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CHAPTER 1

Introduction to this guide

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About this guide

This guide describes how to configure and manage InsightIQ.

Your suggestions help us to improve the accuracy, organization, and overall quality of the documentation. Send your feedback to https://www.research.net/s/isi-docfeedback. If you cannot provide feedback through the URL, send an email message to docfeedback@isilon.com.

Where to go for support

If you have any questions about EMC Isilon products, contact EMC Isilon Technical Support.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Online Support</th>
<th>Live Chat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a Service Request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Telephone Support         | United States: 1-800-SVC-4EMC (800-782-4362)  |
|                          | Canada: 800-543-4782         |
|                          | Worldwide: +1-508-497-7901   |
|                          | For local phone numbers for a specific country, see EMC Customer Support Centers. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Help with Online Support</th>
<th>For questions specific to EMC Online Support registration or access, email <a href="mailto:support@emc.com">support@emc.com</a>.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| Isilon Info Hubs         | For the list of Isilon info hubs, see the Isilon Info Hubs page on the EMC Isilon Community Network. Isilon info hubs organize Isilon documentation, videos, blogs, and user-contributed content into topic areas, making it easy to find content about subjects that interest you. |

Support for InsightIQ

If you are running a free version of InsightIQ, community support is available through the EMC Isilon Community Network. If you have one or more licenses of InsightIQ and have a valid support contract for the product, contact EMC Isilon Technical Support for assistance.

Support for IsilonSD Edge

If you are running a free version of IsilonSD Edge, community support is available through the EMC Isilon Community Network. However, if you have purchased one or more licenses of IsilonSD Edge, you can contact EMC Isilon Technical Support for assistance, provided you have a valid support contract for the product.
CHAPTER 2

Configuration

This section contains the following topics:

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- Configuring cluster monitoring ................................................................. 16
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- Configuring LDAP for authentication ....................................................... 27
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- Setting up user accounts .......................................................................... 33
Configuration and setup overview

InsightIQ system settings are managed in the InsightIQ web application. The InsightIQ Administrator account can manage InsightIQ monitored cluster, data store, email, and file system settings by using the InsightIQ web application. These settings are not available through the command-line interface. You can also manage network and authentication settings for the InsightIQ virtual machine.

Note

Depending on which version of the OneFS operating system the monitored cluster is running, certain InsightIQ features might not be available.

Configuring the InsightIQ system

Configure InsightIQ.

InsightIQ configuration tasks include installation of SSL certificates, modifying port access, and configuring email settings.

Specify the InsightIQ port

Specify the port through which InsightIQ connects.

Procedure

1. Open an SSH connection to the InsightIQ virtual machine and log in.
2. In a text editor, open the \texttt{/etc/isilon/insightiq.ini} file, and specify the values for the following options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{port}</td>
<td>The port to connect to InsightIQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\texttt{redirect_to_port}</td>
<td>The port to connect to InsightIQ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

The value must be the same for both settings.

You must have root permissions to modify the \texttt{/etc/isilon/insightiq.ini} file. If you are logged in the InsightIQ administrator account, you can gain root access by beginning a command with \texttt{sudo}.

3. Save and close the \texttt{/etc/isilon/insightiq.ini} file.
4. Restart InsightIQ by running the command \texttt{iiq_restart}.

Specify an SSL certificate

Specify a custom SSL certificate.

Although InsightIQ includes a default SSL certificate, you can specify a custom SSL certificate.
Procedure

1. Open an SSH connection to the InsightIQ virtual machine, and log in.
2. On the InsightIQ virtual machine, save a copy of the SSL certificate files that you want to specify.
   The certificate files must be of the .crt and .key file types.
3. Open the /etc/isilon/uwsgi.ini file in a text editor and update the value of the https setting with the path of the SSL certificate files.
   For example, the following text specifies the SSL certificate files that are in the /etc/ssl/certs/ directory:

   ```
   https = [::]:443,/etc/ssl/certs/server.crt,/etc/ssl/certs/server.key,HIGH
   ```
4. Restart InsightIQ by running the following command:

   ```
   iiq_restart
   ```

Connect to InsightIQ over IPv6

InsightIQ supports IPv6.

You can connect to InsightIQ, monitor clusters, and connect to NFS data stores over IPv6.

You can connect to an NFS data store over IPv6 only if IPv6 addresses are configured for both InsightIQ and the NFS server. You can monitor an Isilon cluster over IPv6 only if IPv6 addresses are configured for both the monitored cluster and InsightIQ, and the cluster is running OneFS 7.2.1 or later.

If you connect to InsightIQ over IPv6 using an Apple Safari web browser, specify either a DNS hostname or an SSL URL. If you connect to InsightIQ over IPv6 using the Google Chrome web browser, specify a DNS hostname. You cannot connect to InsightIQ using an IP address while using Google Chrome, even if you specify an SSL connection type.

Table 1 Browser support with IPv6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Web browser</th>
<th>Supported connection type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple Safari</td>
<td>DNS hostname or an SSL connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google Chrome</td>
<td>DNS hostname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozilla Firefox</td>
<td>DNS hostname or IP address</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configure outbound email support

To send reports and InsightIQ status alerts by email, configure InsightIQ to use an email server.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Email on the Settings ribbon.
The Configure Email Settings (SMTP) view appears.

2. In the SMTP server field, type the hostname or IP address of an SMTP server that handles email for the organization.

3. In the SMTP port field, type the number of the port that is used to connect to the SMTP server that you specified.

4. If the SMTP server that you specified requires a username and password for authentication, in the Username and Password fields, specify a valid username and password.

5. If the SMTP server you specified accepts email only from valid email addresses, type a valid email address in the From Email field.

   The address that you type appears in the From field of email messages.

6. If either the Transport Layer Security (TLS) or Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protocol is required to connect to the SMTP server that you specified, select the TLS Connection checkbox.

7. Click Submit.

Testing the email configuration

Validate the InsightIQ email configuration by sending a test email.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Email on the Settings ribbon.

2. In the Send a test email field, type the name of an email address.

3. Click Send.

4. Check the recipient email inbox.

   If you have configured InsightIQ correctly, a test email arrives.

Monitoring the InsightIQ system

View the status of InsightIQ and configure InsightIQ to send alert email messages about InsightIQ status.

This section contains the following topics:

View InsightIQ status

View the status of InsightIQ, including the clusters InsightIQ monitors.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.

2. Click Status on the Settings ribbon.

3. On the InsightIQ Status page, view the status of InsightIQ.

Disable status alert email messages

Disable InsightIQ status alert email messages.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.
Enable InsightIQ status alerts

Configure InsightIQ to send an alert email message on the status of InsightIQ.

Procedure
1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.
2. Click Status on the Settings ribbon.
3. Select Enable InsightIQ status email alerts.
4. In the Send InsightIQ status email alerts to field, type the name of an email address that you want to send alerts to.
5. (Optional) Optionally, to limit the number of alert email messages of the same type within a specified period, perform the following steps.
   a. Select Limit alert email repetition.
   b. In the Do not send multiple status alerts of the same type within (hours) box, type the number of hours to limit alerts for a single type of alert.

For example, if you configure InsightIQ to Limit alert repetition to 2 hours, and InsightIQ encountered three Connection Errors over 2 hours, InsightIQ sends an alert only for the first error.
6. Click Submit.

Configuring File System Analytics job settings

Setup File System Analytics (FSA).

You can configure File System Analytics (FSA) job settings to enable and disable the FSA job, and how the FSA job collects data on the cluster. FSA job settings also control how long result sets are retained on the cluster before automatic deletion.

Viewing FSA job settings

View the settings for the InsightIQ FSA job.

Procedure
1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.
2. Click Monitored Clusters on the Settings ribbon.
   The Monitored Clusters view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.
3. In the Actions column of the cluster that you want configure, click Configure.
   The Cluster Credentials view appears.
4. Click the Enable FSA tab.
   The Job Control view appears.
5. Review the FSA job settings.
   The FSA job settings indicate whether you can view File System Analytics reports from the InsightIQ web application and whether the cluster generates new reports.
6. Click the **FSA Configuration** tab.
   The **Job Settings** view appears and shows the current File System Analytics settings.
7. Review the FSA configuration settings.

**Enable and disable FSA**

Enables and disables the FSA job and reports.

To view and analyze File System reports with InsightIQ, enable the FSA job.

**Procedure**
1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the **Settings** tab.
2. Click **Monitored Clusters** on the **Settings** ribbon.
   The **Monitored Clusters** view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.
3. In the **Actions** column of the cluster that you want configure, click **Configure**.
   The **Cluster Credentials** view appears.
4. Click the **Enable FSA** tab.
   The **Job Control** view appears.
5. To enable or disable whether you can view File System Analytics reports in InsightIQ, and whether the cluster generates new reports, select or clear the checkboxes.
   a. To configure the FSA job, select or clear the **Generate FSA reports on the monitored cluster** checkbox.
   b. To configure InsightIQ for File System Analytics reports, select or clear the **View FSA reports in InsightIQ** checkbox.
6. Click **Submit**.

**Configure File System Analytics (FSA) job settings**

Configure settings for the InsightIQ File System Analytics (FSA) job.

You can configure settings for the InsightIQ File System Analytics (FSA) job, including the generations of FSA result sets from snapshots on the monitored cluster.

**Procedure**
1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the **Settings** tab.
2. Click **Monitored Clusters** on the **Settings** ribbon.
   The **Monitored Clusters** view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.
3. In the **Actions** column of the cluster that you want configure, click **Configure**.
   The **Cluster Credentials** view appears.
4. Click the **FSA Configuration** tab.
   The **Job Settings** view appears and shows the current File System Analytics settings for the monitored cluster.
5. To configure the **Result Set Options** settings, perform the following steps.
a. In the **Directory chart maximum depth** field, type an integer that represents the maximum depth of the directories that you want InsightIQ to analyze.

   To specify an unlimited depth, type `-1`.

b. In the **File/directory list size** field, type an integer that represents the maximum number of top-contributing files and directories to include in File System Analytics reports.

c. In the **Path squash depth** field, type an integer that represents the maximum number of directory levels to include in a path in the `/ifs` directory.

   For example, if the **Path squash depth** value is 3, the path `/ifs/corp/marketing/archive` is represented as `/ifs/corp/marketing`, and all sub-directories of `marketing` are treated as part of `marketing`.

d. To generate FSA results sets from snapshots on the monitored cluster, select the **Take snapshot** checkbox.

   The default setting is unselected, which generates FSA result sets directly from the cluster.

6. To configure the **Result Set Retention** settings, perform the following steps.

   a. In the **Maximum result set age in days** field, type an integer that represents, in days, how long to retain each result set before automatically deleting it.

      This setting prevents result sets older than the specified number of days from being retained. It also removes result sets that are older than the specified age. Pinned result sets are not deleted, even if they are older than the specified setting.

      To retain result sets indefinitely, type 0. You can manually delete a result set at any time.

   b. In the **Maximum result set count** field, type the maximum number of result sets to retain.

      To retain unlimited result sets, type 0. You can manually delete a result set at any time.

7. Click **Submit**.

**Managing File System Analytics result sets**

The File System Analytics feature allows you to view File System reports.

When File System Analytics (FSA) is enabled on a monitored cluster, a File System Analytics job runs on the cluster and collects data that InsightIQ uses to populate file system reports. You can modify how much information is collected by the FSA job through OneFS. You can also configure the level of detail displayed in file system reports through InsightIQ.
Note
When enabled, the FSA job consumes computing resources on the monitored cluster and can affect cluster performance. If cluster performance is negatively affected, you can disable the FSA feature. Disabling the FSA job prevents the job from running.

File System Analytics (FSA) result sets overview
InsightIQ generates all File System reports from File System Analytics (FSA) result sets.

If File System Analytics (FSA) is enabled for a monitored cluster, InsightIQ generates File System reports from FSA result sets. Each File System report is generated from a single FSA result set.

Unlike InsightIQ data sets, which are stored in the InsightIQ data store, result sets are stored on the monitored cluster in the /ifs/.ifsvar/modules/fsa directory. The monitored cluster routinely deletes result sets to save storage capacity. You can manage result sets by specifying the maximum number of result sets that are retained.

You can configure whether File System reports are visible on the InsightIQ web application and whether new File System reports are generated on the monitored cluster. You can view any existing File System reports, even when the cluster does not generate new reports.

Disabling the FSA job does not affect any of the existing result sets. Result set expiration occurs based on the maximum number of result sets configured. If a result set is marked to be saved, or pinned, it is not deleted. By default, the monitored cluster generates one result set per day.

Note
This note applies to versions of OneFS earlier than 8.0.
If NFS is disabled on the monitored cluster, and File System Analytics reports are viewable in the InsightIQ web application, the InsightIQ installation continues to generate FSA connection errors. These errors are generated even if new reports are not created on the monitored cluster.

File System Analytics result set attributes
The Manage FSA Result Sets section on the Manage FSA Result Sets tab of the Configuration view displays information about all retained File System Analytics result sets.

The following list describes each column in the Manage FSA Result Sets table.

ID
Displays the unique identifier for the result set, as assigned by the monitored cluster.

Start Time
Displays the date and time at which the data-collection process started.

End Time
Displays the date and time at which the data-collection process ended.

Status
Indicates the status of the result set or, if currently running, the data-collection job.
Size
Indicates the size of the result set.

Pinned
Indicates whether the result set is pinned or unpinned. A pinned result set is never automatically deleted, even if it has expired or exceeds the maximum result-set count.

Actions
Displays links for any actions that you can perform.

View File System Analytics result sets
You can view a list of all stored File System Analytics result sets. InsightIQ does not display the information contained in a File System Analytics result set when you view it. To view the data contained in a File System Analytics result set, see File System Analytics (FSA) result sets overview on page 14.

Procedure
1. Click Settings > Monitored Clusters.
   The Monitored Clusters view appears.
2. In the Actions column for the cluster whose File System Analytics result sets you want to view, click Configure.
   The Configuration view appears.
3. Click the Manage FSA Result Sets tab.
   The Manage FSA Result Sets tab appears and displays a list of all retained File System Analytics result sets.

Pin or unpin a File System Analytics result set
Pin a File System Analytics result set so that it will not be automatically deleted.

When a File System Analytics result set is pinned, it will not be automatically deleted, regardless of the expiration schedule. Pinned File System Analytics result sets can only be deleted manually.

If you unpin a result set that would have otherwise been deleted according to an expiration schedule, that result set will be deleted the next time InsightIQ refreshes the result sets, typically within a day.

Procedure
1. Click Settings > Monitored Clusters.
   The Monitored Clusters page appears.
2. In the Actions column of the cluster whose File System Analytics result set you want to pin or unpin, click Configure.
   The Configuration view appears.
3. Click the Manage FSA Result Sets tab.
   The Manage FSA Result Sets tab appears and displays a list of all retained File System Analytics result sets.
4. In the Pinned column of the result set that you want to pin or unpin, specify an action.
Delete a File System Analytics result set

Delete a File System Analytics result set.
Any result set can be deleted manually, even if the result set is pinned.

Procedure

1. Click Settings > Monitored Clusters.
   The Monitored Clusters view appears.
2. In the Actions column for the cluster whose File System Analytics result set you want to delete, click Configure.
   The Configuration view appears.
3. Click the Manage FSA Result Sets tab.
   The Manage FSA Result Sets tab appears and shows a list of all retained File System Analytics result sets.
4. In the Action column for the result set that you want to delete, click delete.

Configuring cluster monitoring

InsightIQ can monitor multiple clusters.

You can configure InsightIQ to monitor more than one EMC Isilon cluster. The maximum number of clusters that you can simultaneously monitor is based on the system resources available to the Linux computer or virtual machine. It is recommended that you monitor no more than 8 clusters or 150 nodes with a single installation of InsightIQ.

Monitor a cluster

Configure InsightIQ to monitor a cluster.

Before you begin

- Verify that a valid InsightIQ license is enabled on the cluster that you want to monitor. For more information, contact an Isilon representative.
- Verify that a local user account for InsightIQ is enabled and configured with a password on the cluster that you want to monitor.

Note

It is recommended that you monitor clusters over a LAN connection. Monitoring clusters over a WAN connection can significantly degrade the performance of InsightIQ.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Monitored Clusters on the Settings ribbon, and then click Add Cluster.
   The Add Cluster dialog box appears.
Note
The first time that you configure InsightIQ, the Add Cluster dialog box might already be displayed.

2. In the Add Cluster dialog box, in the Isilon cluster address field, type the hostname or IP address of any node of the cluster that you want to monitor. If the monitored cluster is running OneFS 7.2.1 or later, you can specify an IPv4 or IPv6 address. If the cluster is running an earlier version of OneFS, you can specify only an IPv4 address.

Alternatively, you can type the name of an Isilon SmartConnect zone.

Specify IPv6 addresses without surrounding brackets. You can connect to an NFS datastore over IPv6 only if IPv6 addresses are configured for both the InsightIQ instance and the monitored cluster.

Note
In general, it is recommended that you specify a cluster by a SmartConnect zone name. If the cluster has high usage and you use InsightIQ file-heat data, it is recommended that you specify the cluster by the IP address or by the hostname of a specific node.

Avoid specifying an IP address that can be transferred from one node to another node. If you choose to identify the monitored cluster by a SmartConnect zone, specify a SmartConnect zone that includes a CPU load-balancing policy. By balancing connections to nodes with lower CPU usage, the monitored cluster can respond to InsightIQ data collection queries more quickly and efficiently.

3. In the InsightIQ user name field, type insightiq.

4. In the InsightIQ user password field, type the password of the monitored cluster's InsightIQ administrator account.

5. Click OK.

View monitored cluster settings

View InsightIQ connection and configuration settings.

You can view InsightIQ configuration settings from the InsightIQ web application. You cannot view these settings using the command-line interface.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.

2. Click Monitored Clusters on the Settings ribbon.

   The Monitored Clusters view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.

3. To view the settings for a specific cluster, in the Actions column, click Configure.

   The Cluster Credentials view appears, and displays information about the specified cluster.

4. To view specific settings for the selected cluster, click any of the Configuration tabs.
Modify cluster login credentials

Modify the InsightIQ user account credentials of a monitored cluster.

Note

If you modify InsightIQ user account credentials in InsightIQ, modify the user account credentials on the cluster.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Monitored Clusters on the Settings ribbon.

   The Monitored Clusters view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.

2. To modify the settings for a specific cluster, in the Actions column, click Configure.

3. In the Configuration view, click the Cluster Credentials tab.

4. Modify the account credentials.

5. Click Update.

Suspend and resume InsightIQ monitoring

Suspend and resume InsightIQ monitoring of a cluster.

You can temporarily suspend InsightIQ monitoring of the cluster and then later resume monitoring.

If you suspend monitoring for a cluster, InsightIQ completes any data collection queries that are in process. No new queries are run until you resume monitoring. The data store remains intact, but InsightIQ does not collect or store any new data. Based on how long monitoring is suspended, reports might display periods of missing data.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Monitored Clusters on the Settings ribbon.

   The Monitored Clusters view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.

   The current monitoring state of each cluster configuration is indicated in the Actions column. If the Suspend link is visible, InsightIQ is monitoring the cluster. If the Resume link is visible, InsightIQ is not monitoring the cluster.

2. For the cluster monitoring state that you want to modify, click Suspend or Resume.

   The selected link changes based on the new monitoring state.

Delete an InsightIQ datastore

Permanently stop InsightIQ monitoring on a cluster and delete all historical data about the cluster's performance.

If you no longer want to collect new data or view historical data for a monitored cluster, you can permanently stop monitoring on the cluster and delete all historical data.
CAUTION

If you delete the InsightIQ monitoring configuration for a cluster, all historical data for that cluster is deleted. You cannot undo a deletion.

As an alternative to deleting the InsightIQ monitoring configuration and all associated data, you can temporarily suspend monitoring of the cluster and then resume monitoring at a later time.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the **Settings** tab and then **Monitored Clusters** on the **Settings** ribbon.
   
   The **Monitored Clusters** view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.

2. In the **Actions** column of the cluster configuration that you want to delete, click **Delete**.
   
   A **Remove Cluster** dialog box appears.

3. Click **OK**.

View the connection status of a monitored cluster

View a monitored cluster's connection status.

You can view each monitored cluster's connection status. This information can be helpful if you suspect that communication has been interrupted between InsightIQ and a monitored cluster.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the **Settings** tab and then **Monitored Clusters** on the **Settings** ribbon.
   
   The **Monitored Clusters** page appears and displays a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.

2. In the **Monitoring Status** column, review each monitored cluster's status as indicated by its colored icon and message:
   
   **Green**
   
   A green icon indicates that communication between the monitored cluster and InsightIQ is normal with no errors.

   **Yellow**
   
   A yellow icon indicates that communication between the monitored cluster and InsightIQ has been temporarily interrupted. This error might be due to a brief timeout. This error condition typically resolves automatically.

   **Red**
   
   A red icon indicates that communication between the monitored cluster and InsightIQ has been interrupted indefinitely. This error might be due to an authorization issue, an unconfigured license, or a prolonged timeout. An administrator must resolve this error condition.
A gray icon indicates that InsightIQ monitoring is suspended and that there is no communication between the monitored cluster and InsightIQ. To resume InsightIQ monitoring, click Resume in the Actions column.

**Configuring datastores**

Manage the InsightIQ datastore.

InsightIQ data is stored in either the local datastore that is part of the InsightIQ installation or on any NFS-based server, including an Isilon cluster. You can move the InsightIQ datastore to a new location and migrate all information from the current datastore to the new location. If InsightIQ monitors the cluster that contains the datastore, the cluster appears as a client of itself in the InsightIQ web application.

**InsightIQ datastore size**

Information on the size of InsightIQ datastores.

An adequate amount of disk space must be available for InsightIQ to store data. The amount of data that InsightIQ requires depends on the number of nodes that are monitored and the length of time that you want InsightIQ to retain data.

On average, InsightIQ creates 1 GB of data for each monitored node every 2 weeks. If you want to retain more than 2 weeks of data, it is recommended that you increase the size of the InsightIQ datastore by 2 GB for each node each month. It is also recommended that the disk space always includes at least 10 GB of free space.

Use the following equations to calculate the minimum and maximum size of the datastore:

\[
<\text{minimum\_datastore\_size}> = <\text{number\_of\_nodes}>*1 + 10 \text{ GB}
\]

\[
<\text{larger\_datastore\_size}> = <\text{number\_of\_nodes}>*<\text{number\_of\_months}>*2 + 10 \text{ GB}
\]

There is no maximum size for an InsightIQ datastore. The size of the InsightIQ datastore does not significantly affect InsightIQ performance.

If InsightIQ is unable to free at least 5 GB of disk space, InsightIQ stops monitoring the cluster. If the datastore has less than 3 GB of free space available, InsightIQ begins to delete older data to create space for new data. To resume monitoring, increase the amount of available disk space or manually delete data from the datastore.

For example, if you monitor 12 nodes, it is recommended that you reserve at least 22 GB of disk space. If you want to retain the data for 3 months, it is recommended that you reserve 82 GB of disk space.

**Note**

To receive an email when the datastore is reaching capacity. Set up an email alert from the InsightIQ web application Status view

InsightIQ is unable to delete the following types of data from the datastore:

**Most recent data**

InsightIQ does not automatically delete data less than 15 days old.
Non-InsightIQ data
InsightIQ does not automatically delete data from the datastore that it did not create.

Historical performance reports
InsightIQ does not automatically delete historical performance reports.

Datastore requirements for an Isilon cluster
InsightIQ requirements when using an Isilon cluster to store data.
This information is applicable only if you store data on an Isilon cluster.

- Verify that the Isilon OneFS operating system supports the version of InsightIQ to be installed.
- Verify that a valid InsightIQ license is activated on the cluster. If you store InsightIQ data on an Isilon cluster that is not a monitored cluster, it is necessary to license InsightIQ for the monitored cluster.
- Verify that the server includes a correctly configured NFS export rule. The export rule must export the datastore path, and map the root user on the InsightIQ server to the user account that owns the export on the NFS server.
- Enable read and write access to the export. Isilon OneFS ships with a default NFS export rule for the /ifs directory that you can use for InsightIQ. If that default NFS export has been modified or deleted, create NFS export rule that allows write access for InsightIQ.
- Do not apply a quota to the InsightIQ datastore through the SmartQuotas module. If you limit the size of the InsightIQ datastore through a quota, InsightIQ cannot detect the available space. The datastore might become full before InsightIQ can delete older data to make space available for newer data.

Datastore requirements for NFS
InsightIQ datastore requirements for NFS servers.
As an alternative to storing InsightIQ data on the local datastore, you can store InsightIQ data on any NFS-mounted server. If you store InsightIQ data on an NFS server, the NFS server must meet the following requirements.

- Verify that the server includes a correctly configured NFS export rule. The export rule must export the datastore path, and map the root user on the InsightIQ server to the user account that owns the export on the NFS server.
- Enable read and write access to the export rule. This configuration allows InsightIQ to mount the server and create the necessary directories and files on the server.
- InsightIQ might cache permissions for failed tries to mount the NFS-based server. If InsightIQ continues to report insufficient rights to create the path on the NFS server, restart InsightIQ to clear the previous mount tries, and then try again.
- You can connect to an NFS datastore over IPv6 only if IPv6 addresses are configured for both InsightIQ and the NFS server.
Note

Do not use snapshots of the InsightIQ datastore. If you revert a snapshot of the InsightIQ datastore, modify the contents of the datastore in any way, or revert a datastore from a vm backup, the InsightIQ datastore has a high chance of becoming corrupted.

View datastore settings

View InsightIQ datastore settings.

You can view the configured settings for the location where InsightIQ stores collected performance data of all monitored clusters.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Datastore on the Settings ribbon.
2. Review the datastore settings on the Datastore configuration view.

   The following datastore settings appear in the Datastore configuration view.
   
   **Datastore location**
   
   The path of the InsightIQ datastore. If the InsightIQ datastore is stored on an NFS server, the hostname or IP address of that server is displayed before the path.
   
   **Datastore total capacity**
   
   The total amount of disk space in the datastore.
   
   **InsightIQ data**
   
   The total amount of InsightIQ data that is stored in the datastore.
   
   **Percentage used**
   
   The percentage of used space in the datastore.
   
   **Datastore free disk space**
   
   The total amount of free disk space in the datastore.

Export a datastore

Export an InsightIQ datastore.

You can export an InsightIQ datastore as a compressed file that can be imported into another installation of InsightIQ. An export can be useful if you want to create a backup of an InsightIQ datastore before performing maintenance, such as moving the datastore to another location. You can also use this feature to move data from one InsightIQ installation to another.

InsightIQ datastores are exported as compressed zip files. After an export file has been created, you can import data from that zip file into instances of InsightIQ that are running InsightIQ 4.1 or later.
The export process might take several minutes or longer and you cannot perform the following actions while a datastore export is in progress:

- Starting an additional datastore export.
- Importing data from a datastore.
- Adding a cluster to monitor.
- Deleting data that is being exported.
- Modifying the InsightIQ configuration settings of any referenced cluster.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Monitored Clusters.
2. Click Export Datastore.
3. In the Export Datastore dialog box, select the location for the export data.
   - To export data to a local directory on the InsightIQ Linux computer or virtual machine, select Export to local directory and specify a path to the export data target directory.
   - To export data to a directory on an NFS server, select Export to NFS server and specify the address of the NFS server and a path to the export data target directory.

Note

You can specify either an IPv4 or an IPv6 address. Specify IPv6 addresses without surrounding brackets.

4. In the Export table, select the cluster data that you want to export.
   The export file contains only data that is related to the clusters that you specify.
5. Ensure that the Estimated compressed export size is smaller than the amount of free space currently available on the specified target directory.
   If the target directory does not contain enough free space, the export fails.
6. Click Export.
7. Click Yes.

Results

Once the export is complete, InsightIQ displays the location of the export zip file on the bottom of the Monitored Clusters view.

Import a datastore

Import an InsightIQ datastore.

You can import data from a datastore export zip file that was created with InsightIQ. You can import datastores to restore an InsightIQ datastore that you backed up or to import data from another InsightIQ server.

InsightIQ import requires InsightIQ 4.1 or later zip files.
Note

The import process might take several minutes or longer and you cannot perform the following actions while a datastore export is in progress:

- Starting an additional datastore import.
- Exporting data from a datastore.
- Adding a cluster for InsightIQ to monitor.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then Monitored Clusters.
2. Click Import Datastore.
3. In the Import Datastore dialog box, select where to import data from.
   - To import data from data on a local directory on the InsightIQ Linux computer or virtual machine, select Import from local directory and specify a path that contains the export data.
   - To import data from a directory on an NFS server, select Import from NFS server and specify the address of the NFS server and a path that contains the export data.

   Note
   
   You can specify either an IPv4 or an IPv6 address. Specify IPv6 addresses without surrounding brackets.

   InsightIQ displays a list of export files that are contained in the specified directory.
4. Select the export file that you want to import and then click Next.
   
   InsightIQ displays the list of clusters that are contained in the file.
5. In the Import column, select the clusters that you want to import.
   
   InsightIQ imports only the data that is related to clusters that you specify.

   Note
   
   If InsightIQ has existing data for a cluster in the import file, you cannot select that cluster. To import data from a cluster that has monitored data, delete the datastore for that cluster. You can then import data for that cluster.

6. (Optional) To begin monitoring a cluster after the import process completes, select the checkbox in the Begin Monitoring column for that cluster, and then type the password of the InsightIQ user account in the InsightIQ User Password column.

7. Click Import.
8. Click Yes.
Move a datastore

Move an InsightIQ datastore to a new location.

Before you begin

It is recommended that you back up the datastore before moving InsightIQ to a new location. If InsightIQ is unable to complete the migration process, InsightIQ data is permanently split between the old and the new datastore locations. If you have a backup of the datastore, you can import the backup to the new InsightIQ installation and recover the data. You back up the datastore by exporting the datastore to a .tar file.

The new datastore location cannot contain an existing InsightIQ datastore.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then click Datastore.
2. Specify the datastore location.
   - To migrate data to a local datastore, click Local Datastore and then select the location for the export data.
     If InsightIQ is installed on a virtual machine, the local datastore is on a virtual hard drive that is configured on the virtual machine. If InsightIQ is installed on a Linux computer, the local datastore is on the hard drive of the Linux computer.
     If you want to store the InsightIQ data as a local datastore, verify that there is at least 70 GB of free disk space available.
   - To migrate data to an NFS datastore, click NFS Mounted Datastore, and then specify the address of the NFS server and select the location for the export data.
     The NFS datastore can be stored on either an Isilon cluster or on another NFS-mounted server. If you want to store InsightIQ data on an NFS server, verify that the datastore meets the requirements for an NFS server. Refer to the topic, Datastore requirements for NFS on page 21, for more information.
3. Click OK.

Automatic data pruning

InsightIQ deletes older data when a datastore runs out of disk space.

When the InsightIQ datastore fills the storage capacity of the disk, InsightIQ deletes the oldest data until storage capacity has increased.

If multiple clusters are monitored, InsightIQ favors deletion of the oldest data among all the clusters. For example, if ClusterA has data from January 2015, and ClusterB has data from January 2017, the data from ClusterA is deleted until the oldest data has the same date as the data on ClusterB.

Table 2 InsightIQ Actions at Datastore Disk Capacity Thresholds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remaining available disk capacity</th>
<th>InsightIQ Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 5 GB</td>
<td>InsightIQ has the required datastore disk capacity. InsightIQ cancels any preexisting alerts about datastore disk capacity limits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 InsightIQ Actions at Datastore Disk Capacity Thresholds (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remaining available disk capacity</th>
<th>InsightIQ Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1–5 GB</td>
<td>InsightIQ continues monitoring the cluster. InsightIQ alerts the user that the datastore disk capacity limit is at risk. These alerts continue until datastore disk capacity changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 GB</td>
<td>InsightIQ suspends monitoring the cluster. InsightIQ tries to delete the oldest datastore summary data. If InsightIQ cannot delete datastore data, it suspends monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Troubleshooting datastore issues

If InsightIQ cannot write to the datastore, check the following settings.

If the InsightIQ datastore is on an Isilon cluster and an NFS datastore permissions error message appears, verify that a valid NFS export is configured on that cluster. The NFS export must be configured to grant write access to the root user. This configuration enables InsightIQ to mount the cluster or server and create the necessary directories and files on the cluster or server. InsightIQ connects to the NFS host as the root user. The configured NFS export must grant the root user write access for the specified InsightIQ virtual machine IP address.

If InsightIQ is configured to use a local datastore and a permissions error message appears, connect to the virtual machine command-line interface. Then, verify that the parent directory of the datastore is configured with a permission setting of 755 or higher.

If InsightIQ cannot write to the datastore, review the permissions settings for the datastore directory and for all the files contained in the directory. All the files in the datastore directory must be configured with a permission setting of 744 or higher. If the issue persists, verify that the directory’s owner and group settings are correctly configured. For an NFS datastore, the _owner:group_ setting must be `nobody:nobody`. For a local datastore, the _owner:group_ setting must be `root:root`.

Troubleshooting data retrieval issues

Guidance on data retrieval problems.

If you experience Data Retrieval Delayed errors, consider disabling the retrieval of a specific data set. If InsightIQ is unable to retrieve a data set, disabling retrieval for delayed data sets removes the Data Retrieval Delayed errors caused by those data sets. Disabling retrieval can be useful if you are receiving Data Retrieval Delayed errors for data sets that you do not care about and want to reserve those errors for data sets that you do care about.
Note

The following data sets do not contribute to Data Retrieval Delayed errors. If retrieval for any of the following data sets is delayed, it does not cause a Data Retrieval Delayed error:

- Disk Performance
- IFS Operation Counters
- IFS Usable Capacity
- Job Engine Statistics
- Per File IFS Operation Counters

Troubleshooting datastore move issues

If there is not enough free space on the target datastore or if an NFS connection gets interrupted, the datastore move operations can fail.

If InsightIQ is migrating data from or to an NFS datastore, and the connection to the NFS datastore is interrupted, InsightIQ stops migrating data until the connection is restored. If the connection is permanently severed, you can recover the data only if you have created a backup of the datastore by exporting it to a .tar file. If you have created a backup, you can import the backup datastore to a new instance of InsightIQ to recover the data. For this reason, the recommendation is to back up the datastore before moving an InsightIQ datastore.

InsightIQ tries to calculate whether there is enough free space on the target location before migrating data. However, if a quota is applied to the target location and the quota is configured to report the size of the entire file system instead of the quota limit, there is less space on the target location than InsightIQ requires. The migration might fail. If this failure occurs, InsightIQ automatically transfers the datastore back to the original datastore.

Configuring LDAP for authentication

Enable InsightIQ to use an LDAP server for authentication.

You can configure Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) as the authentication method for accessing InsightIQ. Once LDAP is enabled, InsightIQ checks the configured LDAP server's users and groups for authentication. The LDAP server, as well as its users and groups, must be configured on the LDAP server before InsightIQ can use the information for authentication.

Connect InsightIQ to an LDAP server

Connect InsightIQ to an LDAP server for authentication.

Before you begin

The LDAP server, users, and groups must be configured on the LDAP server before InsightIQ can access the information.

You can enable InsightIQ to use an LDAP server for user authentication.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.
2. Click **Users** on the **Settings** ribbon.
3. Click **Configure LDAP**.
4. Check **Enable LDAP**.
   Enabling LDAP allows you to edit the remaining fields on this page.
5. Type the LDAP server URI into the **LDAP server** field.
6. Type the **Base Search Entry**.
7. Type LDAP server credentials in the **Bind entry** and **Bind password** fields.
   InsightIQ uses these credentials when connecting with the LDAP server.
8. Click **Submit**.
   The system connects with the LDAP server and, if successful, saves the settings.

**Results**
Once a connection is made between InsightIQ and the LDAP server, you can add LDAP groups and users to InsightIQ.

### Add an LDAP group

Configure an LDAP group to access InsightIQ.

**Before you begin**
The LDAP server, users, and groups must be configured on the LDAP server before InsightIQ can access the information. Additionally, InsightIQ must have LDAP connectivity that is enabled and must be connected to the LDAP server. LDAP users must be direct members of a group in order to access InsightIQ, and not a member of a group nested in a group.

Configure an LDAP group to access InsightIQ.

**Procedure**
1. Click **Add Group**.
   A separate window opens to search for a Group in the connected LDAP server.
2. Type the group name and click **Search**.
   A list of groups that match the search is displayed.
3. Select the group that you want to give access to InsightIQ.
4. Select the privilege level for the group.
   - **Read-only** permits a group to view InsightIQ reports.
   - **Administrator** permits a group to configure InsightIQ and view reports.
5. Click **Add Group**.

**Results**
The group that you added is now listed in the **Add Privileged Groups** table under the **Configure LDAP** tab. The users within that group now have access to InsightIQ.
Setting up data sets

The information in the InsightIQ datastore is divided into data sets. Each Performance module references data from one or more data sets. You can enable or disable the retrieval of an individual data set. However, disabling a data set causes the Performance modules that reference the data set to be incomplete.

Data set configuration table

Detailed data set information is available in the Data Set Configuration table.

Data set
Identifies the name of the data set.

Raw data

Note
This information is available only if you click Show data set size details.

Identifies the amount of data that is retrieved for the data set that is not downsampled. This field also shows the period that the data represents.

Summary data

Note
This information is available only if you click Show data set size details.

Identifies the amount of data that is downsampled for the data set. This field also shows the period for the downsampled data. This data is used to generate the minimum and maximum values that are displayed on a Performance module.

Total data
Identifies the combined total of downsampled and non-downsampled data that is stored for the data set.

Latest data that is retrieved
Identifies the most recent time that data was retrieved for the data set. The <time_zone> value indicates the time zone of the reported time.

Status
Identifies the retrieval status for the data set.

Enabled
InsightIQ is configured to retrieve data for the data set.

Disabled
InsightIQ does not retrieve data for the data set.

Unsupported
The cluster is running a version of OneFS that does not support the InsightIQ features for this data set. InsightIQ does not retrieve data from clusters running unsupported versions of OneFS.
Delayed

InsightIQ is configured to retrieve data for the data set, but InsightIQ was not able to retrieve data for at least 15 minutes.

Actions

Lists the actions that you can perform on the data set.

Data sets, modules, and breakouts

Data sets are associated with specific report modules and breakouts.

Data that InsightIQ retrieves is grouped into data sets. Each data set is associated with specific modules and breakouts. When you disable a data set, the disabled module or breakout displays no information for the period when data retrieval was disabled.

Table 3 Data set, module, and breakout relationship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data set</th>
<th>Affected modules</th>
<th>Affected breakouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Client Count</td>
<td>Active Clients</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate External Network Counters</td>
<td>• External Network Errors</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• External Network Packets Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• External Network Throughput Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Node Summary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connected Client Count</td>
<td>Connected Clients</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU Usage</td>
<td>CPU % Use</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduplication</td>
<td>• Deduplication Summary (Logical)</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Deduplication Summary (Physical)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Performance</td>
<td>• Average Disk Hardware Latency</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Average Disk Operation Size</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Average Pending Disk Operations Count</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disk Activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disk Operations Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disk Throughput Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pending Disk Operations Latency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Slow Disk Access Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data set</td>
<td>Affected modules</td>
<td>Affected breakouts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Storage</td>
<td>Cluster Capacity</td>
<td>Disk breakouts for the following modules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Total Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Protection Performance modules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Events</td>
<td>Event Summary</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External NIC Counters</td>
<td></td>
<td>Interface breakouts for the following Performance modules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• External Network Errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• External Network Packets Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• External Network Throughput Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFS Cache Performance</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Cache Data Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• L1 and L2 Cache Prefetch Throughput Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• L1 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• L2 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• L3 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Overall Cache Hit Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Overall Cache Throughput Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFS Operation Counters</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Blocking File System Events Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Deadlocked File System Events Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• File System Events Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Locked File System Events Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFS Throughput</td>
<td>File System Throughput Rate</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFS Usable Capacity</td>
<td></td>
<td>This data set affects only the following entries in the Cluster Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Performance module:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Allocated Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Writable Capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3 Data set, module, and breakout relationship (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data set</th>
<th>Affected modules</th>
<th>Affected breakouts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFS Usage</td>
<td>This data set affects only the following entries in the <strong>Cluster Capacity</strong></td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Performance module:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Total Capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• User Data Including Protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Engine Statistics</td>
<td>• Job Workers</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Jobs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs and Services Statistics</td>
<td>• Cache Hits</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CPU Usage Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Disk IOPS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Jobs and Services Summary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Client Statistics</td>
<td>Client Summary</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per File IFS Operation Counters</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>File breakouts for the following modules:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Blocking File System Events Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Deadlocked File System Events Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• File System Events Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Locked File System Events Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Protocol Performance</td>
<td>• Client Summary</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• External Network Throughput Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protocol Operations Average Latency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protocol Operations Rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quotas</td>
<td>• Quota Browser</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Quota Limit Usage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**View data set sizes**

View the size of each data set of a monitored cluster.

**Procedure**

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the **Settings** tab and then click **Monitored Clusters** on the **Settings** ribbon.
The Monitored Clusters view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.

2. In the Actions column for the cluster, click Configure.

The Cluster Credentials view appears, and displays information about the specified monitored cluster.

3. In the Configuration view, click the Data Set Configuration tab.

4. Click View data set size details above the Data Set Configuration table.

Enable or disable retrieval of data sets

Enable or disable the retrieval of data in InsightIQ.

You can enable or disable the retrieval of an InsightIQ data set. If you are not interested in a specific type of information, you can disable a data set. Disabling a data set reduces InsightIQ resource consumption.

**Note**

After you enable retrieval of a data set, InsightIQ begins retrieving the most recent data for that data set. InsightIQ does not recover data for the time that data retrieval was disabled. Affected modules display zero values for the period that data set retrieval was disabled.

**Procedure**

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab and then click Monitored clusters on the Settings ribbon.

   The Monitored Clusters view appears and shows a list of all clusters that InsightIQ is configured to monitor.

2. In the Actions column for the cluster that you want to modify, click Configure.

3. Click Data Set Configuration.

4. In the Actions column for the data set that you want to enable or disable, click enable or disable.

**Results**

The action takes place immediately and the InsightIQ web application updates the enable or disable status of the data set.

**Setting up user accounts**

Create and delete user accounts.

A user account allows anyone to log in to the InsightIQ web application and monitor cluster activity. A read-only user account cannot modify InsightIQ configuration settings, create performance reports, or add user accounts.

**Note**

An LDAP user may be granted administrator access based on the LDAP group configuration.

During the InsightIQ setup process, the administrator account is configured. The administrator account can create, modify, and delete user accounts. There is only one
administrator account per installation of InsightIQ. There is no limit to the number of user accounts.

Create a user account

Create a user account.

Before you begin
You must be logged in as the administrator.

During the user account creation process, specify a username and password for the user. The user must use these credentials to log in to the InsightIQ application.

Procedure
1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.
2. Click Users on the Settings ribbon.
   The Read-Only Users view appears, and displays a list of all configured user accounts.
3. Click Add User.
   The Add a Read-Only User dialog box appears.
4. In the Username field, type a name for the user.
5. In both the Password and Confirm Password fields, type a password for the user.
   Make a note of the password that you configured. InsightIQ does not allow the administrator or users to retrieve a lost password.
6. Click Submit.
   The user account is added to the Read-Only Users list.

Modify a user account password

Modify the password of a user account.

The administrator can modify the password of a user account in the InsightIQ web application.

Note
Users cannot modify passwords for their accounts.

Procedure
1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.
2. Click Users on the Settings ribbon.
   The Read-Only Users view appears and shows a list of all configured users.
3. In the Actions column, for the user whose password you want to modify, click Change Password.
   The Change Password dialog box appears.
4. In the New password field, type a new password for the user.
5. In the Confirm password field, retype the new password for the user.
   Make a note of the password you configured. InsightIQ does not enable the administrator or user accounts to retrieve a lost password.
Delete a user account

Delete a user account.

Procedure

1. In the InsightIQ web application, click the Settings tab.
2. Click Users on the Settings ribbon.
   
   The Read-Only Users view appears, and displays a list of all configured read-only users.
3. In the Actions column for the user account that you want to delete, click Delete.
   
   A Delete Read-Only User dialog box appears.
4. Click Yes.
   
   The user account is removed, and the user can no longer log in to the InsightIQ web application.

6. Click Submit.
CHAPTER 3

Troubleshooting InsightIQ

This section contains the following topics:

- Troubleshooting overview .................................................................................. 38
- Troubleshooting configuration issues ................................................................. 38
- Troubleshooting memory issues ................................................................. 39
- Troubleshooting InsightIQ web application issues ............................................. 39
Troubleshooting overview

Overview of troubleshooting indicators.

In the upper-right corner of the InsightIQ web interface, the InsightIQ Status area displays at-a-glance information about the status of InsightIQ.

The status of InsightIQ is indicated by color:

**Green**
- InsightIQ is operating normally.

**Yellow**
- At least one transient, nonfatal error has occurred.

**Red**
- InsightIQ could not save data to the data store. For example, InsightIQ could not save data to the data store because the data store is full or because InsightIQ could not contact the server hosting the data store. InsightIQ does not collect additional data until the issue is resolved.

Troubleshooting configuration issues

Troubleshoot InsightIQ configuration issues.

Troubleshooting InsightIQ configuration issues typically fall into one of two general categories: InsightIQ virtual machine configuration issues, and monitored cluster configuration issues.

**Virtual machine configuration issues**

If InsightIQ does not detect a virtual machine network adapter during the boot process, shut down the InsightIQ virtual machine. Then, check the settings for the network adapter, and ensure that the network type is correct for the virtualization environment. For example, if you reconfigure the network adapter to run in bridged mode. If this issue persists, delete the network interface in the virtualization environment, add network interface, and then restart the InsightIQ virtual machine.

If you cannot log in to the InsightIQ web application, open the InsightIQ virtual machine command-line interface and configure InsightIQ networking to run in DHCP networking mode. Then try accessing the InsightIQ web application through the DHCP-generated IP address. The results can indicate whether the issue is related to the IP address.

**Monitored-cluster configuration issues**

If InsightIQ cannot connect to the monitored cluster, try to ping the IP address of any node in the cluster. If you cannot ping a cluster node, verify that the node at the specified IP address is operating correctly and that the IP address is valid. If the issue persists, try connecting to a different node in the monitored cluster by the node’s hostname or IP address. If the issue persists, configure a SmartConnect zone on the monitored cluster, and then try to connect to that SmartConnect zone instead of a hostname or IP address.

If an Unlicensed error message appears, log in to the monitored cluster and verify that a valid InsightIQ license has been activated on the cluster.

If an Unauthorized error message appears, verify that the local InsightIQ or OneFS Platform API user on the monitored cluster is enabled and is configured with a valid...
password. Verify that the corresponding InsightIQ user settings in the InsightIQ application match the settings that are configured on the monitored cluster.

Note
The local user on the monitored cluster is the InsightIQ user named InsightIQ.

Troubleshooting memory issues
Troubleshoot issues with memory and timeouts.
If many breakouts or data modules are applied to a single report, InsightIQ might run out of memory, causing data modules to timeout.
If a timeout occurs, restart InsightIQ by running the following command:

```
iiq_restart
```

Troubleshooting InsightIQ web application issues
Troubleshoot issues with the InsightIQ web application.
If you are unable to access the InsightIQ web application through a web browser, the browser might be trying to access InsightIQ through an incorrect port or the InsightIQ web application might be unable to communicate with InsightIQ.
Some web browsers automatically store the port number through which a site is accessed the first time that the browser goes to the site. If you access InsightIQ before modifying the InsightIQ port, the web browser might later try to connect to InsightIQ through the original port. To resolve this issue, clear the cache of the web browser and then connect to InsightIQ.
If the issue persists, verify that InsightIQ is running, and then try to ping InsightIQ or log in through another supported browser. If you are still unable to access the InsightIQ web application, log in to the InsightIQ command-line interface and restart InsightIQ by running the following command:

```
iiq_restart
```
CHAPTER 4

InsightIQ commands

Some actions can be performed using InsightIQ command-line interface commands.

- InsightIQ commands overview.................................................................42
- iiq_data_export fsa describe .................................................................42
- iiq_data_export fsa export .................................................................43
- iiq_data_export fsa list .................................................................49
- iiq_data_export perf describe ............................................................49
- iiq_data_export perf export ..............................................................51
- iiq_data_export perf list .................................................................58
- iiq_restart .........................................................................................59
- iiq_stop ..............................................................................................59
- iiq_start .............................................................................................59
InsightIQ commands overview

Information about the InsightIQ commands

You can manage InsightIQ from a command-line interface.

**iiq_data_export fsa describe**

Displays descriptions of File System Analytics modules.

**Syntax**

```bash
iiq_data_export fsa describe --cluster <cluster> --data-module <module_value>
```

**Options**

```bash
{--cluster | -c} <cluster>

Displays descriptions of File System Analytics modules on the specified cluster.

{--data-module | -d} <module>

Displays a description of the specified File System Analytics modules. The following values are valid:

**Table 4 Module values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directories</td>
<td>directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Count by Logical Size</td>
<td>file_count_by_logical_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Count by Last Changed</td>
<td>file_count_by_changed_time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Count by Physical Size</td>
<td>file_count_by_physical_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Directories</td>
<td>top_directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Files</td>
<td>top_files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Examples**

The following command displays the description of the Top Files module while monitoring cluster1.

```bash
iiq_data_export fsa describe --cluster cluster1 --data-module top_files
```
Export InsightIQ File System Analytics data to a comma-separated value (CSV) file.

**Syntax**

```
iiq_data_export fsa export --cluster <cluster-name>
   --data-module <data-module> --report <id>
   [--comp-report <id>]
   [--breakout-by <breakout>]
   [--filter-rule <breakout>:<filter>...]
   [--path <path>]
   [--name <name>]
   [--number-breakouts <integer>]
```

**Options**

```markdown
{--cluster | -c} <cluster>
Exports data about the specified cluster.

{--data-module | -d} <data-module>
Exports the specified data module. The following values are valid:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module description</th>
<th>Module Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directories</td>
<td>directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Count by Logical Size</td>
<td>file_count_by_logical_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Count by Last Changed</td>
<td>file_count_by_changed_time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Count by Physical Size</td>
<td>file_count_by_physical_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Directories</td>
<td>top_directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top Files</td>
<td>top_files</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{--report | -o} <report-id>
Exports data contained in the specified report.

{--comp-report | -z} <id>
Instead of exporting the data contained in the report specified by the --report option, exports the comparison between the older report and the newer report specified by the --report and --comp-report options.

{--breakout-by | -b} <breakout>
Applies the specified breakout to the exported data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accessed Time</td>
<td>atime</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6 Breakout values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Extension</td>
<td>path_ext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Size</td>
<td>log_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed Time</td>
<td>ctime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Pool</td>
<td>node_pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Size</td>
<td>phys_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>tier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User Attribute</td>
<td>attribute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{--filter-rule | -r} <breakout>:<filter>...

Applies the specified filter rule to the exported data. To specify a filter, you must specify the breakout that the filter applies to.

Table 7 Filter values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accessed Time</td>
<td>atime</td>
<td>The following values are valid:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 0:00:00 - 0:01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 0:01:00 - 1:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-86400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1:00:00 - 1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-604800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 day - 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-2592000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 7 days - 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-5184000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 30 days - 60 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-7776000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 60 days - 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-15552000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 90 days - 180 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-31536000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 180 days - 365 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7 Filter values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-63072000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 365 days - 730 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 730 days - Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule atime:-3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>directory</td>
<td>The path of a directory starting with /ifs. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule directory:/ifs/data/media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Extension</td>
<td>path_ext</td>
<td>The name of a file extension. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule path_ext:txt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logical Size</td>
<td>log_size</td>
<td>A range of sizes in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;integer&gt;&lt;unit&gt;-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;integer&gt;&lt;unit&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 0 bytes - 8 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 8 KB - 128 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>131072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 128 KB - 1 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1048576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 MB - 10 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10485760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 10 MB - 100 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>104857600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 100 MB - 1 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1073741824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 GB - 10 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breakout description</td>
<td>Breakout value</td>
<td>Filter values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10737418240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 10 GB - 100 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107374182400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 100 GB - 1 TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1099511627776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 TB - Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule log_size:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1GB-10GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed Time</td>
<td>ctime</td>
<td>The following values are valid:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 0:00:00 - 0:01:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-3600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 0:01:00 - 1:00:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-86400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1:00:00 - 1 day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-604800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 day - 7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-2592000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 7 days - 30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-5184000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 30 days - 60 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-7776000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 60 days - 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-15552000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 90 days - 180 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-31536000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 180 days - 365 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-63072000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 365 days - 730 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Infinity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 730 days - Infinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7 Filter values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>--filter-rule ctime:-3600</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Pool</td>
<td>node_pool</td>
<td>The name of a node pool. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>--filter-rule node_pool:pool1</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**
This filter option is available only if you monitor a cluster that is running OneFS 8.0 or later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Size</th>
<th>phys_size</th>
<th>A range of sizes in the following format:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><code>&lt;integer&gt;&lt;unit&gt;-&lt;integer&gt;&lt;unit&gt;</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 0 bytes - 8 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8192</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 8 KB - 128 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131072</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 128 KB - 1 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1048576</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 MB - 10 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10485760</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 10 MB - 100 MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104857600</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 100 MB - 1 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1073741824</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 GB - 10 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10737418240</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 10 GB - 100 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107374182400</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 100 GB - 1 TB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1099511627776</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies 1 TB - Infinity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7 Filter values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tiroid</td>
<td>tier</td>
<td>The name of a tier. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule tier:tier_name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**
This filter option is available only if you monitor a cluster that is running OneFS 8.0 or later.

User Attribute | attribute | The name of a user attribute defined on the cluster. All characters are valid.

---

{\texttt{--path}} | \texttt{-p} | \texttt{<path>}  
Specifies where to create the .csv file. Specify a full directory path. The default value is the full path of the working directory.

{\texttt{--name}} | \texttt{-n} | \texttt{<name>}  
Specifies a name for the .csv file. A time stamp is appended to the specified name. If no name is specified, the file is named according to the following pattern:

  \begin{verbatim}
  <data_module>[_<breakout_by>[_<report_id>[<_comp_report_id>]]_<time_generated>].csv
  \end{verbatim}

\texttt{<breakout_by>} and \texttt{<comp_report_id>} are included only if those options are specified.

{\texttt{--number-breakouts}} | \texttt{-m} | \texttt{<integer>}  
Specifies the number of breakout components to include for each breakout. For example, if you broke out a data module by directory, specifying \texttt{--number-breakouts 5} would export data about the top 5 directories. The default number is 12.

**Examples**
The following command exports data about the number of files on the cluster organized by logical size:

\begin{verbatim}
  iiq_data_export fsa export --cluster cluster1 --data-module file_count_by_logical_size --report 411
\end{verbatim}
**iiq_data_export fsa list**

Displays the names of monitored clusters, File System Analytics data modules, breakouts, filters, and File-System Analytics reports.

**Syntax**

```shell
iiq_data_export fsa list {--clusters | --data-modules
  | --breakouts <cluster> | --filters <cluster> | --reports
  <cluster>}
```

**Options**

---clusters
Displays the names of all clusters that InsightIQ is monitoring.

--data-modules
Displays the names of all data modules that InsightIQ supports for File-System Analytics reports. Each data module supports a subset of breakouts.

--breakouts <cluster>
Displays the names of all breakouts that InsightIQ supports for File-System Analytics data modules for the specified cluster. Each data module supports a subset of breakouts.

--filters <cluster>
Displays the names of all filters that have been created for the specified cluster.

--reports <cluster>
Displays the names of all available File-System Analytics reports that have been created for the specified cluster.

**Examples**
The following command displays the names of all file-system reports created for cluster1:

```shell
iiq_data_export fsa list --reports cluster1
```

**iiq_data_export perf describe**

Displays descriptions of performance data modules.

**Syntax**

```shell
iiq_data_export perf describe --data-module <module-value>
```

**Options**

--data-module <data-module>
Displays a description of the specified performance data module. The following values are valid:

**Table 8 Performance report module values**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module description</th>
<th>Module value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Clients</td>
<td>client_active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Cached Data Age</td>
<td>cache_oldest_page_age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Disk Hardware Latency</td>
<td>disk_adv_access_latency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Disk Operation Size</td>
<td>disk_adv_op_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Pending Disk Operations Count</td>
<td>disk_adv_io_queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocking File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache Hits</td>
<td>cache_hits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Capacity</td>
<td>ifs_cluster_capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connected Clients</td>
<td>client_connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contended File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_contended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU %Use</td>
<td>cpu_use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU Usage Rate</td>
<td>cpu_usage_rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadlocked File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_deadlocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduplication Summary (Logical)</td>
<td>dedupe_logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduplication Summary (Physical)</td>
<td>dedupe_physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Activity</td>
<td>disk_adv_busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk IOPS</td>
<td>disk_iops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Operations Rate</td>
<td>disk_adv_op_rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Throughput Rate</td>
<td>disk_adv_bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Network Errors</td>
<td>ext_error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Network Packets Rate</td>
<td>ext_packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Network Throughput Rate</td>
<td>ext_net_bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File System Throughput Rate</td>
<td>ifs_total_rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Workers</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1 and L2 Cache Prefetch Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_all_prefetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_l1_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_l2_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_l3_read</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 8 Performance report module values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module description</th>
<th>Module value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locked File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Cache Hit Rate</td>
<td>cache_all_read_hitrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_all_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending Disk Operations Latency</td>
<td>disk_adv_io_latency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Operations Average Latency</td>
<td>proto_latency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Operations Rate</td>
<td>proto_op_rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow Disk Access Rate</td>
<td>disk_adv_access_slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples
To view a description of the Disk Activity data module, run the following command:

```
iiq_data_export perf describe --data-module ifs_contended
```

**iiq_data_export perf export**

Exports InsightIQ performance data to a comma-separated value (CSV) file.

**Syntax**

```
iiq_data_export perf export --data-module <data-module>
   --cluster <cluster-name>
   [--path <path>]
   [--name <name>]
   [--breakout-by <breakout>...]
   [--filter-rule <breakout>:<filter>...]
   [--number-breakouts <integer>]
   [--end {<timestamp> | now}]  
   [--interval <integer> <units>]
   [--fmt-time]
   [--min-max]
```

**Options**

```
{-<data-module | -d} <data-module>
```

Exports the specified performance data module.

Table 9 Performance data module values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module description</th>
<th>Module value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>client_active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Cached Data Age</td>
<td>cache_oldest_page_age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Disk Hardware Latency</td>
<td>disk_adv_access_latency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Disk Operation Size</td>
<td>disk_adv_op_size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Pending Disk Operations Count</td>
<td>disk_adv_io_queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Module description</td>
<td>Module value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blocking File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cache Hits</td>
<td>cache_hits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Capacity</td>
<td>ifs_cluster_capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connected Clients</td>
<td>client_connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contended File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_contended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU %Use</td>
<td>cpu_use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPU Usage Rate</td>
<td>cpu_usage_rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadlocked File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_deadlocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduplication Summary (Logical)</td>
<td>dedupe_logical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>dedupe_physical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Activity</td>
<td>disk_adv_busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk IOPS</td>
<td>disk_iops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Operations Rate</td>
<td>disk_adv_op_rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Throughput Rate</td>
<td>disk_adv_bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Network Errors</td>
<td>ext_error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Network Packets Rate</td>
<td>ext_packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Network Throughput Rate</td>
<td>ext_net_bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File System Throughput Rate</td>
<td>ifs_total_rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Workers</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1 and L2 Cache Prefetch Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_all_prefetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L1 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_l1_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L2 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_l2_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L3 Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_l3_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locked File System Events Rate</td>
<td>ifs_lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Cache Hit Rate</td>
<td>cache_all_read_hitrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Cache Throughput Rate</td>
<td>cache_all_read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pending Disk Operations Latency</td>
<td>disk_adv_io_latency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Operations Average Latency</td>
<td>proto_latency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Operations Rate</td>
<td>proto_op_rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9 Performance data module values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Module description</th>
<th>Module value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slow Disk Access Rate</td>
<td>disk_adv_access_slow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

`{--cluster | -c} <cluster-name>`
Exports performance data about the specified cluster.

`{--path | -p} <path>`
Specifies where to create the .csv file. Specify a full directory path. If no name is specified, the file is named according to the following pattern:

```
<data_module>_[<breakout_by>_<report_id>_]<time_generated>.csv
```

`<breakout_by>` is included only if the option is specified.

`{--name | -n} <name>`
Specifies the name of the .csv file. A timestamp is appended to the specified name.

`{--breakout-by | -b} <breakout>...`
Applies the specified breakouts to the exported data.

Table 10 Breakout values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Client</td>
<td>remote_addr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk</td>
<td>disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disk Pool</td>
<td>disk_pool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>event_name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job ID</td>
<td>job_id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Type</td>
<td>job_name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node (logical node number)</td>
<td>node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Node Pool</td>
<td>nodepool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation Class</td>
<td>op_class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>tier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
{--filter-rule | -r} <breakout>:<filter>...

Applies the specified filter rule to the exported data. To specify a filter, specify the breakout that the filter applies to.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Client               | remote_addr    | The hostname or IP address of a client. For example:  
|                      |                | --filter-rule remote_addr:client.ip.com |
| Direction            | direction      | • out  
|                      |                | • in  
|                      |                | For example:  
|                      |                | --filter-rule direction:out |
| Disk                 | disk           | The disk number in the following format:  
|                      |                | <devid>/bay <number>  
|                      |                | For this filter, enclose both the breakout value and the filter value in quotation marks. For example:  
|                      |                | --filter-rule "disk:1/bay 1" |
| Disk Pool            | disk_pool      | The name of a disk pool. For example:  
|                      |                | --filter-rule disk_pool:pool1 |
| Event                | event_name     | • lookup  
|                      |                | • getattr  
|                      |                | • read  
|                      |                | • write  
|                      |                | • setattr  
|                      |                | • rename  
|                      |                | • link  
|                      |                | • unlink |
Table 11 Filter values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For example:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--filter-rule</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>event_name:write</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface</td>
<td>interface</td>
<td>The interface number and type in the following format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;devid&gt;/&lt;type&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The format mirrors the output format of the isi networks list interfaces command, except that the &quot;:&quot; is replaced with a &quot;/&quot;. For example, if the following interface name appears in the output of the isi networks list interfaces command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>l:ext-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The following filter value would be valid:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule interface:l/ ext-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job ID</td>
<td>job_id</td>
<td>The numeric ID of a job. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule job_id:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Type</td>
<td>job_name</td>
<td>• AutoBalance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• AutoBalanceLin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• AVScan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Dedupe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• DedupeAssessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• DomainMark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• FlexProtect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• FlexProtectLin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• FSAnalyze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• IntegrityScan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

InsightIQ commands
Table 11 Filter values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● MediaScan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● MultiScan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● PermissionRepair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● QuotaScan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● SetProtectPlus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● ShadowStoreDelete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● SmartPools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● SnapRevert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● SnapshotDelete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>● TreeDelete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                      |               | For example:
|                      |               | --filter-rule job_name:AVScan |
|                      | node          | The logical node number (LNN) of a node. For example:
|                      |               | --filter-rule node:1 |
|                      | nodepool      | The name of the node pool. For example:
|                      |               | --filter-rule nodepool:pool1 |
|                      | op_class      | ● read  |
|                      |               | ● write |
|                      |               | ● other |
|                      |               | ● namespace_read |
|                      |               | ● file_state |
|                      |               | ● create |
|                      |               | ● namespace_write |
|                      |               | ● delete |
|                      |               | ● session_state |
|                      |               | For example:
|                      |               | --filter-rule op_class:delete |
Table 11 Filter values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakout description</th>
<th>Breakout value</th>
<th>Filter values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Path</td>
<td>path</td>
<td>The path of a directory beginning with /ifs. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule path:/ifs/data/media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>proto_name</td>
<td>• nfs3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• nfs4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• smb2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• http</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• papi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• siq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule proto_name:siq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tier</td>
<td>tier</td>
<td>The name of the tier. For example:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--filter-rule tier:archive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{--number-breakouts | -m} <integer>}

Specifies the number of breakout components to include for each breakout. For example, if you break out a performance data module by client, specifying --number-breakouts 5 exports data about the top five clients. The default number is 12.

{--end | -e} {<timestamp> | now}

Specifies the end of the data collection period. The default is now, which specifies the current time.

Specify <timestamp> in the following format:

<yyyy>-<mm>-<dd>[T<HH>:<MM>[:<SS>]]

{--interval | -i} <integer> <units>}

Specifies the length of the data collection period.

The default interval is one hour, or 1H. The following units are valid:

Y

Specifies years
M
  Specifies months
W
  Specifies weeks
D
  Specifies days
H
  Specifies hours
m
  Specifies minutes
s
  Specifies seconds

{--fmt-time | -f}
  Creates an easily readable timestamp in the CSV file. If this option is not
  specified, the timestamp is in POSIX format.

{--min-max | -x}
  Includes the maximum and minimum values for each 10 minute interval.

Examples
The following command exports data about active clients over the past hour, broken
out by node:

```
iiq_data_export perf export --cluster cluster1 \ 
--data-module client_active --path /home/exports --name disk-act \ 
--breakout-by node
```

The following command exports data about active clients during January of 2015:

```
iiq_data_export perf export --cluster cluster1 \ 
--data-module client_active --path /home/exports --name used \ 
--end 2015-02-01 --interval 1M
```

**iiq_data_export perf list**

Displays the names of monitored clusters, performance data modules, and breakouts.

**Syntax**

```
iiq_data_export perf list {--clusters | --all-breakouts \ 
| --list-breakouts <data-module> | --all-modules)
```

**Options**

--clusters
  Displays the names of all clusters that InsightIQ is monitoring.
--all-breakouts
Displays the names of all breakouts that InsightIQ supports for performance data modules. Each data module supports a subset of breakouts.

--data-modules
Displays the names of all available performance data modules.

Examples
To view the names of all clusters that are currently being monitored by InsightIQ, run the following command:

```
iiq_data_export perf list --clusters
```

**iiq_restart**

Stops and restarts InsightIQ.

**Syntax**

```
iiq_restart
```

Stop and restart InsightIQ.
This command can be used reset the InsightIQ server when the InsightIQ web application is unable to communicate with the server.

**Options**
There are no options for this command.

**iiq_stop**

Stops InsightIQ.

**Syntax**

```
iiq_stop
```

Options
There are no options for this command.

**iiq_start**

Starts InsightIQ after it has been stopped.

**Syntax**

```
iiq_start
```

Options
There are no options for this command.