**CIS/CPS SHARED FILER**

**AGRREGATE FULL/NEARLY\_FULL ALERT ACTIONS**

**SCOPE:** 6210, 6220 and newer filers

1. DFM will send alert for ‘AGGREGATE NEARLY FULL’.

**BACKUP FILER Aggregate Nearly Full (75%)**

**SHARED FILER Aggregate Nearly Full (65%)**

**DESCRIPTION:** Specifies the percentage

when an aggregate is nearly full. The value for this threshold must be lower than the value for Aggregate Full Threshold for DataFabric Manager to generate meaningful events.

**Event generated:** Aggregate Almost Full

**Event severity:** Warning

**Corrective action:** Refer to the document.

1. Open an IM for the investigation
2. From DFM history, check which volume(s) may be contributing to unusual aggregate growth.

**NOTE:** Notify NAS D&E if a volume(s) consumes 30% of aggregate’s space and if growth from trending history is 40%.

1. Check if there is snapshot(s) are the cause of abnormal growths for volumes in the aggregate.
2. Check the snapvault lags for the volumes in the aggregate and fix issue with snapvault update.
3. Check snapmirror lag for volumes in the aggregate and fix issues.
4. Check for any recent quota growth requests that might have lead to the growth of the volume.
5. Check if unused/migrated volumes are online and accordingly create a CR to offline and destroy them.

**NOTE**: When you take an unused flexible volume offline, it returns

space it uses to the aggregate. However, when you bring the flexible

volume online again, it requires the space again.

1. Add spares to the aggregate if they are available (add disks to the aggregate in full raid groups; but leave at least 3 spares).
2. Add shelves (mark aggregate full if shelves cannot be added and 65% full alert has been reached)
3. Close IM
4. When we are alerted for an aggregate full DFM alert.

**BACKUP FILER Aggregate FULL (85%)**

**SHARED FILER Aggregate FULL (75%)**

**DESCIPTION:** Specifies the percentage when an aggregate is full.The value for this threshold must be lower than the value for aggregate overcommitted.

**Event generated:** Aggregate FULL

**Event severity:** Warning

1. Open an IM for the investigation
2. From DFM history, check which volume(s) may be contributing to unusual aggregate growth.

**NOTE:** Notify NAS D&E if a volume(s) consumes 30% of aggregate’s space and if growth from trending history is 40%.

1. Check if there is snapshot(s) are the cause of abnormal growths for volumes in the aggregate.
2. Check the snapvault lags for the volumes in the aggregate and fix issue with snapvault update.
3. Check snapmirror lag for volumes in the aggregate and fix issues.
4. Check for any recent quota growth requests that might have lead to the growth of the volume.
5. Check if unused/migrated volumes are online and accordingly create a CR to offline and destroy them.

**NOTE**: When you take an unused flexible volume offline, it returns

space it uses to the aggregate. However, when you bring the flexible

volume online again, it requires the space again.

1. Migrate volumes to a filer which has sufficient space and can handle to additional workload if you cannot grow the aggregate by adding spares or shelves. Co-ordinate with the volume owners, plan the migration for volumes which have a high growth rates to thin aggregate for sufficient capacity. Make sure the aggregate has been renamed to ‘<AGGRNAME>\_full’. Also, notify the Capacity design and Delivery Teams at this point.
2. Notify NAS D&E if you cannot get the aggregate under 65% by following steps above.