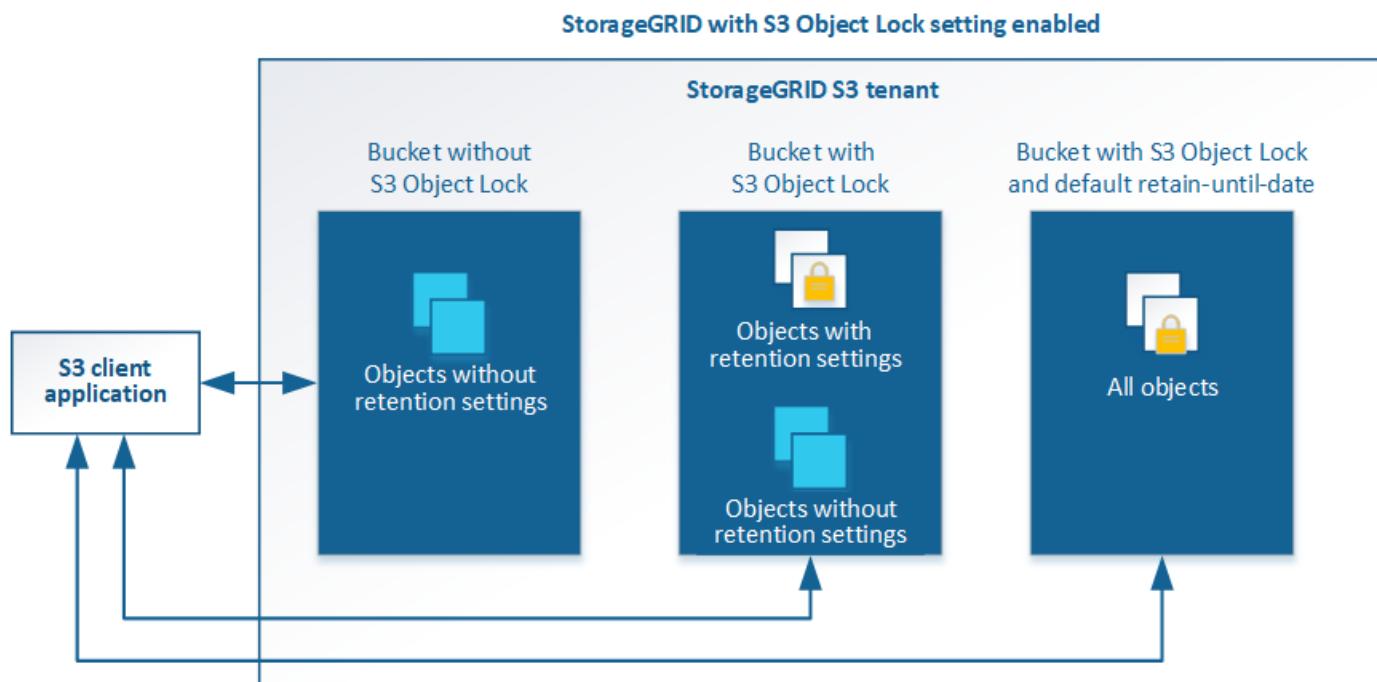
Grid options

You can use Grid Options to configure the settings for all of the objects stored in your StorageGRID system, including stored object compression, stored object encryption, and stored object hashing.

You can also use these options to specify global settings for S3 and Swift client operations.

S3 Object Lock

The StorageGRID S3 Object Lock feature is an object-protection solution that is equivalent to S3 Object Lock in Amazon Simple Storage Service (Amazon S3). You can enable the global S3 Object Lock setting for a StorageGRID system to allow S3 tenant accounts to create buckets with S3 Object Lock enabled. The tenant can then use an S3 client application to optionally specify retention settings (retain until date, legal hold, or both) for the objects in those buckets. In addition, each bucket that has S3 Object Lock enabled can optionally have a default retention mode and retention period, which apply if objects are added to the bucket without their own retention settings.



Storage options

Storage options allow you to control object segmentation and to override storage volume watermark settings to manage a Storage Node's usable storage space.

Use information lifecycle management

You use information lifecycle management (ILM) to control the placement, duration, and data protection for all objects in your StorageGRID system. ILM rules determine how StorageGRID stores objects over time. You configure one or more ILM rules and then add them to an ILM policy.

ILM rules define:

- Which objects should be stored. A rule can apply to all objects, or you can specify filters to identify which objects a rule applies to. For example, a rule can apply only to objects associated with certain tenant accounts, specific S3 buckets or Swift containers, or specific metadata values.
- The storage type and location. Objects can be stored on Storage Nodes, in Cloud Storage Pools, or on Archive Nodes.
- The type of object copies made. Copies can be replicated or erasure coded.
- For replicated copies, the number of copies made.
- For erasure coded copies, the erasure-coding scheme used.
- The changes over time to an object's storage location and type of copies.
- How object data is protected as objects are ingested into the grid (synchronous placement or dual commit).

Note that object metadata is not managed by ILM rules. Instead, object metadata is stored in a Cassandra database in what is known as a metadata store. Three copies of object metadata are automatically maintained at each site to protect the data from loss. The copies are evenly distributed across all Storage Nodes.

Example ILM rule

This example ILM rule applies to the objects belonging to Tenant A. It makes two replicated copies of those objects and stores each copy at a different site. The two copies are retained “forever,” which means that StorageGRID will not automatically delete them. Instead, StorageGRID will retain these objects until they are deleted by a client delete request or by the expiration of a bucket lifecycle.

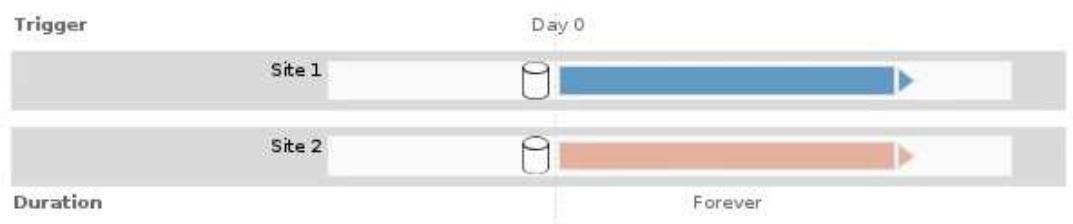
This rule uses the Balanced option for ingest behavior: the two-site placement instruction is applied as soon as Tenant A saves an object to StorageGRID, unless it is not possible to immediately make both required copies. For example, if Site 2 is unreachable when Tenant A saves an object, StorageGRID will make two interim copies on Storage Nodes at Site 1. As soon as Site 2 becomes available, StorageGRID will make the required copy at that site.

Two copies at two sites for Tenant A

Description: Applies only to Tenant A
Ingest Behavior: Balanced
Tenant Accounts: Tenant A (34176783492629515782)
Reference Time: Ingest Time
Filtering Criteria:

Matches all objects.

Retention Diagram:



How an ILM policy evaluates objects

The active ILM policy for your StorageGRID system controls the placement, duration, and data protection of all objects.

When clients save objects to StorageGRID, the objects are evaluated against the ordered set of ILM rules in the active policy, as follows:

1. If the filters for the first rule in the policy match an object, the object is ingested according to that rule's ingest behavior and stored according to that rule's placement instructions.
2. If the filters for the first rule do not match the object, the object is evaluated against each subsequent rule in the policy until a match is made.
3. If no rules match an object, the ingest behavior and placement instructions for the default rule in the policy are applied. The default rule is the last rule in a policy and cannot use any filters. It must apply to all tenants, all buckets, and all object versions.

Example ILM policy

This example ILM policy uses three ILM rules.

Configure ILM Policy

Create a proposed policy by selecting and arranging rules. Then, save the policy and edit it later as required. Click Simulate to verify a saved policy using test objects. When you are ready, click Activate to make this policy the active ILM policy for the grid.

Name	Example ILM policy
Reason for change	New policy

Rules

1. Select the rules you want to add to the policy.
2. Determine the order in which the rules will be evaluated by dragging and dropping the rows. The default rule will be automatically placed at the end of the policy and cannot be moved.

+ Select Rules

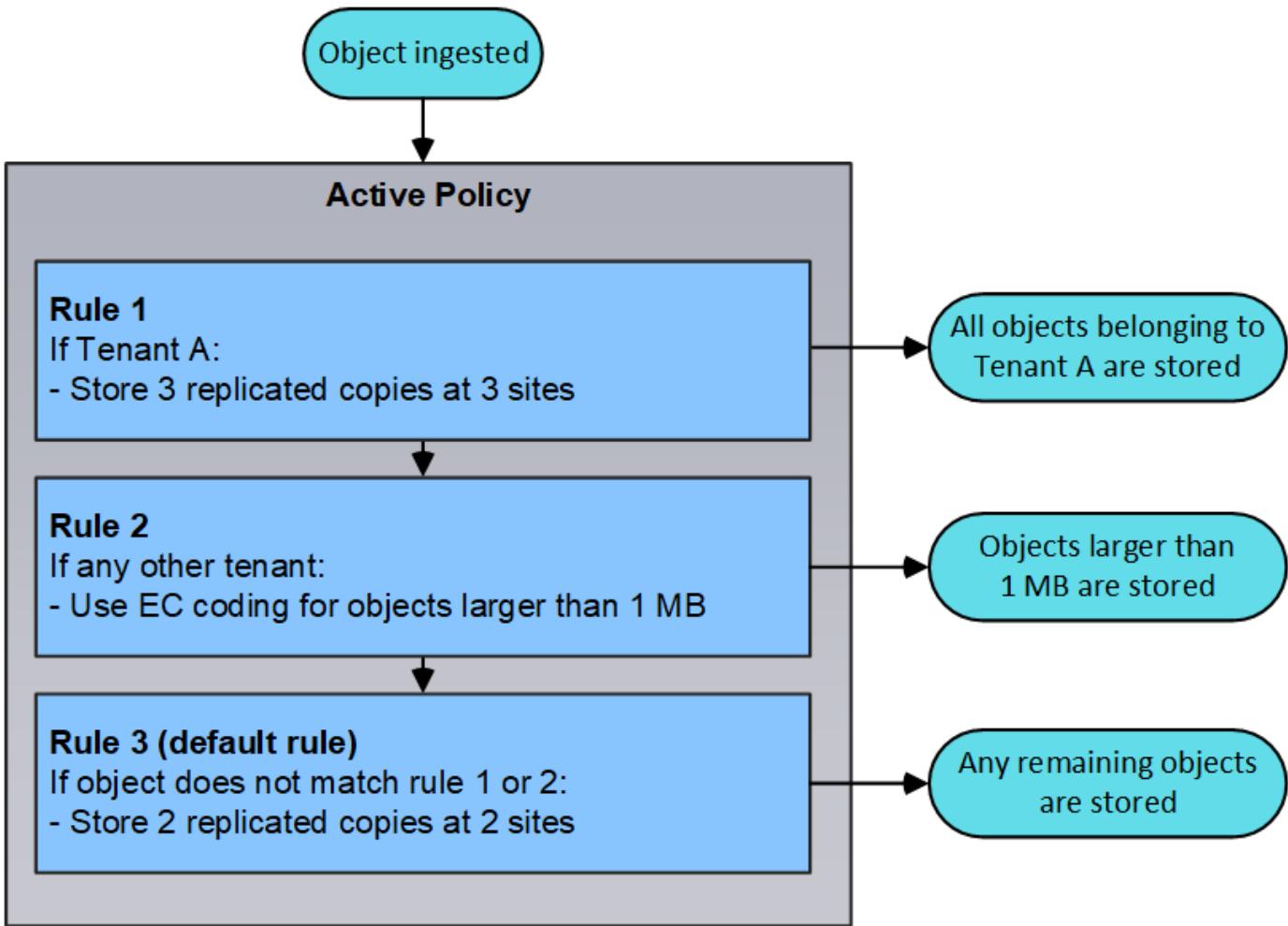
Default	Rule Name	Tenant Account	Actions
✗	Rule 1: 3 replicated copies for Tenant A 	Tenant A (58889986524346589742)	
✗	Rule 2: Erasure coding for objects greater than 1 MB 	—	
✓	Rule 3: 2 copies 2 data centers (default) 	—	

Cancel **Save**

In this example, Rule 1 matches all objects belonging to Tenant A. These objects are stored as three replicated copies at three sites. Objects belonging to other tenants are not matched by Rule 1, so they are evaluated against Rule 2.

Rule 2 matches all objects from other tenants but only if they are greater than 1 MB. These larger objects are stored using 6+3 erasure coding at three sites. Rule 2 does not match objects 1 MB or smaller, so these objects are evaluated against Rule 3.

Rule 3 is the last and default rule in the policy, and it does not use filters. Rule 3 makes two replicated copies of all objects not matched by Rule 1 or Rule 2 (objects not belonging to Tenant A that are 1 MB or smaller).



Related information

- [Manage objects with ILM](#)

Monitor operations

View the Nodes page

When you need more detailed information about your StorageGRID system than the Dashboard provides, you can use the Nodes page to view metrics for the entire grid, each site in the grid, and each node at a site.

Name	Type	Object data used	Object metadata used	CPU usage
StorageGRID Webscale Deployment	Grid	0%	0%	—
DC1	Site	0%	0%	—
DC1-ADM1	Primary Admin Node	—	—	6%
DC1-ARC1	Archive Node	—	—	1%
DC1-G1	Gateway Node	—	—	3%
DC1-S1	Storage Node	0%	0%	6%
DC1-S2	Storage Node	0%	0%	8%
DC1-S3	Storage Node	0%	0%	4%
DC2	Site	0%	0%	—

The Nodes table lists all the sites and nodes in your StorageGRID system. Summary information is displayed for each node. If a node has an active alert, an icon appears next to the node name. If the node is connected and has no active alerts, no icon is shown.

Connection state icons

- **Not connected - Unknown** : The node is not connected to the grid for an unknown reason. For example, the network connection between nodes has been lost or the power is down. The **Unable to communicate with node** alert might also be triggered. Other alerts might be active as well. This situation requires immediate attention.



A node might appear as Unknown during managed shutdown operations. You can ignore the Unknown state in these cases.

- **Not connected - Administratively down** : The node is not connected to the grid for an expected reason. For example, the node, or services on the node, has been gracefully shut down, the node is rebooting, or the software is being upgraded. One or more alerts might also be active.

If a node is disconnected from the grid, it might have an underlying alert, but only the “Not connected” icon appears. To see the active alerts for a node, select the node.

Alert icons

If there is an active alert for a node, one of the following icons appears next to the node name:

- **Critical** : An abnormal condition exists that has stopped the normal operations of a StorageGRID node

or service. You must address the underlying issue immediately. Service disruption and loss of data might result if the issue is not resolved.

- **Major** : An abnormal condition exists that is either affecting current operations or approaching the threshold for a critical alert. You should investigate major alerts and address any underlying issues to ensure that the abnormal condition does not stop the normal operation of a StorageGRID node or service.
- **Minor** : The system is operating normally, but an abnormal condition exists that could affect the system's ability to operate if it continues. You should monitor and resolve minor alerts that do not clear on their own to ensure they do not result in a more serious problem.

Details for a system, site, or node

To view the available information, select the name of the grid, site, or node as follows:

- Select the grid name to see an aggregate summary of the statistics for your entire StorageGRID system. (The screenshot shows a system named StorageGRID Deployment.)
- Select a specific data center site to see an aggregate summary of the statistics for all nodes at that site.
- Select a specific node to view detailed information for that node.

Tabs for the Nodes page

The tabs at the top of the Nodes page are based on what you select from the tree at the left.

Tab name	Description	Included for
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides basic information about each node.• Shows any active alerts affecting the node.	All nodes
Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Displays CPU utilization and memory usage for each node• For appliance nodes, provides additional hardware information.	All nodes
Network	Displays a graph showing the network traffic received and sent across the network interfaces. The view for a single node shows additional information for the node.	All nodes, each site, and the entire grid
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides details for the disk devices and volumes on each node.• For Storage Nodes, each site, and the entire grid, includes graphs showing object data storage and metadata storage used over time.	All nodes, each site, and the entire grid
Objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides information about S3 and Swift ingest and retrieve rates.• For Storage Nodes, provides object counts and information about metadata store queries and background verification.	Storage Nodes, each site, and the entire grid

Tab name	Description	Included for
ILM	<p>Provides information about Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) operations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Storage Nodes, provides details about ILM evaluation and background verification for erasure coded objects. For each site and the entire grid, shows a graph of the ILM queue over time. For the entire grid, provides the estimated time to complete a full ILM scan of all objects. 	Storage Nodes, each site, and the entire grid
Load balancer	<p>Includes performance and diagnostic graphs related to the Load Balancer service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each site, provides an aggregate summary of the statistics for all nodes at that site. For the entire grid, provides an aggregate summary of the statistics for all sites. 	Admin Nodes and Gateway Nodes, each site, and the entire grid
Platform services	Provides information about any S3 platform service operations at a site.	Each site
SANtricity System Manager	Provides access to SANtricity System Manager. From SANtricity System Manager, you can review hardware diagnostic and environmental information for the storage controller, as well as issues related to the drives.	<p>Storage appliance nodes</p> <p>Note: The SANtricity System Manager tab will not appear if the controller firmware on the storage appliance is earlier than 8.70 (11.70).</p>

Prometheus metrics

The Prometheus service on Admin Nodes collects time series metrics from the services on all nodes.

The metrics collected by Prometheus are used in a number of places in the Grid Manager:

- Nodes page:** The graphs and charts on the tabs available from the Nodes page use the Grafana visualization tool to display the time-series metrics collected by Prometheus. Grafana displays time-series data in graph and chart formats, while Prometheus serves as the backend data source.



- **Alerts:** Alerts are triggered at specific severity levels when alert rule conditions that use Prometheus metrics evaluate as true.
- **Grid Management API:** You can use Prometheus metrics in custom alert rules or with external automation tools to monitor your StorageGRID system. A complete list of Prometheus metrics is available from the Grid Management API. (From the top of the Grid Manager, select the help icon and select **API Documentation > metrics**.) While more than a thousand metrics are available, only a relatively small number are required to monitor the most critical StorageGRID operations.



Metrics that include *private* in their names are intended for internal use only and are subject to change between StorageGRID releases without notice.

- The **SUPPORT > Tools > Diagnostics** page and the **SUPPORT > Tools > Metrics** page: These pages, which are primarily intended for use by technical support, provide a number of tools and charts that use the values of Prometheus metrics.
- Some features and menu items within the Metrics page are intentionally non-functional and are subject to change.

StorageGRID attributes

Attributes report values and statuses for many of the functions of the StorageGRID system. Attribute values are available for each grid node, each site, and the entire grid.

StorageGRID attributes are used in a number of places in the Grid Manager:

- **Nodes page:** Many of the values shown on the Nodes page are StorageGRID attributes. (Prometheus metrics are also shown on the Nodes pages.)
- **Alarms:** When attributes reach defined threshold values, StorageGRID alarms (legacy system) are triggered at specific severity levels.
- **Grid Topology tree:** Attribute values are shown in the Grid Topology tree (**SUPPORT > Tools > Grid topology**).
- **Events:** System events occur when certain attributes record an error or fault condition for a node, including errors such as network errors.

Attribute values

Attributes are reported on a best-effort basis and are approximately correct. Attribute updates can be lost under some circumstances, such as the crash of a service or the failure and rebuild of a grid node.

In addition, propagation delays might slow the reporting of attributes. Updated values for most attributes are sent to the StorageGRID system at fixed intervals. It can take several minutes before an update is visible in the system, and two attributes that change more or less simultaneously can be reported at slightly different times.

Related information

- [Monitor and troubleshoot](#)
- [Monitor and manage alerts](#)
- [Use StorageGRID support options](#)

Monitor and manage alerts

The alert system provides an easy-to-use interface for detecting, evaluating, and resolving the issues that can occur during StorageGRID operation.

The alert system is designed to be your primary tool for monitoring any issues that might occur in your StorageGRID system.

- The alert system focuses on actionable problems in the system. Alerts are triggered for events that require your immediate attention, not for events that can safely be ignored.
- The Current Alerts and Resolved Alerts pages provide a user friendly interface for viewing current and historical problems. You can sort the listing by individual alerts and alert groups. For example, you might want to sort all alerts by node/site to see which alerts are affecting a specific node. Or, you might want to sort the alerts in a group by time triggered to find the most recent instance of a specific alert.
- Multiple alerts of the same type are grouped into one email to reduce the number of notifications. In addition, multiple alerts of the same type are shown as a group on the Current Alerts and Resolved Alerts pages. You can expand and collapse alert groups to show or hide the individual alerts. For example, if several nodes are reporting the **Unable to communicate with node** alert, only one email is sent and the alert is shown as a group on the Current Alerts page.

Current Alerts  [Learn more](#)
View the current alerts affecting your StorageGRID system.

Name	Severity	Time triggered	Site / Node	Status	Current values
▼ Unable to communicate with node One or more services are unresponsive or cannot be reached by the metrics collection job.	2 Major	9 minutes ago <i>(newest)</i> 19 minutes ago <i>(oldest)</i>		2 Active	
Low root disk capacity The space available on the root disk is low.	Minor	25 minutes ago	Data Center 1 / DC1-S1-99-51	Active	Disk space available: 2.00 GB Total disk space: 21.00 GB
Expiration of server certificate for Storage API Endpoints The server certificate used for the storage API endpoints is about to expire.	Major	31 minutes ago	Data Center 1 / DC1-ADM1-99-49	Active	Days remaining: 14
Expiration of server certificate for Management Interface The server certificate used for the management interface is about to expire.	Minor	31 minutes ago	Data Center 1 / DC1-ADM1-99-49	Active	Days remaining: 30
▼ Low installed node memory The amount of installed memory on a node is low.	8 Critical	a day ago <i>(newest)</i> a day ago <i>(oldest)</i>		8 Active	

- Alerts use intuitive names and descriptions to help you understand more quickly what the problem is. Alert notifications include details about the node and site affected, the alert severity, the time when the alert rule was triggered, and the current value of metrics related to the alert.

- Alert email notifications and the alert listings on the Current Alerts and Resolved Alerts pages provide recommended actions for resolving an alert. These recommended actions often include direct links to StorageGRID documentation to make it easier to find and access more detailed troubleshooting procedures.

Low installed node memory

The amount of installed memory on a node is low.

Recommended actions

Increase the amount of RAM available to the virtual machine or Linux host. Check the threshold value for the major alert to determine the default minimum requirement for a StorageGRID node.

See the instructions for your platform:

- [VMware installation](#)
- [Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS installation](#)
- [Ubuntu or Debian installation](#)

Status
Active (silence this alert )

Site / Node
Data Center 2 / DC2-S1-99-56

Severity
 Critical

Total RAM size
8.38 GB

Condition
[View conditions](#) | [Edit rule !\[\]\(09779ea230cc6364f7e74d4a885d2406_img.jpg\)](#)

Time triggered
2019-07-15 17:07:41 MDT (2019-07-15 23:07:41 UTC)

Close



The legacy alarm system is deprecated. The user interface and APIs for the legacy alarm system will be removed in a future release. The alert system offers significant benefits and is easier to use.

Manage alerts

All StorageGRID users can view alerts. If you have the Root Access or Manage Alerts permission, you can also manage alerts, as follows:

- If you need to temporarily suppress the notifications for an alert at one or more severity levels, you can easily silence a specific alert rule for a specified duration. You can silence an alert rule for the entire grid, a single site, or a single node.
- You can edit the default alert rules as required. You can disable an alert rule completely, or change its trigger conditions and duration.
- You can create custom alert rules to target the specific conditions that are relevant to your situation and to provide your own recommended actions. To define the conditions for a custom alert, you create expressions using the Prometheus metrics available from the Metrics section of the Grid Management API.

For example, this expression causes an alert to be triggered if the amount of installed RAM for a node is less than 24,000,000,000 bytes (24 GB).

```
node_memory_MemTotal < 24000000000
```

Related information

Use SNMP monitoring

If you want to monitor StorageGRID using the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), you can use the Grid Manager to configure the SNMP agent.

Each StorageGRID node runs an SNMP agent, or daemon, that provides a management information base (MIB). The StorageGRID MIB contains table and notification definitions for alerts and alarms. Each StorageGRID node also supports a subset of MIB-II objects.

Initially, SNMP is disabled on all nodes. When you configure the SNMP agent, all StorageGRID nodes receive the same configuration.

The StorageGRID SNMP agent supports all three versions of the SNMP protocol. The agent provides read-only MIB access for queries, and it can send two types of event-driven notifications to a management system:

- **Traps** are notifications sent by the SNMP agent that do not require acknowledgment by the management system. Traps serve to notify the management system that something has happened within StorageGRID, such as an alert being triggered. Traps are supported in all three versions of SNMP.
- **Informs** are similar to traps, but they require acknowledgment by the management system. If the SNMP agent does not receive an acknowledgment within a certain amount of time, it resends the inform until an acknowledgment is received or the maximum retry value has been reached. Informs are supported in SNMPv2c and SNMPv3.

Trap and inform notifications are sent in the following cases:

- A default or custom alert is triggered at any severity level. To suppress SNMP notifications for an alert, you must configure a silence for the alert. Alert notifications are sent by whichever Admin Node is configured to be the preferred sender.
- Certain alarms (legacy system) are triggered at specified severity levels or higher.



SNMP notifications are not sent for every alarm or every alarm severity.

Related information

- [Monitor and troubleshoot](#)

Review audit messages

Audit messages can help you get a better understanding of the detailed operations of your StorageGRID system. You can use audit logs to troubleshoot issues and to evaluate performance.

During normal system operation, all StorageGRID services generate audit messages, as follows:

- System audit messages are related to the auditing system itself, grid node states, system-wide task activity, and service backup operations.
- Object storage audit messages are related to the storage and management of objects within StorageGRID, including object storage and retrievals, grid-node to grid-node transfers, and verifications.
- Client read and write audit messages are logged when an S3 or Swift client application makes a request to

create, modify, or retrieve an object.

- Management audit messages log user requests to the Management API.

Each Admin Node stores audit messages in text files. The audit share contains the active file (audit.log) as well as compressed audit logs from previous days. Additionally, each node in your grid stores a limited amount of audit messages in a local log file (localaudit.log).

For easy access to audit logs, you can configure client access to the audit share for both NFS and CIFS (CIFS is deprecated). You can also access audit log files directly from the command line of the Admin Node.

Optionally, you can send audit information stored on Admin Nodes and local nodes to an external syslog server. Using an external syslog server can make it easier to manage your audit information and reduce network traffic. See [Configure audit messages and log destinations](#) for more information.

For details on the audit log file, the format of audit messages, the types of audit messages, and the tools available to analyze audit messages, see the [instructions for audit messages](#). To learn how to configure audit client access, see [Configure audit client access](#).

Related information

- [Review audit logs](#)
- [Administer StorageGRID](#)

Perform maintenance

You perform various maintenance procedures to keep your StorageGRID system up-to-date and to ensure it is performing efficiently. The Grid Manager provides tools and options to facilitate the process of performing maintenance tasks.

Software updates

You can perform three types of software updates from the Software Update page in the Grid Manager:

- StorageGRID software upgrade
- StorageGRID hotfix
- SANtricity OS upgrade

StorageGRID software upgrades

When a new StorageGRID feature release is available, the Software Upgrade page guides you through the process of uploading the required file and upgrading your StorageGRID system. You must upgrade all grid nodes for all data center sites from the primary Admin Node.

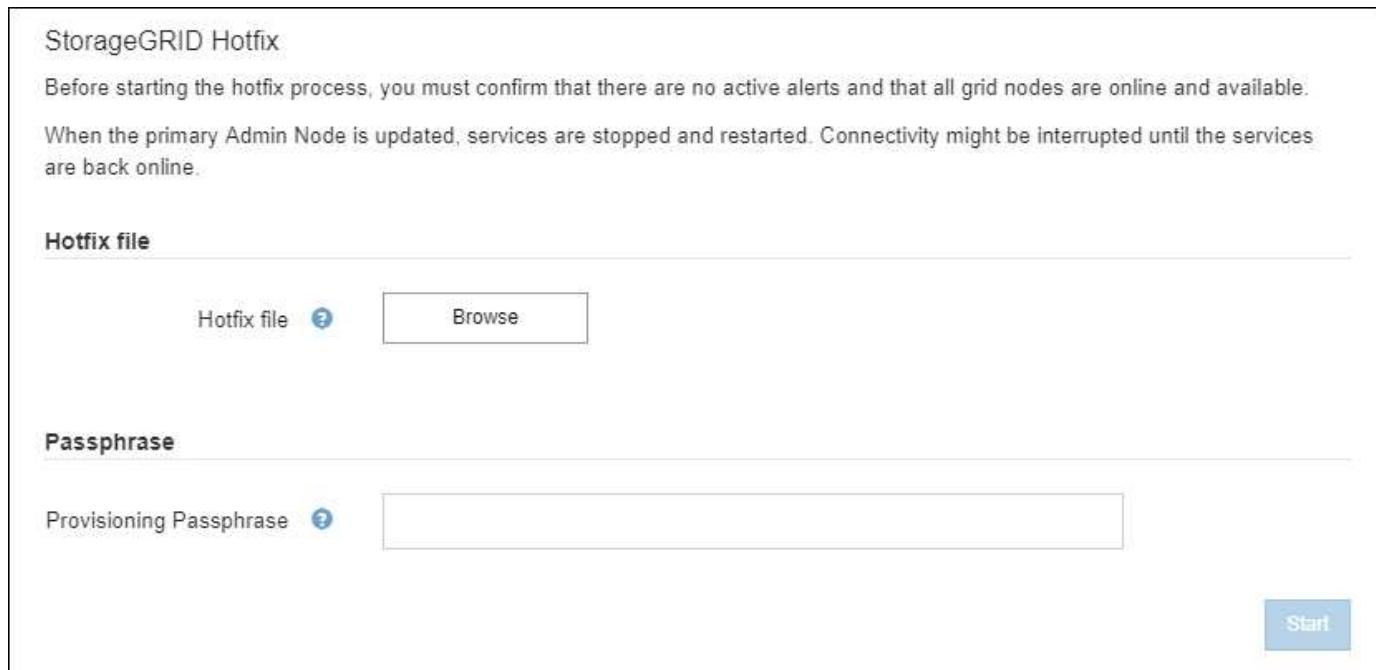
During a StorageGRID software upgrade, client applications can continue to ingest and retrieve object data.

Hotfixes

If issues with the software are detected and resolved between feature releases, you might need to apply a hotfix to your StorageGRID system.

StorageGRID hotfixes contain software changes that are made available outside of a feature or patch release. The same changes are included in a future release.

The StorageGRID Hotfix page, shown below, allows you to upload a hotfix file.



StorageGRID Hotfix

Before starting the hotfix process, you must confirm that there are no active alerts and that all grid nodes are online and available.

When the primary Admin Node is updated, services are stopped and restarted. Connectivity might be interrupted until the services are back online.

Hotfix file

Hotfix file [?](#)

Passphrase

Provisioning Passphrase [?](#)

The hotfix is applied first to the primary Admin Node. Then, you must approve the application of the hotfix to other grid nodes until all nodes in your StorageGRID system are running the same software version. You can customize the approval sequence by selecting to approve individual grid nodes, groups of grid nodes, or all grid nodes.



While all grid nodes are updated with the new hotfix version, the actual changes in a hotfix might only affect specific services on specific types of nodes. For example, a hotfix might only affect the LDR service on Storage Nodes.

SANtricity OS upgrades

You might need to upgrade the SANtricity OS Software on the storage controllers of your storage appliances, if the controllers are not functioning optimally. You can upload the SANtricity OS file to the primary Admin Node in your StorageGRID system and apply the upgrade from the Grid Manager.

The SANtricity page, shown below, allows you to upload the SANtricity OS upgrade file.

SANtricity OS

Use this procedure to upgrade the SANtricity OS software (controller firmware) on the storage controllers in your storage appliances.

1. Download the SANtricity OS version that is compatible with the storage controllers. If you use different appliance models, repeat these steps for each model.
2. Confirm the storage controllers are Nominal (**NODES > appliance node > Hardware**) and ready to upgrade.
3. Start the upgrade and approve the nodes you want to upgrade. Nodes are upgraded one at a time.
During the upgrade, a health check is performed and valid NVSRAM is installed. When the upgrade is complete, the appliance is rebooted. The upgrade can take up to 30 minutes for each appliance.
4. Select **Skip Nodes and Finish** if you only want to apply this upgrade to some nodes or if you want to upgrade some nodes later.

SANtricity OS Upgrade File

SANtricity OS Upgrade File 

Passphrase

Provisioning Passphrase 

After you upload the file, you can approve the upgrade on individual Storage Nodes or all nodes. The ability to selectively approve nodes makes it easier for you to schedule the upgrade. After you approve a node for upgrade, the system performs a health check and installs the upgrade if it is applicable to the node.

Expansion procedures

You can expand a StorageGRID system by adding storage volumes to Storage Nodes, adding new grid nodes to an existing site, or adding a new data center site. If you have Storage Nodes that use the SG6060 or SG6060X storage appliance, you can add one or two expansion shelves to double or triple the storage capacity of the node.

You can perform expansions without interrupting the operation of your current system. When you add nodes or a site, you first deploy the new nodes and then perform the expansion procedure from the Grid Expansion page.

Grid Expansion

 A new Recovery Package has been generated as a result of the configuration change. Go to the [Recovery Package page](#) to download it.

Expansion Progress

Lists the status of grid configuration tasks required to change the grid topology. These grid configuration tasks are run automatically by the StorageGRID system.

1. Installing Grid Nodes

In Progress

Grid Node Status

Lists the installation and configuration status of each grid node included in the expansion.

Search



Name	Site	Grid Network IPv4 Address	Progress	Stage
DC2-ADM1-184	Site A	172.17.3.184/21	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	Waiting for NTP to synchronize
DC2-S1-185	Site A	172.17.3.185/21	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	Waiting for Dynamic IP Service peers
DC2-S2-186	Site A	172.17.3.186/21	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	Waiting for NTP to synchronize
DC2-S3-187	Site A	172.17.3.187/21	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	Waiting for NTP to synchronize
DC2-S4-188	Site A	172.17.3.188/21	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	Waiting for Dynamic IP Service peers
DC2-ARC1-189	Site A	172.17.3.189/21	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	Waiting for NTP to synchronize

2. Initial Configuration

Pending

3. Distributing the new grid node's certificates to the StorageGRID system.

Pending

4. Starting services on the new grid nodes

Pending

5. Cleaning up unused Cassandra keys

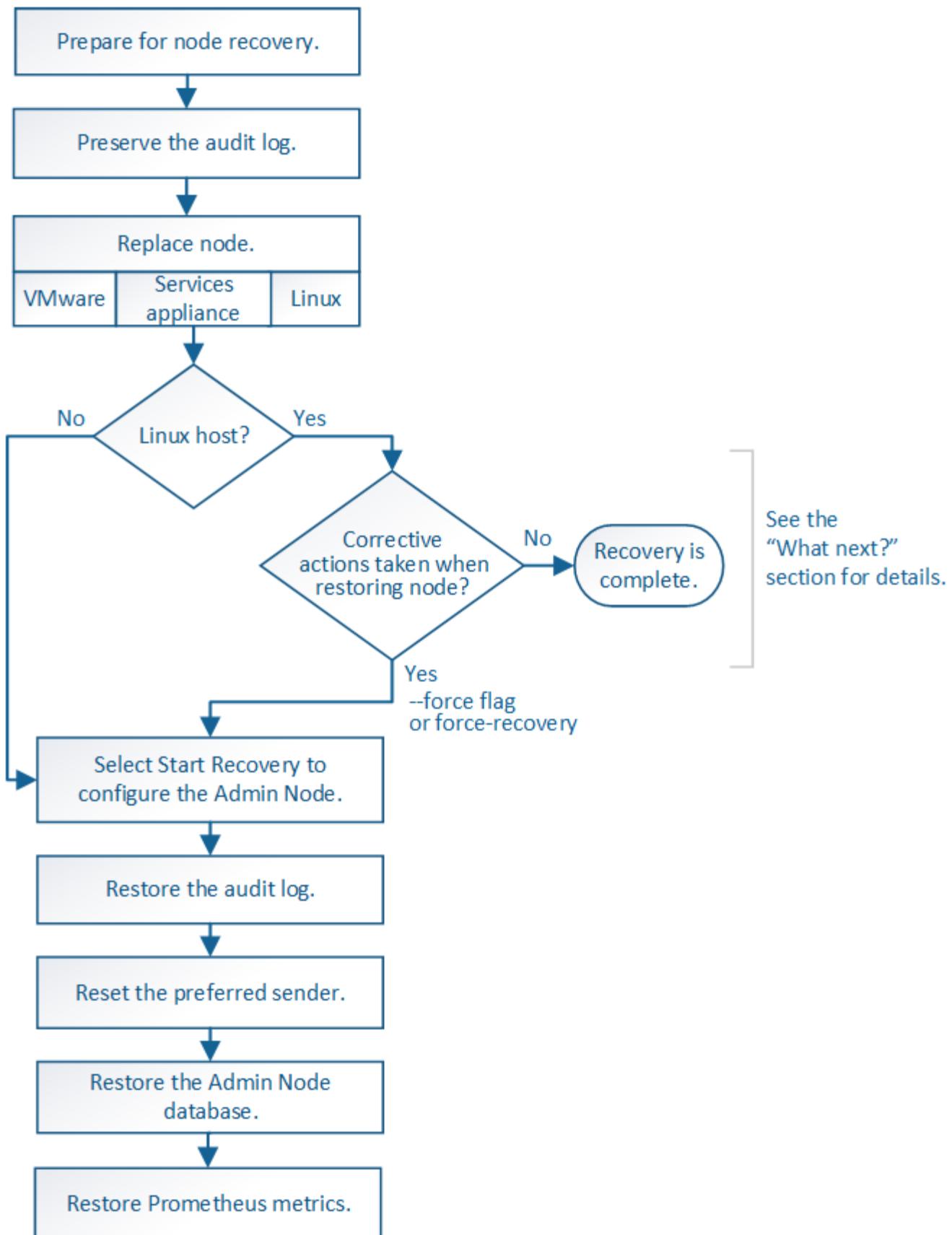
Pending

Node recovery procedures

Grid nodes can fail if a hardware, virtualization, operating system, or software fault renders the node inoperable or unreliable.

The steps to recover a grid node depend on the platform where the grid node is hosted and on the type of grid node. Each type of grid node has a specific recovery procedure, which you must follow exactly. Generally, you try to preserve data from the failed grid node where possible, repair or replace the failed node, use the Recovery page to configure the replacement node, and restore the node's data.

For example, this flowchart shows the recovery procedure if an Admin Node has failed.



Decommission procedures

You might want to permanently remove grid nodes or an entire data center site from your StorageGRID system.

For example, you might want to decommission one or more grid nodes in these cases:

- You have added a larger Storage Node to the system and you want to remove one or more smaller Storage Nodes, while at the same time preserving objects.
- You require less total storage.
- You no longer require a Gateway Node or a non-primary Admin Node.
- Your grid includes a disconnected node that you cannot recover or bring back online.

You can use the Decommission Nodes page in the Grid Manager to remove the following types of grid nodes:

- Storage Nodes, unless not enough nodes would remain at the site to support certain requirements
- Gateway Nodes
- Non-primary Admin Nodes

Decommission Nodes

Before decommissioning a grid node, review the health of all nodes. If possible, resolve any issues or alarms before proceeding.

Select the checkbox for each grid node you want to decommission. If decommission is not possible for a node, see the Recovery and Maintenance Guide to learn how to proceed.

Grid Nodes

Name	Site	Type	Has ADC	Health	Decommission Possible
DC1-ADM1	Data Center 1	Admin Node	-		No, primary Admin Node decommissioning is not supported.
DC1-ARC1	Data Center 1	Archive Node	-		No, Archive Nodes decommissioning is not supported.
<input type="checkbox"/> DC1-G1	Data Center 1	API Gateway Node	-		
DC1-S1	Data Center 1	Storage Node	Yes		No, site Data Center 1 requires a minimum of 3 Storage Nodes with ADC services.
DC1-S2	Data Center 1	Storage Node	Yes		No, site Data Center 1 requires a minimum of 3 Storage Nodes with ADC services.
DC1-S3	Data Center 1	Storage Node	Yes		No, site Data Center 1 requires a minimum of 3 Storage Nodes with ADC services.
<input type="checkbox"/> DC1-S4	Data Center 1	Storage Node	No		
<input type="checkbox"/> DC2-ADM1	Data Center 2	Admin Node	-		
DC2-S1	Data Center 2	Storage Node	Yes		No, site Data Center 2 requires a minimum of 3 Storage Nodes with ADC services.

You can use the Decommission Site page in the Grid Manager to remove a site. A connected site decommission removes an operational site and preserves data. A disconnected site decommission removes a failed site but does not preserve data. The Decommission Site wizard guides you through the process of selecting the site, viewing site details, revising the ILM policy, removing site references from ILM rules, and resolving any node conflicts.

Decommission Site

1 Select Site
2 View Details
3 Revise ILM Policy
4 Remove ILM References
5 Resolve Node Conflicts
6 Monitor Decommission

When you decommission a site, all nodes at the site and the site itself are permanently removed from the StorageGRID system.

Review the table for the site you want to remove. If Decommission Possible is Yes, select the site. Then, select **Next** to ensure that the site is not referred to by ILM and that all StorageGRID nodes are in the correct state.

You might not be able to remove certain sites. For example, you cannot decommission the site that contains the primary Admin Node or a site that contains an Archive Node.

Sites

Site Name	Used Storage Capacity <small>?</small>	Decommission Possible
Raleigh	3.93 MB	✓
Sunnyvale	3.97 MB	✓
Vancouver	3.90 MB	No. This site contains the primary Admin Node.

Next

Network maintenance procedures

Some of the network maintenance procedures you might need to perform include the following:

- Updating the subnets on the Grid Network
- Using the Change IP tool to change the networking configuration that was initially set during grid deployment
- Adding, removing, or updating domain name system (DNS) servers
- Adding, removing, or updating network time protocol (NTP) servers to ensure that data is synchronized accurately between grid nodes
- Restoring network connectivity to nodes that might have become isolated from the rest of the grid

Host-level and middleware procedures

Some maintenance procedures are specific to StorageGRID nodes that are deployed on Linux or VMware, or are specific to other components of the StorageGRID solution. For example, you might want to migrate a grid node to a different Linux host or perform maintenance on an Archive Node that is connected to Tivoli Storage Manager (TSM).

Appliance node cloning

Appliance node cloning lets you easily replace an existing appliance node in your grid with an appliance of newer design or increased capabilities that is part of the same logical StorageGRID site. The process transfers all data to the new appliance, placing it in service to replace the old appliance node and leaving the old appliance in a pre-install state. Cloning provides a hardware-upgrade process that is easy to perform, and provides an alternate method for replacing appliances.

Grid node procedures

You might need to perform certain procedures on a specific grid node. For example, you might need to reboot a grid node or manually stop and restart a specific grid node service. Some grid node procedures can be performed from the Grid Manager; others require you to log in to the grid node and use the node's command line.

Related information

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Upgrade software](#)
- [Expand your grid](#)
- [Recover and maintain](#)

Download the Recovery Package

The Recovery Package is a downloadable .zip file that contains deployment-specific files and software needed to install, expand, upgrade, and maintain a StorageGRID system.

The Recovery Package file also contains system-specific configuration and integration information, including server hostnames and IP addresses, and highly confidential passwords needed during system maintenance, upgrade, and expansion. The Recovery Package is required to recover from the failure of the primary Admin Node.

When installing a StorageGRID system, you are required to download the Recovery Package file and to confirm that you can successfully access the contents of this file. You should also download the file each time the grid topology of the StorageGRID system changes because of maintenance or upgrade procedures.

Recovery Package

Enter your provisioning passphrase and click Start Download to save a copy of the Recovery Package file. Download the file each time the grid topology of the StorageGRID system changes because of maintenance or upgrade procedures, so that you can restore the grid if a failure occurs.

When the download completes, copy the Recovery Package file to two safe, secure, and separate locations.

Important: The Recovery Package file must be secured because it contains encryption keys and passwords that can be used to obtain data from the StorageGRID system.

Provisioning Passphrase

.....

Start Download

After downloading the Recovery Package file and confirming you can extract the contents, copy the Recovery Package file to two safe, secure, and separate locations.



The Recovery Package file must be secured because it contains encryption keys and passwords that can be used to obtain data from the StorageGRID system.

Related information

- [Upgrade software](#)
- [Expand your grid](#)
- [Recover and maintain](#)

Use StorageGRID support options

The Grid Manager provides options to help you work with technical support if an issue arises with your StorageGRID system.

Configure AutoSupport

The AutoSupport feature enables your StorageGRID system to send health and status messages to technical support. Using AutoSupport can significantly speed problem determination and resolution. Technical support can also monitor the storage needs of your system and help you determine if you need to add new nodes or sites. Optionally, you can configure AutoSupport messages to be sent to one additional destination.

You configure AutoSupport using the Grid Manager (**SUPPORT > Tools > AutoSupport**). The **AutoSupport** page has two tabs: **Settings** and **Results**.

AutoSupport

The AutoSupport feature enables your StorageGRID system to send periodic and event-driven health and status messages to technical support to allow proactive monitoring and troubleshooting. StorageGRID AutoSupport also enables the use of Active IQ for predictive recommendations.

Settings **Results**

Protocol Details

Protocol HTTPS HTTP SMTP

NetApp Support Certificate Validation Use NetApp support certificate

Auto Support Details

Enable Weekly AutoSupport

Enable Event-Triggered AutoSupport

Enable AutoSupport on Demand

Software Updates

Check for software updates

Additional AutoSupport Destination

Enable Additional AutoSupport Destination

Save **Send User-Triggered AutoSupport**

Information included in AutoSupport messages

AutoSupport messages include information such as the following:

- StorageGRID software version
- Operating system version
- System-level and location-level attribute information
- Recent alerts and alarms (legacy system)

- Current status of all grid tasks, including historical data
- Admin Node database usage
- Number of lost or missing objects
- Grid configuration settings
- NMS entities
- Active ILM policy
- Provisioned grid specification file
- Diagnostic metrics

You can enable the AutoSupport feature and the individual AutoSupport options when you first install StorageGRID, or you can enable them later. If AutoSupport is not enabled, a message appears on the Grid Manager Dashboard. The message includes a link to the AutoSupport configuration page.

The AutoSupport feature is disabled. You should enable AutoSupport to allow StorageGRID to send health and status messages to technical support for proactive monitoring and troubleshooting. 

If you close the message, it will not appear again until your browser cache is cleared, even if AutoSupport remains disabled.

Use Digital Advisor

Active IQ Digital Advisor is cloud-based and leverages predictive analytics and community wisdom from NetApp's installed base. Its continuous risk assessments, predictive alerts, prescriptive guidance, and automated actions help you prevent problems before they occur, leading to improved system health and higher system availability.

You must enable AutoSupport if you want to use the Digital Advisor dashboards and functionality on the NetApp Support site.

[Digital Advisor Documentation](#)

Collect StorageGRID logs

To help troubleshoot a problem, you might need to collect log files and forward them to technical support.

StorageGRID uses log files to capture events, diagnostic messages, and error conditions. The `broadcast.log` file is maintained for every grid node and is the primary troubleshooting file. StorageGRID also creates log files for individual StorageGRID services, log files related to deployment and maintenance activities, and log files related to third-party applications.

Users who have the appropriate permissions and who know the provisioning passphrase for your StorageGRID system can use the Logs page in the Grid Manager to gather log files, system data, and configuration data. When you collect logs, you select a node or nodes and specify a time period. Data is collected and archived in a `.tar.gz` file, which you can download to a local computer. Inside this file, there is one log file archive for each grid node.

StorageGRID
Log Start Time

2021-12-03

06
:
31

AM
MST

Log End Time
Log Types

2021-12-03

10
:
31

AM
MST

Application Logs
 Network Trace

Audit Logs
 Prometheus Database

Notes

Provisioning Passphrase

Collect Logs

Use metrics and run diagnostics

When troubleshooting an issue, you can work with technical support to review detailed metrics and charts for your StorageGRID system. You can also run pre-constructed diagnostic queries to proactively assess key values for your StorageGRID system.

Metrics page

The Metrics page provides access to the Prometheus and Grafana user interfaces. Prometheus is open-source software for collecting metrics. Grafana is open-source software for metrics visualization.



The tools available on the Metrics page are intended for use by technical support. Some features and menu items within these tools are intentionally non-functional and are subject to change.

Metrics

Access charts and metrics to help troubleshoot issues.

! The tools available on this page are intended for use by technical support. Some features and menu items within these tools are intentionally non-functional.

Prometheus

Prometheus is an open-source toolkit for collecting metrics. The Prometheus interface allows you to query the current values of metrics and to view charts of the values over time.

Access the Prometheus UI using the link below. You must be signed in to the Grid Manager.

- <https://grid.grid.kinvolk.io/metrics/graph>

Grafana

Grafana is open-source software for metrics visualization. The Grafana interface provides pre-constructed dashboards that contain graphs of important metric values over time.

Access the Grafana dashboards using the links below. You must be signed in to the Grid Manager.

ADE	Grid	S3 - Node
Account Service Overview	ILM	S3 Overview
Alertmanager	Identity Service Overview	S3 Select
Audit Overview	Ingests	Site
Cassandra Cluster Overview	Node	Support
Cassandra Network Overview	Node (Internal Use)	Traces
Cassandra Node Overview	OSL - AsyncIO	Traffic Classification Policy
Cloud Storage Pool Overview	Platform Services Commits	Usage Processing
EC - ADE	Platform Services Overview	Virtual Memory (vmstat)
EC - Chunk Service	Platform Services Processing	
EC Overview	Replicated Read Path Overview	

The link in the Prometheus section of the Metrics page allows you to query the current values of StorageGRID metrics and to view graphs of the values over time.

Enable query history

Expression (press Shift+Enter for newlines)

Execute

- insert metric at cursor - ▾

Graph

Console

Element

Value

no data

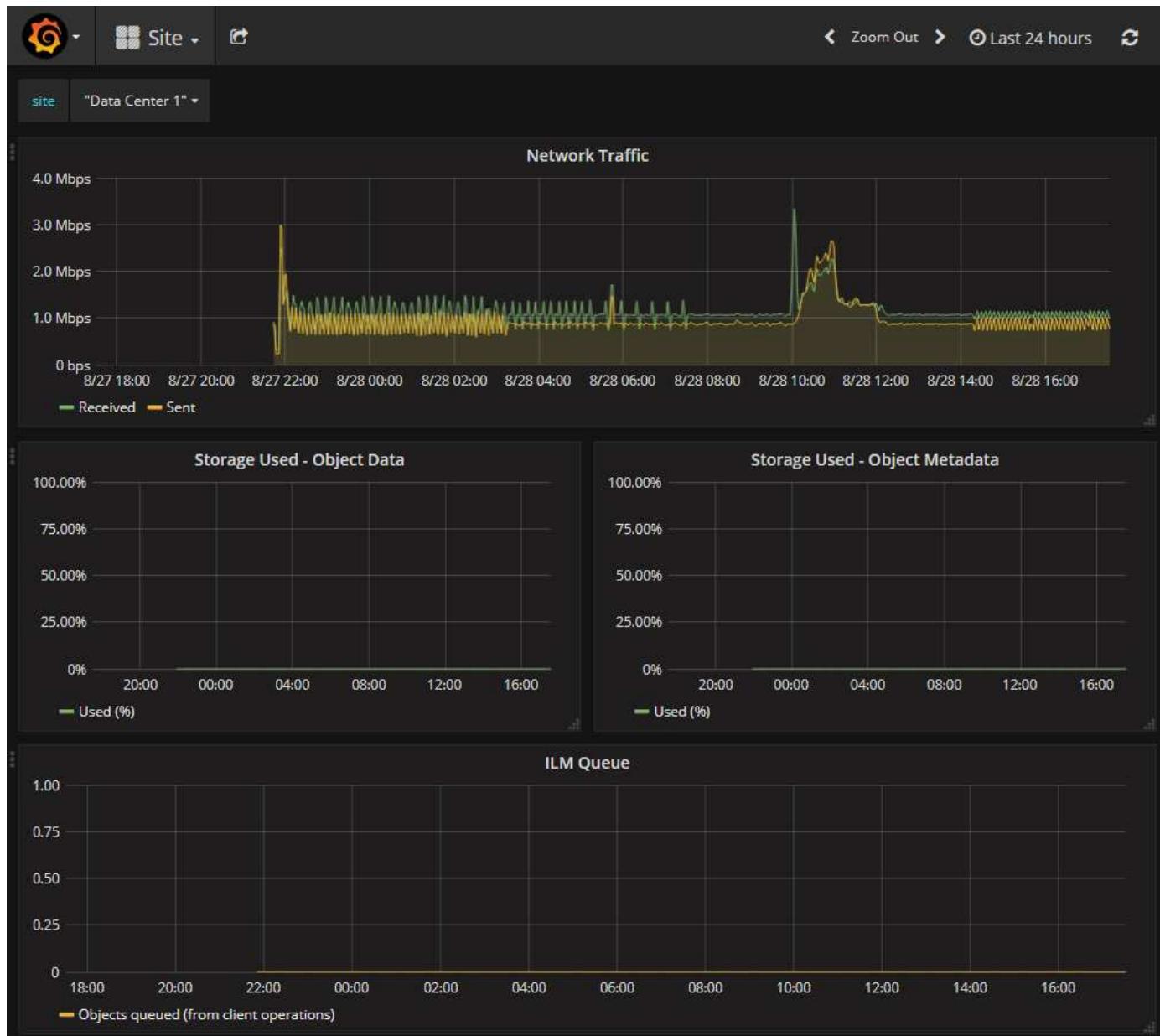
Remove Graph

Add Graph



Metrics that include *private* in their names are intended for internal use only and are subject to change between StorageGRID releases without notice.

The links in the Grafana section of the Metrics page allow you to access pre-constructed dashboards containing graphs of StorageGRID metrics over time.



Diagnostics page

The Diagnostics page performs a set of pre-constructed diagnostic checks on the current state of the grid. In the example, all diagnostics have a Normal status.

Diagnostics

This page performs a set of diagnostic checks on the current state of the grid. A diagnostic check can have one of three statuses:

- ✓ **Normal:** All values are within the normal range.
- ⚠ **Attention:** One or more of the values are outside of the normal range.
- ✖ **Caution:** One or more of the values are significantly outside of the normal range.

Diagnostic statuses are independent of current alerts and might not indicate operational issues with the grid. For example, a diagnostic check might show Caution status even if no alert has been triggered.

[Run Diagnostics](#)

- ✓ Cassandra blocked task queue too large
- ✓ Cassandra commit log latency
- ✓ Cassandra commit log queue depth
- ✓ Cassandra compaction queue too large

Clicking a specific diagnostic lets you see details about the diagnostic and its current results.

In this example, the current CPU utilization for every node in a StorageGRID system is shown. All node values are below the Attention and Caution thresholds, so the overall status of the diagnostic is Normal.

✓ CPU utilization

Checks the current CPU utilization on each node.

To view charts of CPU utilization and other per-node metrics, access the [Node Grafana dashboard](#).

Status ✓ Normal

Prometheus query `sum by (instance) (sum by (instance, mode) (irate(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode!="idle"}[5m])) / count by (instance, mode)(node_cpu_seconds_total{mode!="idle"}))`

[View in Prometheus](#)

Thresholds ⚠ Attention >= 75%
✖ Caution >= 95%

Status	Instance	CPU Utilization
✓	DC1-ADM1	2.598%
✓	DC1-ARC1	0.937%
✓	DC1-G1	2.119%
✓	DC1-S1	8.708%
✓	DC1-S2	8.142%
✓	DC1-S3	9.669%
✓	DC2-ADM1	2.515%
✓	DC2-ARC1	1.152%
✓	DC2-S1	8.204%
✓	DC2-S2	5.000%
✓	DC2-S3	10.469%

Related information

- [Administer StorageGRID](#)
- [Configure network settings](#)

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