Overcommitment ratio dashboard sample.

Aakib Dawood

Objective: Create a dashboard to see the overcommitment ratios at the Datacenter, Cluster and Host level.

Step Overview:

- 1. Create supermetric.
- 2. Create Dashboard Widget for Datacenter.
- 3. Create Dashboard Widget for Cluster.
- 4. Create Dashboard Widget for Host.
- 5. Define Interactions

1. Create Supermetric:

First of all, why we need a supermetric in this case is because vROPS has an OOB metric for "Current overcommitment ratio" for Datacenter and a Cluster, but the same is not available for a host. Therefore, we need to create that metric before we can use it. For a host system we have the following metrics available that are applicable to our cause:

- a. Number of physical CPUs (Cores)
- b. vCPUs allocated on all consumers.
- c. vCPUs allocated on all powered on consumers.

The same can be found by visiting: Environment>Metrics>CPU.

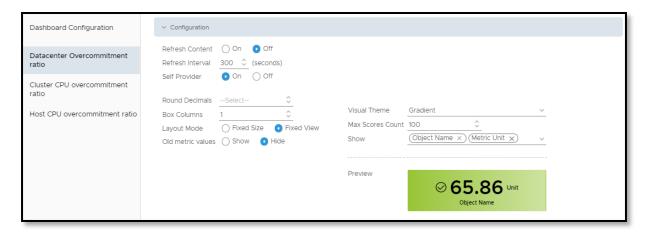
For our case we will consider the "Number of physical CPUs" and "vCPUs allocated on all powered-on consumers". The over commitment ratio would be the division of these two metrics as can be read from the super metric configuration:



Once the metric is created, it can now be used in a dashboard or a view.

2. Create Dashboard Widget for Datacenter.

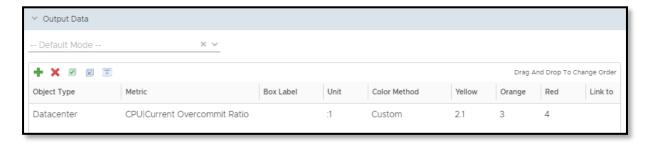
For the overcommitment ratio for a datacenter we can use the OOB metric "Current overcommitment ratio". We are going to use a scoreboard type for this widget. This type of widget displays the information in tiles and can also colour code the information based on the symptom or custom input.



The datacenter widget is created as a self provider so it does not have to wait for input from anyone or anywhere else.



The input data for this "self provider" widget is going to be all types and objects available in the environment. We shape the output by using the "output data" and "output filter" option.

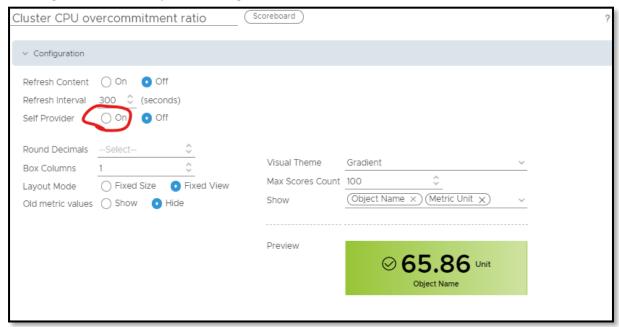


We selected the object as "Datacenter" and then selected the required metric which is" Current overcommitment ratio". We have defined our own custom colour coding by defining the values for Yellow, orange and red.

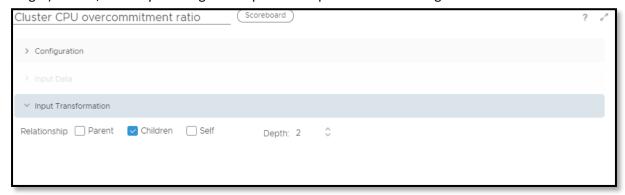
No output filters were required.

3. Create Dashboard Widget for Cluster.

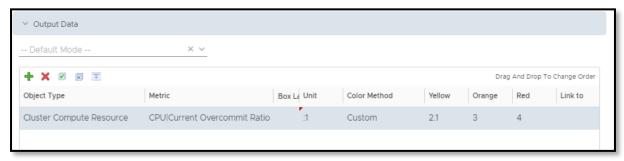
Just like we configured the widget for Datacenter, we will create another scoreboard widget for the cluster. However, this widget is supposed to take the selected datacenter as input and then display the overcommitment ratios for the clusters of that datacenter only. Thus, this widget wont be a self provider widget.



Since this is not a self provider widget, we don't need to configure the input data but we need to define how the input (coming for another widget, in this case the datacenter widget) is used, basically defining the scope with respect to the incoming data.

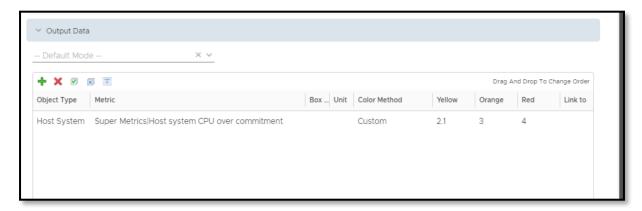


Lastly we need to configure the output data, i.e. select the metric to be displayed by the scoreboard tiles.



4. Create Dashboard Widget for Host.

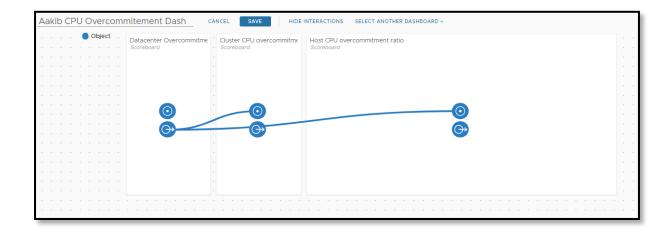
The widget for Host will created the same as the widget for the cluster. The only difference being the metric. Since we don't have an OOB overcommitment metric for host and thus we created the super metric and we are going to use the super metric for this widget.



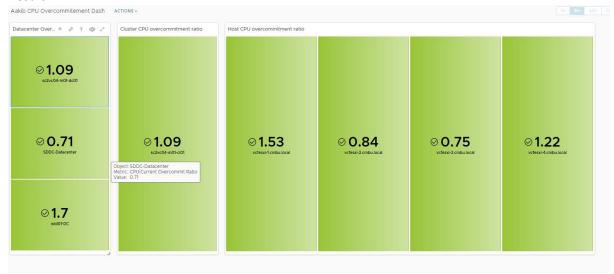
Rest everything would remain the same as the cluster widget.

5. Define Interactions

For our dashboard we have two widgets that are not self providers which means that they must get the input from another widget. The Datacenter widget acts as the main input for the other two dashboards. Note that we have not used the cluster widget as the provided for the host widget this is because the datacenter can have some hosts within a cluster and other hosts as standalone. If we choose the cluster widget as the provider for the host widget then we will not be able to consider the other hosts within the datacenter. Thus, when we click a tile on the datacenter widget, it serves as input for the cluster and host widget. The cluster and the host widget then automatically fetch the metric defined and display it as a tile (colour coded).



6. Result:



Similar dashboards can then be created for the memory overcommitment as well.