



Alerting with performance policies

Cloud Insights

Dave Grace , Tony Lavoie

February 20, 2020

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/cloudinsights/task_create_performance_policies.html on May 06, 2020. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

Table of Contents

Alerting with performance policies 1

 Creating a performance policy 1

Alerting with performance policies

You create performance policies to set thresholds that trigger alerts to notify you about issues related to the resources in your network. For example, you can create a performance policy to alert you when the total utilization for storage pools is greater than 60%.

You can create performance policies for the following objects:

Datastore	Disk	Hypervisor	Internal volume
Port	Qtree	Storage	Storage node
Storage pool	SVM	VMDK	VM

Creating a performance policy

You can create performance policies with thresholds for metrics associated with the objects you are monitoring. By default, performance policies apply to all objects of the specified type when you create them. You can create an annotation to include only a specific asset or a set of assets in the performance policy.

Before you begin

When using an annotation in a performance policy, the annotation must exist before the policy is created.

About this task

You create a performance policy that provides notification when one or more devices you are monitoring exceeds a threshold you set. Your system might already contain a global policy that meets your needs or a policy using annotations might also work if you annotate your devices.

Steps

1. In the Cloud Insights menu bar, click **Manage > Performance Policies**

The Performance Policies page is displayed. Policies are organized by object, and are evaluated in the order in which they appear in the list.

2. In the Performance Policies page, Click + **Performance Policy**

The **Add Policy** dialog is displayed.

3. In the **Policy Name** field, enter a name for the policy.

You must use a name that is unique among all policy names for the object. For example, you cannot have two policies named "Latency" for an internal volume; however, you can have a "Latency"

policy for an internal volume and another "Latency" policy for a different volume. The best practice is to always use a unique name for any policy, regardless of the object type.

4. From the **Apply to Objects of Type** of type list, select the type of object to which the policy applies.

Select **Virtual Machine**.

5. From the **With annotation list**, select an annotation type, if applicable, and enter a value for the annotation in the **Annotation Value** box to apply the policy only to objects that have this particular annotation set.
6. From the **Apply After a Window of** select when an alert is raised to indicate a threshold violation.

First occurrence triggers an alert when a threshold is exceeded for the first time. All other options trigger an alert when the threshold is crossed once and is continuously crossed for at least the specified amount of time.

7. From the **With severity** list, select the severity for the violation.

By default, email alerts on policy violations are sent to the recipients in the global email list. You can override these settings so that alerts for a particular policy are sent to specific recipients.

8. In the **Create alert if** section, select a performance counter and an operator, and then enter a value to create a threshold.

Click **+Threshold** to add additional counters for your policy.

9. Click **Save** to save the new policy.
10. If there are multiple policies for specific asset types, you can change the order that policies are evaluated. Use the Edit menu to change the policy order.

Copyright Information

Copyright © 2020 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.