



# **Plan using File Analytics**

**XCP**

NetApp  
July 19, 2022

# Table of Contents

- Plan using File Analytics. . . . . 1
  - Access File Analytics . . . . . 1
  - Add file servers. . . . . 2
  - Run a scan . . . . . 3

# Plan using File Analytics

Plan your data migration using File Analytics.



XCP is a CLI, whereas File Analytics has a GUI.

## Overview

XCP File Analytics uses the XCP scan API to collect data from NFS or SMB hosts. This data is then displayed on XCP File Analytics GUI. There are three main components involved in XCP File Analytics:

- XCP service
- File Analytics database
- File Analytics GUI to manage and view data

The deployment method for XCP File Analytics components depends on the solution required:

- Deploying XCP File Analytics solutions for NFS file systems:
  - You can deploy the File Analytics GUI, database, and XCP service in the same Linux host.
- Deploying XCP File Analytics solutions for SMB file systems:  
You must deploy the File Analytics GUI and database in a Linux host and deploy the XCP service on a Windows host.

## Access File Analytics

File Analytics provides a graphical view of scan results.

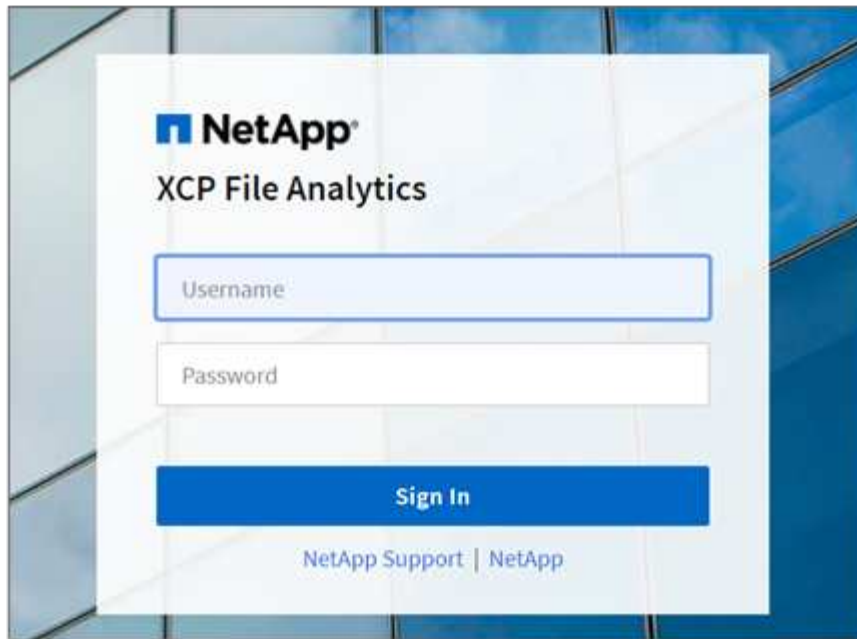
XCP File Analytics GUI provides a dashboard with graphs for visualizing File Analytics. The XCP File Analytics GUI is enabled when you configure XCP on a Linux machine.



To check the supported browsers for accessing File Analytics, see the [NetApp IMT](#).

## Steps

1. Use the link `https://<IP address of linux machine>/xcp` to access the File Analytics GUI. When prompted, accept the security certificate:
  - a. Select Advanced below the privacy statement.
  - b. Select the proceed to <IP address of linux machine> link.
2. Log in to the GUI using the username “admin” and the password you set during configuration



3. On login, you can see that the NFS agent is added: a green tick is present showing minimal system configuration of the Linux system and XCP version.
4. If you have configured an SMB agent, you can see the SMB agent added in the same agent card.

## Add file servers

You can configure NFS and SMB exported file systems in the XCP File Analytics GUI.

This enables XCP File Analytics to scan and analyze data on the file system. Use the following steps to add NFS or SMB file servers.

### Step

1. To add file servers, select **Add File Server**.

A screenshot of the 'Add File Server' dialog box in the XCP File Analytics GUI. The dialog has a title bar with a close button (X). Inside, there is a label 'IP ADDRESS' above a text input field containing the placeholder text 'Data IP of NFS or SMB file server'. Below the input field are two radio buttons: 'NFS' (which is selected) and 'SMB'. At the bottom right of the dialog are two buttons: 'Cancel' and 'Add'.

Add the file server IP address, select the NFS or SMB option and click **Add**.



If an SMB agent is not visible in the GUI, you will not be able to add SMB server.

After adding the file server, XCP displays:

- Total file shares available
- File shares with analytics data  
(The initial count is “0”, this updates when you run a successful scan)
- Total space utilization – the sum of space utilized by all the exports
- The data for file shares and space utilization is real-time data direct from the NFS/SMB server. Collecting and processing the data takes several seconds.



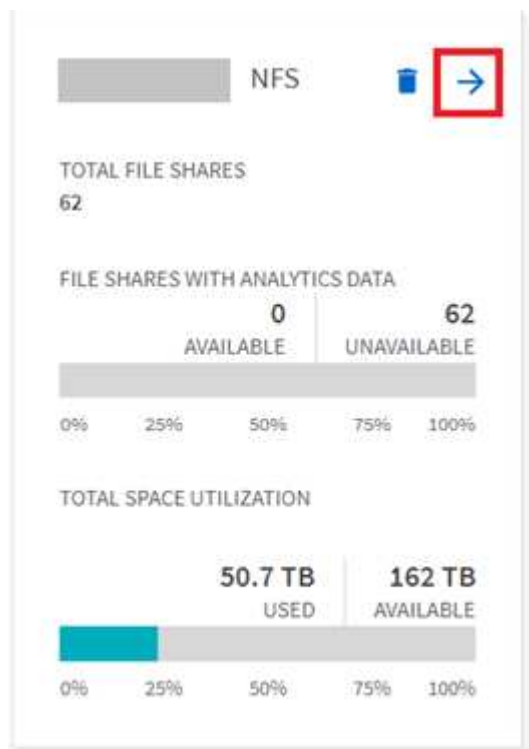
Space available versus space used in File Analytics is calculated from each exported file system available over NFS. For example, if the volumes consist of qtrees and the exports are created over a qtree, the overall space is the cumulative space of the volume size and the qtree size.

## Run a scan

When the NFS/SMB files system is added to the XCP File Analytics GUI, you can start a file system scan to analyze and represent the data.

### Steps

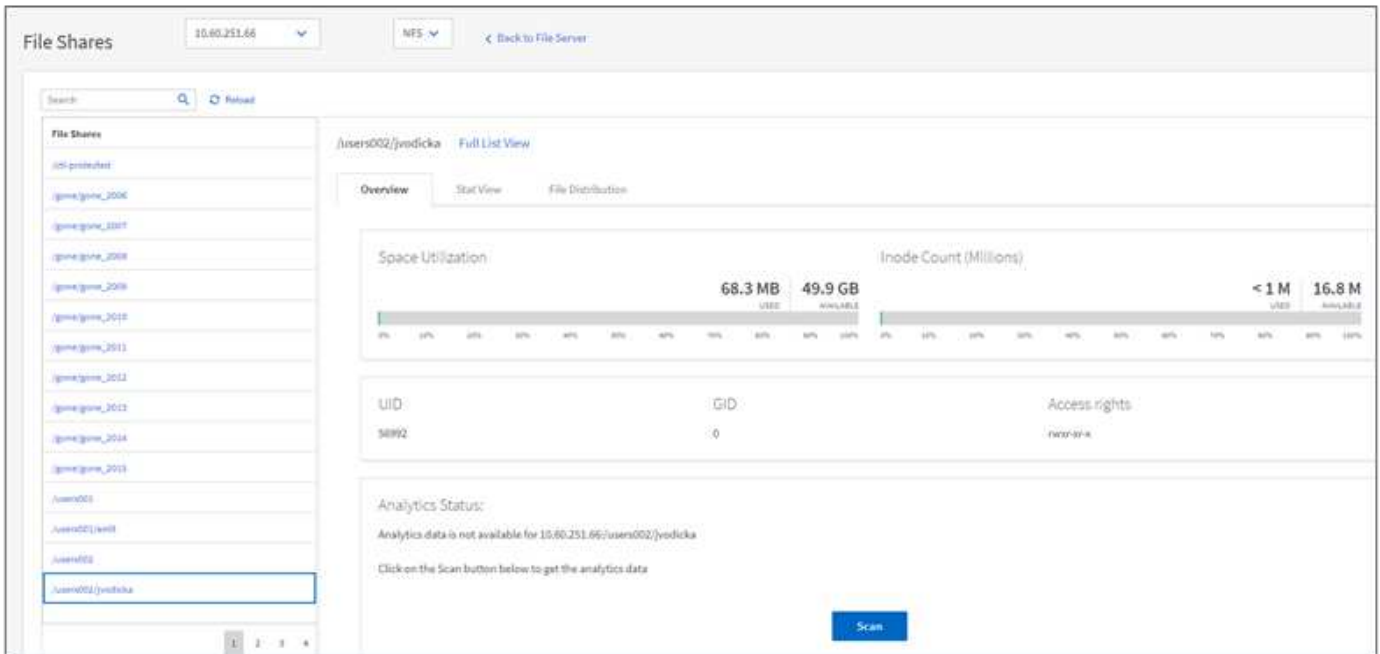
1. Select the arrow on the added file server card to view the file shares on the file server.



2. From the list of file shares, select the name of the file share to scan.
3. Select **Scan** to start the scan.

XCP displays a progress bar for the scan.

4. When the scan is complete the **stat view** and **file distribution** tabs are enabled to allow you to view graphs.

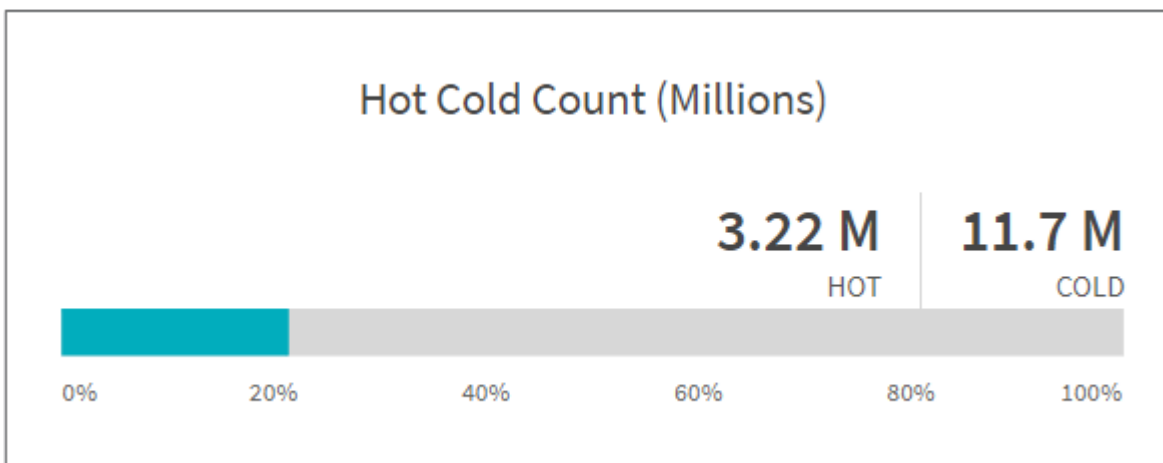


## Learn about graphs

The File Analytics GUI dashboard displays multiple graphs for visualizing File Analytics.

### Hot Cold Count Graph

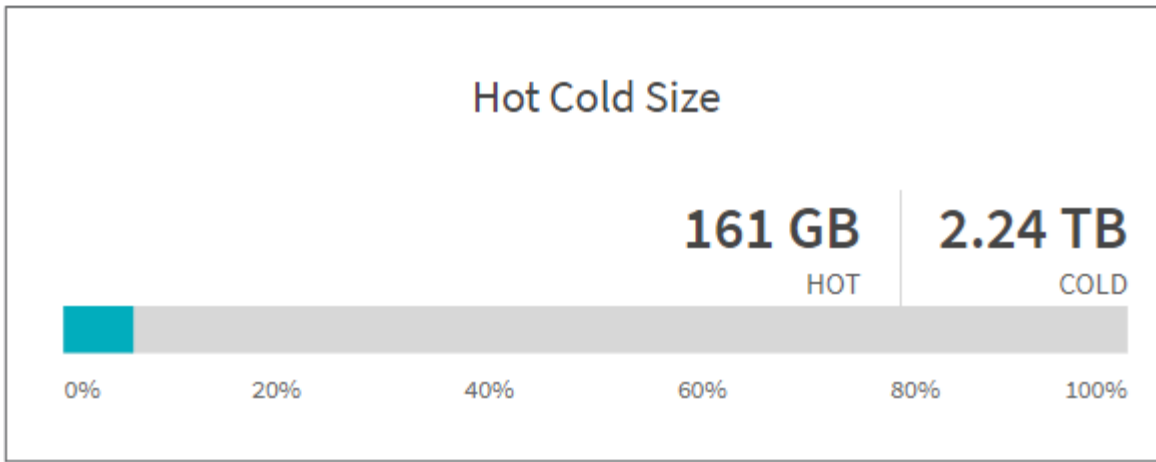
XCP File Analytics categorizes files not accessed for 90 days as cold data. Files accessed in the last 90 days are hot data. Criteria to define hot and cold data is based on access time only.



The Hot Cold Count graph displays the number of inodes (in millions) that are hot or cold in XCP NFS. In XCP SMB, this graph denotes the number of files that are hot or cold.

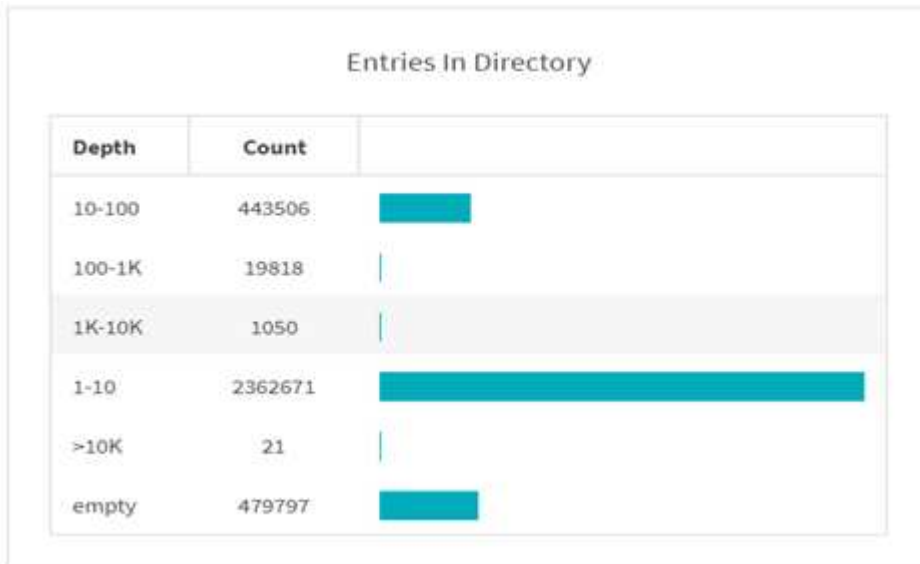
The colored bar represents the hot data and shows the percentage of files accessed within 90 days.

### Hot Cold Size Graph



The Hot Cold Size graph displays the percentage of files that are hot and cold and the total size of the files in each category. The colored bar represents the hot data and the uncolored part represents the cold data. Criteria to define hot and cold data is based on access time only.








### Entries in Directory Graph



The Entries in Directories graph displays the number of entries in directories. The Depth column contains different directory sizes and the Count column indicates the number of entries in each directory depth.

### File Distribution by Size Graph







File Distribution By Size

File Size	Count	
8-64KiB	5998834	
10-100MiB	17069	
>100MiB	3589	
<8KiB	16046580	
64KiB-1MiB	1034391	
1-10MiB	109732	
empty	467594	

The File Distribution by Size graph displays the number of files that are under the given file sizes. The File Size column contains the categories of file size and the Count column indicates the distribution of the number of files.

### Directory Depth Graph

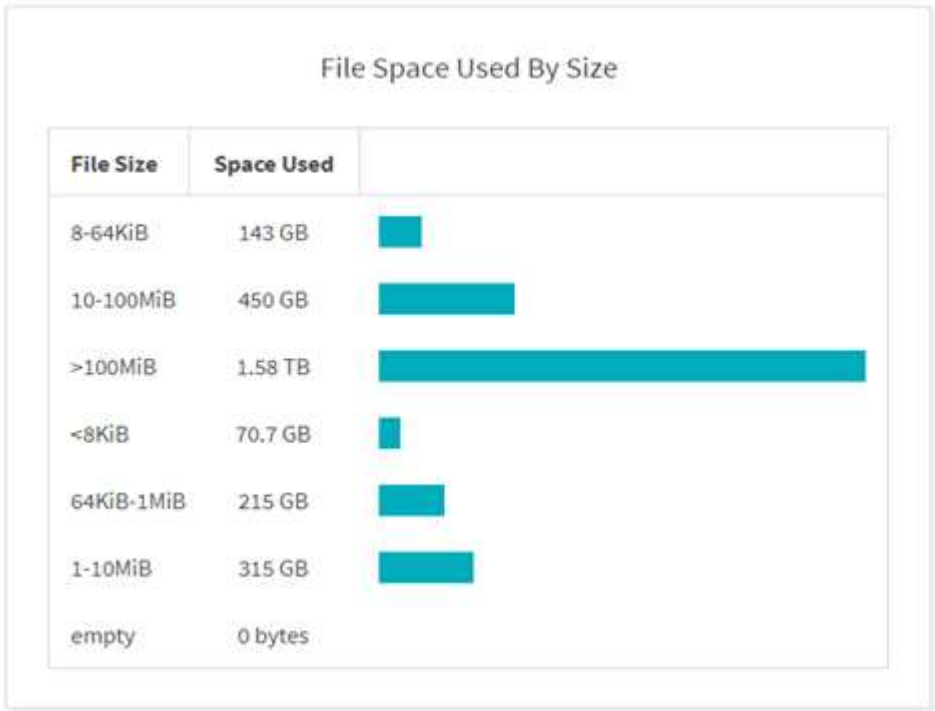
Directory Depth

Depth	Count	
6-10	18121522	
0-5	19111157	
>100	145	
16-20	888382	
21-100	196239	
11-15	6597542	

The Directory Depth graph represents the distribution of the number of directories in various directory depth ranges. The Depth column contains various directory depths and the Count column contains the count of each directory depth in the file share.

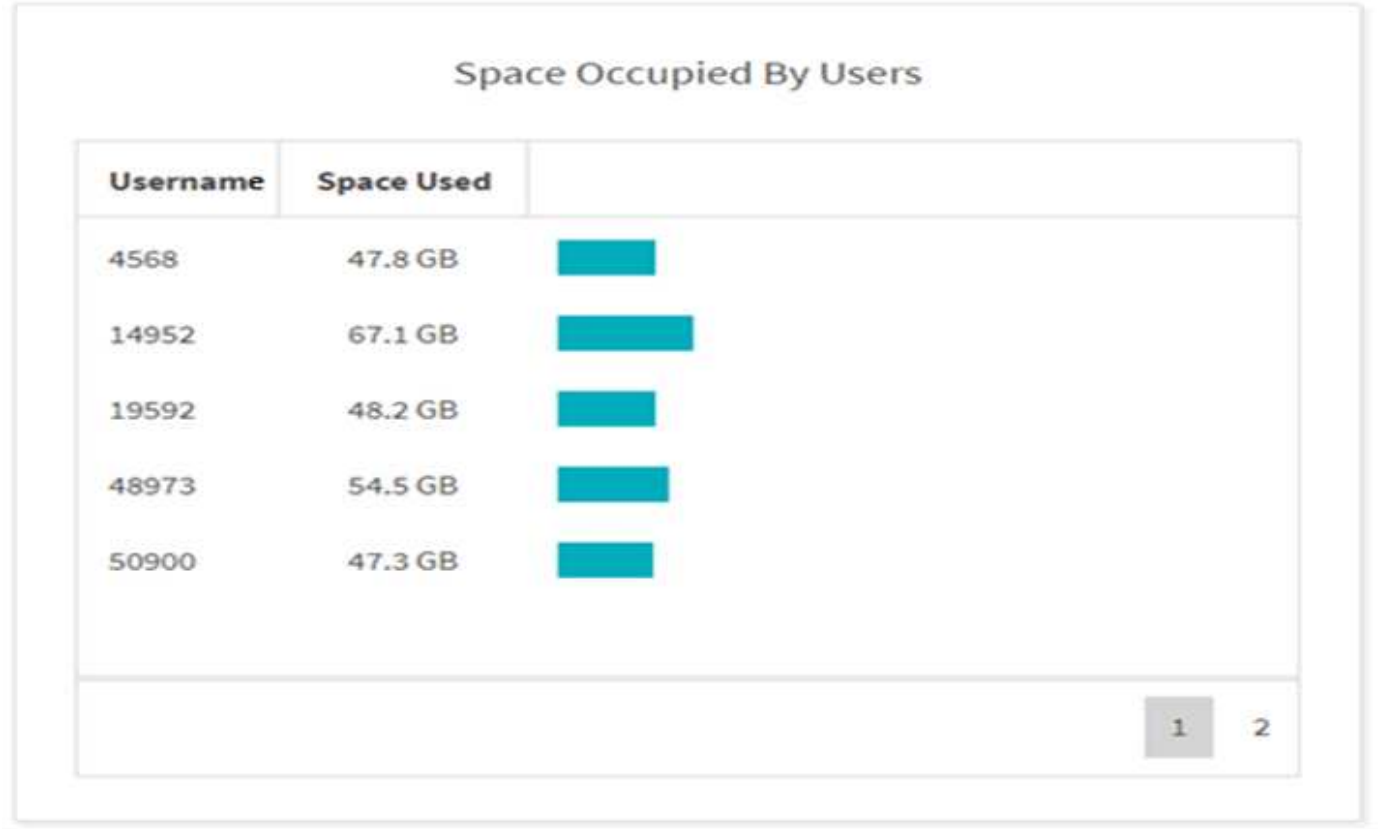


**File Space Used by Size Graph**



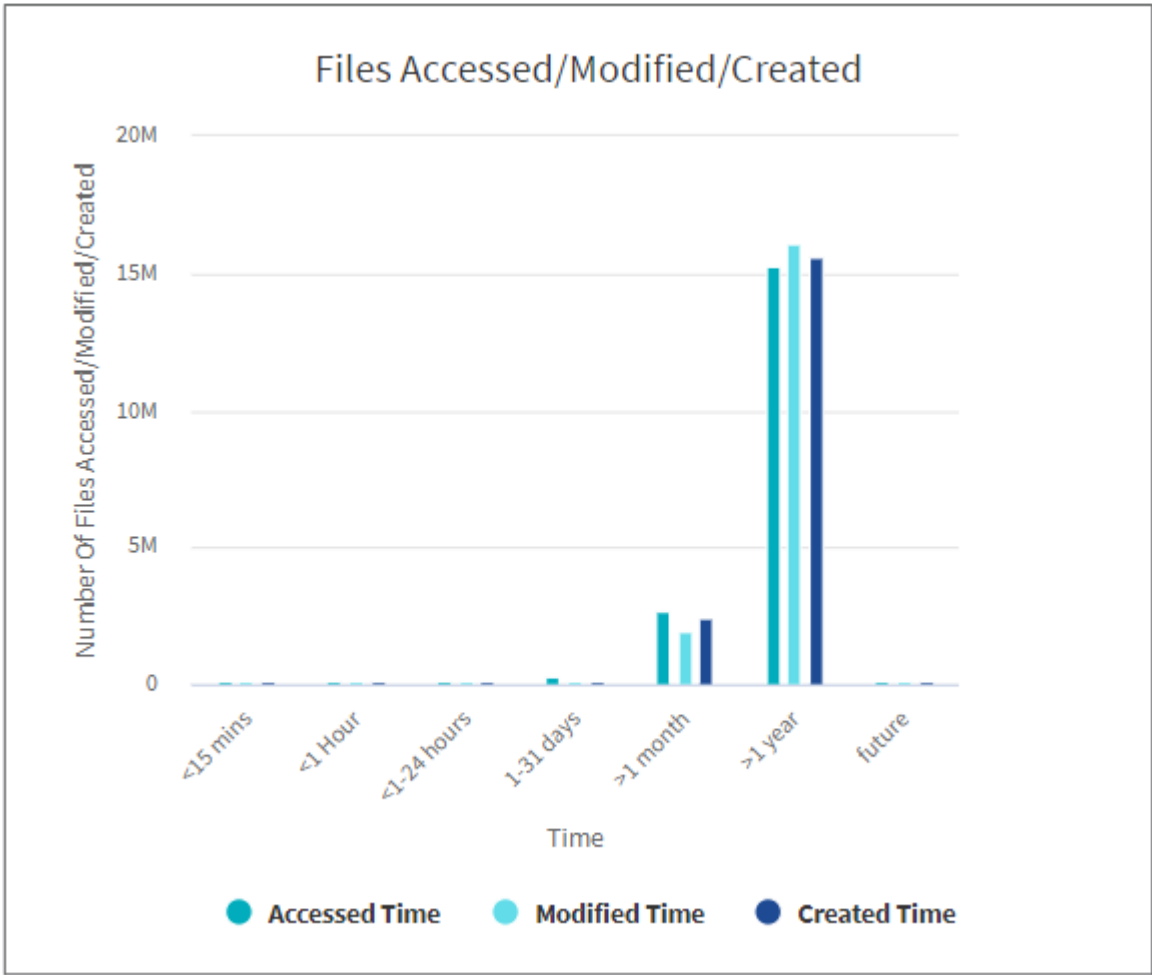
The File Space Used by Size graph displays the number of files in different file-size ranges. The File Size column contains different file size ranges and the Space Used column indicates the space used by each file size range.

**Space Occupied by Users Graph**



The Space Occupied by Users graph displays the space used by users. The Username column contains the names of users (UID when usernames cannot be retrieved) and the Space Used column indicates the space used by each username.

**Files Accessed/Modified/Created Graph**

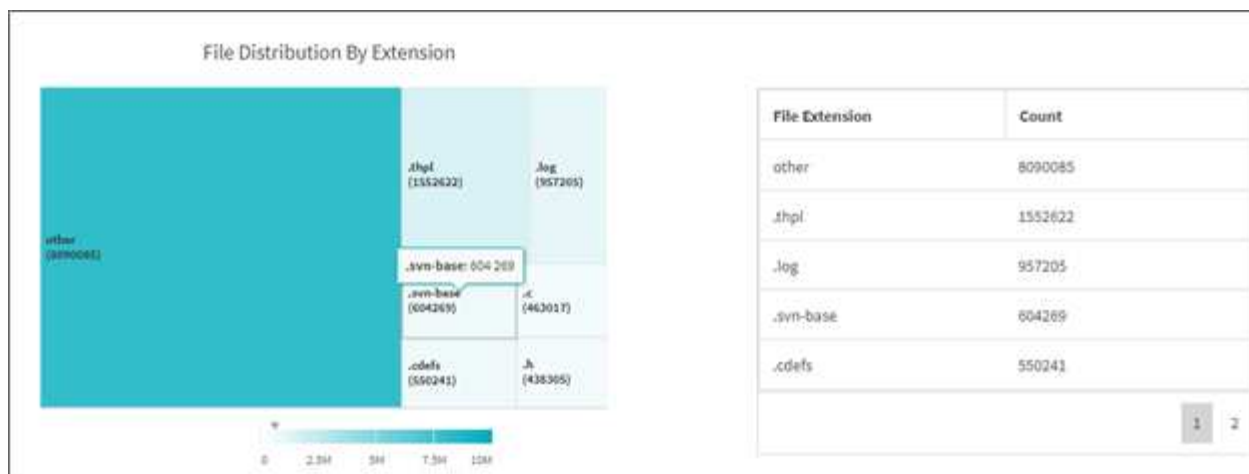


The Files Accessed/Modified/Created graph displays the count of files changed overtime. The X-axis represents the period of time within which changes were made and the y- axis represents the number of files changed.



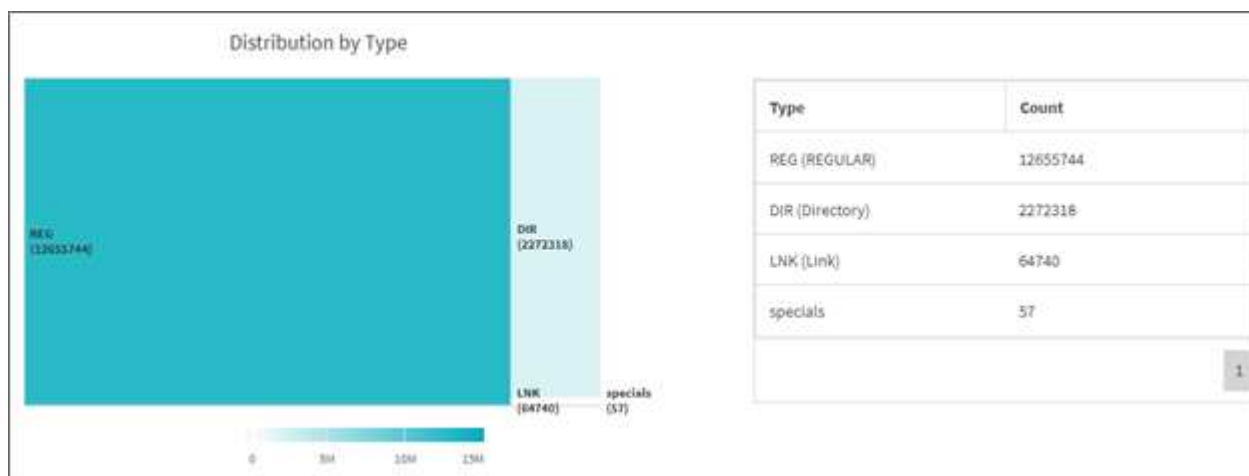
To get the access time (atime) graph in SMB scans, check the box for preserving atime before running a scan.

**File Distribution by Extension Graphic**



The File Distribution by Extension graph represents the count of the different file extensions in a file share. The size of the divisions representing the extensions is based on the number of files with each extension.

### File Distribution by Type Graph



The Distribution by Type graph represents the count of the following types of files:

- REG: Regular files
- LNK: Files with links
- Specials: Files with device files and character files.
- DIR: Files with directories
- Junction: Available in SMB only

## Copyright Information

Copyright © 2022 NetApp, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means-graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system-without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.277-7103 (October 1988) and FAR 52-227-19 (June 1987).

## Trademark Information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.