

Washington Systems Center - Storage

Accelerate with IBM Storage:

Managing Enterprise Wide Thin Provisioning and Compression with Spectrum Control Standard/Advanced and Storage Insights

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Session objectives

- To be able to understand the types of block volumes in the enterprise and how capacity grows in storage pools
- To be able to understand the level of capacity allocation at the Block Storage System level
- To be able to understand the level of capacity allocation and compression at the Storage Pool level and take action when necessary
- To be able to understand the growth patterns of servers and volumes
- To be able to understand storage reclamation and alerting available on capacity metrics

Volume Background

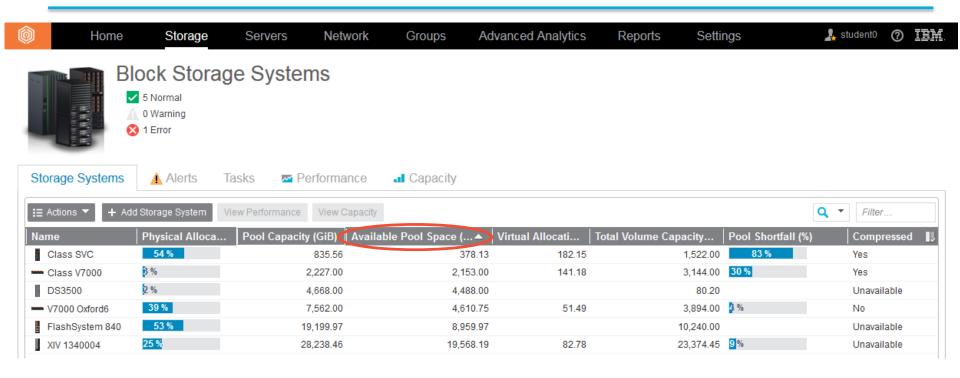
- Three types of volumes are found in block storage systems and how they grow:
 - Fully Allocated capacity is allocated for the whole volume in the beginning and does not grow in additional capacity unless additional capacity is added by expanding a volume.
 - Thin Provisioned initial capacity is allocated as a percentage of volume size, additional capacity is allocated to the volume when the application writes to new locations of the volume, upper limit of volume capacity growth is either the volume size or what capacity is available in the pool.
 - Compressed same as thin provisioned except the new writes to the volume are compressed which reduces capacity growth rate:
 - Worst case growth is compressed volume grows at thin provisioned volume rate with compression helping little
 - Best case is compressed volume grows at a rate much slower than a thin provisioned volume because of the compression of new writes.

Storage Pool Background

- Storage Pools experience capacity growth via:
 - Creation of new volumes including volumes for FlashCopy and Mirroring
 - Growth of Thin Provisioned and Compressed Volumes
 - Migration of volumes to a Storage Pool
 - Removal of MDisks and Arrays from Storage Pools
 - Expanding of existing volumes
- Storage Pools experience capacity reduction via:
 - Deletion of inactive or unused volumes via storage reclamation
 - Conversion of volumes from Fully Allocated to Thin Provisioned or Compressed
 - Migration of volumes from a Storage Pool
 - Addition of capacity by adding Mdisks and Arrays to Storage Pools
 - Shrinking of existing volumes

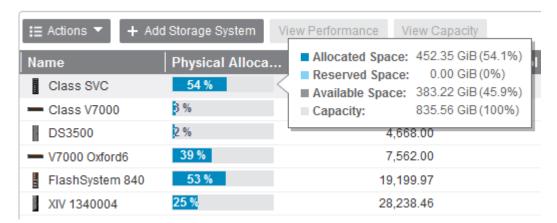
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Block Storage Systems



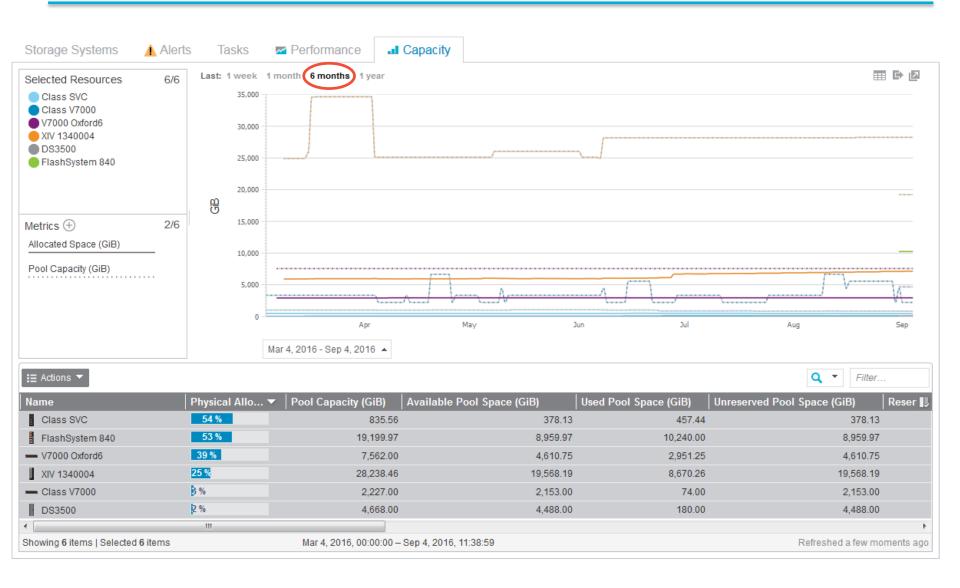
- The Block Storage Systems window can be customized to view the above columns and sorted by available pool space.
- This shows, at a glance, the physical allocation of each storage system, pool capacity, available pool space, virtual allocation, total volume capacity, pool shortfall, and if the storage system has any compressed volumes in it.
- This information can be exported via the actions pulldown in PDF, HTML, or CSV format for ad hoc reporting.

Block Storage Systems

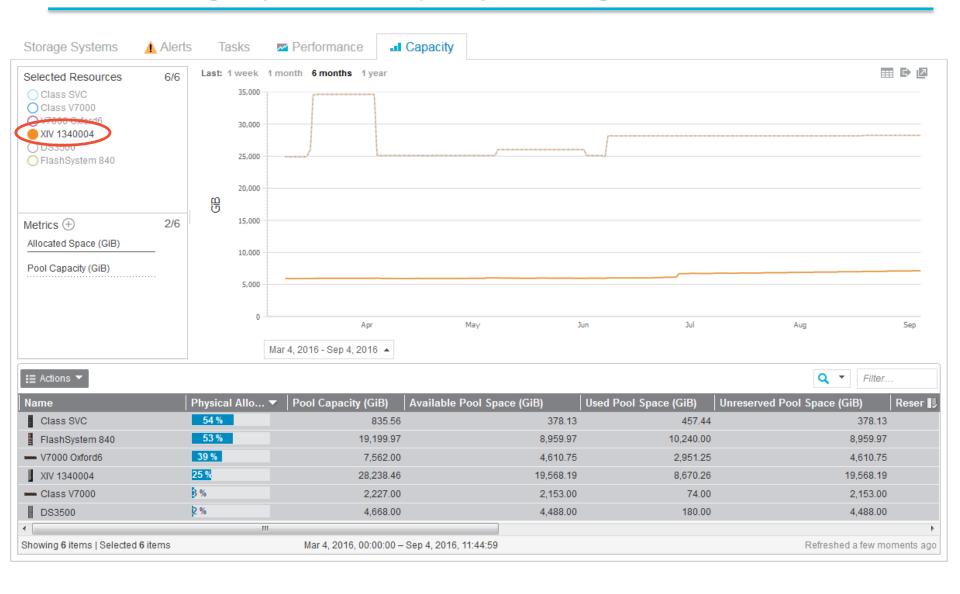


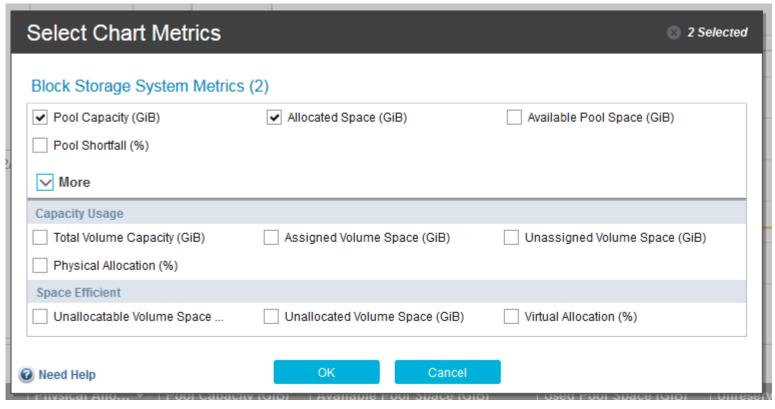


- There is additional hover help available to help breakdown the Physical Allocation and Pool Shortfall columns.
- One helpful number at the Block Storage Systems level is the overall Unallocatable Volume Space, this number is the amount of capacity that would be needed to ensure all thin provisioned or compressed volumes could grow to 100% capacity on this specific Storage System.







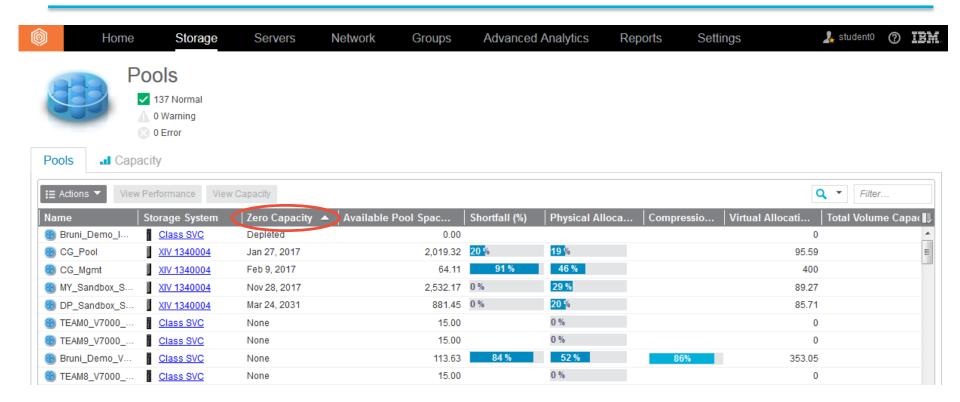


- With these two capacity metrics you can tell what has happened historically at a system level, but choosing other metrics can give you insight into changes in new volumes, removal of pool capacity, and aggregate growth.
- Other useful metrics here are Total Volume Capacity, Virtual Allocation, and Unallocatable Volume Space.



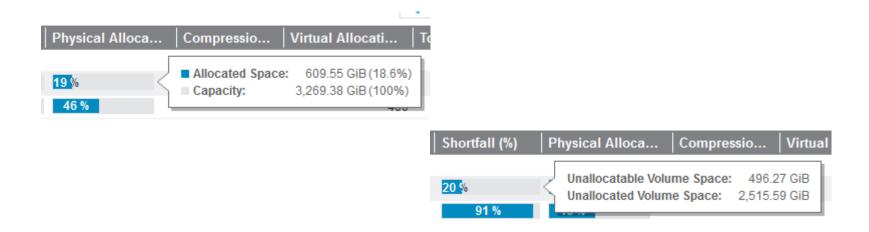
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Storage Pools



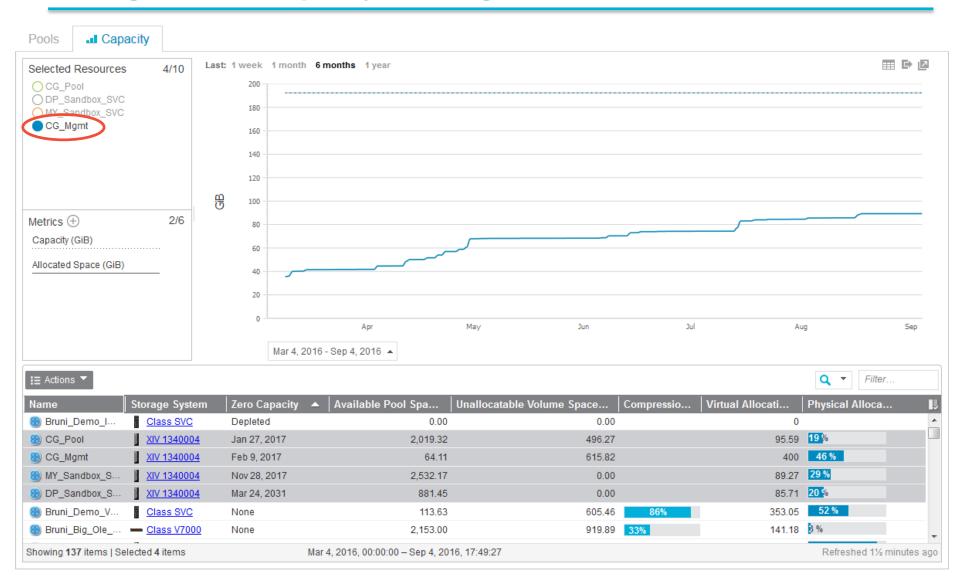
- The Pools window can be customized to view the above columns and sort by the zero capacity metric. This <u>very important metric</u> uses up to 180 days of historical probe data to perform a linear estimation and calculation of a date on when a pool will run out of space.
- This information can be exported via the actions pulldown in PDF, HTML, or CSV format for ad hoc reporting.

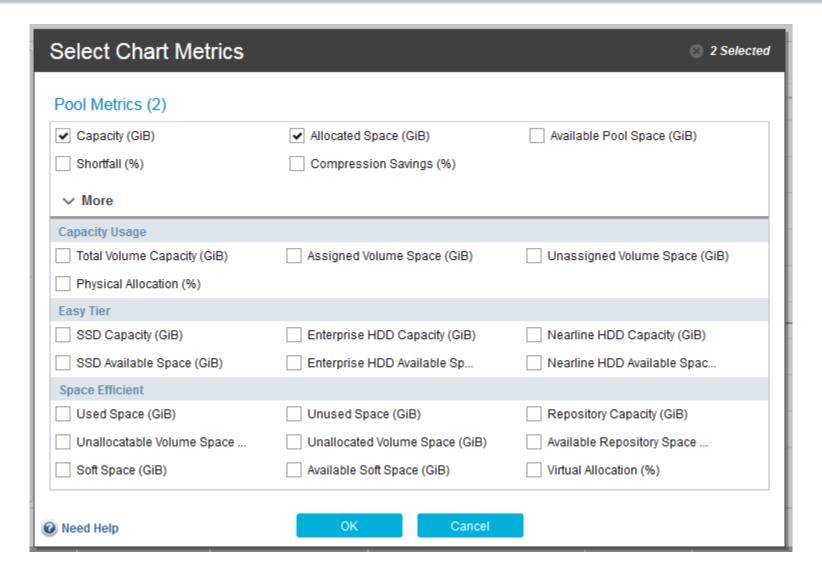
Storage Pools

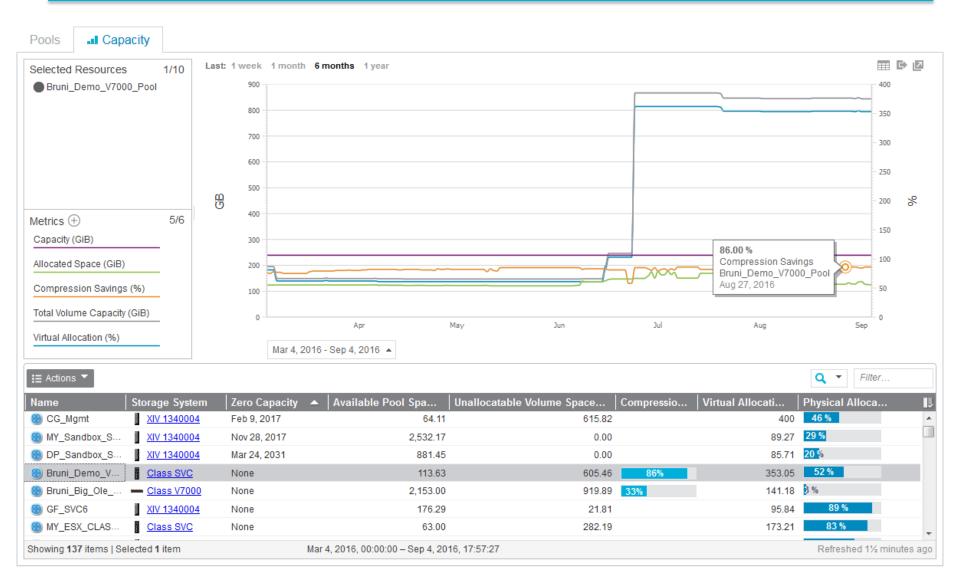


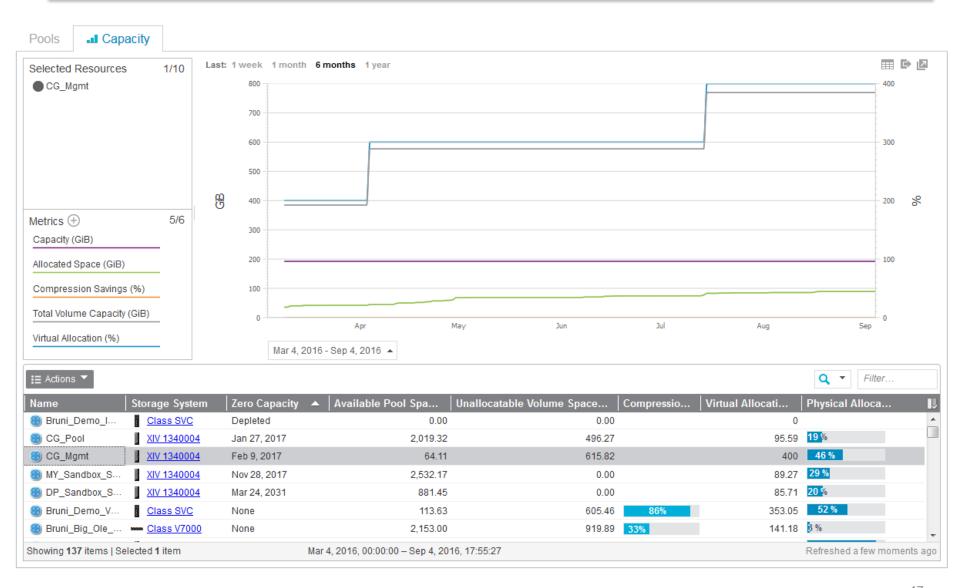
- There is additional hover help available to help breakdown the Physical Allocation and Shortfall columns (notice the Pool prefix was dropped at this level).
- Again, one helpful number at the Pools level is the overall Unallocatable Volume Space, this number is the amount of capacity that would be needed to ensure all thin provisioned or compressed volumes could grow to 100% capacity on this specific Pool.







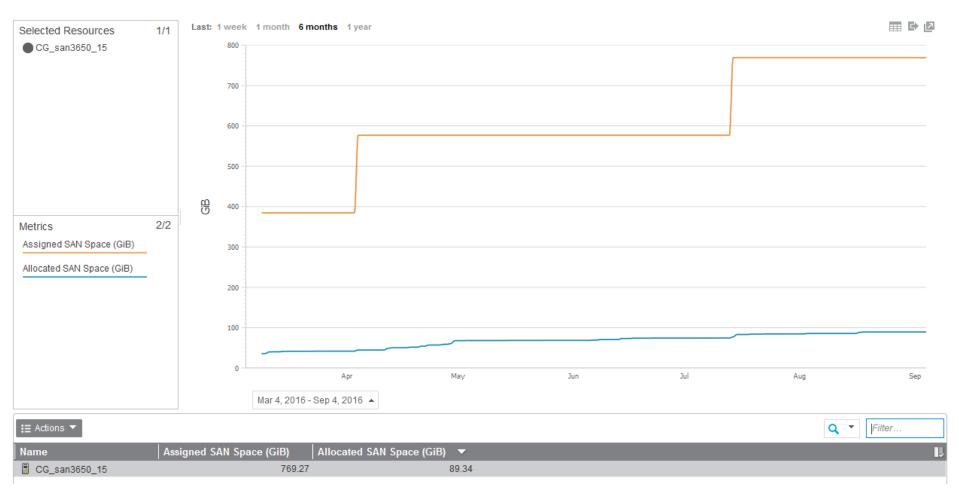






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Storage Pools – Capacity Charting (Server)

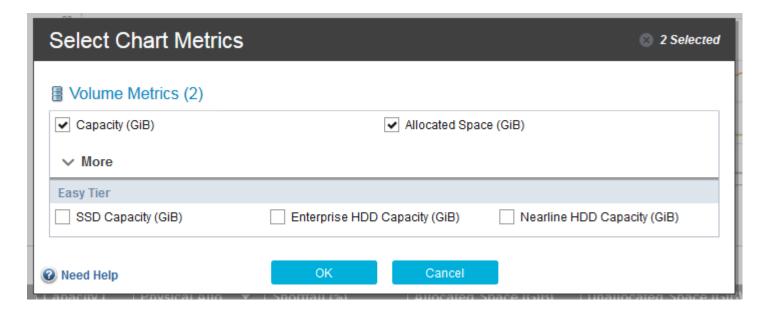


 This is the aggregated growth of all the volumes on this server, the host connection needs to be added as a Server for this to work.

Storage Pools – Capacity Charting (Volumes)

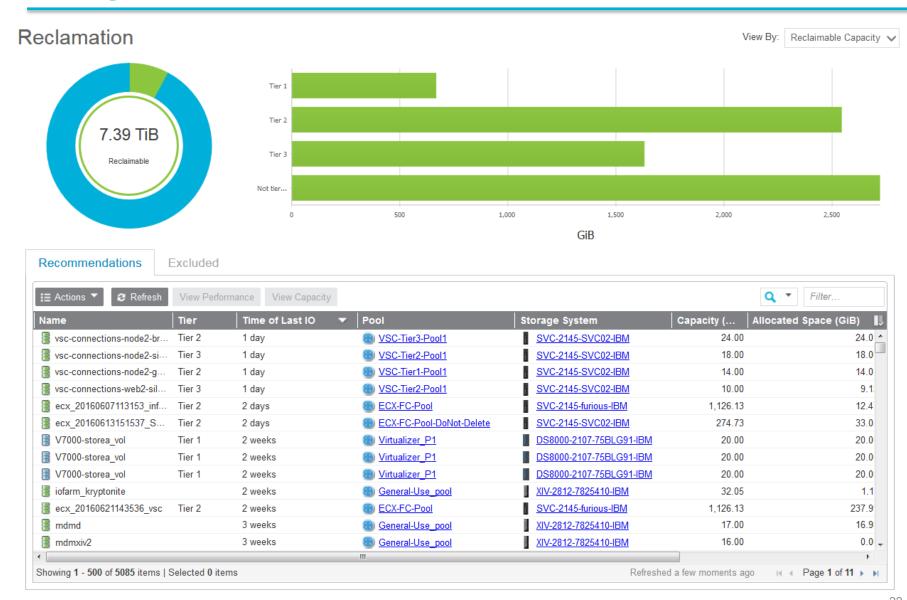


Storage Pools – Capacity Charting (Volumes)

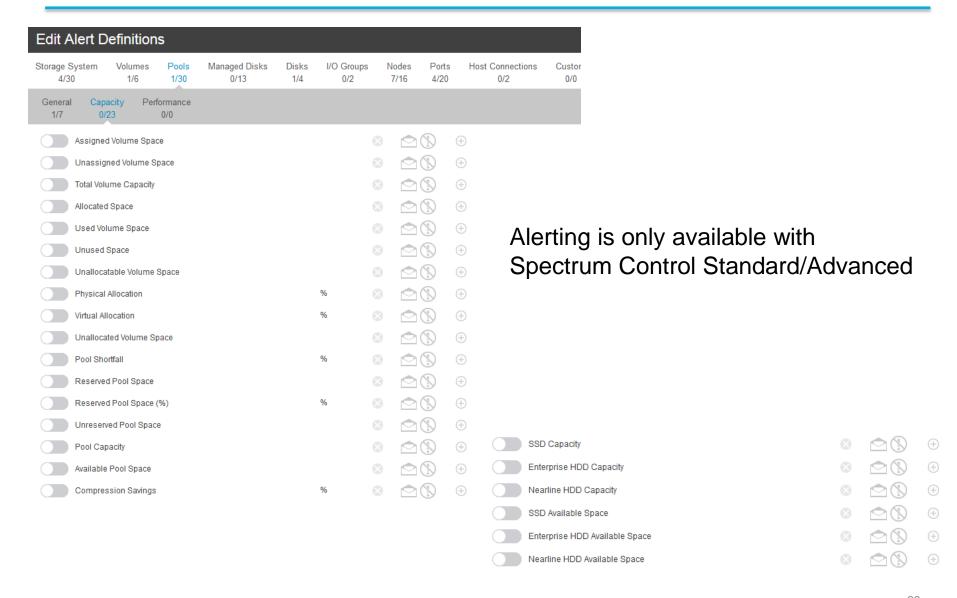


- These are the volume capacity metrics available today when capacity charting.
- Compression savings is not part of this list to see individual volume historical compression, all we can see is most recent compression savings in the table. We can see historical compression savings at the Pool level (on slide 16).
- Checking the Easy Tier boxes will provide us insight into historical movement of extents also.

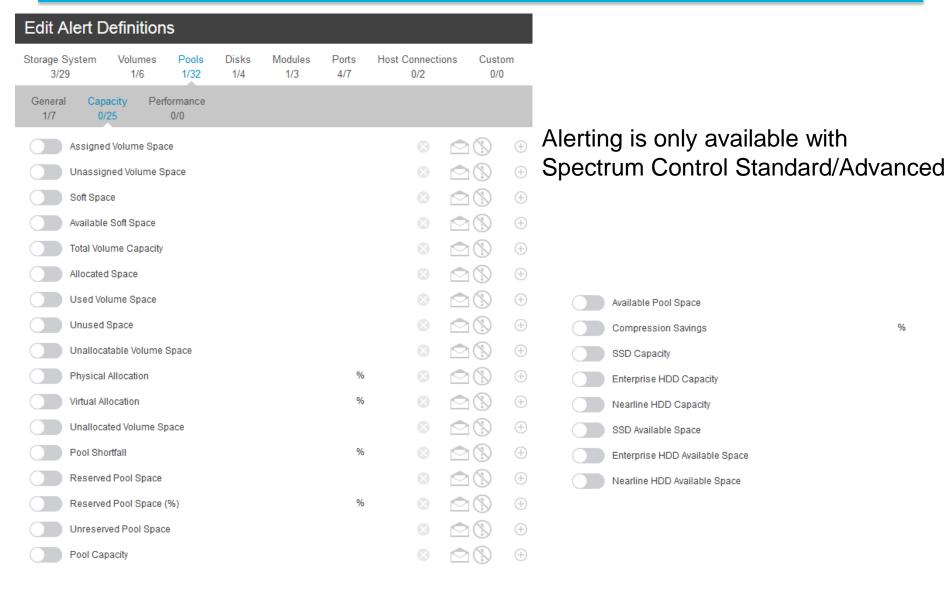
Storage Reclamation



Block Storage Systems – Alerting on Capacity



Block Storage Systems – Alerting on Capacity (XIV)



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Summary & Closing Thoughts ...

- To borrow from the investing world ... Past Performance Is No Guarantee Of Future Returns ... Past Capacity Allocation is no guarantee of Future Capacity Allocation ... because of unpredictable behavior in servers, applications, and humans.
- Anytime a thin provisioned or compressed volume runs out of capacity, it will go offline and people will know. It must be monitored. We now have tools to do this and to gain insight into new write workloads to pools and volumes.
- Establish IT policies on virtual allocation limits, unallocatable volume space, and frequent storage reclamation. Set capacity alerts on them so notification occurs.
- It's OK, and preferred, to fully allocate mission critical volumes.
- Fully Allocated to Thin Provisioned or Compressed migrations may buy time.
- Public Spectrum Control Storage Insights Demo to try this out ...
 - https://sidemo.ib.ibmserviceengage.com/srm/ (need your IBMid to access)
 - OR http://ibm.biz/insightsdemo

Q & A?