



IBM® Spectrum Archive™ Enterprise Edition 1.3.1.3

Dashboard Deployment Guide

Version 2.2.0

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Revision History

Document Revision	Date	Summary of Changes
1.0	2017-06	Initial
2.1	2018-12	
2.2.0	2021-05	Updated for IBM Spectrum Archive Enterprise Edition Version 1.3.1.3 <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Removed the need of defining the secondary data source in Grafana, and simplify the installation steps for Task view● Updated the Task View template for displaying the additional task information.

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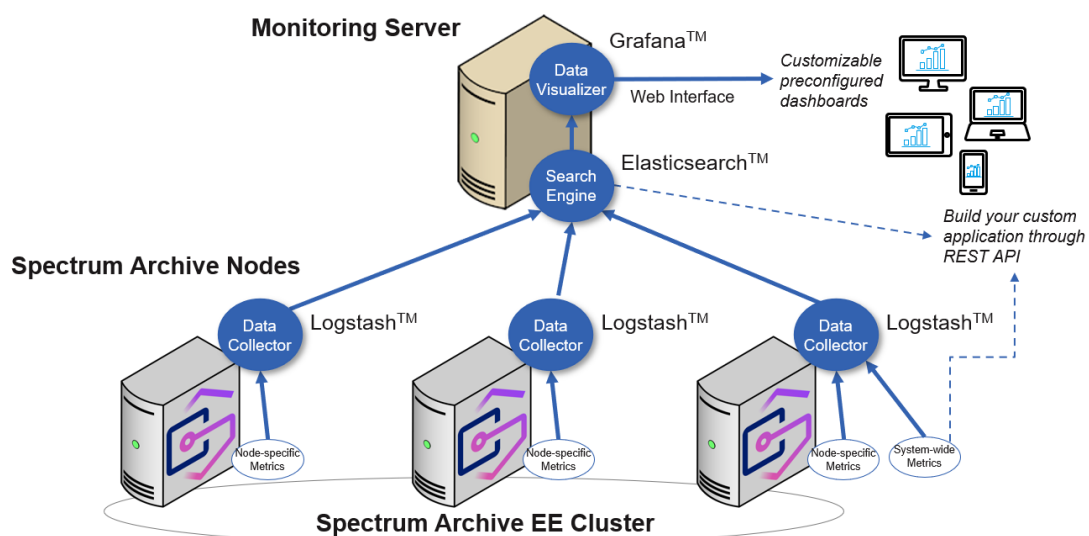
1. Introduction

IBM Spectrum Archive Enterprise Edition (Spectrum Archive EE) supports a Dashboard that helps the storage administrators to manage and monitor the storage system through the Web-based graphical interface. By using the Dashboard, you can see the following information without logging in to a system and typing command but just with a Web browser:

- System health and error events
- Tape pool configuration
- Time-scaled storage consumption for each tape pool.
- Throughput of each drive for migration and recall.

1.1. Overview

The Spectrum Archive EE dashboard uses the open-source software (OSS), Logstash™, Elasticsearch™ and Grafana™, for collecting the statistics from the IBM Spectrum Archive EE nodes and for rendering the information. The figure below illustrates how the information is collected, stored, and presented by OSS.



An external Red Hat Linux Server™ (RHEL) server called monitoring server is required to setup the Dashboard. The monitoring server is completely separate node from Spectrum Scale nodes. Recommend the monitoring server is deployed within a network that the Spectrum Archive EE nodes are running in.

Overview of deployment procedure is:

1. Setup Spectrum Archive EE ...Not covered in this document
2. Setup an external monitoring server

3. Setup Spectrum Archive EE node
4. Configure Grafana in monitoring server by using a web browser

All system commands below needs to be run by root.

1.2. System Requirement

1.2.1. Requirements to IBM Spectrum Archive EE node

Dashboard supports IBM Spectrum Archive EE running on x86_64 server

Additional prerequisite software (required only for Activity View of Dashboard):

- systemtap
- systemtap-runtime
- kernel-devel
- logstash-5.6.8.rpm (included in Spectrum Archive EE installation package)

1.2.2. Requirements to Monitoring Server

Hardware:

- Architecture: x86_64
- CPU: One or more
- Memory: 32 GB or more
- Disk space: 1 TB or more
- Network for connection from/to EE nodes

Required software:

- Operating system: RHEL server 7.x
- java-1.8.0-openjdk
- elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm (included in Spectrum Archive EE installation package)
- grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm (included in Spectrum Archive EE installation package)

Note: The tested versions of Elasticsearch, Logstash, and Grafana are redistributed along with the IBM Spectrum Archive EE product package, for convenience. The support for those open source packages can be acquired, for a fee, by contacting a third-party provider. It is not covered by the IBM Spectrum Archive Enterprise Edition license and support contract.

System Settings:

- SELinux

Disable SELinux by the following command for the current run.

```
$ setenforce 0  
setenforce: SELinux is disabled
```

And, edit the `/etc/sysconfig/selinux` file and change SELINUX line to `SELINUX=disabled` for disabling the SELinux permanently.

- Network firewall

Make the following network port numbers available for the access from the Spectrum Archive EE node and Web client.

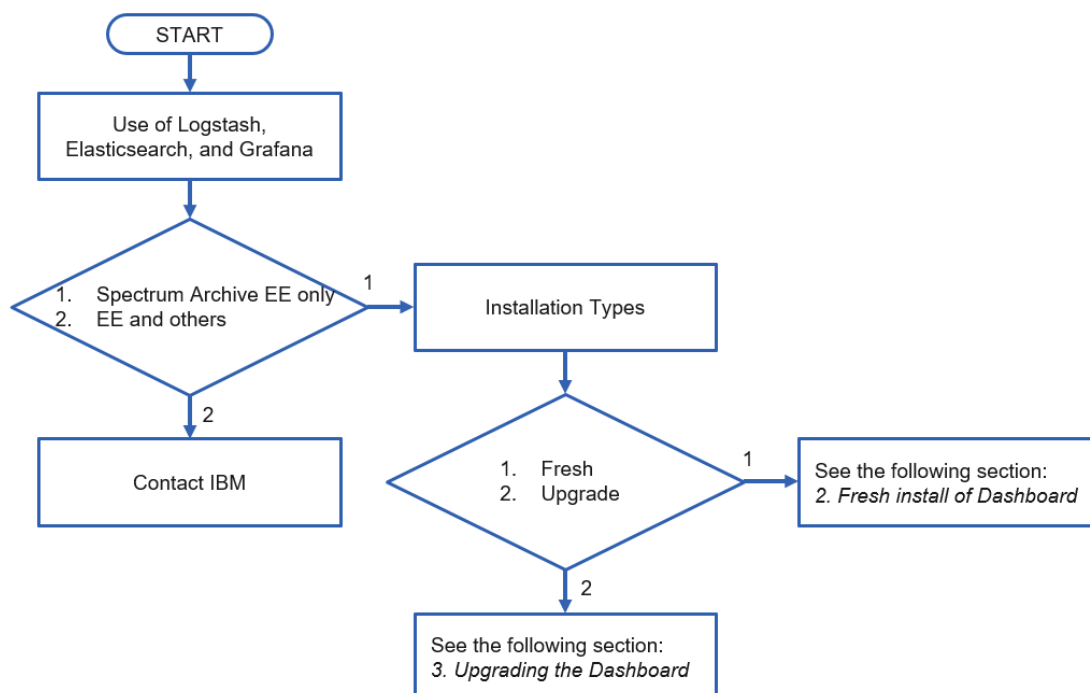
- Port 9200, for Elasticsearch
- Port 3000, for Grafana

Or, disable `firewalld` by the commands below.

```
$ systemctl stop firewalld.service
$ systemctl disable firewalld.service
```

1.3. Installation Planning

Use the following diagram to determine your installation procedure. Note that, when Spectrum Archive EE software is updated by using `ltfsee_install --upgrade` command, you need to upgrade Dashboard software manually to the corresponding versions and follow the Upgrade procedure.



NOTE: If you have been using Elasticsearch, Logstash, or Grafana for other purpose and if you are planning to reuse the existing installation for Spectrum Archive EE Dashboard, the procedure in this guide may overwrite your current configuration.

2. Fresh install of Dashboard

The first-time installation is outlined as follows.

1. Prepare a new monitoring server and configure
2. Install additional software on each EE node
3. Customize Grafana for Spectrum Archive EE Dashboard

2.1. Configuring the Monitoring Server

Complete the following tasks for setting up the monitoring server.

1. Copying the required files to monitoring server (task on one of EE nodes)
2. Installing Elasticsearch and Grafana, on monitoring server
3. Post-installation steps for Elasticsearch on monitoring server
4. Post-installation steps for Grafana on monitoring server
5. Starting Elasticsearch and Grafana on monitoring server

2.1.1. Copying the required files from EE node to Monitoring Server

Copy the `ibmsa-dashboard-xxx.tar.gz` file and two other RPMs, from `/root/rpm/` directory of EE node to `/tmp` directory of the monitoring server.

```
$ cd /root/rpm/
$ scp RHEL7/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx.tar.gz dashboard/Elastic/elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm
dashboard/Grafana/grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm <Your ID>@<Your Monitoring Server IP>:/tmp
xxxx@xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx's password:
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.1.3-52105.tar.gz          100% 18KB  9.1MB/s  00:00
elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm                     100% 32MB 43.2MB/s 00:00
grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm                  100% 49MB 55.2MB/s 00:00
```

2.1.2. Installing Elasticsearch and Grafana on Monitoring Server

On the monitoring server, go to the `/tmp` directory where two RPMs were copied by `scp` command in section 2.1.1, and use `yum` command to install the Elasticsearch and Grafana RPMs.

```
$ cd /tmp
$ yum localinstall elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm -y
```

Example of command output:

```

$ cd /tmp
$ yum localinstall elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm -y
Loaded plugins: langpacks, product-id, search-disabled-repos
Examining elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm: elasticsearch-5.6.8-1.noarch
Marking elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm to be installed
Examining grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm: grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64
Marking grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm to be installed
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package elasticsearch.noarch 0:5.6.8-1 will be installed
---> Package grafana.x86_64 0:5.0.4-1 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
=====
Package                               Arch      Size      Version
Repository                             Size
=====
=====
Installing:
elasticsearch                          noarch    36 M      5.6.8-1
/elasticsearch-5.6.8
grafana                                x86_64    149 M     5.0.4-1
/grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64

Transaction Summary
=====
=====
Install 2 Packages

Total size: 185 M
Installed size: 185 M
Downloading packages:
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
Warning: RPMDB altered outside of yum.
  Installing : grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64
1/2
### NOT starting on installation, please execute the following statements to configure grafana
to start automatically using systemd
  sudo /bin/systemctl daemon-reload
  sudo /bin/systemctl enable grafana-server.service
### You can start grafana-server by executing
  sudo /bin/systemctl start grafana-server.service
Creating elasticsearch group... OK
Creating elasticsearch user... OK
  Installing : elasticsearch-5.6.8-1.noarch
2/2
### NOT starting on installation, please execute the following statements to configure
elasticsearch service to start automatically using systemd
  sudo systemctl daemon-reload
  sudo systemctl enable elasticsearch.service
### You can start elasticsearch service by executing
  sudo systemctl start elasticsearch.service
POSTTRANS: Running script
  Verifying : elasticsearch-5.6.8-1.noarch
1/2
  Verifying : grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64
2/2

Installed:
  elasticsearch.noarch 0:5.6.8-1
  grafana.x86_64 0:5.0.4-1

Complete!

```


2.1.3. Post-installation steps for Elasticsearch

Use the following steps for setting up the Elasticsearch instance on single node for the use with EE Dashboard.

Refer to the information at the following URLs to learn more about the configuration setting of Elasticsearch.

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/5.6/system-config.html>

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/5.6/important-settings.html>

1) Unpack `ibmsa-dashboard-xxx.tar.gz` file

```
$ cd /tmp
$ tar zxvf ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx.tar.gz
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/task.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/activity.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/health.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/ibmsa-logrotate-grafana
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/config.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/storage.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf-wrapper.py
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf.stp
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/log4j2.properties
```

2) Edit `/etc/elasticsearch/jvm.options` file. Find the `-Xms` and `-Xmx` lines and increase the JVM heap memory size. (This example assumes the monitoring server has 32 GB physical memory.)

`-Xms24g`

`-Xmx24g`

3) Edit `/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml` file. Find the `bootstrap.memory_lock` and `network.host` lines, uncomment the lines by removing the hash character (`#`) at the beginning of line, and update values as below.

`bootstrap.memory_lock: true`

`network.host: 0.0.0.0`

You can also customize the location of Elasticsearch data by changing the `path.data` value in `elasticsearch.yml` file. (The default location is `/var/lib/elasticsearch` directory)

4) Enable the log rotation for Elasticsearch

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties
/etc/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties
cp: overwrite '/etc/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties'?y
```

- 5) Edit `/etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch` file. Find `MAX_LOCKED_MEMORY=` line, uncomment the line by removing the hash character (`#`) at the beginning of line, and set the value to `unlimited` as below.

`MAX_LOCKED_MEMORY=unlimited`

- 6) Run the following command to edit `override.conf` of Elasticsearch, which should be blank initially.

```
$ systemctl edit elasticsearch.service
```

Add the following two lines and save.

`[Service]`

`LimitMEMLOCK=infinity`

2.1.4. Post-installation steps for Grafana

- 1) Enable the log rotation by `logrotate` command for Grafana

```
$ cd /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana
$ cp ibmsa-logrotate-grafana /etc/logrotate.d/
$ chmod 644 /etc/logrotate.d/ibmsa-logrotate-grafana
```

- 2) Edit `/etc/grafana/grafana.ini` file. Find the `log_rotate=` line, delete the semicolon character (`;`) at the beginning of line, and change the value from `true` to `false` as below.

`log_rotate = false`

2.1.5. Starting Elasticsearch and Grafana

- 1) Reload `systemd` config file:

```
$ systemctl daemon-reload
```

- 2) Start Elasticsearch:

```
$ systemctl start elasticsearch.service
```

Check the progress and status by `systemctl status elasticsearch.service` command, and make sure that `Active:` field of command output displays `'active (running)'`

```
$ systemctl status elasticsearch.service
● elasticsearch.service - Elasticsearch
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service; disabled; vendor
   preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2018-06-11 10:23:51 JST; 43s ago
     Docs: http://www.elastic.co
   Process: 19329 ExecStartPre=/usr/share/elasticsearch/bin/elasticsearch-systemd-pre-
   exec (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
   Main PID: 19331 (java)
    CGroup: /system.slice/elasticsearch.service
            └─19331 /bin/java -Xms4g -Xmx4g -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -
   XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=75 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOcc...

Jun 11 10:23:51 glues-mon systemd[1]: Starting Elasticsearch...
Jun 11 10:23:51 glues-mon systemd[1]: Started Elasticsearch.
```

After startup of Elasticsearch is completed, wait one minute, and run `curl` command to verify if Elasticsearch is operational.

```
$ curl -XGET 'http://localhost:9200'
{
  "name" : "73v17Kn",
  "cluster_name" : "elasticsearch",
  "cluster_uuid" : "-hqdtuJySl2mh_74kmE6BA",
  "version" : {
    "number" : "5.6.8",
    "build_hash" : "688ecce",
    "build_date" : "2018-02-16T16:46:30.010Z",
    "build_snapshot" : false,
    "lucene_version" : "6.6.1"
  },
  "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}
```

3) Enable the Elasticsearch service permanently.

```
$ systemctl enable elasticsearch.service
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/elasticsearch.service
to /usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service.
```

4) Enable and start Grafana

```
$ systemctl enable grafana-server.service
$ systemctl start grafana-server.service
```

5) Check if Grafana web page at `http://<Your Monitoring Server IP>:3000/`, using the Web browser.

2.2. Configuring EE node for Dashboard

Complete the following tasks, on all EE nodes.

1. Unpacking the required files
2. Installing SystemTap
3. Installing Logstash
4. Post-installation steps for Logstash
5. Starting Logstash

2.2.1. Unpacking the required files on EE node

Copy the `ibmsa-dashboard-xxx.tar.gz` file to `/tmp` directory and extract the files

```
$ cp /root/rpm/RHEL7/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx.tar.gz /tmp
$ cd /tmp
$ tar zxvf ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx.tar.gz
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/task.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/activity.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/health.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/ibmsa-logrotate-grafana
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/config.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/storage.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf-wrapper.py
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf.stp
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/log4j2.properties
```

The files under `logstash` and `systemtap` directories will be used in the section 2.2.

2.2.2. Installing SystemTap

SystemTap is required for collecting the data for Activity Page, and you can skip this step if you are not going to use the Activity Page.

Refer to the following URLs for the detail of SystemTap.

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-US/Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux/7/html-single/SystemTap_Beginners_Guide/index.html

Use `yum` command to install SystemTap and dependencies.

```
$ yum install -y systemtap systemtap-runtime kernel-devel-$(uname -r)
```

Note: When you update the OS/kernel version after the initial installation of Dashboard completed, you also need to update the kernel-devel package at that time to make SystemTap to work.

2.2.3. Installing Logstash

Install logstash using yum command.

```
$ cd /root/rpm/dashboard/Elastic
$ yum localinstall logstash-5.6.8.rpm -y
Loaded plugins: product-id, search-disabled-repos, subscription-manager
Examining logstash-5.6.8.rpm: 1:logstash-5.6.8-1.noarch
Marking logstash-5.6.8.rpm to be installed
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package logstash.noarch 1:5.6.8-1 will be installed
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
=====
Package                Arch          Size          Version
Repository              Size
=====
=====
Installing:
logstash                noarch        183 M         1:5.6.8-1
/logstash-5.6.8
Transaction Summary
=====
=====
Install 1 Package

Total size: 183 M
Installed size: 183 M
Downloading packages:
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Installing : 1:logstash-5.6.8-1.noarch
1/1
Using provided startup.options file: /etc/logstash/startup.options
Successfully created system startup script for Logstash
  Verifying : 1:logstash-5.6.8-1.noarch
1/1

Installed:
logstash.noarch 1:5.6.8-1

Complete!
```

2.2.4. Post-installation steps for Logstash

- 1) Designate one of EE nodes for collecting the cluster-wide information.

Logstash collects the statistics and the event information from each EE node by running a set of commands locally, and all EE nodes feed the independently collected information to single Elasticsearch database. The information can be categorized into two groups; one is cluster-wide and common information and the other is node specific, and the former needs be collected only by one of EE nodes to avoid the duplication.

Depending on the role of node, one or two pipeline configuration files need to be copied to `/etc/logstash/conf.d` directory of that node.

- `ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf` ... required on all EE nodes
- `ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf` ... required only on one of EE nodes

So, one node should have two pipeline configuration files under the `/etc/logstash/conf.d` directory, while all the other nodes should have just one pipeline configuration file under the directory.

Any node could have `ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf` file, but it is recommended to use one of standby control nodes, just to remember easily. For the EE cluster with two tape libraries, you only need one designated node for `ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf`.

Note: In case the node with `ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf` becomes nonfunctional due to some failure or planned maintenance, `ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf` needs to be moved to another node manually.

- 2) Place `ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf` file onto **all** the Spectrum Archive EE nodes as below:

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf  
/etc/logstash/conf.d/
```

- 3) Place `ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf` file onto **only one node** in the EE cluster.

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf  
/etc/logstash/conf.d/
```

- 4) Edit `/etc/logstash/logstash.yml` file. Find the `pipeline.workers` line, uncomment the line by removing the hash character (#) at the beginning of line, and update the value as below.
`pipeline.workers: 1`

- 5) Edit `/etc/logstash/startup.options` file. Find the `LS_OPTS=` and `LS_USER=` lines and update the value as below.

```
LS_OPTS="--path.settings ${LS_SETTINGS_DIR} --config.reload.automatic"
LS_USER=root
```

- 6) Run the `system-install` command to create the new startup configuration file:

```
$ /usr/share/logstash/bin/system-install
Successfully created system startup script for Logstash
```

- 7) Check if Elasticsearch can be accessed from a Spectrum Archive EE node:

```
$ curl -XGET 'http://<Your Monitoring Server IP>:9200'
```

An example of command result if monitoring server uses IP address 192.168.56.102,

```
$ curl -XGET 'http://192.168.56.102:9200'
{
  "name" : "73v17Kn",
  "cluster_name" : "elasticsearch",
  "cluster_uuid" : "-hqdtuJySl2mh_74kmE6BA",
  "version" : {
    "number" : "5.6.8",
    "build_hash" : "688ecce",
    "build_date" : "2018-02-16T16:46:30.010Z",
    "build_snapshot" : false,
    "lucene_version" : "6.6.1"
  },
  "tagline" : "You Know, for Search"
}
```

If the command returns an error, check the IP address of monitoring server, check if the network port 9200 is available, check if Elasticsearch on monitoring server is running.

- 8) Get GPFS Cluster ID by `mm1sc1uster` command.

```
$ mmlscluster | egrep 'cluster id'
GPFS cluster id:      8030362133662912158
```

In the above case, 8030362133662912158 is the GPFS Cluster ID.

- 9) Create `/etc/sysconfig/logstash`. Add the following lines based on the information obtained in steps 7 and 8.

```
LS_IBMSA_ES_IP=<Your Monitoring Server IP>
LS_IBMSA_ES_PORT=<Network port number of your Elasticsearch. 9200 by default>
LS_IBMSA_CLUSTER_ID=<GPFS ClusterID>
```

```
LS_IBMSA_EXEC_INTERVAL=600
LS_IBMSA_DPERF_INTERVAL=60
```

An example of logstash file:

```
LS_IBMSA_ES_IP=192.168.56.102
LS_IBMSA_ES_PORT=9200
LS_IBMSA_CLUSTER_ID=8030362133662912158
LS_IBMSA_EXEC_INTERVAL=600
LS_IBMSA_DPERF_INTERVAL=60
```

Tips: LS_IBMSA_EXEC_INTERVAL and LS_IBMSA_DPERF_INTERVAL define the interval (in seconds) at which the information is captured. LS_IBMSA_EXEC_INTERVAL is for the information through eeadm command, and LS_IBMSA_DPERF_INTERVAL is for the drive activity information using SystemTap. The smaller numbers in *_INTERVAL will stress the system more, and thus it is recommended to use the default value as the minimum. Set LS_IBMSA_EXEC_INTERVAL to 3600 (an hour) at most. Restart Logstash by `systemctl restart logstash.service` command when you make the changes to those values.

10) Enable the log rotation of Logstash.

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/log4j2.properties /etc/logstash/
cp: overwrite '/etc/logstash/log4j2.properties'?y
```

11) Copy SystemTap configuration files:

```
$ mkdir -p /opt/ibm/ltfsee/dashboard/systemtap
$ cd /opt/ibm/ltfsee/dashboard/systemtap/
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf.stp .
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf-wrapper.py .
$ chmod +x *
```

2.2.5. Starting Logstash

1) Before starting the Logstash, make sure that Spectrum Archive EE is active by using `eeadm node list` command.

```
$ eeadm node list
Node ID  State      Node IP      Drives  Ctrl Node  Library  Node Group  Host Name
1        Available  192.168.33.85  1       yes(active) lib1      ng1         node1
```


2) Start the Logstash.

```
$ systemctl start logstash.service
```

Watch the status and progress of Logstash by `systemctl status logstash.service` command, and check if it started successfully. You may need to wait for about five minutes before Logstash starts collecting the data. If it starts up correctly, you will see that the process of `"/usr/bin/python2 /opt/ibm/ltfsee/dashboard/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf-wrapper.py"` in CGroup field of command output.

```
$ systemctl status logstash.service -l
● logstash.service - logstash
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/logstash.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Wed 2021-05-19 21:13:57 EDT; 7min ago
 Main PID: 823 (java)
    Tasks: 55
   CGroup: /system.slice/logstash.service
           └─ 823 /usr/bin/java -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -
XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=75 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -XX:+DisableExplicitGC -
Djava.awt.headless=true -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8 -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryError -Xmx1g -Xms256m -
Xss2048k -Djffi.boot.library.path=/usr/share/logstash/vendor/jruby/lib/jni -
Xbootclasspath/a:/usr/share/logstash/vendor/jruby/lib/jruby.jar -classpath : -
Djruby.home=/usr/share/logstash/vendor/jruby -Djruby.lib=/usr/share/logstash/vendor/jruby/lib -
Djruby.script=jruby -Djruby.shell=/bin/sh org.jruby.Main
/usr/share/logstash/lib/bootstrap/environment.rb logstash/runner.rb --path.settings
/etc/logstash --config.reload.automatic
           └─10965 /usr/bin/python2 /opt/ibm/ltfsee/dashboard/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf-
wrapper.py 60
           └─11684 stap /opt/ibm/ltfsee/dashboard/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf.stp 60 1
spectrumscale VDRIVE0000 3cbff040-8c36-4dbe-9073-594e77aba756 VDRIVE0001 3cbff040-8c36-4dbe-
9073-594e77aba756 VDRIVE0002 3cbff040-8c36-4dbe-9073-594e77aba756 VDRIVE0003 3cbff040-8c36-4dbe-
9073-594e77aba756 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
           └─11739 /usr/libexec/systemtap/stapio -R stap_260429dbb57ec335c4d29ee48e62ed4d_11739 -
F4

May 19 21:17:19 spectrumscale eeadm[10968]:
GLS,60a5b89f,35d45,spectrumscale,eeadm,L,1e8,a7fe3087,1cc,2ad8,2ad8,/opt/ibm/ltfsee/bin/eeadm
drive list --json
May 19 21:17:19 spectrumscale eeadm[10971]:
GLS,60a5b89f,47b8e,spectrumscale,eeadm,L,1e8,a7fe3087,1cc,2adb,2adb,/opt/ibm/ltfsee/bin/eeadm
library list --json
May 19 21:17:19 spectrumscale eeadm[10973]:
GLS,60a5b89f,52d14,spectrumscale,eeadm,L,1e8,a7fe3087,1cc,2add,2add,/opt/ibm/ltfsee/bin/eeadm
nodegroup list --json
May 19 21:17:19 spectrumscale eeadm[11158]:
GLS,60a5b89f,c1bf3,spectrumscale,eeadm,L,1e8,a7fe3087,1cc,2b96,2b96,/opt/ibm/ltfsee/bin/eeadm
task list --json --dashboard --both-act-comp --num-tasks 10000
May 19 21:17:19 spectrumscale eeadm[11168]:
GLS,60a5b89f,cc4fc,spectrumscale,eeadm,L,1e8,a7fe3087,1cc,2ba0,2ba0,/opt/ibm/ltfsee/bin/eeadm
task list --count-tasks --num-tasks 1000
May 19 21:17:22 spectrumscale eeadm[10974]:
GLS,60a5b8a2,71bd1,spectrumscale,eeadm,A,3ac,53cc49f9,89,2ade,2ade,10.0.2.15,4
May 19 21:17:22 spectrumscale eeadm[10974]:
GLS,60a5b8a2,7377f,spectrumscale,eeadm,A,3ad,53cc49f9,a6,2ade,2ade,10.0.2.15,4
May 19 21:17:22 spectrumscale eeadm[10974]:
GLS,60a5b8a2,739c3,spectrumscale,eeadm,A,3ad,53cc49f9,a6,2ade,2ade,10.0.2.15,-1
May 19 21:17:22 spectrumscale eeadm[10974]:
GLS,60a5b8a2,739e9,spectrumscale,eeadm,A,3ad,53cc49f9,a6,2ade,2ade,10.0.2.15,-1
May 19 21:17:24 spectrumscale eeadm[11669]:
GLS,60a5b8a4,2371e,spectrumscale,eeadm,L,1e8,a7fe3087,1cc,2d95,2d95,/opt/ibm/ltfsee/bin/eeadm
drive list --json
```

3) Enable Logstash to make it start automatically when the EE node starts.

```
$ systemctl enable logstash.service
```

2.3. Customizing Grafana for EE Dashboard

Complete the following tasks using the Web browser.

1. Connect Grafana to Elasticsearch
2. Import pre-defined views


2.3.1. Connecting Grafana to Elasticsearch

Step 1. Start the web browser on one of EE node

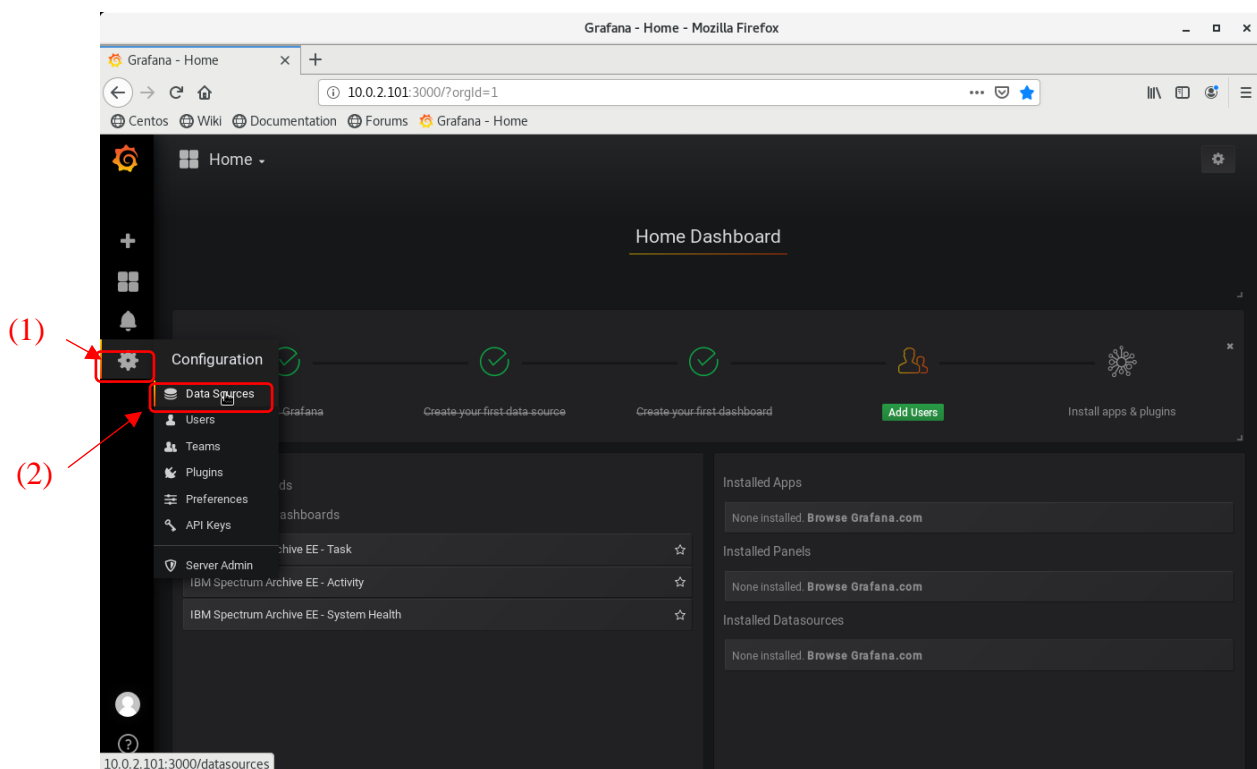
Step 2. Access the web page at <http://<Your Monitoring Server IP>:3000/>

Grafana login screen should appear. Enter the default user id and password.

- User: admin
- Password: admin

Step 3. 1) Click the gear icon  from the left, and 2) select "Data Sources". If no icon appears on the left,

click Grafana logo  at the upper left corner.



Step 4. Click green "+ Add data source" button. Fill in the required fields as below:

Name: Type the name of data source just for displaying purpose

Default: Set the checkbox

Type: select "Elasticsearch"

HTTP setting

- URL: <http://localhost:9200>
- Access: proxy

Elasticsearch details

- Index name : ibmsa-*
- Pattern: No pattern
- Time field name: @timestamp
- Version : 5.x

The screenshot shows the 'Data Sources / New' configuration page for an Elasticsearch data source. The page has a dark theme. At the top, there's a header with the IBM logo and the title 'Data Sources / New' with a subtitle 'Type: Elasticsearch'. Below the header, there's a 'Settings' tab. The main configuration area includes several sections: 'Name' (default data source) with a 'Default' checkbox checked; 'Type' (Elasticsearch); 'HTTP' section with 'URL' (http://localhost:9200) and 'Access' (proxy); 'Auth' section with 'Basic Auth' and 'TLS Client Auth' options, each with a 'With Credentials' or 'With CA Cert' checkbox; a 'Skip TLS Verification (Insecure)' checkbox; 'Advanced HTTP Settings' with a 'Whitelisted Cookies' section; and 'Elasticsearch details' section with fields for 'Index name' (ibmsa-*), 'Pattern' (No pattern), 'Time field name' (@timestamp), 'Version' (5.x), and 'Min interval' (10s).

Data Sources / New
Type: Elasticsearch

Settings

Name: default data source ☒ Default

Type: Elasticsearch

HTTP

URL: http://localhost:9200

Access: proxy

Auth

Basic Auth ☐ With Credentials ☐

TLS Client Auth ☐ With CA Cert ☐

Skip TLS Verification (Insecure) ☐

Advanced HTTP Settings

Whitelisted Cookies: Add Name

Elasticsearch details

Index name: ibmsa-* Pattern: No pattern

Time field name: @timestamp

Version: 5.x

Min interval: 10s

Press 'Save & Test' button. Make sure that a message "Index OK. Time field name OK." in a green box is showed as below after testing.

Elasticsearch details

Index name
ibmsa-*

Time field name
@timestamp

Version
5.x

Min Interval
10s

Pattern
No pattern

Index OK. Time field name OK.

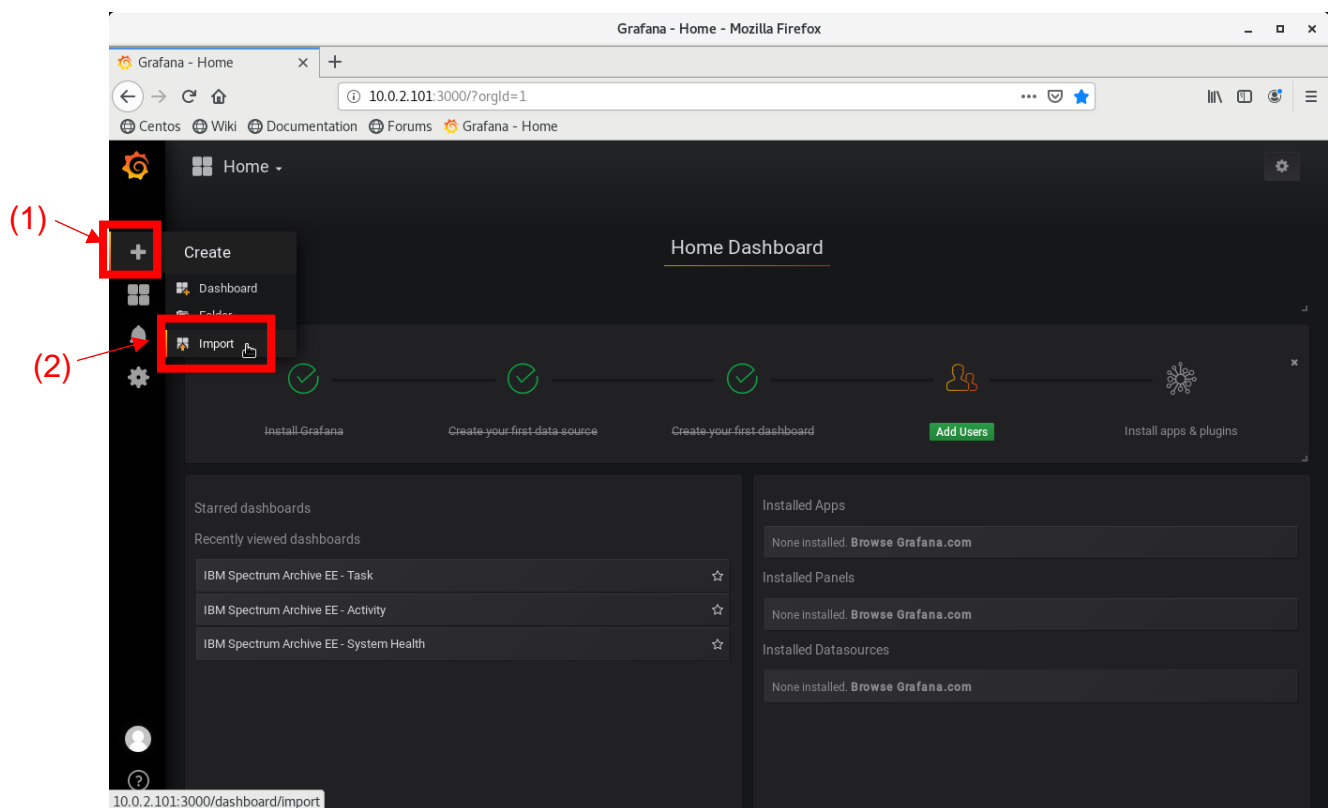
Save & Test
Delete
Back

2.3.2. Importing pre-defined views

Each page in Grafana is called as dashboard. In this document, Grafana dashboard is sometimes called as "view" or "page" to distinguish it from Spectrum Archive Dashboard.

The pre-defined view is provided in JSON format (*.json file), and the step at the section 2.2.1 already extracted the five JSON files under /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana directory activity.json, config.json, health.json, storage.json, task.json

Step 1. 1) Click the plus sign icon  from the left pane and 2) select "Import".



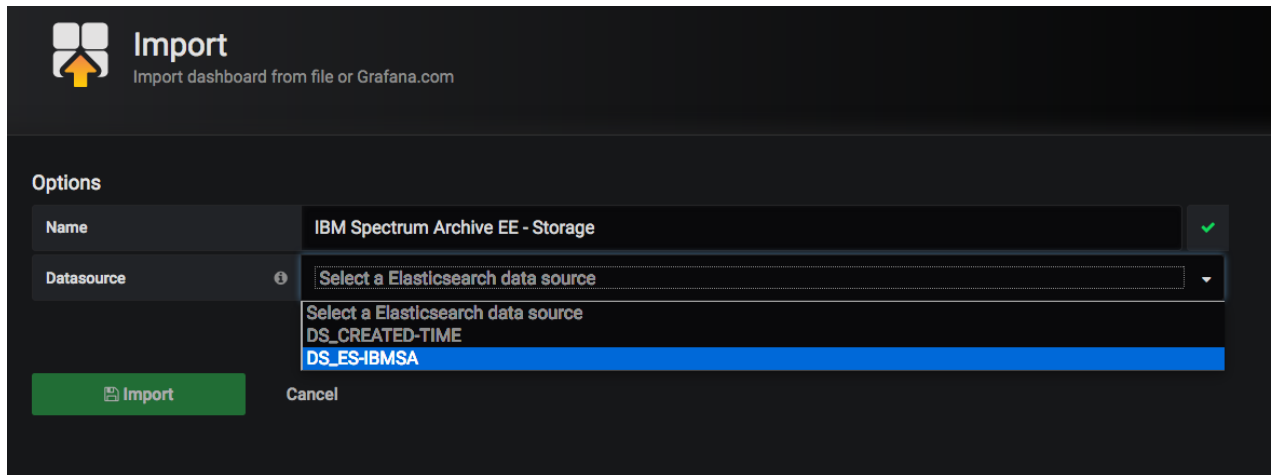
Step 2. Click green “Upload .json File” button. Select one of JSON files in /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana directory by File Upload dialog and click Open at the upper right corner.

Step 3. Specify the options, and then click “Import” button.


Name: (Optional) change the name of dashboard

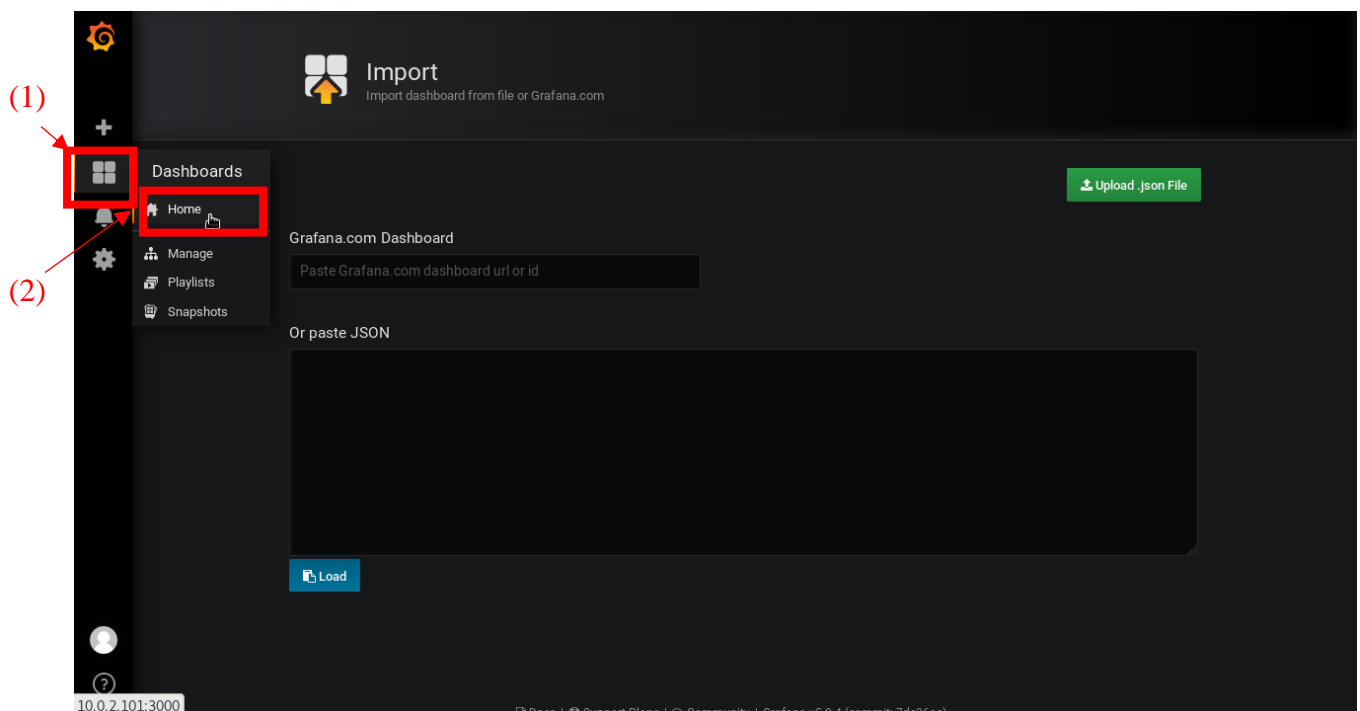
Datasource: specify the name of datasource created at the section 2.3.1

Note: Starting from EE version 1.3.1.3, the task.json requires only one datasource, just like others.



Step 4. Repeat steps 1 to 3 for all five json files at once, or you can import only the ones you are going to use.

Step 5. The imported views are accessible by 1) clicking the Dashboards icon  from the left pane, 2) selecting the “home” or “manage”, and selecting a view from the list of available views.



3. Upgrading the Dashboard

Complete the following tasks when you upgrade the Spectrum Archive EE software, and make Dashboard software in sync with EE software version.

1. Upgrade the software on all EE nodes
2. Upgrade the software on monitoring server

3.1. Upgrading the software on EE node

3.1.1. *Unpack the required files*

Copy the `ibmsa-dashboard-xxx.tar.gz` file to `/tmp` directory and extract the files

```
$ cp /root/rpm/RHEL7/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx.tar.gz /tmp
$ cd /tmp
$ tar zxvf ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx.tar.gz
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/task.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/activity.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/health.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/ibmsa-logrotate-grafana
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/config.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/storage.json
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf-wrapper.py
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf.stp
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/log4j2.properties
```

3.1.2. *Upgrading Logstash and pipeline configuration files*

Refer to the general information about the Logstash Upgrade process at:

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/logstash/5.6/upgrading-logstash.html>

- 1) Stop Logstash

```
$ systemctl stop logstash.service
```

2) Check the current installed version. If you are using version 5.6.8 or later, [jump over to step 4](#)

```
$ yum list installed | grep logstash
logstash.noarch           1:x.x.x-x             @/logstash-x.x.x
```

3) Update Logstash

```
$ systemctl stop logstash.service
$ cd /root/rpm/dashboard/Elastic
$ yum localupdate logstash-5.6.8.rpm -y
```


Example of command output:

```
$ yum localupdate logstash-5.6.8.rpm -y
Loaded plugins: product-id, rhnplugin, search-disabled-repos
Examining logstash-5.6.8.rpm: 1:logstash-5.6.8-1.noarch
Marking logstash-5.6.8.rpm as an update to 1:logstash-5.1.1-1.noarch
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package logstash.noarch 1:5.1.1-1 will be updated
---> Package logstash.noarch 1:5.6.8-1 will be an update
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package Arch Version Repository
Size
=====
Updating:
logstash noarch 1:5.6.8-1 /logstash-5.6.8
183 M

Transaction Summary
=====
Upgrade 1 Package

Total size: 183 M
Downloading packages:
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
Warning: RPMDB altered outside of yum.
Updating : 1:logstash-5.6.8-1.noarch
1/2
warning: /etc/logstash/logstash.yml created as /etc/logstash/logstash.yml.rpmnew
Using provided startup.options file: /etc/logstash/startup.options
Successfully created system startup script for Logstash
Cleanup : 1:logstash-5.1.1-1.noarch
2/2
vtd | 4.1 kB
00:00:00
Verifying : 1:logstash-5.6.8-1.noarch
1/2
Verifying : 1:logstash-5.1.1-1.noarch
2/2

Updated:
logstash.noarch 1:5.6.8-1

Complete!
```

4) Update log4j2 configuration file

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/log4j2.properties /etc/logstash/
cp: overwrite '/etc/logstash/log4j2.properties'? y
```

5) Update pipeline configuration files under /etc/logstash/conf.d.

For all EE nodes,

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf  
/etc/logstash/conf.d/  
cp: overwrite '/etc/logstash/conf.d/ibmsa-stat-logstash-common.conf'? y
```

Additionally, if this node already has ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf file in /etc/logstash/conf.d/

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/logstash/ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf  
/etc/logstash/conf.d/  
cp: overwrite '/etc/logstash/conf.d/ibmsa-stat-logstash-onlyonenode.conf'? y
```

Run the system-install command to create the new startup configuration file:

```
$ /usr/share/logstash/bin/system-install  
Successfully created system startup script for Logstash
```

6) Update SystemTap configuration files

```
$ cd /opt/ibm/ltfsee/dashboard/systemtap/  
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf.stp .  
cp: overwrite './ibmsa-stat-driveperf.stp'? y  
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/systemtap/ibmsa-stat-driveperf-wrapper.py .  
cp: overwrite './ibmsa-stat-driveperf-wrapper.py'? y
```

7) Restart the upgraded Logstash.

```
$ systemctl restart logstash.service
```

8) Repeat the steps 1 to 7 on all EE nodes.

3.2. Upgrading the software on Monitoring Server

3.2.1. Copying the required files from EE node to Monitoring Server

Copy the `ibmsa-dashboard-xxx.tar.gz` file and two other RPMs, from `/root/rpm/` directory of EE node to `/tmp` directory of the monitoring server.

```
$ cd /root/rpm/
$ scp RHEL7/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx.tar.gz dashboard/Elastic/elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm
  dashboard/Grafana/grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm <Your ID>@<Your Monitoring Server IP>:/tmp
xxxx@xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx's password:
ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.1.3-52105.tar.gz          100% 18KB  9.1MB/s  00:00
elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm                     100% 32MB 43.2MB/s  00:00
grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm                  100% 49MB 55.2MB/s  00:00
```

3.2.2. Upgrading Elasticsearch

The following steps will perform the rolling upgrade (especially for the case you had been using Elasticsearch version 5.1.1 with older version of Spectrum Archive EE).

Refer to the general information about upgrading Elasticsearch at.

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elastic-stack/5.6/upgrading-elastic-stack.html>

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/5.6/setup-upgrade.html>

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/5.6/rolling-upgrades.html>

- 1) Check the current installed version. Skip the remaining steps of section 3.2.2 if you are using version 5.6.8 or later.

```
$ yum list installed | grep elasticsearch
elasticsearch.noarch          x.x.x-x      installed
```

- 2) Disable shard allocation

When you shut down a node, the allocation process will wait for one minute before starting to replicate the shards that were on that node to other nodes in the cluster, causing a lot of wasted I/O. This can be avoided by disabling allocation before stopping Elasticsearch:

```
$ curl -X PUT "localhost:9200/_cluster/settings" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'
{
  "transient": {
    "cluster.routing.allocation.enable": "none"
  }
}
```

Note: If you do copy & paste the command from above, do not forget to copy the single quote character (') in the last line.

Example of command output:

```
$ curl -X PUT "localhost:9200/_cluster/settings" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'
{
  "transient": {
    "cluster.routing.allocation.enable": "none"
  }
},
{"acknowledged":true,"persistent":{},"transient":{"cluster":{"routing":{"allocation":{"enable":"none"}}}}}
```

3) Stop Elasticsearch

```
$ systemctl stop elasticsearch.service
```

4) Upgrade the software

```
$ cd /tmp
$ yum localupdate elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm -y
```

Example of command output:

```

$ yum localupdate elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm -y
Loaded plugins: product-id, search-disabled-repos, subscription-manager
Examining elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm: elasticsearch-5.6.8-1.noarch
Marking elasticsearch-5.6.8.rpm as an update to elasticsearch-5.1.1-1.noarch
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package elasticsearch.noarch 0:5.1.1-1 will be updated
---> Package elasticsearch.noarch 0:5.6.8-1 will be an update
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
=====
Package                               Arch          Version        Repository
Size
=====
=====
Updating:
 elasticsearch                        noarch        5.6.8-1        /elasticsearch-
5.6.8                                36 M

Transaction Summary
=====
=====
Upgrade 1 Package

Total size: 36 M
Downloading packages:
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Updating   : elasticsearch-5.6.8-1.noarch
1/2
warning: /etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml created as
/etc/elasticsearch/elasticsearch.yml.rpmnew
warning: /etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch created as /etc/sysconfig/elasticsearch.rpmnew
warning: /usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service created as
/usr/lib/systemd/system/elasticsearch.service.rpmnew
  Cleanup   : elasticsearch-5.1.1-1.noarch
2/2
  Verifying : elasticsearch-5.6.8-1.noarch
1/2
  Verifying : elasticsearch-5.1.1-1.noarch
2/2

Updated:
 elasticsearch.noarch 0:5.6.8-1

Complete!

```

5) Upgrade any plugins

Elasticsearch plugins must be upgraded when upgrading your Elasticsearch if any Elasticsearch plugins have been installed. Use the “`elasticsearch-plugin`” script in `/usr/share/elasticsearch/bin` directory to install the correct version of any plugins that you need.

6) Enable the log rotation for Elasticsearch

```

$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashbaord-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties
/etc/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties
cp: overwrite '/etc/elasticsearch/log4j2.properties'?y

```

7) Restart the upgraded Elasticsearch

```
$ systemctl restart elasticsearch.service
```

Confirm that it joins the cluster by checking the log file or by checking the output of this request:

```
$ curl -X GET "localhost:9200/_cat/nodes"
192.168.208.5 4 26 0 0.04 0.03 0.05 mdi * oHNdMaw
```

8) Reenable shard allocation

Once the node has joined the cluster, reenables shard allocation to start using the node:

```
$ curl -X PUT "localhost:9200/_cluster/settings" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'
{
  "transient": {
    "cluster.routing.allocation.enable": "all"
  }
}'
```

Note: If you do copy & paste the command from above, do not forget to copy the single quote character (') in the last line.

Example of command output:

```
$ curl -X PUT "localhost:9200/_cluster/settings" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d'
{
  "transient": {
    "cluster.routing.allocation.enable": "all"
  }
}'
{"acknowledged":true,"persistent":{},"transient":{"cluster":{"routing":{"allocation":{"enable":"all"}}}}}
```

9) Wait for the node to recover

You should wait for the cluster to finish shard allocation before upgrading the next node. You can check on progress with the `_cat/health` request:

```
$ curl -X GET "localhost:9200/_cat/health"
1620888465 15:47:45 elasticsearch yellow 1 1 41 41 0 0 41 0 - 50.0%
```

Wait for the status column to move from “yellow” to “green”. Status “green” means that all primary and replica shards have been allocated.

Note: If the status was “yellow” before upgrading, the status remains “yellow” even if the shard allocation is finished.

3.2.3. Upgrading Grafana

- 1) Check the current installed version. If you are using version 5.0.4 or later, jump to step 6.

```
$ yum list installed | grep grafana
grafana.x86_64                x.x.x-x                @/grafana-x.x.x-x.x86_64
```

- 2) Run the command below on the monitoring node to install the RPM.

```
$ cd /tmp
$ yum -y localupdate grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm
```

Example of command output:

```
$ yum localupdate grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm -y
Examining grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm: grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64
Marking grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64.rpm as an update to grafana-4.2.0-1.x86_64
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package grafana.x86_64 0:4.2.0-1 will be updated
---> Package grafana.x86_64 0:5.0.4-1 will be an update
--> Finished Dependency Resolution

Dependencies Resolved

=====
Package                Arch          Version           Repository
Size
=====
Updating:
grafana                x86_64        5.0.4-1           /grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64
149 M

Transaction Summary
=====
Upgrade 1 Package

Total size: 149 M
Downloading packages:
Running transaction check
Running transaction test
Transaction test succeeded
Running transaction
  Updating   : grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64
 1/2
  Cleanup   : grafana-4.2.0-1.x86_64
 2/2
POSTTRANS: Running script
  Verifying : grafana-5.0.4-1.x86_64
 1/2
  Verifying : grafana-4.2.0-1.x86_64
 2/2

Updated:
  grafana.x86_64 0:5.0.4-1

Complete!
```

- 3) Enable the log rotation by logrotate command for Grafana:

```
$ cp /tmp/ibmsa-dashboard-1.3.x.x-xxxxx/grafana/ibmsa-logrotate-grafana /etc/logrotate.d/  
$ chmod 644 /etc/logrotate.d/ibmsa-logrotate-grafana
```


- 4) Edit `/etc/grafana/grafana.ini` file. Find the `log_rotate=` line, delete the semicolon character (;) at the beginning of line, and change the value from `true` to `false` as below.

```
log_rotate = false
```


- 5) Restart the upgraded Grafana.

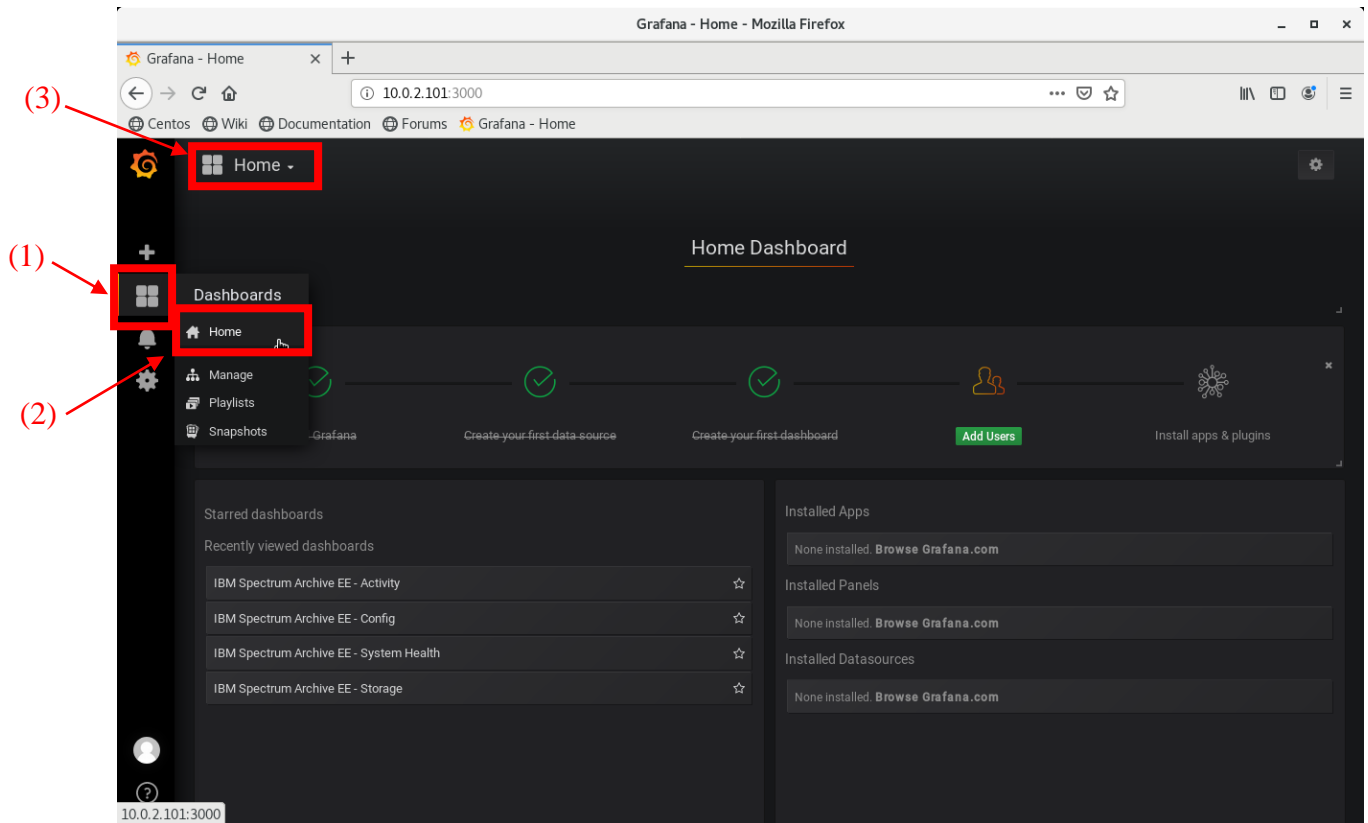
```
$ systemctl restart grafana-server.service
```

- 6) Access Grafana using the Web browser and follow the instruction in the section 2.3.2 to replace the dashboard view. Note that *.json files need to be unpacked by the step in the section 3.1.1.
- 7) If you have two datasource definitions in Grafana, one with Time Field Name parameter set to “@timestamp” and other set to “task.created_time”, the latter is no longer needed starting from Spectrum Archive EE version 1.3.1.3.

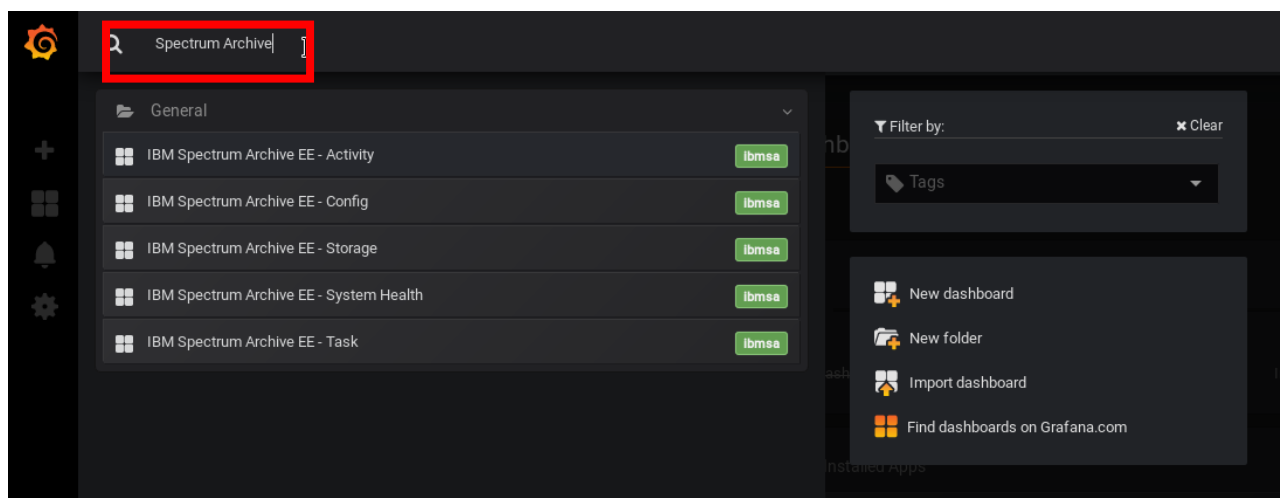
Open Grafana and confirm your current setting by clicking the gear icon  from the left, and select "Data Sources". If you have the second datasource for “task.created_time”, delete the datasource definition. Note that this won't affect to the task records stored in Elasticsearch.

4. Using Grafana

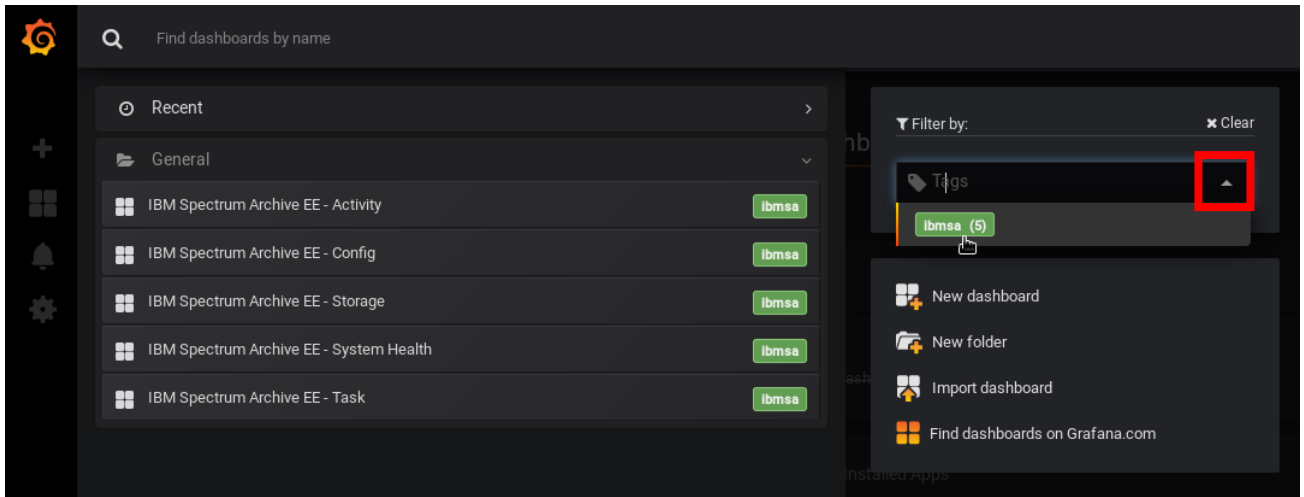
To access a pre-defined view, (1) click Dashboards icon  from the left, (2) select Home from the menu, and then (3) click Home button at the top.



It will give you the list of all available dashboard panels. If you have more than the five panels provided by IBM Spectrum Archive, you can find the EE dashboard either by, typing “Spectrum Archive” in the Find box at the top,



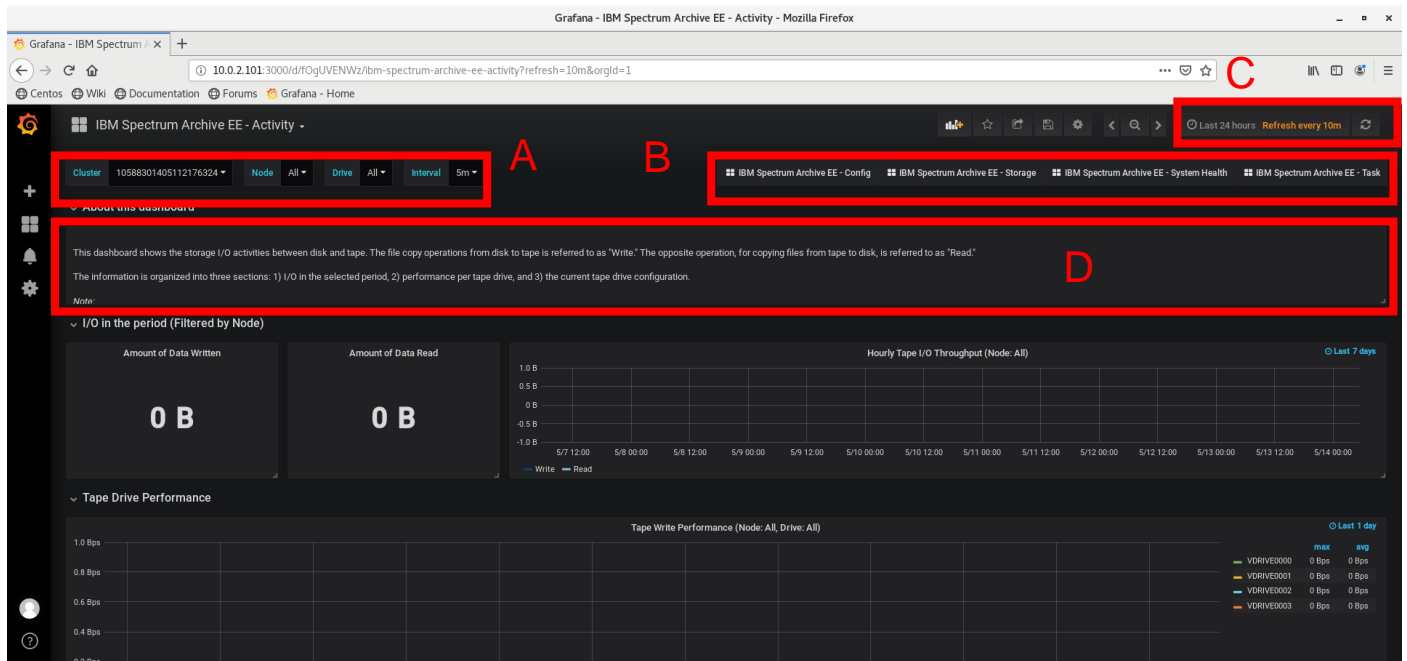
Or by filtering by the “ibmsa” tag in the right pane.



Clicking the one of EE dashboard panels will bring up the view.


EE dashboard views are using the common layout with

- A: Dynamic Filter
- B: Hyperlinks to other views
- C: Time Range selector
- D: Online help. Read this pane before starting using each view.



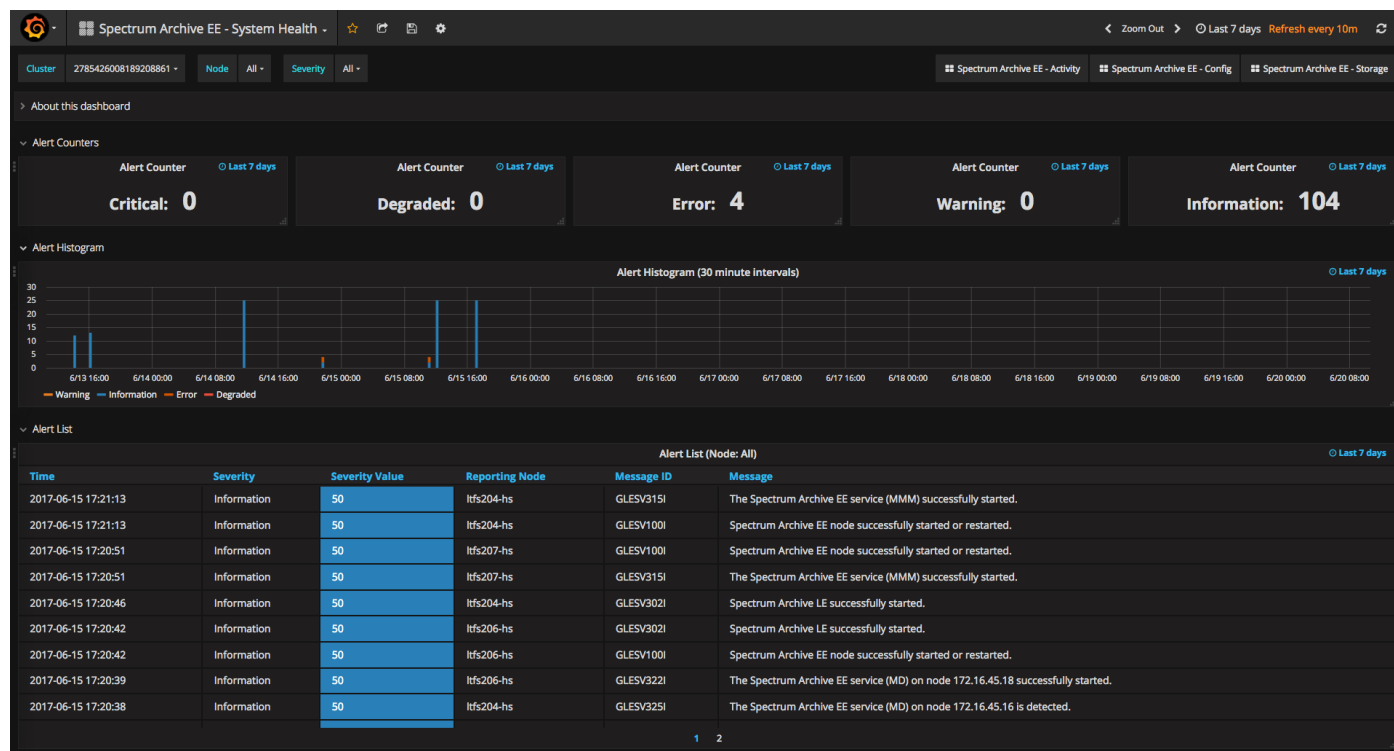
You can hide (or show) the online help by

1. Collapse the pane by clicking "About this dashboard".

2. Save the view using the disc icon  at the top

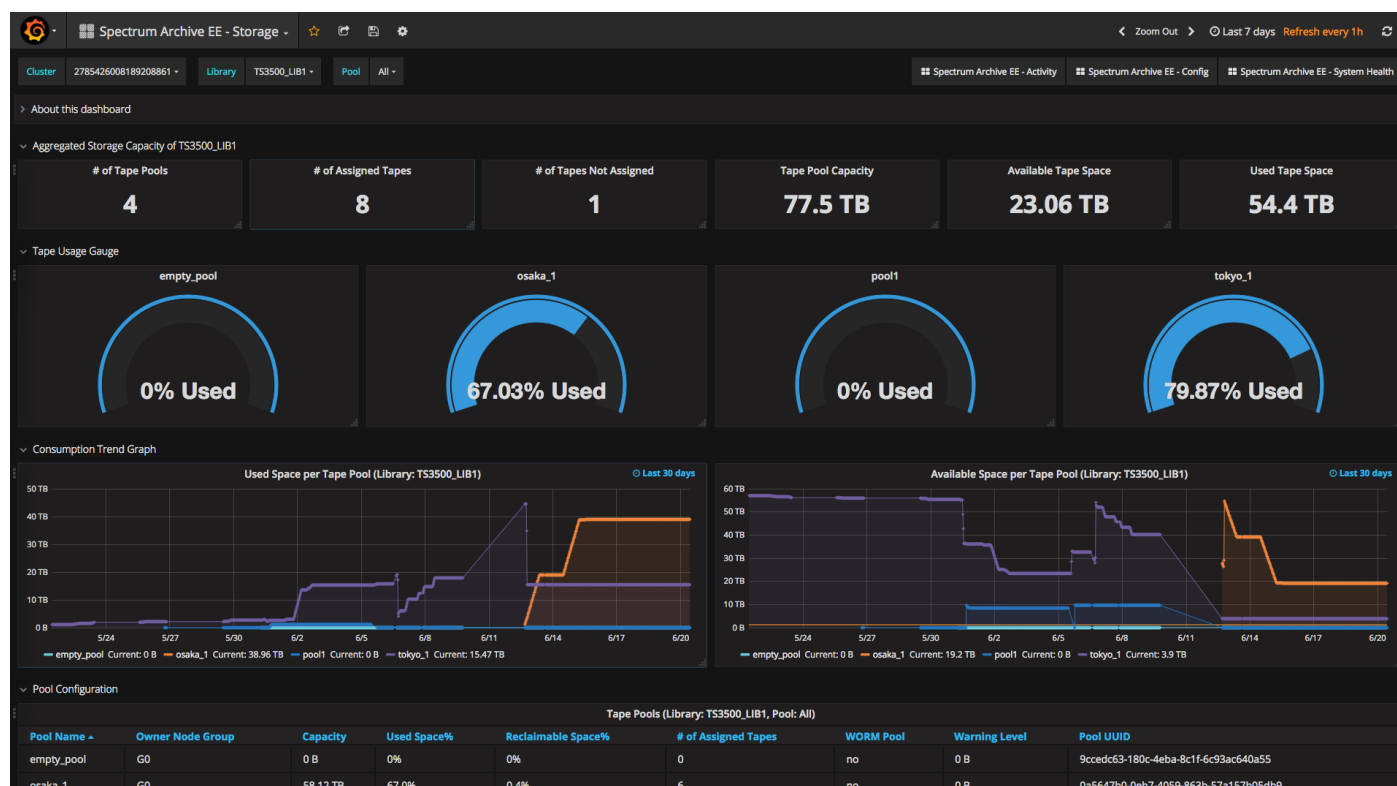
4.1. System Health View

System Health View includes a table including system events and its summary/histogram. For example, you can see the events when you start or stop Spectrum Archive using `eeadm cluster start` and `eeadm cluster stop` commands.



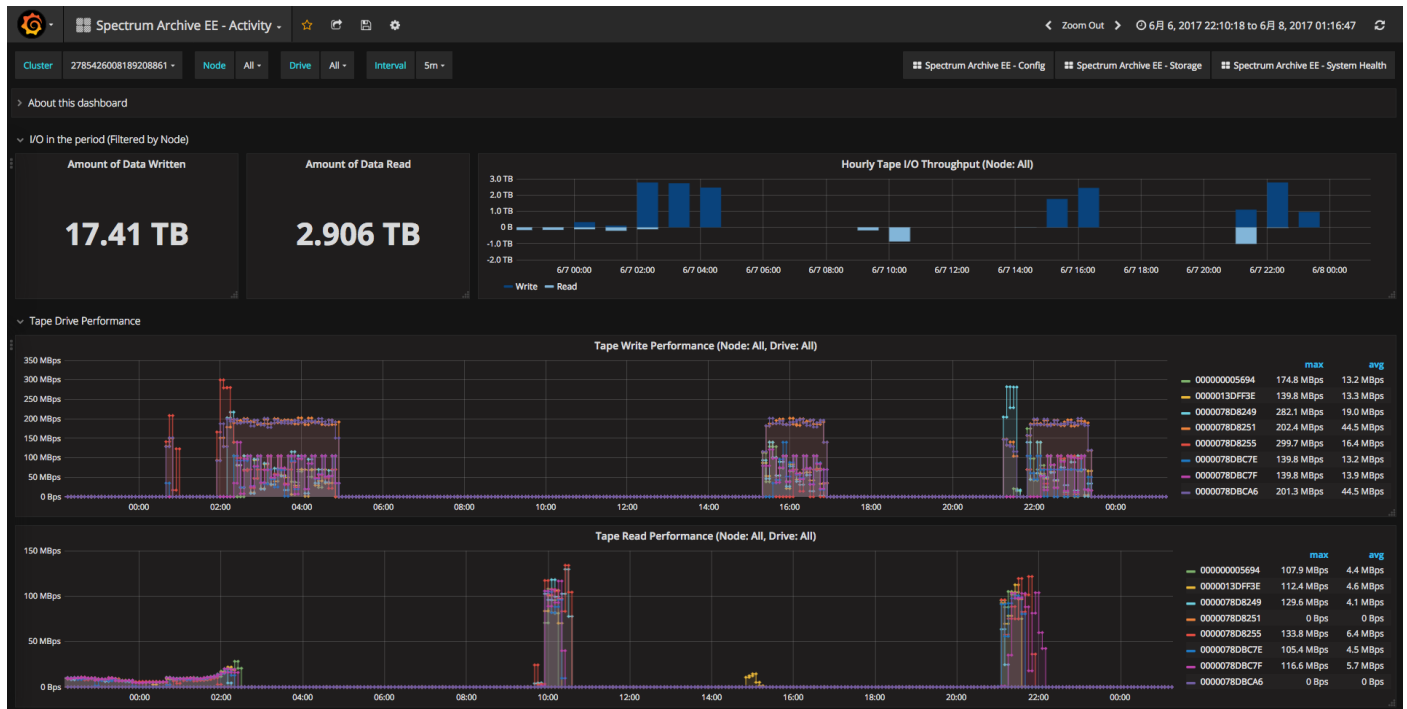
4.2. Storage View

Storage View shows space information of tape storage. It includes how many percent of each tape pool is consumed and its trend.




4.3. Activity View

Activity View shows the performance summary about tape drives. This includes how much of data is read or written from/to tape in a time window and the throughput. It includes the tape I/O activity for migration and recall but not for other tape administration operations such as reconcile, reclaim, etc.



4.4. Config View

Config View shows system configuration. Note that tape storage related information like tape pool and tape media are shown in the Storage View. Config View includes information about tape libraries, node groups and nodes.

 Spectrum Archive EE - Config

Cluster 2785426008189208861

Spectrum Archive EE - ActivitySpectrum Archive EE - StorageSpectrum Archive EE - System Health

About this dashboard

Physical Configuration

Logical Configuration

of Libraries2

of Nodes4

of Tape Drives8

of Tapes13

of Node Groups2

of Pools6

Configuration Detail

Libraries

Library ID	Library Model	Library Name	GPFS Cluster ID	Last Update
0000078A42740413	03S84L22	TS3500_LIB2	2785426008189208861	2017-06-20 10:32:28
0000078A42740411	03S84L22	TS3500_LIB1	2785426008189208861	2017-06-20 10:32:28

Node Groups

Node Group ID	Node Group ID (Short)	Library Name	# of Managed Nodes
G0@0000078A42740413	G0	TS3500_LIB2	1
G0@0000078A42740411	G0	TS3500_LIB1	3

Nodes

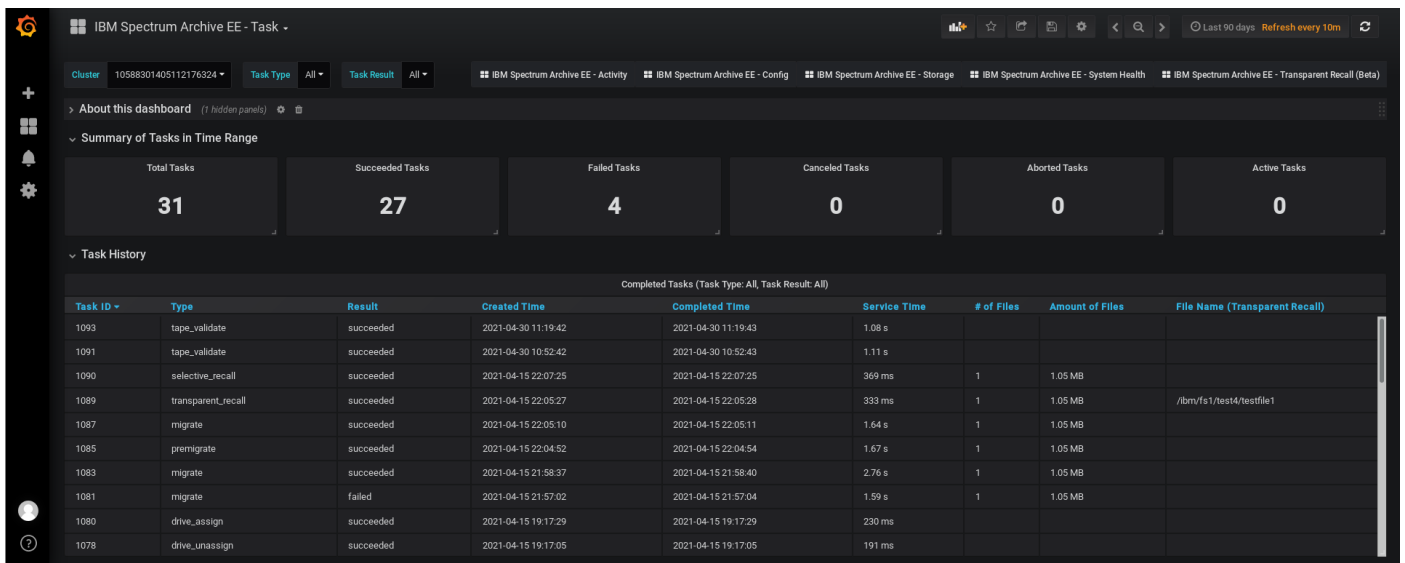
GPFS Node Number	Node Name	Node Group	Library ID	# of Assigned Tape Drives
26	ltfs207-hs	G0	0000078A42740413	2
25	ltfs206-hs	G0	0000078A42740411	2
24	ltfs205-hs	G0	0000078A42740411	2
23	ltfs204-hs	G0	0000078A42740411	2

4.5. Task View

Task View shows 1) the number of tasks by result and status, 2) information about completed tasks, and 3) information about long running and waiting tasks.

Starting from Version 1.3.1.3, the table of completed tasks displays the following additional information.

- Service time
- Number of files and bytes processed (for migrate, premigrate, save, and recall tasks)
- File name (for transparent recall task)



5. Troubleshooting

5.1. “No data point” message on Grafana

5.1.1. Checking Logstash

After initial setup, Grafana may display "No data point" message because either Logstash or Elasticsearch does not work correctly.

Check: Make sure that the Logstash is running on all nodes. Run `systemctl status logstash.service` command to check the status. If the status is “active (running)”, run the same command after waiting for a minute, and compare the process ID (PID) and the elapsed time since the start of process (in the red circle in the example below). If the elapsed time does not exceed 1 minute, Logstash might be restarting again and again without any error indication on `systemctl` command nor on the log file under `/var/log/logstash` directory.

This could typically occur when:

- Wrong version of Java is installed – Version 1.8 is required.
- Typo or wrong value in a configuration file – Double check the files set at the section 2.1.3.

```
$ systemctl status logstash.service
● logstash.service - logstash
   Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/logstash.service; enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Thu 2017-06-22 20:22:14 CDT; 8s ago
   Main PID: 34520 (java)
   CGroup: /system.slice/logstash.service
           └─34520 java -XX:+UseParNewGC -XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -
XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=75 -XX:+UseCMSInitiatingOccupancyOnly -XX:+DisableExplicitGC -
Djava.awt.headless=true -Dfile.encoding=UTF-8 -XX:+HeapDumpOnOutOfMemoryE...
Jun 22 20:22:14 endeavour systemd[1]: Stopping logstash...
Jun 22 20:22:14 endeavour systemd[1]: Starting logstash...
Jun 22 20:22:14 endeavour systemd[1]: Started logstash.
```

Action: Run `logstash` command manually with `--debug` option and check the output.

```
$ /usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash --path.settings /etc/logstash --debug --verbose
```


An example of error: In this case, Java 1.7 was installed in the system and the message in the red circle pointed that out.

```
$ /usr/share/logstash/bin/logstash --path.settings /etc/logstash --debug --verbose
LoadError: JRuby ext built for wrong Java version 1.7.0_75: 'com.purbon.jrmonitor.JRMonitorService':
java.lang.UnsupportedClassVersionError: com/purbon/jrmonitor/JRMonitorService : Unsupported
major.minor version 52.0
require at org/jruby/RubyKernel.java:1040
(root) at /usr/share/logstash/vendor/bundle/jruby/1.9/gems/jrmonitor-0.4.2/lib/jrmonitor.rb:4
require at org/jruby/RubyKernel.java:1040
(root) at /usr/share/logstash/logstash-core/lib/logstash/instrument/periodic_poller/jvm.rb:1
require at org/jruby/RubyKernel.java:1040
(root) at /usr/share/logstash/logstash-core/lib/logstash/instrument/periodic_poller/jvm.rb:5
require at org/jruby/RubyKernel.java:1040
(root) at /usr/share/logstash/logstash-core/lib/logstash/instrument/periodic_pollers.rb:1
require at org/jruby/RubyKernel.java:1040
(root) at /usr/share/logstash/logstash-core/lib/logstash/instrument/periodic_pollers.rb:3
require at org/jruby/RubyKernel.java:1040
(root) at /usr/share/logstash/lib/bootstrap/environment.rb:70
```


5.1.2. Checking the Time Range setting of Grafana

You can choose a time range on Grafana by:

- Open the Time Range control at the upper-right corner. Then, select the one of pre-defined relative time ranges or specify an absolute time range.
- Highlighting the range by mouse in a time-scaled graph

You may see 'No data point' message if you choose a time range which do not have any corresponding data in the Elasticsearch.



If you encounter the message, try the refresh button , change the time range (relative time range, such as “last 90 days”), or go to other view once and come back to the original view again which loads the default time range.

5.2. Clean up the old records from Elasticsearch

When the disk space of the Monitoring node is about to be full due to the growth of Elasticsearch database, you may want to delete the older documents stored in the database.

Refer the following URL to understand how to back up the data before deleting.

<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/guide/current/retiring-data.html>

5.2.1. Identifying the name and size of indices

Deletion of documents (every data in Elasticsearch) needs to be done per index file. So, you need to find the index names first.

Use the `curl` command to get the list of indices and their size.

```
$ curl -XGET 'http://localhost:9200/_cat/indices?v&h=index,docs.count,docs.deleted,store.size&s=index:asc'
```

index	docs.count	docs.deleted	store.size
.kibana	2	0	24.2kb
ibmsa-config	78	56	811.7kb
ibmsa-stat-2020.10	9491	0	2.6mb
ibmsa-stat-2020.11	49575	0	12.1mb
ibmsa-stat-2020.12	642	0	550.5kb
ibmsa-stat-2021.01	3958	0	1.2mb
ibmsa-stat-2021.03	34446	0	7.9mb
ibmsa-stat-2021.04	53457	0	12.2mb
ibmsa-stat-2021.05	18309	0	9.4mb

There are two types of indices that Spectrum Archive creates:

- `ibmsa-config`
- `ibmsa-stat-<year>.<month>`: holds data generated on year/month

5.2.2. Delete old documents from each index

The following procedure needs to be performed per index file. For `ibmsa-stat-YYYY-MM` indices, you could skip an index file if the documents created in particular date range should be preserved.

Example of deleting all documents generated more than two months ago:

- 1) Search the documents matching with the criteria. For this case, you are looking for the document timestamp is less(=older) than two months ago ("`now-2m`"). The command shows what will be affected in the next step.

```
$ curl -XGET 'http://localhost:9200/ibmsa-stat-2020.10/_search' -d '{
  "query": {
    "bool": {
      "must": [
        {
          "range": {
            "@timestamp": {
              "lte": "now-2m"
            }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Note: If you do copy & paste the command from above, do not forget to copy the single quote character (') in the last line.

- 2) If the result looks fine, run the command below to delete the matching documents by changing XGET to XPOST and changing “_search” parameter to “_delete_by_query”.

```
$ curl -XPOST 'http://localhost:9200/ibmsa-stat-2020.10/_delete_by_query' -d '{
  "query":
  { "bool":
    { "must":
      [
        { "range":
          { "@timestamp":
            { "lte": "now-2m" }
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

5.3. Log files

The log files are placed at following locations.

- Logstash => /var/log/logstash on EE nodes
- Elasticsearch => /var/log/elasticsearch on Monitoring node
- Grafana => /var/log/httpd, /var/log/Grafana on Monitoring node

1tfsee_log_collection tool collects the Logstash log files from all EE nodes. For Elasticsearch and Grafana, you need to collect the logfiles manually if they need to be sent to IBM.

6. Limitations

- Activity View supports 16 drives per Spectrum Archive node.
- There is a delay before the new data is displayed on Grafana because:
 - Logstash collects the data in certain interval (defined by `LS_IBMSA_XXX_INTERVAL` parameters in `/etc/sysconfig/logstash` file) and update the value on Elasticsearch.
 - Grafana periodically refreshes the display by sending a new query to Elasticsearch. The Config View and Storage View use one hour interval (both are not expected to change often) while Activity View, System Health View, and Task View use 10 minutes interval.

Press the refresh button  at the upper-right corner, or wait for the next autorefresh cycle.