# **■** NetApp

# **Manage Storage options**

StorageGRID

NetApp June 10, 2022

This PDF was generated from https://docs.netapp.com/us-en/storagegrid-116/admin/what-object-segmentation-is.html on June 10, 2022. Always check docs.netapp.com for the latest.

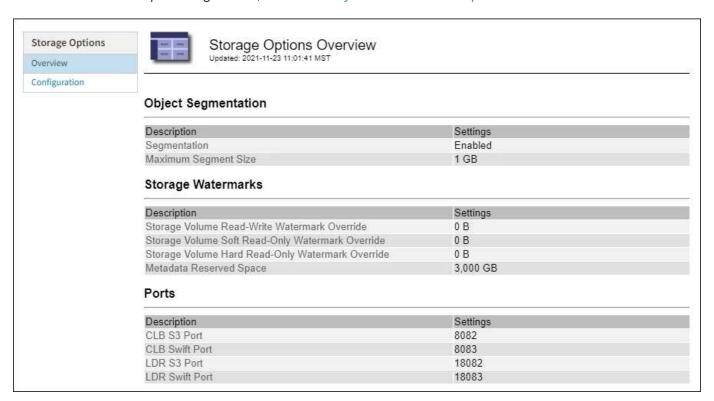
# **Table of Contents**

Manage Storage options	
What is object segmentation?	
What are storage volume watermarks?	

# **Manage Storage options**

Storage options include the object segmentation settings, the current values for storage volume watermarks, and the Metadata Reserved Space setting. You can also view the S3 and Swift ports used by the deprecated CLB service on Gateway Nodes and by the LDR service on Storage Nodes.

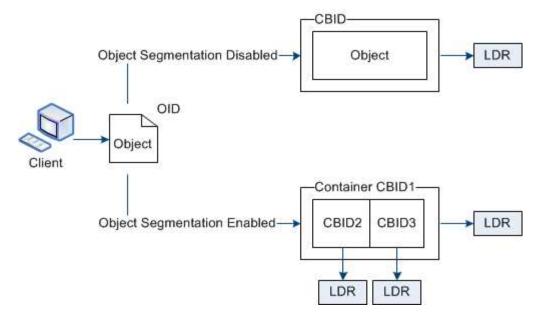
For information about port assignments, see Summary: IP addresses and ports for client connections.



## What is object segmentation?

Object segmentation is the process of splitting up an object into a collection of smaller fixed-size objects in order to optimize storage and resources usage for large objects. S3 multi-part upload also creates segmented objects, with an object representing each part.

When an object is ingested into the StorageGRID system, the LDR service splits the object into segments, and creates a segment container that lists the header information of all segments as content.



On retrieval of a segment container, the LDR service assembles the original object from its segments and returns the object to the client.

The container and segments are not necessarily stored on the same Storage Node. Container and segments can be stored on any Storage Node within the storage pool specified in the ILM rule.

Each segment is treated by the StorageGRID system independently and contributes to the count of attributes such as Managed Objects and Stored Objects. For example, if an object stored to the StorageGRID system is split into two segments, the value of Managed Objects increases by three after the ingest is complete, as follows:

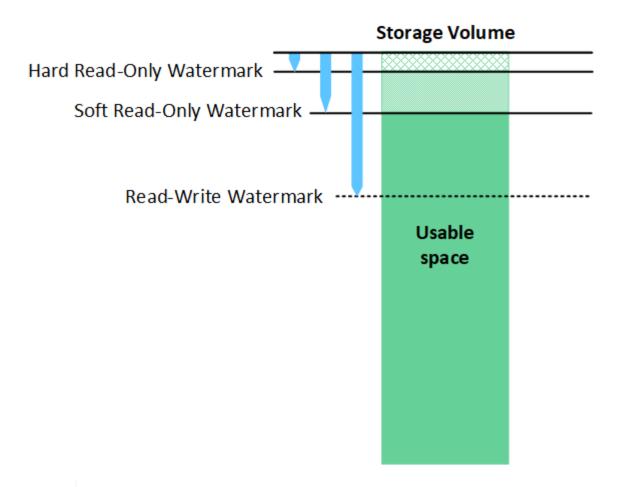
segment container + segment 1 + segment 2 = three stored objects

You can improve performance when handling large objects by ensuring that:

- Each Gateway and Storage Node has sufficient network bandwidth for the throughput required. For example, configure separate Grid and Client Networks on 10 Gbps Ethernet interfaces.
- Enough Gateway and Storage Nodes are deployed for the throughput required.
- Each Storage Node has sufficient disk IO performance for the throughput required.

### What are storage volume watermarks?

StorageGRID uses three storage volume watermarks to ensure that Storage Nodes are safely transitioned to a read-only state before they run critically low on space and to allow Storage Nodes that have been transitioned to a read-only state to become read-write again.





Storage volume watermarks only apply to the space used for replicated and erasure-coded object data. To learn about the space reserved for object metadata on volume 0, go to Manage object metadata storage.

### What is the Soft Read-Only Watermark?

The **Storage Volume Soft Read-Only Watermark** is the first watermark to indicate that a Storage Node's usable space for object data is becoming full.

If each volume in a Storage Node has less free space than that volume's Soft Read-Only Watermark, the Storage Node transitions into *read-only mode*. Read-only mode means that the Storage Node advertises read-only services to the rest of the StorageGRID system, but fulfills all pending write requests.

For example, suppose each volume in a Storage Node has a Soft Read-Only Watermark of 10 GB. As soon as each volume has less than 10 GB of free space, the Storage Node transitions to soft read-only mode.

### What is the Hard Read-Only Watermark?

The **Storage Volume Hard Read-Only Watermark** is the next watermark to indicate that a node's usable space for object data is becoming full.

If the free space on a volume is less than that volume's Hard Read-Only Watermark, writes to the volume will fail. Writes to other volumes can continue, however, until the free space on those volumes is less than their Hard Read-Only Watermarks.

For example, suppose each volume in a Storage Node has a Hard Read-Only Watermark of 5 GB. As soon as

each volume has less than 5 GB of free space, the Storage Node no longer accepts any write requests.

The Hard Read-Only Watermark is always less than the Soft Read-Only Watermark.

#### What is the Read-Write Watermark?

The **Storage Volume Read-Write Watermark** only applies to Storage Nodes that have transitioned to read-only mode. It determines when the node can become read-write again. When the free space on any one storage volume in a Storage Node is greater than that volume's Read-Write Watermark, the node automatically transitions back to the read-write state.

For example, suppose the Storage Node has transitioned to read-only mode. Also suppose that each volume has a Read-Write Watermark of 30 GB. As soon as the free space for any volume increases to 30 GB, the node becomes read-write again.

The Read-Write Watermark is always larger than both the Soft Read-Only Watermark and the Hard Read-Only Watermark.

#### View storage volume watermarks

You can view the current watermark settings and the system-optimized values. If optimized watermarks are not being used, you can determine if you can or should adjust the settings.

#### What you'll need

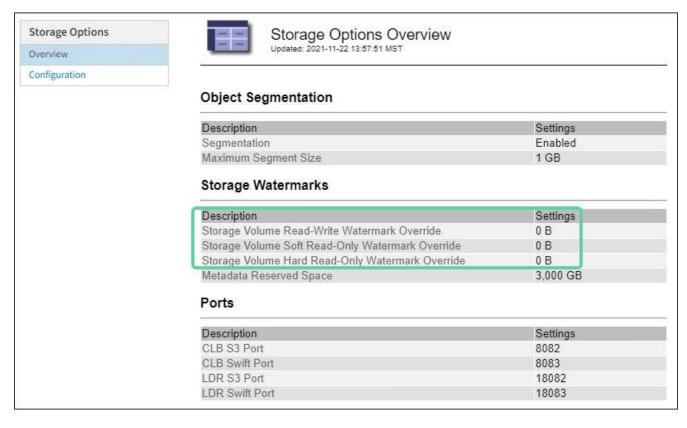
- You have completed the upgrade to StorageGRID 11.6.
- You are signed in to the Grid Manager using a supported web browser.
- · You have the Root access permission.

#### View current watermark settings

You can view the current storage watermark settings in the Grid Manager.

#### **Steps**

- 1. Select CONFIGURATION > System > Storage options.
- 2. In the Storage Watermarks section, look at the settings for the three storage volume watermark overrides.



 If the watermark overrides are 0, all three watermarks are optimized for every storage volume on every Storage Node, based on the size of the Storage Node and the relative capacity of the volume.

This is the default and recommended setting. You should not update these values. As required, you can optionally View optimized storage watermarks.

If the watermark overrides are non-0 values, custom (non-optimized) watermarks are being used.
Using custom watermark settings is not recommended. Use the instructions for troubleshooting Low read-only watermark override alerts to determine if you can or should adjust the settings.

#### View optimized storage watermarks

StorageGRID uses two Prometheus metrics to show the optimized values it has calculated for the **Storage Volume Soft Read-Only Watermark**. You can view the minimum and maximum optimized values for each Storage Node in your grid.

- 1. Select SUPPORT > Tools > Metrics.
- 2. In the Prometheus section, select the link to access the Prometheus user interface.
- 3. To see the recommended minimum soft read-only watermark, enter the following Prometheus metric, and select **Execute**:

```
storagegrid storage volume minimum optimized soft readonly watermark
```

The last column shows the minimum optimized value of the Soft Read-Only Watermark for all storage volumes on each Storage Node. If this value is greater than the custom setting for the **Storage Volume Soft Read-Only Watermark**, the **Low read-only watermark override** alert is triggered for the Storage Node.

4. To see the recommended maximum soft read-only watermark, enter the following Prometheus metric, and select **Execute**:

 $\verb|storagegrid_storage_volume_maximum_optimized_soft_readonly_watermark| \\$ 

The last column shows the maximum optimized value of the Soft Read-Only Watermark for all storage volumes on each Storage Node.

#### **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 <a href="http://www.netapp.com/TM">http://www.netapp.com/TM</a> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.