Objectives Guide

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HAMMERSPACE

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About This Documentation

Hammerspace Objectives are a new paradigm that empowers organizations and stakeholders to declare the intent of their data. It couples desired outcomes with programmable conditions. That is the essence of declarative data control. The significance is that data can, then, be organized through metadata characteristics, inherent or custom, and further tailored to empower desired business outcomes. Declarative statements, such as Hammerspace Objectives, are a far more effective and modern way to create business outcomes from data than the more archaic imperative policy construct.

In the imperative policy world, such as used by most "policy engines", you have to be exceedingly detailed about exactly how to accomplish a desired end-state. This often translates into lengthy, complex instructions that outline exactly how something should be accomplished. This can translate to a hundred lines or more of instructions. The problem gets worse when you try to scale, upgrade, extend, or troubleshoot imperative policies. What if your workflow and production requirements need ten, twenty, or more imperative policies? It’s easy to imagine that this quickly becomes untenable.

Declarative policies, like those used with Hammerspace Objectives, remove the complexity and inefficiency of imperative workflows and skip directly to the desired end state. Telling a system WHAT you want to happen is infinitely simpler and far more elegant than the error-prone, tedious, time-consuming procedural instructions required in the old imperative paradigm. Declarative policies accelerate workflows, operations, and business outcomes.

This document explains key Hammerspace Objective concepts and provides detailed examples of how to configure Hammerspace Objectives for common deployment scenarios.

To open a support case, use the Hammerspace Support Hub. To download Hammerspace software and licenses, use the Hammerspace Licensing and Delivery Portal.

> Do not install additional or third-party software, agents, or packages directly on Hammerspace Anvil (metadata) or DSX (data) nodes. These nodes run a managed appliance software stack; anything installed outside that stack is unsupported and is removed during a software upgrade. Such software can also interfere with node operation. If you need monitoring or integration with an external tool, contact Hammerspace Support for a supported approach.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1. Managing Infrastructure at Scale

Building a scalable cluster utilizing different storage classes can be complex. Extending this design across multiple sites adds to the complexity. Hammerspace Objectives provides a way to specify where each cluster should place (or provide multiple copies of) data - even between sites or in cloud object storage volumes. With the power of Hammerspace Objectives, you can customize your data's behavior to match your business workflows, data lifecycle policies, and other needs.

1.2. Goal of This Document

This document provides an overview of Hammerspace Objectives and the conditions that determine when they apply.

This document will:

- Provide an overview of the most commonly used Hammerspace Objectives, including those applied to new shares by default.
- Provide an overview of the most commonly used Hammerspace Objective conditions, which can be used to control if and when an objective will be applied.
- Provide multiple, real-life scenarios that translate plain-language requirements into a series of Hammerspace Objectives and conditions.

This document is not meant to be an authoritative source of information on all objectives or conditions, but merely a jumping-off point for configuring Hammerspace to achieve your data management requirements. Consult the Hammerspace documentation for additional information about using the Hammerspace platform.

> Share snapshots are not configured using objectives, and are therefore out of scope for this document. Consult the **Hammerspace Administration Guide** for information regarding their configuration and use.

1.3. What Are Hammerspace Objectives and Conditions?

Hammerspace Objectives are instructions we use to implement our data orchestration goals and control filesystem behavior.

Conditions are rules that control how objectives are enforced. They can be as broad or as granular as your data orchestration needs require.

To illustrate how an objective works, let's look at one expressed in the following example.

Tiering Example

Goal: Keep on Tier 1 all recently accessed (< 8hrs) files or .docx files

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Objective	Condition
place-on-VG-Tier1	LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 8*HOURS
place-on-VG-Tier1	FNMATCH("*.docx",NAME)

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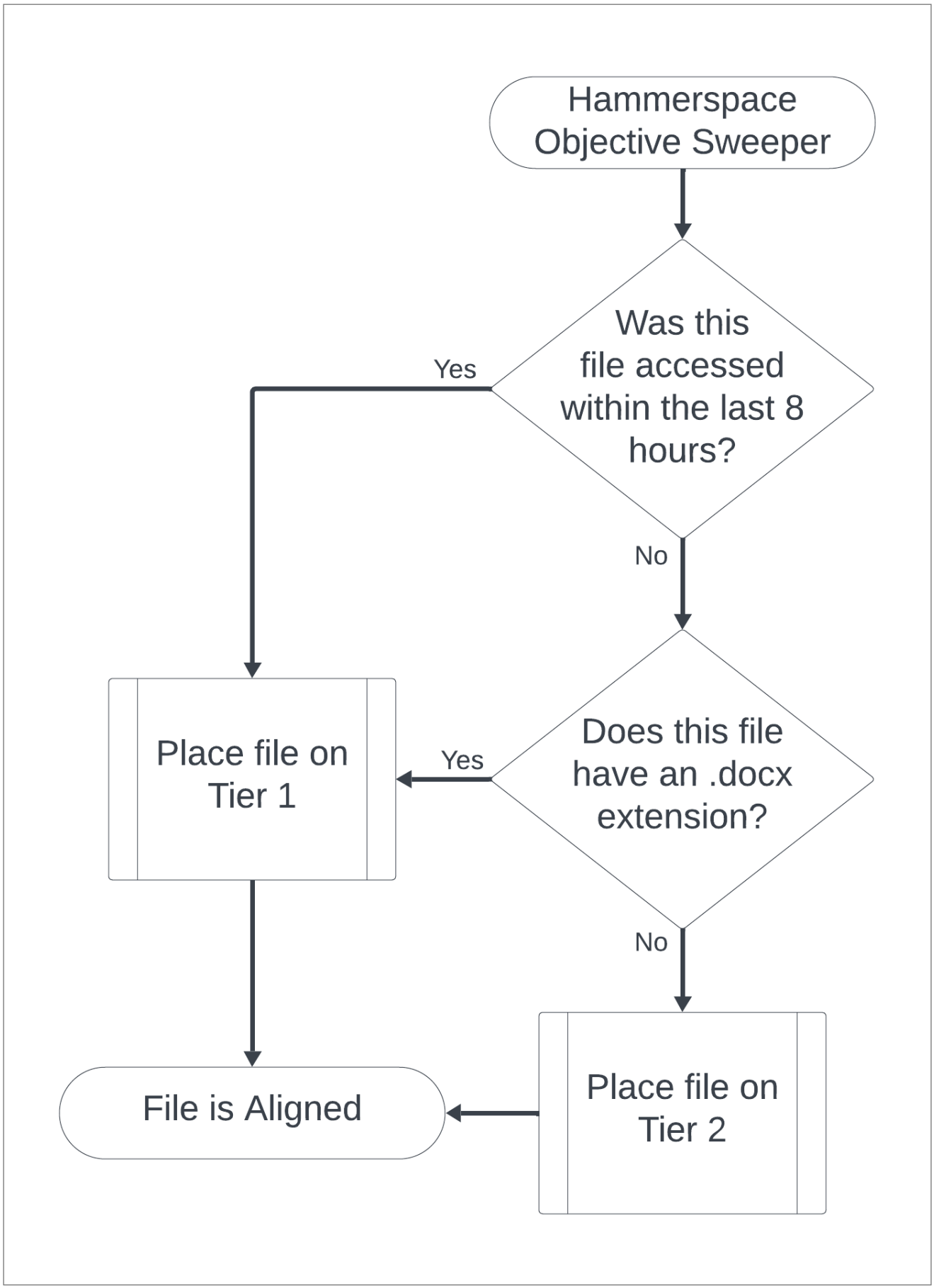

Figure 1. What are Hammerspace Objectives and conditions?

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In this example, the Hammerspace Objective Sweeper process checks two conditions and has two possible outcomes. Only one condition needs to be true to place the file on "Tier 1", though you can require both to be true.

Hammerspace Objectives can be broken down into three categories:

- **Storage** - The family of placement objectives controls where your data is placed (or not placed) and how many file instances are created.
  - This document discusses these in the Placement Objectives and Data Availability and Protection Objectives sections.
- **Data Protection** - The versioning, undelete, and file conflict resolution objectives complement snapshots to enhance on-cluster data protection, and enable client self-recovery capabilities.
  - This document discusses these in the Versioning, Undelete, and File Conflict Resolution (Log-Xfer) section.
- **Behavior** - These objectives control filesystem behavior. Some examples include access-based enumeration, external antivirus integration, filesystem timestamp or ACL behavior, and various NFS/SMB protocol-specific options.
  - This document discusses some of these objectives in the Advanced Objectives section.

In the Using Metadata as Objective Conditions section of this document, you will learn how to use conditions to control precisely how objectives are applied. This is an important part of ensuring that your data orchestration goals are met.

In the Objective Scenarios and Solutions section of this document, you will see examples of how Hammerspace architects translate plain-language data orchestration requirements into Hammerspace Objectives and objective conditions.

1.4. Key Terms

- **Alignment** - Alignment reports whether a file currently adheres to all, some, or none of the currently applied objectives. Alignment is discussed in greater detail in the **Aligned, Partially Aligned, and Unaligned** section of this document.
  - **Aligned** - Aligned indicates that all applicable objectives have been met for a file. The share dashboard or the Hammerspace toolkit shows the cumulative measurement of all file alignment statuses.
  - **Partially Aligned** - Indicates that a file adheres to at least some of the applicable objectives.
  - **Unaligned** - Indicates that a file does not currently adhere to any of the applicable objectives.
- **Condition** - Rules used to specify when an objective applies. If no condition is specified, the objective applies to all files.
- **Global file share** - A share added to more than one Hammerspace cluster. Each cluster has the same view of the share contents, even if not all files are available at that site.
- **Hammerscript** - The proprietary scripting language that underpins Hammerspace Objectives and conditions.

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- **Instance** - A file placed on Hammerspace will have at least one instance written to the underlying storage - more if the objectives require it.
- **Objective** - Rules that define the intent for managing files. This document focuses primarily on using objectives to control data placement.
- **Online file** - A file that is considered online when it is in either a DSX volume or a connected NFS storage volume.
- **Offline file** - A file that is considered offline when it is only available in an object storage volume.
- **Metadata** - Data that provides information about other data. Hammerspace Objectives frequently use file metadata to determine what actions to take. Hammerspace also supports custom file metadata such as keywords, tags, labels, and attributes.
- **Objective sweeper** - The objective sweeper process runs continually to evaluate (based on the applied objectives) whether files are still aligned or unaligned and need action.
- **On-demand mobility** - In a global file share environment, on-demand mobilities occur if a user opens a file that is not currently stored in an online cluster volume at their site. Both the site that sends the file and the site that requested the file will note the mobility reason as "on-demand".
- **Resilver** - The process of remirroring or rebuilding data.
- **Shares** - Ordinary file shares clients use to place data on Hammerspace; Hammerspace supports SMB, NFS, and S3 protocols. Objectives ultimately determine what volumes data is ultimately placed on.
- **Site** - The terms site and cluster are often used interchangeably, both in this document and within the Hammerspace CLI/GUI; both refer to a specific Hammerspace cluster, which may or may not be at a different physical location away from a separate Hammerspace cluster.
- **Volume** - Data placed on shares is written to volumes based on the instructions provided by the share objectives. Volume types include DSX volumes, remote NFS storage volumes, object storage volumes, or even volume groups.
- **Volume groups** - Used to group one or more storage systems, volumes, or volume groups so that they can be more easily targeted when configuring share objectives; default objectives will be created for each volume group.
- **Volume threshold** - Hammerspace volumes have high and low threshold settings used to control volume utilization; the defaults are 60% (low) and 75% (high). Thresholds can be viewed and edited in the **Volume Properties** as shown in the following screenshot:

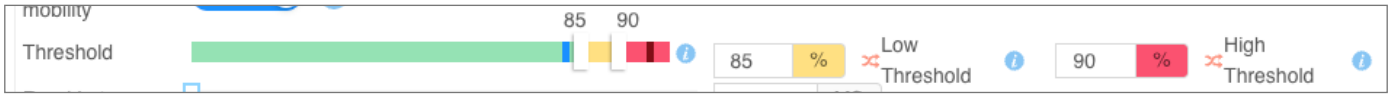

Figure 2. Key terms

- **High threshold** - When a volume high threshold is reached, the cluster will stop placing file instances there and start evacuating instances until usage falls below the low threshold. If all volumes are at the high threshold, the cluster will continue placing file instances on them until all available volumes are filled.
  - Object storage (offline) volumes are configured with unlimited capacity by default, so if one is available, file instances evacuated from an online volume (a DSX volume, a remote NFS volume, and so on) can also be evacuated there temporarily. The cluster monitors the capacity of the online volumes and moves these file instances back when capacity becomes available.

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- **Low threshold** - When a volume low threshold is reached, the volume becomes a less preferred location to place data. The cluster will, however, continue placing data on the volume until it reaches the high threshold.

1.5. Share Default Objectives

The following are default objectives applied to each new share. In most cases, these objectives are left as is and you simply add your objectives. The purpose of these objectives is to define the default behavior for data placed on a Hammerspace cluster. In most cases, you will need to supplement these with your own, or modify them (where possible) to meet your own requirements to ensure that they are not counteracting your own objectives.

Objective	Condition
availability-1-nine	DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL?ALWAYS
delegate-on-open	TRUE
durability-1-nine**	DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL?ALWAYS
durability-3-nines	DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL AND IS_DURABLE
keep-online	IS_BEING_CREATED OR HAS_KEEP_ON_THIS_SITE
keep-online**	IS_BEING_CREATED OR (HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE AND IS_RECENTLY_USED)?ALWAYS
layout-get-on-open	IS_BEING_CREATED OR HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE
log-xfer-1-week	IS_GFS_SHARE
optimize-for-capacity	TRUE

*** This objective cannot be removed***

These default objectives can be broken down into four categories:

- Keep new or active files in online volumes for a period of time (the two **keep-online** objectives), then tier them to offline volumes (if present) once that time has elapsed (**optimize-for-capacity**).
- Ensure a minimum level of storage protection (**durability-1-nine**, **durability-3-nines**, and **availability-1-nine**).
- Set the default behavior for clients using the NFSv4.2 protocol (**layout-get-on-open** and **delegate-on-open**).
- Resolve file conflicts in global file shares (**log-xfer-1-week**). This objective is on every share, but it only takes effect when the share is part of a global file system.

This document defines these objectives in greater detail in the Objective Definitions section, and discusses the conditions in the Using Metadata as Objective Conditions section.

To view the default objectives on a share or edit one, see Default Objectives and Editing an Objective in the Hammerspace Administration Guide.

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1.6. Client Data Path Architecture

One differentiating feature of Hammerspace is the relationship between the file share and the underlying storage it writes to. A Hammerspace share is, in effect, a virtual endpoint clients use to write data. Where that data is actually written depends on the share objectives, so by simply interacting with a file, the client indirectly influences where the data is placed.

The following diagram illustrates how the client sees their data versus the different ways the data may be placed. In this example, we have three potential volume group destinations, each containing volumes with specific characteristics. Files will ultimately be placed according to the objective configuration, which is constantly being re-evaluated in response to changes in file usage patterns, current date and time, and so on.

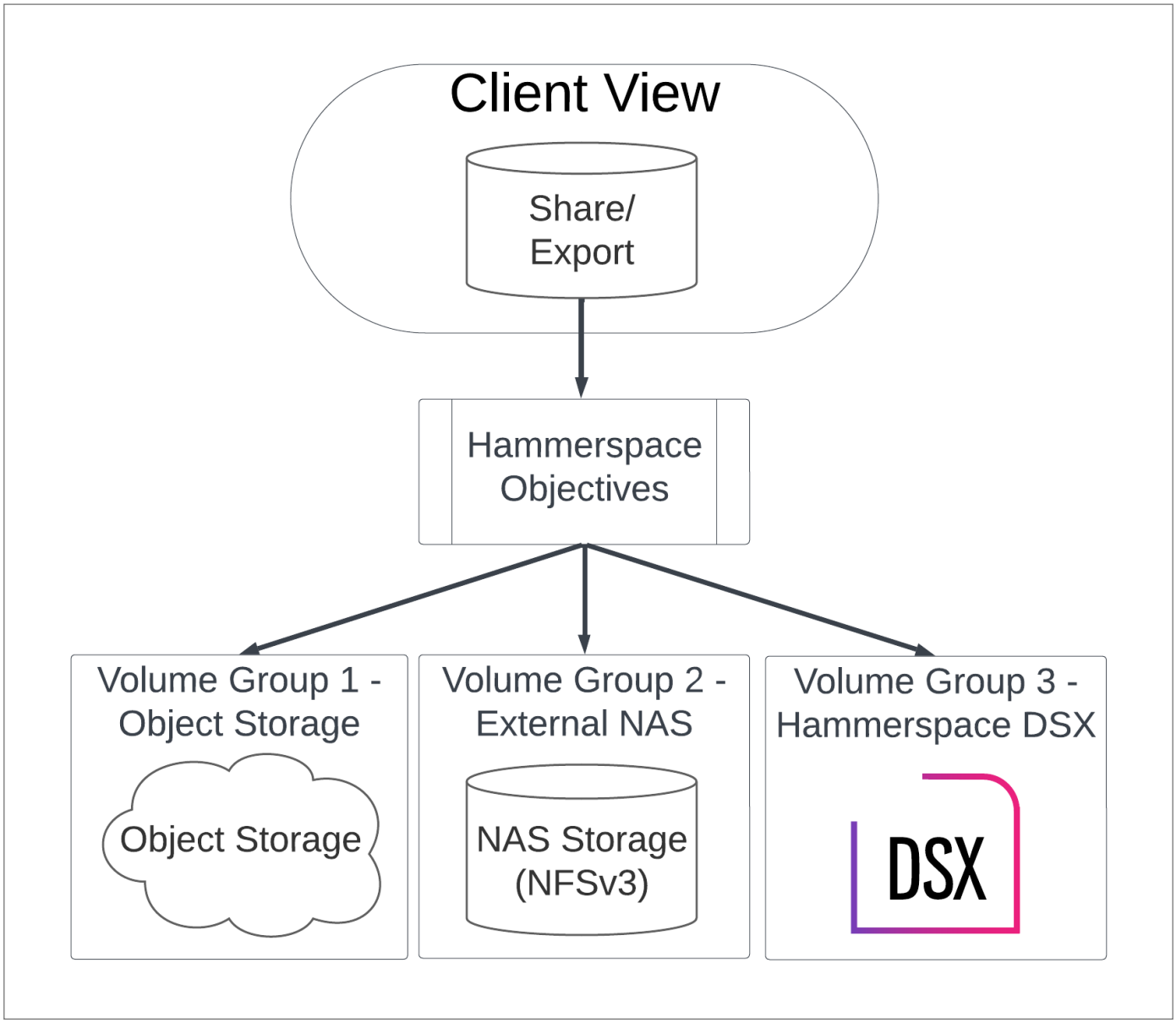

Figure 3. Client data path architecture

In this diagram, the client sees only the share itself. The client has no visibility into the objectives that control where the data is placed, and has no visibility into the actual volume where the file is located.

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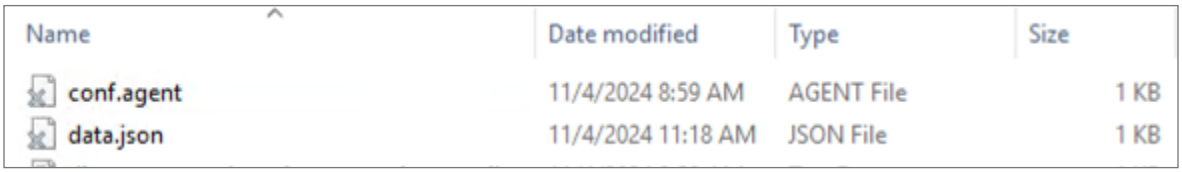
If the only available file instance is in an object storage (offline) volume, Windows users will see it as an offline file, as shown in the following screenshot.



Name	Date modified	Type	Size
conf.agent	11/4/2024 8:59 AM	AGENT File	1 KB
data.json	11/4/2024 11:18 AM	JSON File	1 KB

Figure 4. Client data path architecture

1.7. Applying Objectives

Objectives are applied on a per-share, per-cluster basis. In a global file share environment, each site will need its own objectives defined, and those objectives must be applied to the share at that site.

Best Practice: Always think of objectives on a per-site basis. Each site has different requirements, and the objectives only apply to the site at which they were applied.

You can optionally apply objectives with conditions that control when they are activated. These conditions, written in the Hammerscript, can be based on the action being performed (file being created, file being opened, etc.), the file characteristics (extension, name, etc.), or even the file type (is a snapshot, is a live file, etc.). The Using Metadata as Objective Conditions section of this document will review some of the most common metadata objects that objectives target.

Objectives can also be configured to be overridden by other upstream objectives or removed by users with filesystem write attribute permissions:

- **TRUE** - The default setting, which allows the objective to be overridden.
- **ALWAYS** - An optional setting that prevents the objective from being overridden. It appears as `?ALWAYS` at the end of the condition, as in the share default objectives that cannot be removed.

For the full objective expression syntax, see Advanced Objectives in the Hammerspace Administration Guide.

- Always remember that just because an objective is applied, it doesn't mean it can be enforced or will be enforced in real time. Consider scenarios where a destination volume is full, or an object storage bucket is unavailable because Internet access is down. In these examples, the cluster will write the file to wherever it can, consider the file as unaligned, and attempt to uphold the objectives as soon as it can and align the file.
  - The next section discusses alignment in greater detail.
- Sometimes one objective outweighs the other, which is why it is important to consider the goals of each applied objective on an individual basis.

1.7.1. Aligned, Partially Aligned, and Unaligned

In the Key Terms section, we defined Aligned, Partially Aligned, and Unaligned. These terms define whether all, some, or none of the objectives that apply to a given file are currently being met. The Hammerspace GUI and Toolkit can both provide high-level alignment stats measured at the root of the share, as well as stats for individual files.

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> Alignment can change at any time, based on many factors ranging from client actions to the current time and date.

The following screenshot shows the File Alignment status for three different shares. The colored bars reflect alignment at the share level and include green (Aligned), yellow (Partially Aligned), and orange (Unaligned).

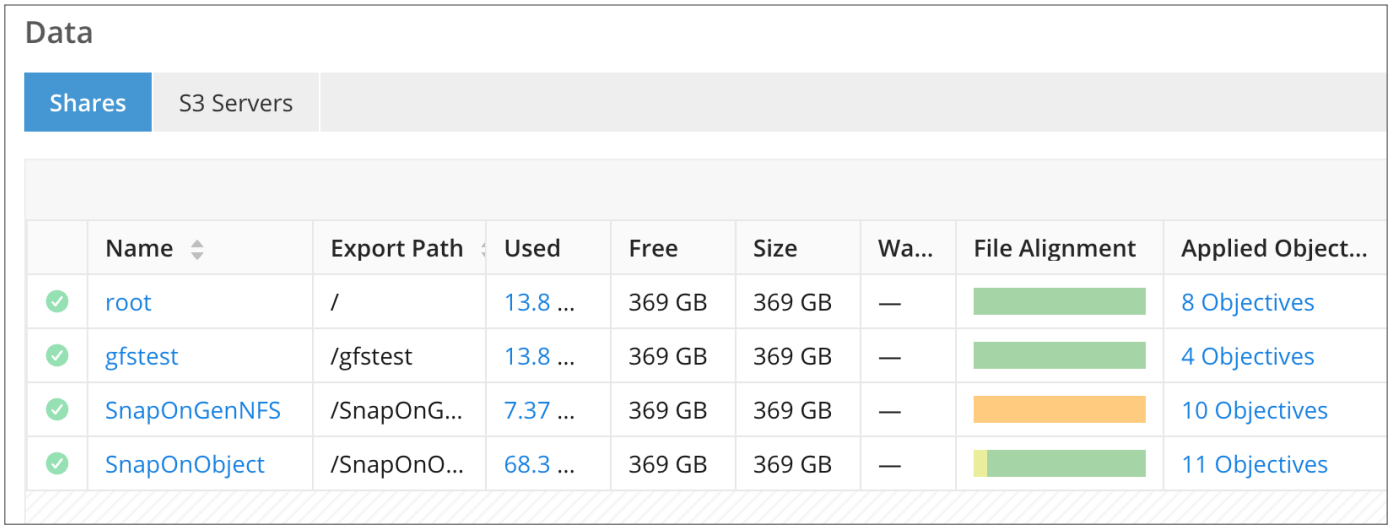

Figure 5. Aligned, partially aligned, and unaligned

Using the GUI file browser, you can see the status of individual files as shown in the following screenshots:

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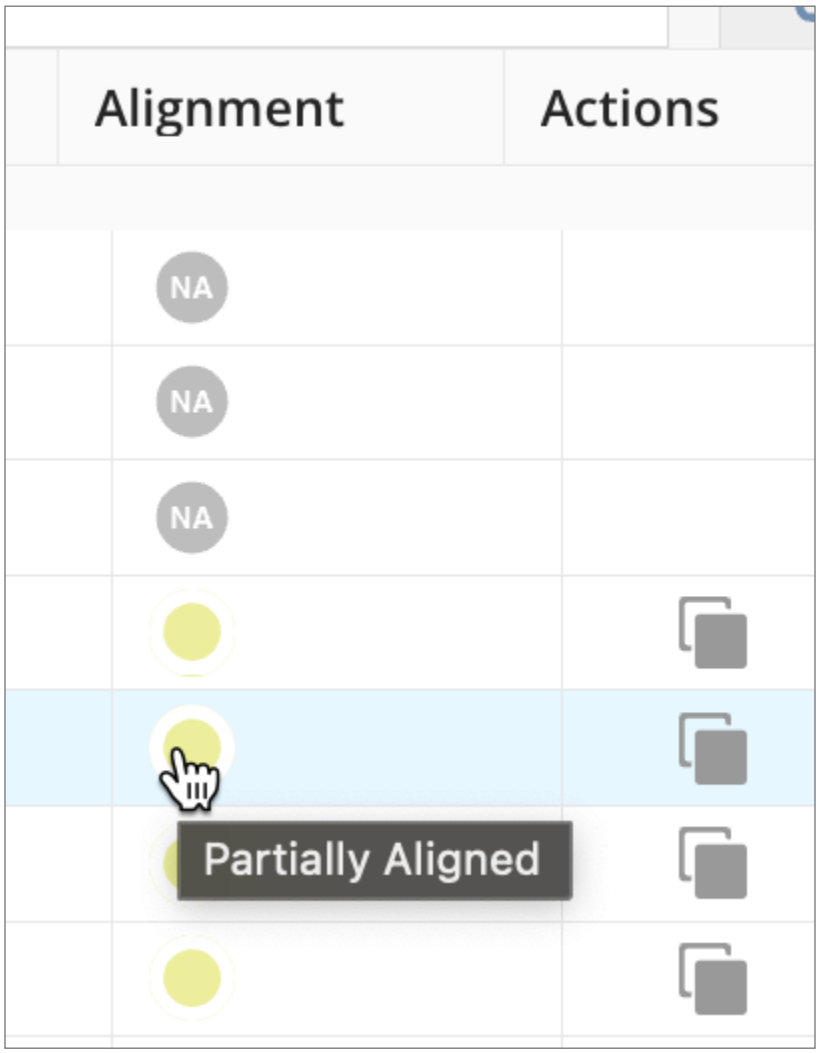

Figure 6. Aligned, partially aligned, and unaligned

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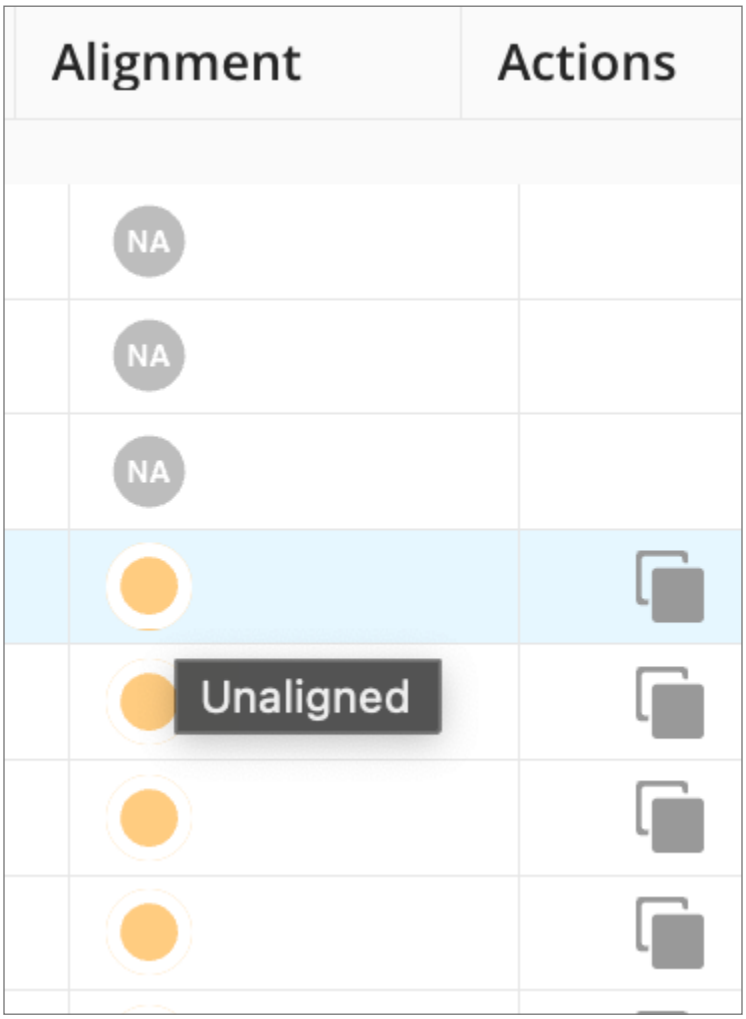

Figure 7. Aligned, partially aligned, and unaligned

If you click the colored dot, a window opens that shows more detailed information about the alignment status. In the following screenshot, we see that the file aligned is blocked because a place-on action has not yet occurred:

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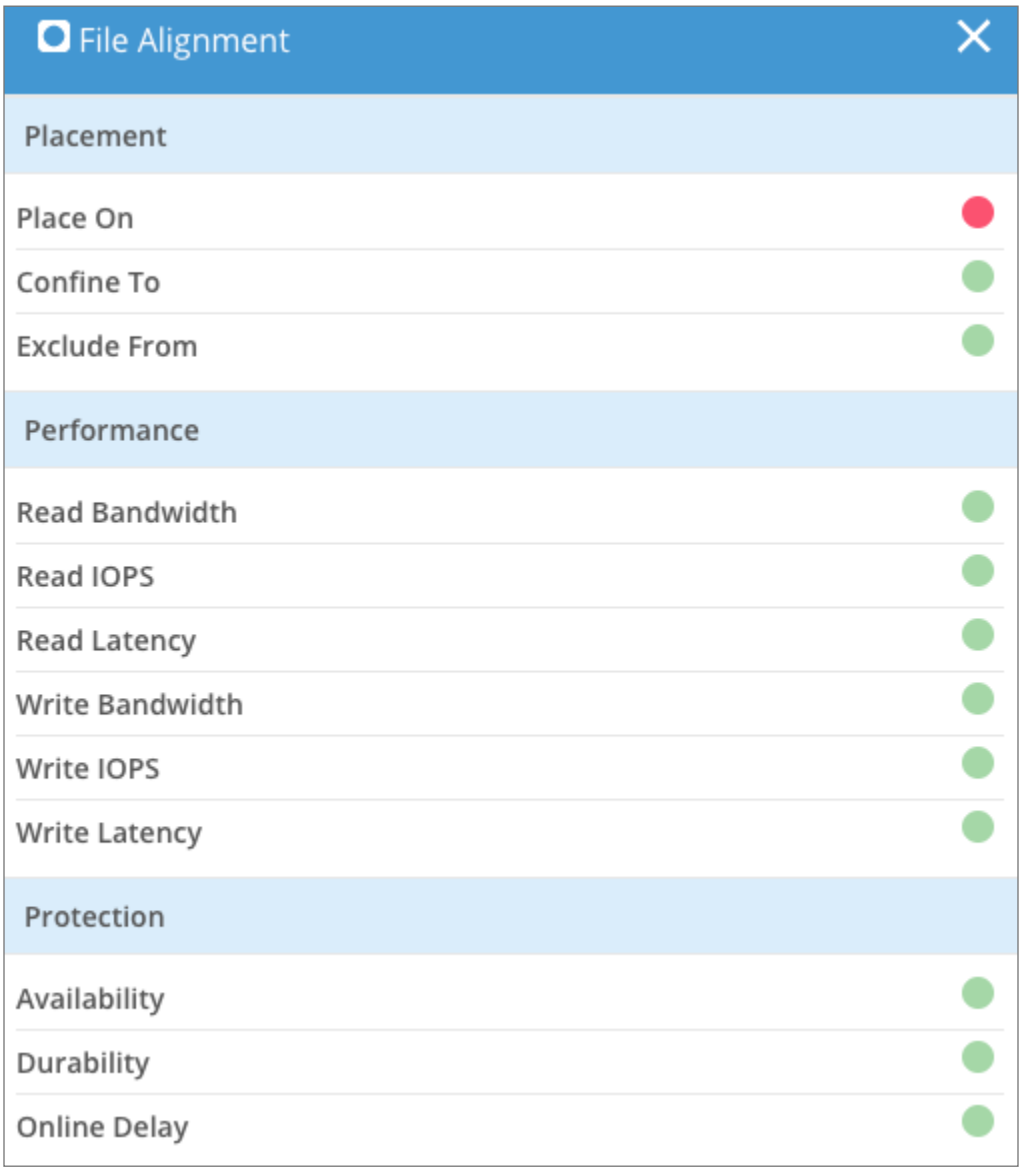

Figure 8. Aligned, partially aligned, and unaligned

1.8. Hammerspace Condition Wizard

When editing a share to apply objectives, the Hammerspace condition wizard helps you write the Hammerscript for optional conditions that control whether an objective is applied. The wizard supports the most common Hammerspace conditions.

The following screenshot shows how to use the condition wizard to build a Hammerscript expression. Select a value from the drop-down menu underneath **Step 2: Define conditions**. Complete the fields to build the condition (FNMATCH("*.orbit",NAME)?TRUE).

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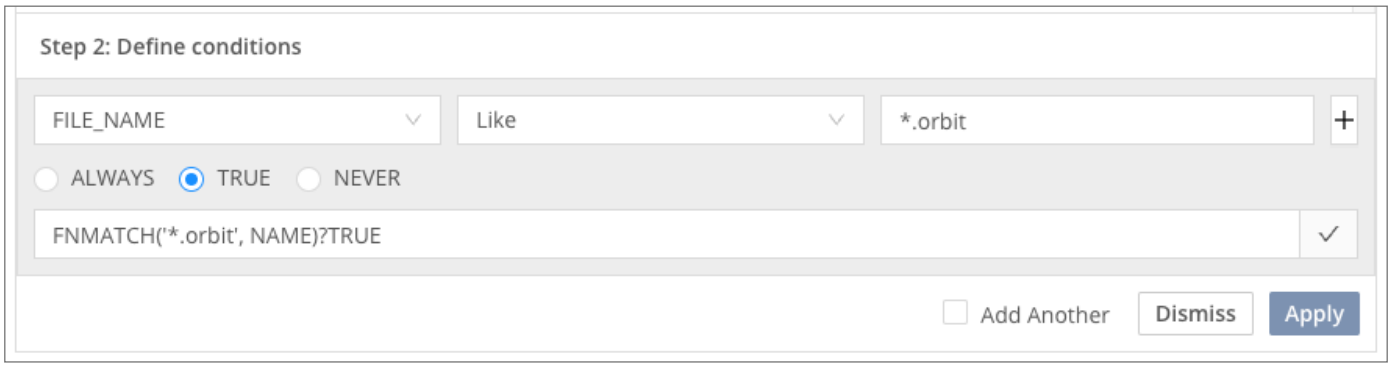

Figure 9. Hammerspace condition wizard

1.8.1. Condition Wizard - Writing Hammerscript

You can search for other possible values, like tags in this case, in the wizard as shown in the example below. To use these condition values, you must understand their syntax, which is defined for many common conditions in the Using Metadata as Objective Conditions section of this document.

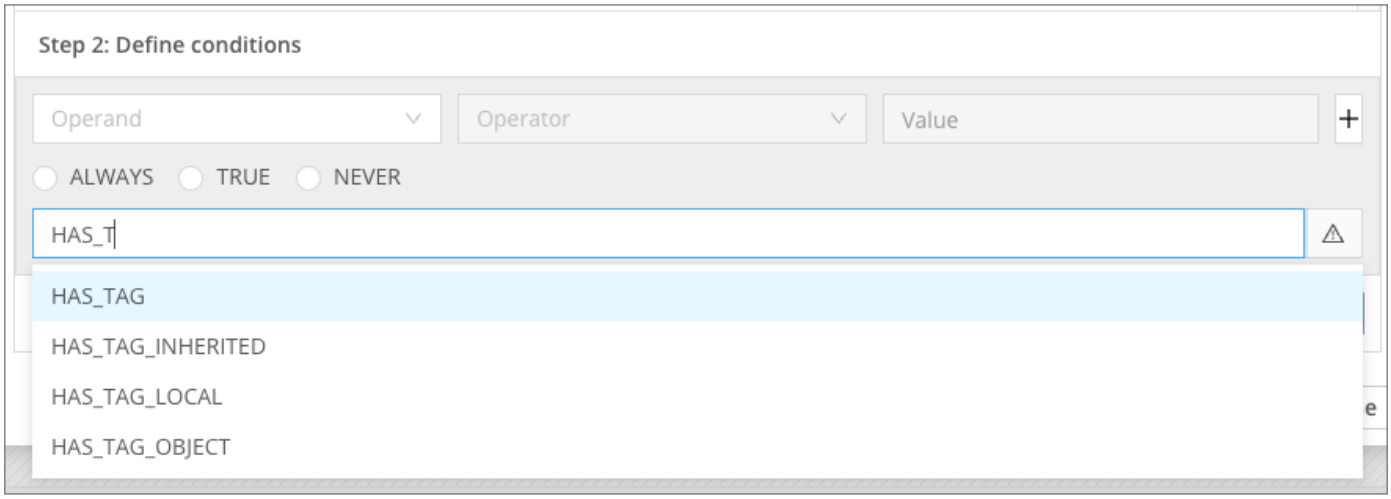

Figure 10. Condition wizard - writing hammerscript

For the operators and functions available in objective expressions, see Common Functions for Advanced Expressions and Examples of Advanced Objectives in the Hammerspace Administration Guide.

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Chapter 2. Objective Definitions

The following is an overview of some of the objectives discussed in the design scenarios in this document, and examples of how they are used. These are in addition to those described in the Share Default Objectives section of this document.

This document only covers a subset of the objectives, specifically those most commonly used. For a full list of Hammerspace Objectives, consult the *Hammerspace Administration Guide*.

2.1. Placement Objectives

Multiple objectives direct the placement of files on a Hammerspace cluster. In this section, we will discuss those objectives and provide examples of how they are used.

> Placement objectives are not required to access remote files in a global file share environment. If a client at a site opens a file that is not available on local volumes, the file will be mobilized to that site and kept online while it is open, or when closed, as long as the objectives dictate.

Best Practice: In a global file share environment, objective designs should consider what will happen if the connection between sites goes down.

- If you rely primarily on on-demand mobilities to transfer files to users across sites when requested, any interruption in site-to-site communication will temporarily make files not online at that site unavailable. Consider this when architecting your objectives.
- If you will use placement or **keep-online** objectives to ensure each site maintains access to all files if another site is unavailable due to disaster or maintenance, every share in a site must have a **keep-online**, **place-on**, or **confine-to** objective that targets all files. The file destination does not matter. All that matters is that the sites have objectives that direct the files to be placed on or kept online somewhere.
- The most common method to ensure that all sites can access all files, even when they cannot reach each other, is to configure all sites to write an instance file to the same shared object storage volume. The volume will contain only 1 instance of the file, but each site needs to be told to try to write its own instance to it. Note that if you only target a subset of your files, only that subset will likely be reachable if communication between sites is interrupted.

2.1.1. Objective: keep-online

This objective will place data on any file-based (online) volume, including DSX-based volumes or third-party NFS volumes in the cluster. It is also automatically assigned to data that is modified and/or created; however, if you use only the default objectives and share settings, data can move to offline storage volumes in as little as 5 minutes.

Best Practice: Keep-online is the simplest way to ensure files stay in an online storage volume, though it will use any available volume to do so. Most exercises in this document focus on other techniques for keeping important files online.

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2.1.2. Objective: Place-on and Confine-to

In this section, we will review how we explicitly define where data will be placed.

By default, a new Hammerspace share will try to place newly created data on any available online volume. This is achieved using a default **keep-online** objective with an **IS_BEING_CREATED OR (HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE AND IS_RECENTLY_USED)?ALWAYS** condition that ensures that new files are kept in an online volume for at least 5 minutes.

The two primary objectives for explicitly stating where data will be placed are **place-on** and **confine-to**. Place-on requires **at least one** instance of a file to be placed in the specified location, while confine-to restricts **all** instances to the specified location.

Best Practice: Hammerspace recommends creating Volume Groups that contain the target volumes and using the default place-on and confine-to objectives created for those volume groups. The following screenshot shows the default objectives that were created for two different volume groups.

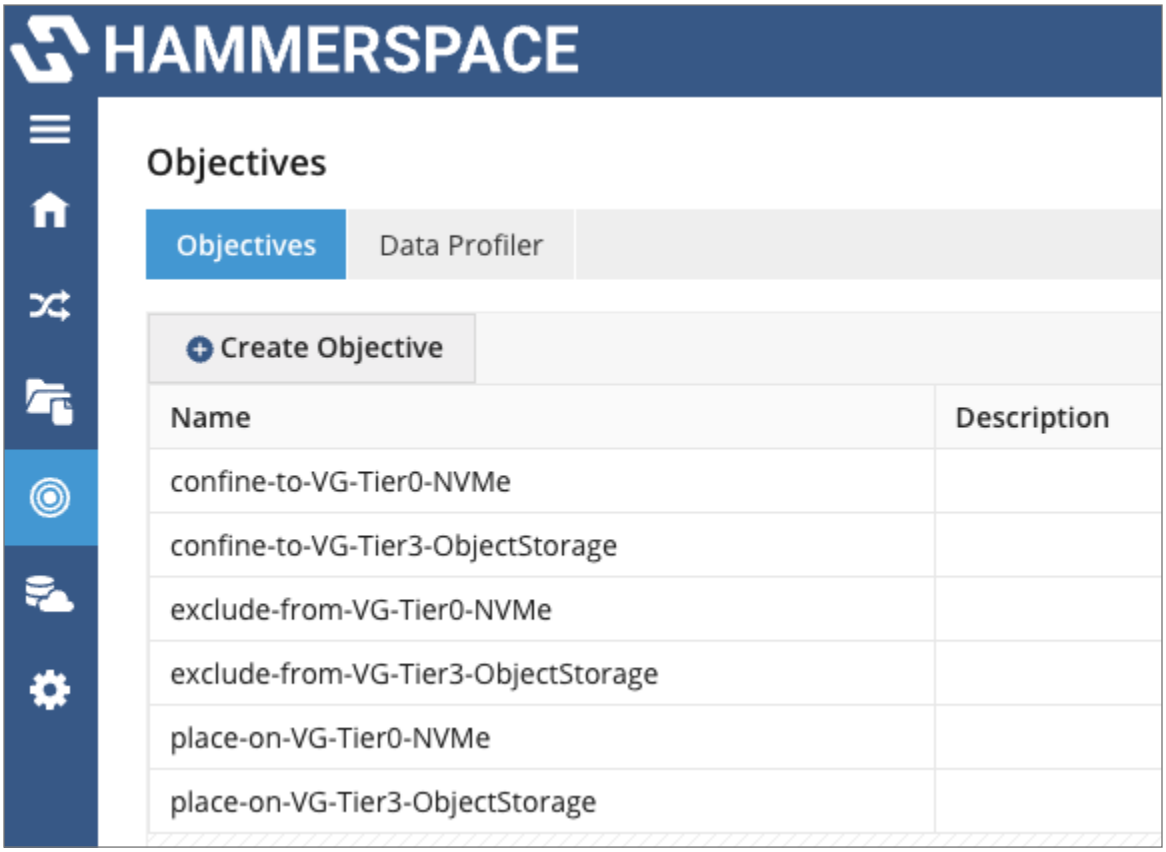

Figure 11. Objective: place-on and confine-to

If you don't use conditions, these objectives apply to all files in the share, including those in snapshots. If the cluster cannot enforce an objective, its reaction will vary. Some examples using the above objectives include:

- If the **Tier0** (online) volume group is the target and has reached the high threshold, the cluster will evacuate either the largest or oldest files to the **Tier3** (offline) volume group to free up space, and then write the file to **Tier0**.
- If the **Tier3** (offline) volume group is the target and has reached the high threshold, the cluster writes the files to the **Tier0** (online) volume group and keeps checking to see whether **Tier3** frees up enough space to

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fall below the low threshold. If the available space is below the low threshold, the file will be moved there.

2.1.3. Objective: exclude-from

The **exclude-from-*** objective prevents the specified volume group from being used. A common use case for exclude-from is when you are using keep-online, availability, and durability objectives that don't target specific volumes/volume groups. However, you still want to exclude certain ones.

Best Practice: If it's critical that a particular volume not be used, say to adhere to European GDPR, consider using an exclude-from objective.

2.1.4. Tiering Data Using Objectives

One of the most common uses for objectives is to tier data to multiple storage classes. This is often used to tier data off expensive online volumes to much cheaper object storage volumes or even slower online volumes.

In the following example, we will use one of the more common metadata values for determining when data should be tiered, LAST_USE_AGE. Our target volume groups will be the ones used in the previous section.

Best Practice: When tiering, pair each place-on objective with an exclude-from objective that targets the other tiers. The following example shows this pairing.

Objective	Condition
place-on-VG-Tier0-NVME	LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 30*DAYS
exclude-from-VG-Tier3-ObjectStorage	LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 30*DAYS
place-on-VG-Tier3-ObjectStorage	LAST_USE_AGE > 30*DAYS
exclude-from-VG-Tier0-NVME	LAST_USE_AGE > 30*DAYS

The behavior of these objectives is fairly straightforward:

- If a file was last closed within the past 30 days (including exactly 30 days), it will be placed in VG-Tier0-NVME (a volume group containing online storage volumes) and removed from VG-Tier3-ObjectStorage.
- If a file was last closed more than 30 days ago, it will be placed in VG-Tier3-ObjectStorage (a volume group containing object storage volumes, considered offline storage volumes) and removed from VG-Tier0-NVME.

The exclude-from objectives remove the instance from the other tier as soon as the objectives align. Without them, removal depends on the share default objectives (**optimize-for-capacity**), and the file can keep an instance in both tiers until it is no longer recently used, or indefinitely if those defaults were removed.

2.2. Data Availability and Protection Objectives

This section reviews objectives related to data availability and protection.

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2.2.1. Objective: Availability-#-Nines

Three Availability objectives enable the admin to specify how many nines of Availability the data should have. Each storage volume is assigned an Availability value. Data will be placed either on a storage volume that meets the Availability number (minimum is 1) or multiple file instances may be created to meet the requested number of nines.

> If you configure a share with an availability objective that creates multiple file instances, and a Hammerspace volume containing one of those instances becomes marked as SUSPECTED (unavailable) within the cluster, the cluster will resilver the impacted files after 30 minutes by default. If the volume SUSPECTED status later clears, the cluster will automatically remove any excess file instances.

The default Availability objectives let you specify 1, 3, or 5 nines. You can create custom objectives that allow up to 9 nines.

To apply an availability objective, see The Availability Number of Nines Objective in the Hammerspace Administration Guide.

Best Practices:

- Use availability objectives to control how many file instances are created so that, if a storage volume becomes unavailable, a file can still be read from another volume. The availability objective will always try to place the file instances on different failure domains (meaning different hosts) to ensure this happens.
- Double-check your volume availability and durability values! While Hammerspace does apply defaults, not all volumes are created equal. For example, a self-hosted object storage volume on a standalone S3 server is likely less durable and available than one managed by AWS, Google, or Microsoft Azure, or a DSX volume backed by a RAID is better than one that is not. To edit the settings, click the pencil icon to the right of the volume name for cluster **Infrastructure**:

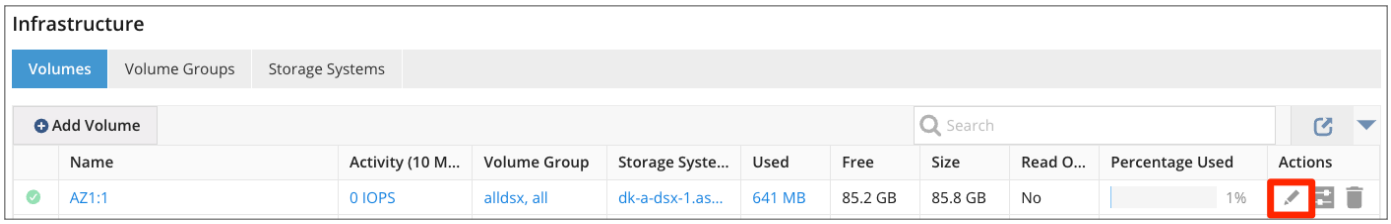

Figure 12. Objective: availability-#-nines

Update the **Availability** or **Reliability** values as needed:

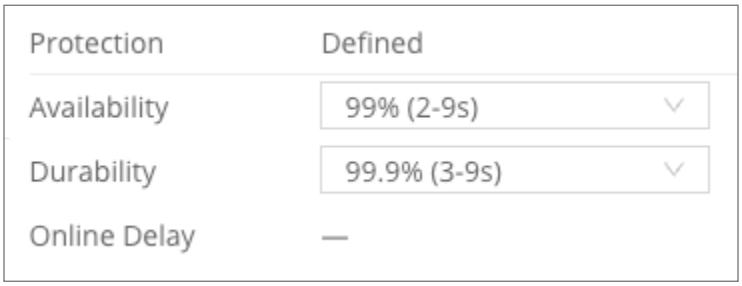

Figure 13. Objective: availability-#-nines

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Best Practice: The volume Durability value should always be larger than the Availability value.

Volume Availability - Default Values

Hammerspace volumes are assigned the following default Availability values that can be changed if required:

- All DSX or remote NFS (online) volumes: 2
- All Object storage (offline) volumes: 4

> Based on these default values, the share default objectives will only create one copy of every file.

2.2.2. Objective: Durability-#-Nines

Three durability objectives enable the admin to specify how many nines of Durability the data should have. Each storage volume is assigned a Durability value. Data will be placed either on a storage volume that meets the Durability number (minimum is 1) or multiple file instances may be created to meet the requested number of nines.

> If you configure a share with a durability objective that creates multiple file instances, the cluster will **only** resilver the impacted files if the Hammerspace volume is decommissioned or fails. Decommissioning a volume gracefully moves the file instances it contains to other volumes, while failing a volume marks all file instances that it contains as permanently lost. Hammerspace volumes are typically only failed if their underlying storage has failed.

The default Durability objectives let you specify 1, 3, or 5 nines. You can create custom objectives that allow up to 9 nines.

To apply a durability objective, see Using the Durability Number of Nines Objective in the Hammerspace Administration Guide.

Best Practice: Durability and availability are calculated separately. Depending on the cluster volume configuration, each may require a different number of file instances.

Volume Durability - Default Values

Hammerspace volumes are assigned the following default Durability values that can be changed if required:

- All DSX or remote NFS (online) volumes: 3
- All Object storage (offline) volumes: 9

> Based on these default values, the share default objectives will only create one instance of every file.

2.2.3. Objectives: Versioning, Undelete, and File Conflict Resolution (Log-Xfer)

The versioning, undelete, and file conflict resolution (log-xfer) objectives enable more granular control over data

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recoverability. They use the same methods as Hammerspace snapshots, but unlike snapshots, they are applied as an objective rather than a share option.

- As with all objectives, you can apply these at the root of the share or within the share's contents. This lets you vary settings within the share folder structure.
- If you use any of these objectives with a single-site share (a share that is **not** configured as a global file system), you **must** schedule a recurring snapshot for the target share to ensure expired files are removed.
  - Shares that are members of a global file system use snapshots internally to assist with file replication; these snapshots can remove expired files.

These objectives are available in **1-hour, 1-day, 1-month**, and **1-week** versions; the objective names and definitions are as follows:

- **Log-xfer-*** - Used only with shares that are part of a global file system; it retains a version of the file when it is saved in a different site than the one where the file was last modified. The last site that modified the file is also considered the owner.
  - **log-xfer-1-week** is added to all shares by default.
- **Undelete-*** - Retains files that have been deleted.
- **Versioning-*** - After a file has been closed for 3 minutes, the versioning objective retains the previous version of the file.

To configure these objectives, see File Versioning (versioning and undelete) and Cross-Site Versioning (log-xfer) in the Hammerspace Administration Guide.

Each of these objectives stores its saved file versions in the share `.snapshot/current` directory. The files are removed once both the objective retention period elapses and the next snapshot expires.

Best Practice: Hammerspace recommends using exclusions to prevent these objectives from targeting unnecessary files. For example, a file that frequently updates a temporary file might cause excessive file versioning, which would needlessly consume cluster resources. When you apply these objectives using the **Share Properties** | **Advanced** menu (described in the next section), you'll see some of the most common extensions customers typically exclude. You can customize these based on your needs, which Hammerspace recommends to ensure your data protection requirements are still met.

Apply Using the Share Properties | Advanced Menu

To set these options at the root of a share, you can either add them as ordinary objectives or edit the share and configure them under **Share Details** | **Advanced** as shown. Note that the true objective names are not used here, though the same objectives will still be applied.

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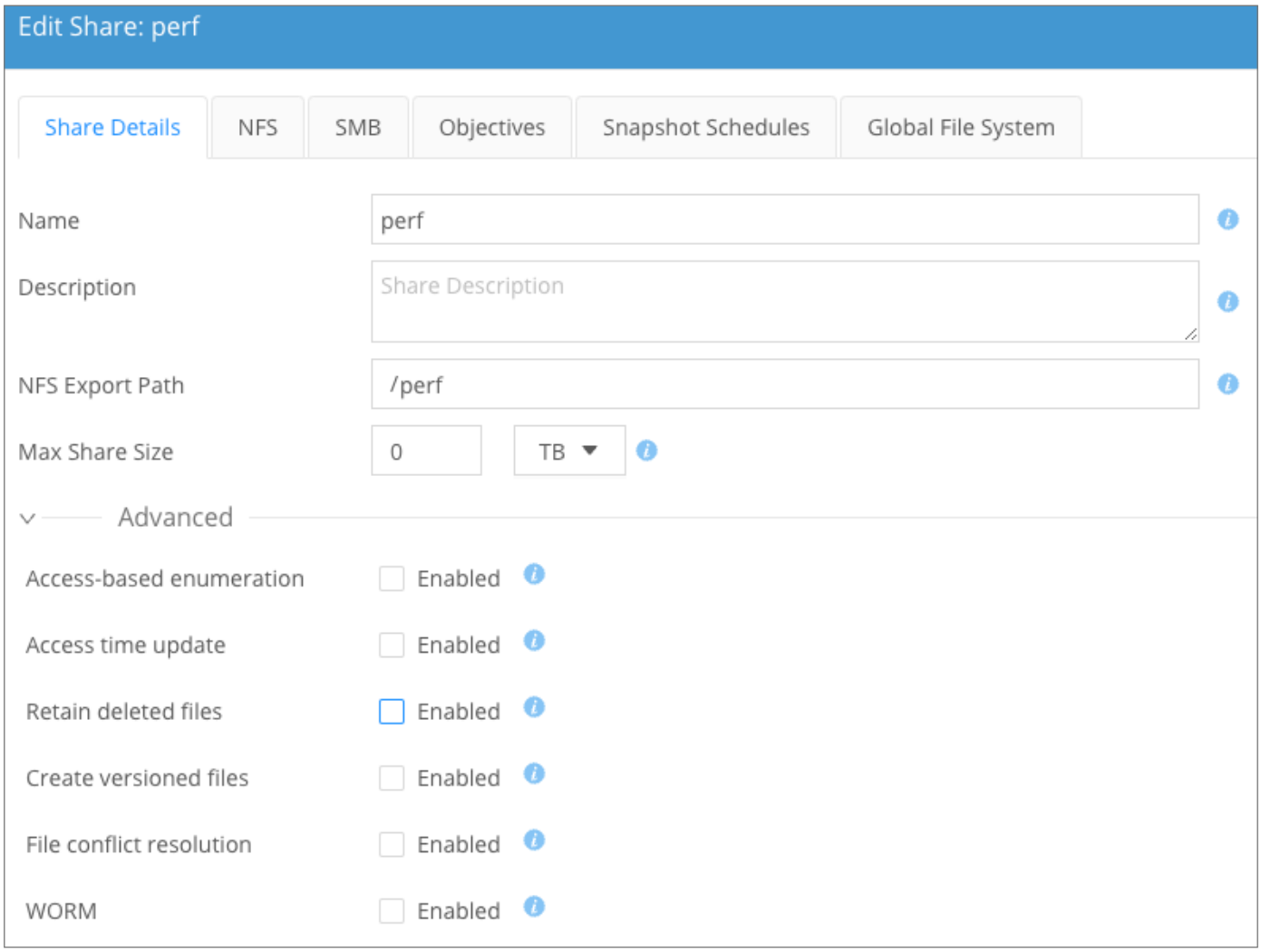

Figure 14. Apply using the share properties | advanced menu

The following screenshot shows the default extensions each of these objectives will exclude. As stated before, review this list and remove or add extensions or file names as needed. If the file name is incomplete, you must use wildcards to ensure it matches.

Figure 15. Apply using the share properties | advanced menu

2.3. Advanced Objectives

This section reviews other objectives unrelated to data placement, but among the most commonly required.

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2.3.1. Objective: access-based-enumeration

Enables Access-Based Enumeration (ABE) for both NFS and SMB clients, preventing users from seeing files and folders they don't have permission to access.

If you add the ABE objective to a share, Hammerspace also recommends adding the **DO-NOT-CACHE** objective to ensure client permissions aren't cached. Cached permissions prevent ABE from receiving permissions updates in real time and can cause it to display files and folders that a user can no longer access.

> ABE requires additional cluster resources to continually assess and deliver a custom share view to each user. Use it only when explicitly required.

To enable ABE for a share or a folder, see Allowing Access-Based Enumeration in the Hammerspace Administration Guide.

2.3.2. Objective: acl-compatibility-mode-ignore-chmod

The **acl-compatibility-mode-ignore-chmod** objective blocks permission *mode* changes — typically `chmod` from Unix clients. It is commonly used with shares that have specific NFS security requirements.

This objective does not block ACL changes from Unix clients or from any other client. Reading and writing the full NFSv4 ACL with `nfs4_getfacl` and `nfs4_setfacl` continues to work on a share with this objective applied.

2.3.3. Objective: acl-compatibility-mode-non-posix

Add the **acl-compatibility-mode-non-posix** objective to any share used only by SMB clients or by both SMB and NFS clients. This objective changes the Access Control List (ACL) compatibility mode to prevent the creation of inverse ACLs common in NFS-only POSIX file systems. If present, these ACLs can cause unexpected denies for SMB clients.

Best Practice: Contact Hammerspace support if you want this setting enabled at the cluster level, which is recommended if all shares will have either SMB-only or SMB and NFS clients. This ensures that new shares automatically have this setting applied. No objective is required.

2.3.4. Objective: do-not-cache

The **do-not-cache** objective prevents a share from caching client permissions, ensuring it always has current data on user permissions (including group memberships). If using access-based enumeration, add this objective to ensure the filesystem view is always current.

2.3.5. Objective: layout-get-on-open

Controls the layout behavior for NFS 4.2 protocol. Leaving it on generally improves the performance when files are opened and then written to. If using NFS v3 or SMB, this indirectly affects behavior, as the DSX node holds the layout rather than the client.

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2.3.6. Objective: no-atime

The no-atime objective prevents a share from updating file access timestamps. It is most commonly used in shares or folders where file atime is continually updated and therefore has limited use for objectives or auditing. This also reduces the metadata update workload on the cluster for those files.

> Disabling atime updates is not recommended if your file auditing requirements require all timestamps to be accurate regardless of usage patterns.

2.3.7. Objective: optimize-for-capacity

This objective encourages files to move towards Object/Cloud storage whenever possible after the keep-online objective has expired and/or files are no longer in use.

Best Practice: If your Hammerspace cluster has an attached object storage volume and you notice files moving to offline object storage much faster than you want, consider removing the share default **optimize-for-capacity** objective or adding a **keep-online** or **place-on** objective that explicitly defines how long to keep data in online volumes. In nearly every case, you'll add your own **place-on** or **keep-online** objective so that you can leave this default objective in place. Alternatively, you can also modify the share RECENTLY_USED_DURATION value, which will extend how long files are kept online by default. Refer to the IS_RECENTLY_USED section of this document for additional details.

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Chapter 3. Using Metadata as Objective Conditions

In this section, we review some of the more common metadata values used when setting conditions for objectives.

The Appendix provides an example of a file's full metadata output, which you can obtain using the Hammerspace toolkit command.

```
hs eval -e this telemetry.txt
```

3.1. Understanding the Document Code Blocks

You will see three different styles of codeblocks in the examples provided in the remainder of this document. These include the following.

The hs command indicates that this command is part of the Hammerspace Toolkit, which is available for Windows, Linux, and Mac:

```
hs eval -e this orbit.txt
```

Commands such as `label-create` are executed from the Hammerspace CLI, which is available when you log into a Hammerspace cluster management IP address/FQDN via SSH with an account that has the proper access.

```
label-create --name "Project Gemini"
```

> Consult the *Hammerspace Administration Guide* for information regarding the Hammerspace CLI.

Code blocks that contain examples of Hammerscript will lack a command prompt and contain text similar to the below.

```
# Match files named jupiter*.* (case sensitive)
FNMATCH("jupiter*.*",NAME)
```

3.2. What Is Metadata?

Simply put, metadata is data or information about other data.

Anyone who has used a modern computer and operating system is familiar with files and directories within a file system. Directories and file names are the most basic metadata we use daily. They are the most basic

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structures of a POSIX file system. POSIX also includes basic file properties such as:

- Size
- Ownership (user and group)
- Permissions (Unix-style rwx or an Access Control List)
- Timestamps, including last access time (atime), last time the file contents were modified (mtime), and last time the file metadata or inode (think file header) was changed (ctime). Some also include a birth or create time.

3.2.1. Hammerspace Metadata

Hammerspace manages three classes of metadata:

- POSIX metadata including directory structure, file names, and basic file properties
- Internal - Statistics, instance location, etc.
  - More detailed file usage data (beyond atime and mtime)
  - Extensive inode information - e.g. volume(s) and path(s) to instances
- Custom rich metadata that can be defined by the administrator or user
  - Can be manually created or extracted and applied by script
  - Customer or third-party tools and applications can directly access and manipulate metadata
  - This document discusses four examples: tags, attributes, labels, and keywords

3.3. Commonly Used Metadata Values

In this section, we will explore the most common metadata values used to control the application of objectives, and (when applicable) how that metadata is set.

3.3.1. Filename or Extension

One of the most useful metadata values for Hammerspace Objectives is the file name and extension. By using the FNMATCH command and wildcards, we can create conditions that match either or both.

> FNMATCH commands are **case-sensitive**, so you may need to include multiple variations of the same pattern.

The following example shows a condition that matches all files that start with **mars**:

```
# Match files named mars*.* (case sensitive)
FNMATCH("mars*.*",NAME)
```

> Hammerspace conditions are written in the Hammerscript scripting language.

This example matches all files that have an **orbit** extension:

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```
# Match files with the extension *.orbit (case sensitive)
FNMATCH("*.orbit",NAME)
```

You can also create FNMATCH statements for multiple values. The following is an example of a negative match for **2** extensions, **orbit** and **launch**.

```
# Match files that do NOT have an *.orbit or *.launch extension (case sensitive)
SUM({||#A=FNMATCH(({"*.orbit";"*.launch"})[ROW],NAME)}[2])==0
```

Negative matches are useful when you want to exclude certain files from the objective.

> The [2] in the above pattern equals the number of items to match (or not match); it should be incremented if adding more values.

To make the above a positive pattern match, change the **0** to a **1** as seen in the following example:

```
# Match files that have an *.orbit or *.launch extension (case sensitive)
SUM({||#A=FNMATCH(({"mars.*";"*.orbit"})[ROW],NAME)}[2])==1
```

If you need to add additional patterns, simply add them to the list, and increment the value **[3]** that tracks how many are present as shown in the following three-filename negative pattern match example:

```
# Match files that do NOT have an *.mars, *.orbit, or *.launch extension (case sensitive)
SUM({||#A=FNMATCH(({"mars.*";"*.orbit";"*.launch"})[ROW],NAME)}[3])==0
```

3.3.2. Folder / Path

Folder paths can be matched using a similar format as file names and extensions, though the type is **PATH**, not **NAME**. The example below would match all folders named jupiter, excluding or including the contents as required:

```
# Match all folders named "jupiter" and include the contents (case sensitive)
FNMATCH("*/jupiter/*",PATH)
```

You can also create multi-path matches, similar to file names. The below example is a negative pattern match for **mars** and **venus** folders:

```
# Match all folders NOT named "mars" or "venus" and include the contents (case sensitive)
SUM({||#A=FNMATCH(({"*/mars/*";"*/venus/*"})[ROW],PATH)}[2])==0
```

> As always, these values are **case-sensitive**. Add more folder-name variants if needed to match folders with different casing. Also, change this to a positive pattern match by changing the **0** to a **1**.

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3.3.3. Timestamps

Hammerspace retains all the typical file timestamp attributes that you are familiar with:

- **CREATE_AGE** - The file creation time; not a POSIX timestamp but referred to as **crtime** in XFS
- **CHANGE_AGE** - The last time the file inode information was changed (example: file permissions were changed); **ctime** in POSIX
- **ACCESS_AGE** - The last time the file was accessed; **atime** in POSIX
- **MODIFY_AGE** - The last time the file was modified; **mtime** in POSIX

These timestamps are global. With global file shares, any objectives that target timestamps will be impacted by file operations, no matter where they occur.

Best Practice: Hammerspace assimilations set the file ACCESS_AGE attribute to the time the file was assimilated. If you intend to place files based on timestamps, you may need to change which timestamp you use initially. This scenario is described in more detail in the LAST_USE_AGE section of this document, since that attribute is also affected.

LAST_USE_AGE

The LAST_USE_AGE attribute is equal to the time a file was last closed, regardless of whether or not it was edited. If the value is not set for some reason, LAST_USE_AGE uses the more recent of the file access or modification times.

Hammerspace recommends using LAST_USE_AGE for any time-based tiering of files to ensure files that are read or modified stay online for the specified period. For comparison, if you were to use MODIFY_AGE, files that were opened but not modified would only remain online for the IS_RECENTLY_USED default duration of 5 minutes.

A condition for a single time period that includes LAST_USE_AGE will look similar to this:

```
# Match all files that were last closed 30 or more days ago
LAST_USE_AGE >= 30*DAYS
```

If you are trying to specify a range of time, perhaps to place a middle tier of files, you would connect two values with an AND statement:

```
# Match all files that were last closed from 7 to 30 days ago.
LAST_USE_AGE<=30*DAYS AND LAST_USE_AGE>=7*DAYS
```

Timestamp Best Practices

Hammerspace recommends using LAST_USE_AGE, as MODIFY_AGE will not target files that were opened but not edited, which in some scenarios may not be the behavior you want.

For example, consider what would happen if you have objectives that move data between online and offline

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storage based only on the MODIFY_AGE value. You now have a file that needs to be moved from offline to online storage to be opened, but it was not modified. Under the other default objectives, that file would likely be moved back to offline storage after 5 minutes. If this file were opened again, the cycle would repeat itself. At the very least, this will lead to slower file open times and (if frequent enough) complaints from end users.

Additionally, you should not initially use the ACCESS_AGE value for files that Hammerspace has assimilated, since it will initially be set to the time of assimilation. As time passes, and the true file ACCESS_AGE is established, it may be a suitable value for your time-based conditions.

3.3.4. Custom Metadata

Hammerspace provides four types of custom metadata: tags, attributes, labels, and keywords. Use the acronym TALK to remember them. The distinction between the types is two-dimensional:

- Whether there is a predefined schema or set of metadata the user can apply
- Whether the type uses a simple string or key-value pair

Metadata Type	Schema	Non-Schema
Simple Strings	Label	Keyword
Key-Value Pairs	Attribute	Tag

A common use case for custom metadata is to let end users perform an action that applies an existing objective. Some real-world examples of this include:

- If a file has the label "archive", then place it on an object storage volume and no longer keep an instance online.
- If a file has the tag "render", then keep an instance online in the cloud render farm site.
- If a file has the keyword "compliance", then write an instance to both an online and object storage volume.

Hammerspace defines attributes, and administrators generally can't configure them, although users can apply them and set values.

The remainder of this section focuses on the three most commonly used custom metadata values: Labels, Tags, and Keywords.

Labels

Labels are a built-in metadata object that you can use to rigidly define the values you want to use for classifying your data on Hammerspace. While label metadata is available globally, you must create it on each participating cluster and use the same name and case if you want users to interact with labels.

> In Hammerspace global file share environments, labels must have the same serial number on each cluster. When creating labels, verify that the **Internal ID**s match. If the IDs do not match, use the `label-delete` command to delete the label on the cluster with the lower serial number, and re-add it until the serial number matches.

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Creating Labels

To create a label, use the CLI `label-create` command:

NYC cluster: Create a label named "Project Apollo"

Command:

```
label-create --name "Project Apollo"
```

Expected output:

```
Name: Project Apollo
Internal ID: 4
```

If users will interact with the labels, run the same command on other participating clusters. Note the different serial number in this example:

LA cluster: Create a label named "Project Apollo"

Command:

```
label-create --name "Project Apollo"
```

Expected output:

```
Name: Project Apollo
Internal ID: 1
```

In this case, we would need to delete the label on the LA cluster, re-add it, and then delete and re-add it two more times until the **Internal ID** was **4**. Here is the last set of delete and create commands that shows our tag with **Internal ID: 4**:

NYC cluster: Delete the label named "Project Apollo"

Command:

```
label-delete --name "Project Apollo"
```

Expected output:

```
success
```

Command:

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```
label-create --name "Project Apollo"
```

Expected output:

```
Name: Project Apollo
Internal ID: 4
```

Creating a Label with Implied Labels

An implied label is added in addition to the current label. To create a label that includes implied labels, use the `--implied-labels` option. This is useful when multiple objectives target labels, and you want to simplify applying them with a single command.

LA cluster: Create a label named "Mission Alpha", with an implied label of "Project Apollo"

```
label-create --name "Mission Alpha" --implied-labels "Project Apollo"
```

> You first must create the target implied labels before you create a label that references them. The rules for label internal IDs still apply to all labels.

To associate a label with multiple parent labels in the hierarchy, specify multiple implied labels as shown in the following example:

```
label-create --name <label> --implied-labels <parent1, parent2 ...>
```

Applying Labels

As with other customer metadata, you can apply labels to a file or folder.

```
# Add label "Mission Alpha" to file telemetry.txt
hs label add "Mission Alpha" telemetry.txt
```

Remember that we defined "Mission Alpha" to have an implied label. In the example below, both labels are present.

Command:

```
# List all applied labels for file telemetry.txt
hs label list telemetry.txt
```

Expected output:

```
LABELS_TABLE{
```

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```
|LABEL_ = LABEL('Mission Alpha'),
|COUNT = 1;

|LABEL_ = LABEL('Project Apollo'),
|COUNT = 1}
```

Conditions Examples - Labels

The following matches the example label (Mission Alpha) from this section:

```
# Match files that have the label "Mission Alpha" (case sensitive)
HAS_LABEL(LABEL('Mission Alpha'))
```

Tag

Tags do not use a schema, meaning they are free-form. When using tags, use well-defined standards, as objective conditions must reference the exact tag name, including case. Tags are a key-value pair; if specifying a value, the value must be passed to the Hammerspace toolkit (hstk) in quotes, meaning the quotes must be "escaped" by using outer quotes or backslashes.

In these examples, the outer double quotes "escape" the inner single quotes from the shell. If you don't specify a value, the tag is set to true.

Applying Tags

Tags are added to files using the `hs tag set` command:

Tag with Value Specified

In this example, the tag name is *Project* and the value is *Space Launch*; the (required) outer double quotes "escape" the inner single quotes from the shell:

Command:

```
# Set tag "Project" with the value "Space Launch" on file telemetry.txt
hs tag set Project -e "'Space Launch'" telemetry.txt
```

Command:

```
# List tags for file telemetry.txt
hs tag list telemetry.txt
```

Expected output:

```
TAGS_TABLE{
```

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```
|NAME = "Project",
|VALUE = "Space Launch"}
```

Tag with Default Value of True

In this example, the tag name is *Space Launch*; since no value is specified, the tag will be set to true:

Command:

```
# Set tag "Space Launch" with the default value "TRUE" on file telemetry.txt
hs tag set 'Space Launch' telemetry.txt
```

Command:

```
# List tags for file telemetry.txt
hs tag list telemetry.txt
```

Expected output:

```
TAGS_TABLE{
|NAME = "Space Launch",
|VALUE = "TRUE"}
```

Condition Examples - Tags

The format used to match a tag within an objective condition varies depending on whether you want to check for the presence of a tag or both the presence of a tag and its value. Examples of both are provided below.

Condition Example - Tag and Value

This example matches the example tag (**Project**) that has a value (**Space Launch**):

```
# Match files that have the tag "Project" with the value "Space Launch" (case sensitive)
GET_TAG("Project")=="Space Launch"
```

Condition Example - Tag

This example matches the example tag (**Space Launch**) with any value:

```
# Match files that have the tag "Space Launch" (case sensitive)
HAS_TAG("Space Launch")
```

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Delete Tags

You can delete tags using the `hs tag delete` command; you do not need to supply the tag value (if present):

Command:

```
# Delete tag "Space Launch" from file telemetry.txt
hs tag delete 'Space Launch' telemetry.txt
```

Command:

```
# List tags for file telemetry.txt
hs tag list telemetry.txt
```

Expected output:

```
TAGS_TABLE{}
```

Keyword

Keywords do not use a schema and are free-form. Use well-defined standards, as objectives must match the keyword exactly.

Applying Keywords

Keywords are added to files using the `hs keyword add` command:

Command:

```
# Add keyword "mars" to file telemetry.txt
hs keyword add mars telemetry.txt
```

Command:

```
# List keywords for file telemetry.txt
hs keyword list telemetry.txt
```

Expected output:

```
KEYWORDS_TABLE{
|KEYWORD = "mars"}
```


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Conditions Examples - Keywords

Keywords are matched using the **has_keyword** command:

```
# Match files that have keyword "mars" (case sensitive)
HAS_KEYWORD("mars")
```

3.4. Advanced Metadata Attribute Values

In this section, we review additional metadata attribute values that are either part of the default share objectives or used in common scenarios. To explore the full list of default file attributes, refer to the Appendix section File Metadata Example (Full).

3.4.1. DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL

The **DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL** condition is true for files that were created or modified on a share at the local site. In a global file share environment, the last site to create or modify a file will be the only one where **DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL** is true.

> If **DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL** is true, the site is also the file's owner.

This condition is used with multiple default share objectives for durability and availability to ensure this default objective applies only to files located on this site and does not cause files from other sites to be copied to this cluster unnecessarily.

3.4.2. DATA_ORIGIN_REMOTE

In a global file share environment, the **DATA_ORIGIN_REMOTE** condition matches files on the local site that were either created or modified on a share in a remote site.

3.4.3. HAS_KEEP_ON_THIS_SITE

HAS_KEEP_ON_THIS_SITE matches files or folders that have the local Hammerspace cluster name added to the participant site table in the file metadata and is one of the conditions used with the default **keep-online** objective applied to all Hammerspace shares. Remember that if you are using the default Hammerspace share objectives setting, this value will keep data online in the specified site.

This value can be set using the Hammerspace toolkit using the following command:

```
# Mark file telemetry.txt with a keep-on-site designation for site <site-name>
hs keep-on-site add <site-name> telemetry.txt
```

> To remove the site, replace **add** with **delete** in the command above.

A list of sites can be obtained using the following command:

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```
# List all sites where the current share is available
hs keep-on-site available
```

> If the data is in a share that is not a global file share, it returns only the local cluster name.

3.4.4. HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE

HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE matches files that have an online instance, such as on a connected NFS storage volume OR a DSX node. Files in object storage do not meet this requirement.

3.4.5. IS_BEING_CREATED

IS_BEING_CREATED applies to newly created files, including those copied into a share.

3.4.6. IS_DURABLE

IS_DURABLE is true when a file is located on a volume(s) that meet the durability requirements as defined by the objectives.

3.4.7. IS_LIVE

IS_LIVE is a metadata value used for files that are in the live file system. It is the opposite of **IS_SNAP**: it excludes files in snapshots and files generated by the versioning, undelete, and log-xfer objectives.

3.4.8. IS_SNAP

IS_SNAP is set for files that are located in a snapshot or generated by the versioning, undelete, and log-xfer objectives. It is frequently used in global file system environments to copy those files to an object storage volume, providing a means for an "off Hammerspace" placement of snapshot data.

Although snapshots are configured at only one site (Hammerspace recommendation), they occur throughout the global file system. It is essential to consider where the files in a snapshot are placed.

> When viewing Hammerspace snapshots, all files are visible, even those that match the current "live" version of the file. This matters because any objective that targets a snapshot targets all files in the snapshot, not just a differential view of the files that have changed.

To target only the files that have changed, add the `IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE` condition, described in the next section.

3.4.9. IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP

IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP is set on the copy of a file in a snapshot when the live file has changed since that snapshot was taken. It is always false on the live file itself. Any change to the live file after the snapshot point counts, including writes that were still in progress when the snapshot was taken.

The following diagram shows these metadata values for two different files:

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- `Budget.xlsx` - This file was modified after the snapshot was taken.
- `Orders.xlsx` - This file has not been modified since the snapshot was taken; the snapshot version and the "live" version are the same.

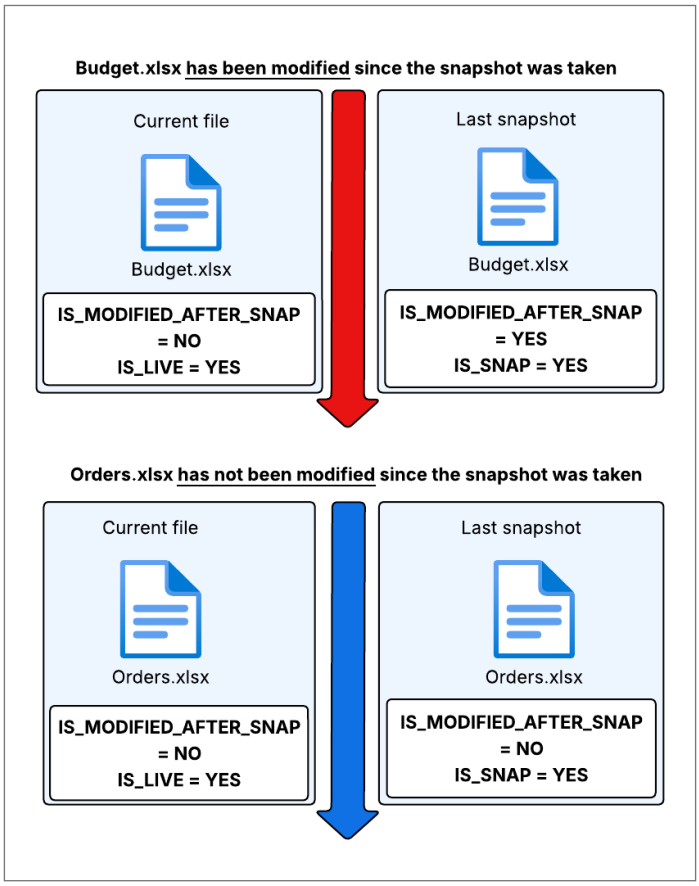

Figure 16. IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP for a changed file and an unchanged file

To target only the snapshot files (**IS_SNAP**) that have been modified in the live file system since the snapshot, add the `IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE` condition, for example `IS_SNAP AND IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE`.

If you do not add this condition, and you place snapshot files (**IS_SNAP**) and live files (**IS_LIVE**) on different volumes, a file whose snapshot and live versions are identical ends up with an instance in both locations. That is not an error, but it may not be what you want.

3.4.10. IS_RECENTLY_USED

By default, **IS_RECENTLY_USED** is set to 5 minutes, is configurable on a per-share basis, and is used as part of the share default objective package. This ensures that new files on a share stay online for at least some time: 5 minutes by default.

You can change the default value per share using the Hammerspace toolkit. Below is an example command that would be executed from within the root of the share to change it to one day:

```
# Set the recently used duration value for the current folder and its contents to 1 day
hs attribute set RECENTLY_USED_DURATION -e "1 day"
```

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To verify the current setting, execute the following command from within the target folder:

```
# Get the recently used duration value for the current folder (note that it may be originally set on a
parent folder)
hs attribute get RECENTLY_USED_DURATION
```

This is a simple way to change the default settings for a share without changing the objectives themselves.

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Chapter 4. Combining or Modifying Conditions

In this section, we will explore how to combine multiple conditions into longer statements and how to apply a negative match to conditions. With just a basic understanding of how conditions can be combined or modified, you will quickly learn how to craft complex ones that target exactly the data you need.

4.1. Marking a Condition as a Negative

By using a **!**, you can apply a negative to many conditions. This is useful when you want to use a condition to exclude files, rather than target them.

Here are some examples of negative matches that will exclude files.

Match files that do NOT have the **Space Launch** tag:

```
# Match files that do NOT have the tag "Space Launch" (case sensitive)
!HAS_TAG("Space Launch")
```

Match files that do not start with **mars** (lowercase):

```
# Match files that do NOT have the name "mars*.*" (case sensitive)
!FNMATCH("mars*.*",NAME)
```

Match files that do not have the **Project Apollo** label:

```
# Match files that do NOT have the label "Project Apollo"
!HAS_LABEL(LABEL('Project Apollo'))
```

4.2. Build a Conditional Statement Using Conditions

Objective conditions do not need to be singular. You can combine them with **if** or **or** statements and even **( )**. In this section, we will review three different conditions that also leverage conditional statements.

> Each of the examples uses ⇐ or **>=** conditionals for date statements, meaning that the times referenced will also match the condition. Remove the **=** if you don't want to match the referenced time, and match only the value that precedes or follows it.

4.2.1. Example 1

Desired match: Live files only (no snapshot data), used within the last 6 months with the "Space Launch" tag OR contained within the jupiter folder and used within the last 30 days.

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Equivalent condition written in Hammerscript:

```
IS_LIVE AND ((LAST_USE_AGE<=6*MONTHS AND HAS_TAG("Space Launch")) OR (FNMATCH("*/jupiter/*",PATH) AND
LAST_USE_AGE<=30*DAYS))
```

4.2.2. Example 2

Desired match: All files that start with **mars** (all lowercase) OR files with the **orbit** extension that were created less than 60 days ago.

Equivalent condition written in Hammerscript:

```
FNMATCH("mars*.*",NAME) OR (CREATE_AGE <= 60*DAYS AND FNMATCH("*.orbit",NAME))
```

4.2.3. Example 3

Desired match: Live files last used between 6 months and 1 year ago.

Equivalent condition written in Hammerscript:

```
IS_LIVE AND (LAST_USE_AGE>=6*MONTHS AND LAST_USE_AGE<=1*YEARS)
```


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Chapter 5. Objective Scenarios and Solutions

Before deciding which objectives and conditions to use, write down what you want in plain language. Do this for every site, since objectives are created and applied on a per-site basis.

In this section, we will review four common Hammerspace deployments and show how we turn plain-language requirements into Hammerspace Objectives. We will map the plain-language data placement requirements to their actual share objectives in each example. In many cases, you will see that a single objective with multiple conditions satisfies multiple individual data placement requirements.

5.1. Scenario #1: One Site - three-Tier NAS

In this scenario, the customer has one site and wants to leverage multiple tiers of local (online) storage and a cloud tier for older data and data recovery. The following diagram shows their proposed Hammerspace infrastructure:

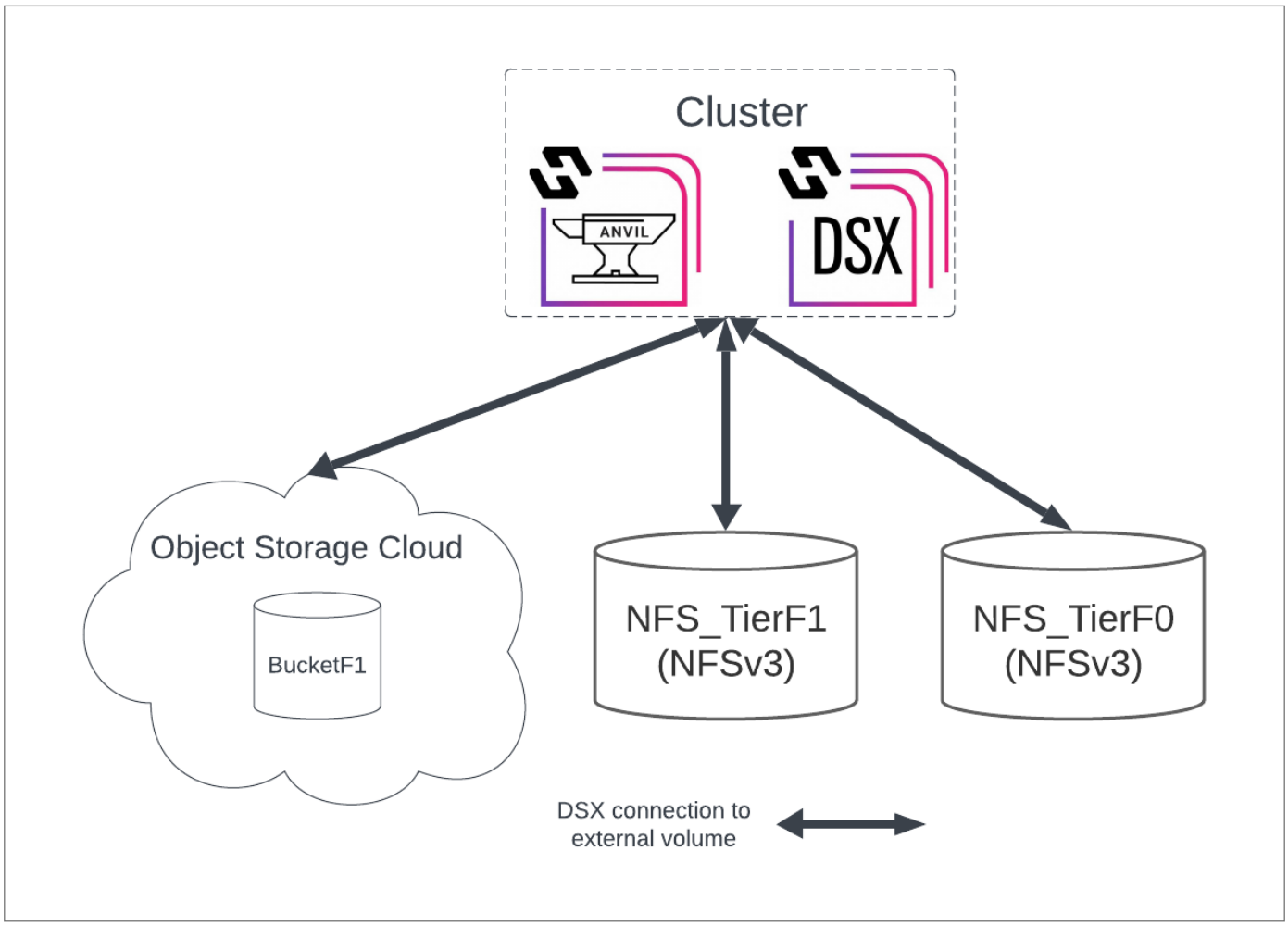

Figure 17. Scenario #1: one site - three-Tier NAS

The objective packages are the same for all shares.

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5.1.1. Requirements

- Single cluster
  - 3x DSX nodes, no local storage volumes
  - Connected to NFSv3 NVMe volume: NFS_TierF0
  - Connected to NFSv3 SSD volume: NFS_TierF1
  - Connected to object storage: BucketF1
- Data placement and other requirements
  1. Data used within the last 14 days is placed on NFS_TierF0
  2. Data used within the last 14 to 45 days is placed on NFS_TierF1
  3. Data last used more than 45 days ago is placed on BucketF1
  4. The most recent snapshot is kept in NFS_TierF1; all other snapshots are moved to BucketF1.
     a. If the file in the snapshot matches the version in the live file system, it should not be copied.
  5. File versioning enabled, keep for 1 day
  6. File undelete enabled, keep for 1 day

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - One Site - three-Tier NAS

- The `IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE` condition is needed to target only the unique files in the snapshots; without it, every file in the snapshot would be copied, including those that are the same version as in the live file system.
- All data will be stored on external NFSv3 volumes, so the DSX nodes do not require data disks (only boot disks)
- A special condition is required to target only the latest snapshot, and all snapshots older than that
- Create volume groups for each storage tier, and add the volumes for that tier to the appropriate group.

Objective Design - All Sites

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
place-on-NFS-TierF0_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE < 14*DAYS	1
place-on-NFS-TierF1_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 14*DAYS AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 45*DAYS	2
place-on-BucketF1_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE > 45*DAYS	3
place-on-NFS-TierF1_VG	IS_SNAP AND VERSION == 3 AND IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE	4

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Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
place-on-BucketF1_VG	IS_SNAP AND VERSION > 3 AND IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE	4
undelete-1-day	TRUE	5
versioning-1-day	TRUE	6

- IS_LIVE targets files in the live tree, and excludes snapshots and files generated by the versioning, undelete, and log-xfer objectives
- IS_SNAP targets files in snapshots and files generated by the versioning, undelete, and log-xfer objectives, and excludes the live file tree
- VERSION==3 is the condition that matches only the most recent snapshot; VERSION>3 matches all older versions
- To make the table easier to follow, we kept the objectives used to tier live data separate from the objectives used to place snapshots; however, this is not required. You could have combined these conditions using OR statements such as this:
  - (IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 14*DAYS AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 45*DAYS) OR (IS_SNAP AND VERSION == 3 AND IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE)
  - (IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE > 45*DAYS) OR (IS_SNAP AND VERSION > 3 AND IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP=TRUE)

5.2. Scenario #2: Two Sites - Global File Shares

In this scenario, the customer has two similar sites and wants to use a Hammerspace global namespace to extend all shares to both sites. The following diagram shows their proposed Hammerspace infrastructure:

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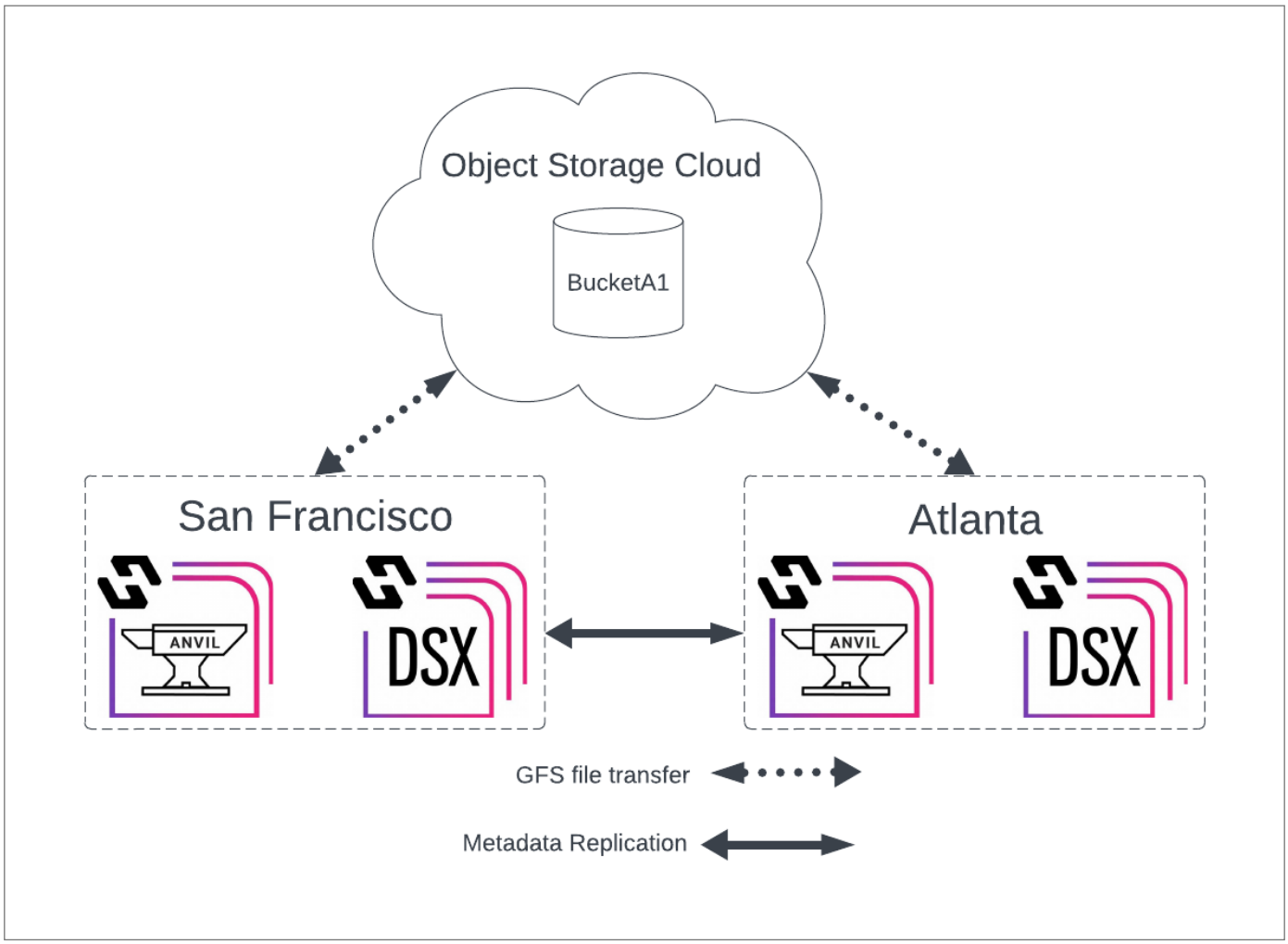

Figure 18. Scenario #2: two sites - global file shares

Their cluster designs, share data placement requirements, and objective packages are the same on both sites.

5.2.1. All Sites - Requirements

- San Francisco site
  - 2x DSX nodes, 1 RAIDed volume each
  - Connected to shared object storage: BucketA1
- Atlanta site
  - 2x DSX nodes, 1 RAIDed volume each
  - Connected to shared object storage: BucketA1
- Data placement and other requirements (global)
  1. Last 30 days of live data kept online
  2. All data copied to object storage after 5 minutes for DR purposes
  3. Data beyond 30 days tiered to object storage
  4. Snapshots placed on object storage

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5. Shares are multi-protocol
6. File versioning - kept for 1 day, exclude .work/.WORK files
7. Users must not see files or folders that they don't have permissions to access

- Objectives
  - All sites/shares

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - Two Sites - Global File Shares

- The same objectives apply to all sites.
- Each site has only 1 volume per DSX node, so a simple **keep-online** objective will be fine for keeping needed files online.
- Files will be copied to object storage 5 minutes after creation, creating the recommended second instance. This ensures that if a DSX node is unavailable, you can always retrieve the file from object storage.
- We don't have to tell an online file to be down-tiered to offline object storage. Since we already have an instance of each file in object storage for DR purposes, the online instance will simply be dropped (removed) when the keep-online objective condition no longer applies.
- FNMATCH conditions are case sensitive. Verify that it is ok to match only **work** or **WORK**. If you need additional variations, such as **Work**, you will need to expand the supplied condition.
- Snapshots are enabled on global file shares, so add an objective to ensure all global snapshot data is protected against site failure.
- All shares are multi-protocol. The **ACL-COMPATIBILITY-MODE-NON-POSIX** objective will be required.
- Access-based Enumeration is required to prevent users from seeing files and folders they do not have access to, so we will also need to add the **do-not-cache** objective.
- Create volume groups for each storage tier, and add the volumes for that tier to the appropriate group.

Objective Design - All Sites

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
keep-online	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 30*DAYS	1, 3
place-on-BUCKETA1_VG	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 5*MINUTES) OR IS_SNAP	2, 4
acl-compatibility-mode-non-posix	TRUE	5
versioning-1-day	SUM(\{||#A=FNMATCH((\{".**work**;".WORK"})[ROW],NAME)}[2])==0	6
access-based-enumeration	TRUE	7
do-not-cache	TRUE	7

Best Practice: Files cannot be copied to object storage unless they have been closed for 3 minutes, which is

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one reason Hammerspace recommends waiting to copy files there. In this document, all examples wait 5 minutes before attempting to copy files to object storage.

5.3. Scenario #3: Hub-Spoke Multi-Site - Global File Shares

In this scenario, we have a hub-spoke Hammerspace global file share environment where a hub site keeps all data used in the last year online, while smaller spoke sites keep much less online. Shared object storage volumes are used as an offline tier for files that have not been used for varying amounts of time.

> Hammerspace really doesn't have the concept of hub-spoke sites. We use that term in this document because it's assumed the spoke sites are smaller and will likely store less data online. Ultimately, your objectives will determine what each site does with the data in global file shares.

The following diagram shows their proposed Hammerspace infrastructure:

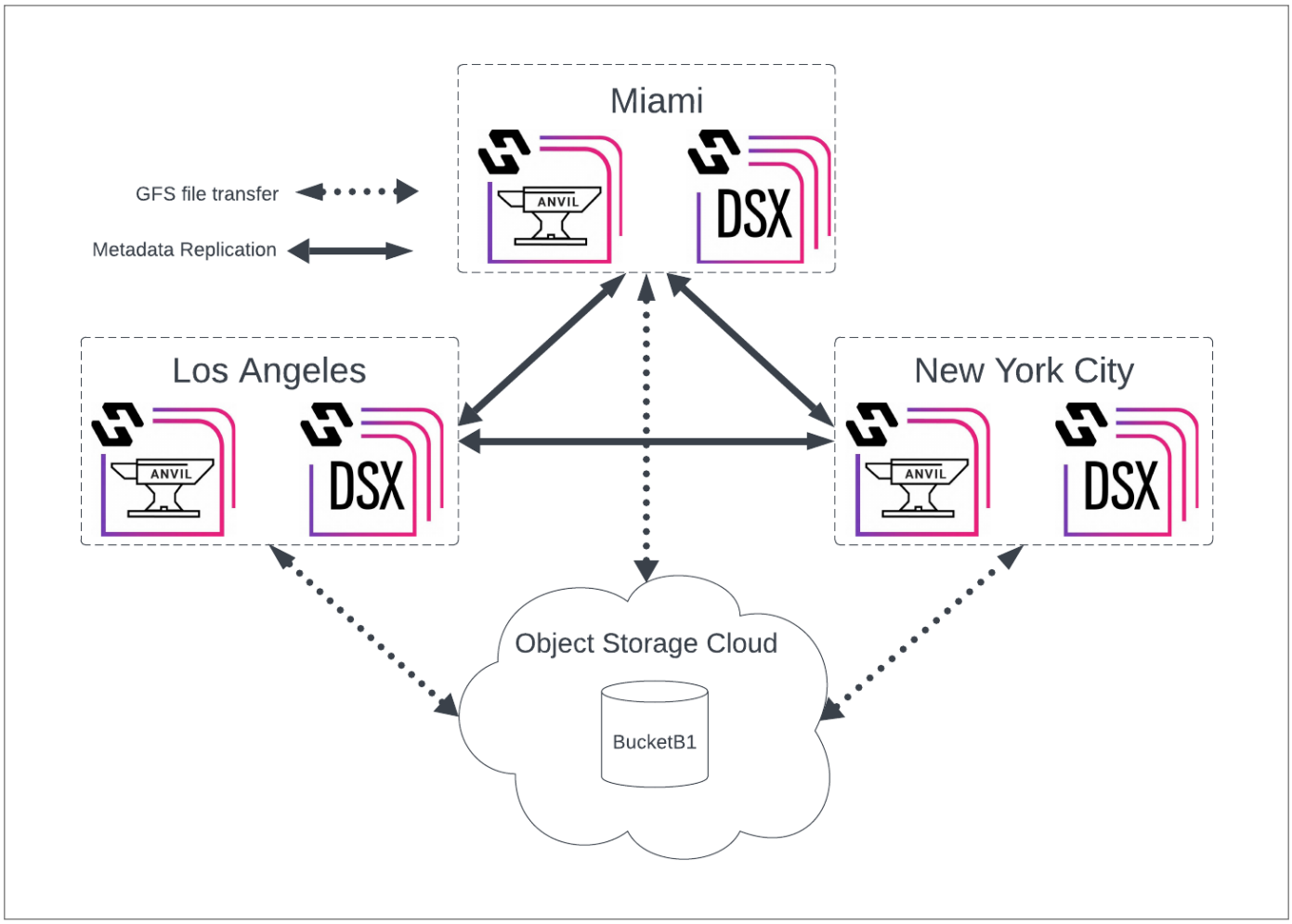

Figure 19. Scenario #3: hub-spoke multi-site - global file shares

Their cluster designs, data placement requirements, and objective packages are outlined for each site individually.

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5.3.1. Primary Site - Los Angeles - Requirements

- Cluster configuration
  - 2x DSX nodes, 1 HDD and 1 SSD RAIDed volume each
  - Connected shared object storage: BucketB1
- Data placement requirements
  1. Newly created files are put on a DSX SSD volume
  2. Files 4K and smaller must be placed on DSX SSD volume
  3. Last 1 year of live data put on DSX HDD volumes
  4. All files are written to object storage after 5 minutes of creation/editing
  5. Data last used more than 1 year ago stored in object storage only
  6. Snapshots placed on object storage
  7. File undelete - kept for 1 day - excluding "scratch" folders

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - Los Angeles

- There are two different types of online storage volumes (**hdd** and **ssd**), so you will need to create a volume group for each and place the correct volumes in them.
- Files will be copied to object storage 5 minutes after creation, creating the recommended second instance. This ensures that if a DSX node is unavailable, you can always retrieve the file from object storage.
- We don't have to tell an online file to be down-tiered to offline object storage. Since we already have an instance in object storage for DR purposes, the online instance will simply be dropped (removed) when the keep-online objective condition no longer applies.
- Snapshots are enabled on global file shares, so add an objective to ensure all global snapshot data is protected against site failure.
- Create volume groups for each storage tier, and add the volumes for that tier to the appropriate group.

Objective Design - Los Angeles

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
place-on-SSD_VG	IS_BEING_CREATED OR (IS_LIVE AND SIZE⇐4*KBYTES AND LAST_USE_AGE⇐1*YEARS?TRUE)	1, 2, 5
place-on-HDD_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 1*YEAR	3, 5
place-on-BUCKETA1_VG	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 5*MINUTES) OR IS_SNAP	4, 6
undelete-1-day	!FNMATCH("**/scratch/**",PATH)	7

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5.3.2. Spoke Site 1 - New York City - Requirements

- Cluster configuration
  - 2x DSX nodes, 1 volume each
  - Connected shared object storage: BucketB1
- Data placement requirements
  1. Files created, opened, or saved by local users are kept online for 60 days
  2. Files/folders with "NYC" label are kept online, excluding folders named "temp"
  3. Data last used more than 60 days ago is stored in object storage only
  4. All data copied to object storage after 1 hour for DR purposes
  5. Snapshots placed on object storage

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - New York City

- Although it will only be used on this site, create the **NYC** label on all sites, and verify the label's internal ID matches across all sites.
- NYC will only be copying files to object storage after 1 hour has passed, versus 5 minutes in LA. This is OK, but note that the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) will differ by site. Consider changing it to 5 minutes so that all sites have a similar RPO.
- We don't have to tell an online file to be down-tiered to offline object storage. Since we already have an instance in object storage for DR purposes, the online instance will simply be dropped (removed) when the keep-online objective condition no longer applies.
- Snapshots are enabled on global file shares, so add an objective to ensure all global snapshot data is protected against site failure.
- FNMATCH conditions are case sensitive; verify that it is ok to match only temp (lowercase), else add additional match conditions.

Objective Design - New York City

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
keep-online	IS_LIVE AND HAS_LABEL(LABEL('NYC')) AND !FNMATCH("**/temp/**",PATH)	2
keep-online	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 60*DAYS AND (HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE OR DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL)	1, 3
place-on-BUCKETB1_VG	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 1*HOURS) OR IS_SNAP	4, 5

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5.3.3. Spoke Site 2 - Miami - Requirements

- Cluster configuration
  - 2x DSX nodes, 1 RAIDed volume each
  - Connected shared object storage: BucketB1
- Data placement requirements
  1. Files created/used by local users are kept online for 1 month
  2. Files/folders with "MIA" label are kept online, excluding files with `.tmp`/`.TMP` extension
  3. All data copied to object storage after 1 hour for DR purposes
  4. Snapshots placed on object storage

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - Miami

- There is a requirement to keep files local once this site uses them, so we will need to use a combination of **HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE OR DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL**.
- Although it will only be used on this site, create the **MIA** label on all sites, and verify that the label's internal ID matches across all sites.
- MIA will only copy files to object storage after 1 hour has passed, versus 5 minutes in LA. This is OK, but note that the Recovery Point Objective (RPO) will differ by site. Consider changing it to 5 minutes so that all sites have a similar RPO.
- We don't have to tell an online file to be down-tiered to offline object storage. Since we already have an instance in object storage for DR purposes, the online instance will simply be dropped (removed) when the keep-online objective condition no longer applies.
- Snapshots are enabled on global file shares, so add an objective to ensure all global snapshot data is protected against site failure.
- FNMATCH conditions are case sensitive; verify that it is OK to match only **TMP** or **tmp**, or add additional match conditions.
- Create volume groups for each storage tier, and add the volumes for that tier to the appropriate group.

Objective Design - Miami

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
keep-online	IS_LIVE AND HAS_LABEL(LABEL('MIA')) AND SUM(\{||#A=FNMATCH((\{".**tmp";**".TMP"})[ROW],NAME)}[2])==0	2
keep-online	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 1*MONTHS AND (HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE OR DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL)	1

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Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
place-on-BUCKETB1_VG	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 1*HOURS) OR IS_SNAP	3, 4

5.4. Scenario #4: Mesh Multi-Site - Global File Shares

In this design scenario, we have a multi-site Hammerspace global file share environment where each site has unique data-availability requirements, and each cluster has multiple disk classes for online storage. Shared object storage volumes are used as an offline tier for files that have not been used for varying amounts of time.

The following diagram shows their proposed Hammerspace infrastructure:

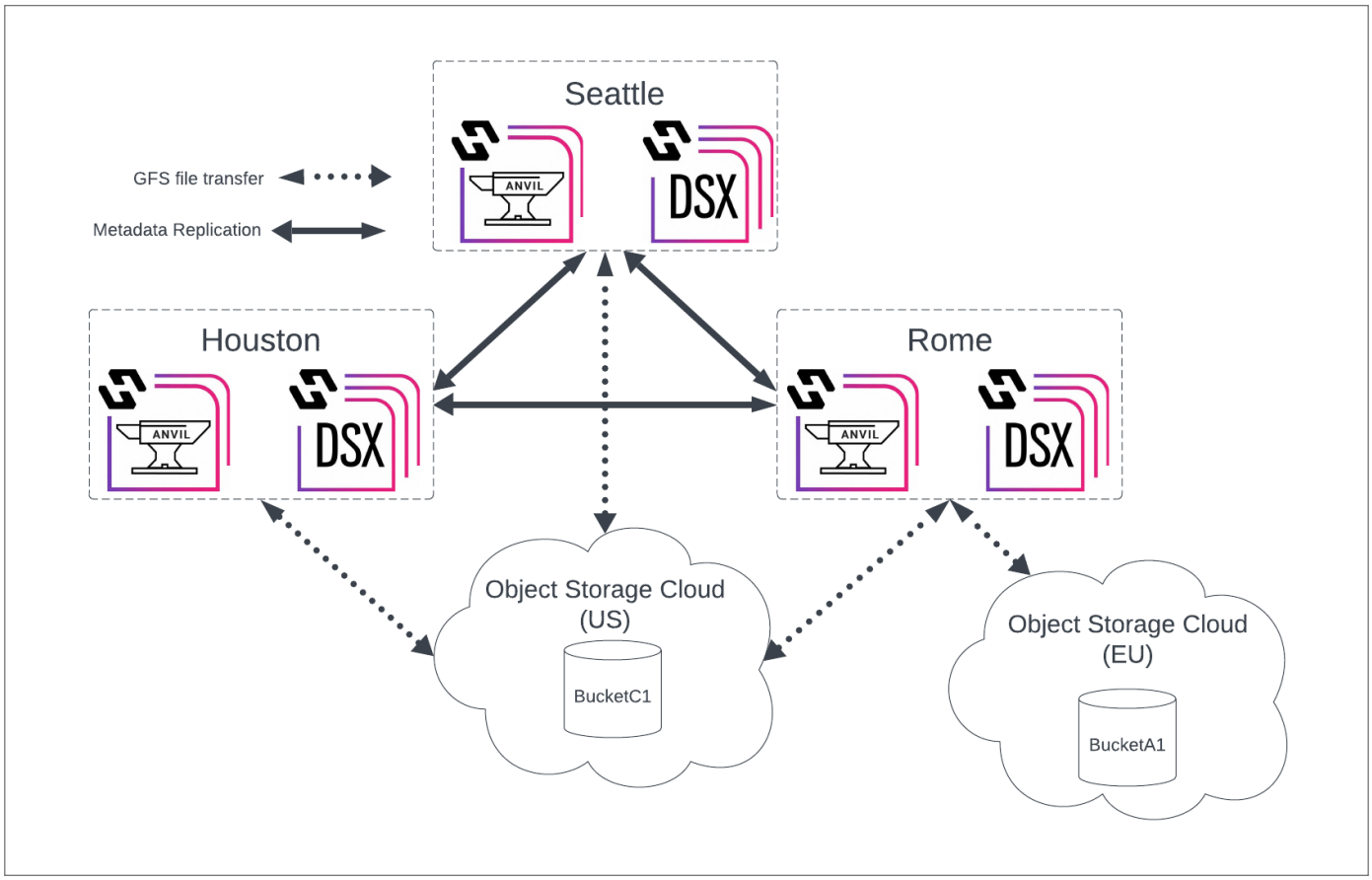

Figure 20. Scenario #4: mesh multi-site - global file shares

Their cluster designs, data placement requirements, and objective packages are outlined for each site individually.

5.4.1. Mesh Site 1 - Seattle - Requirements

- Cluster configuration
  - 2x DSX nodes, 1 HDD and 1 SSD RAIDed volume each
  - Connected shared object storage: US-BucketC1

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- Data placement requirements
  1. Last 6 months used live files with *.mov and *.png extensions should be placed on DSX HDD volume
  2. Last 6 months used live files (excluding *.mov and *.png) should be placed on DSX SSD volumes
  3. All files are written to object storage after 5 minutes of creation/editing
  4. Data beyond 6 months is stored in object storage only
  5. Snapshots placed on object storage

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - Seattle

- There are two different types of online storage volumes (**hdd** and **ssd**), so you will need to create a volume group for each and place the correct volumes in them.
- Since certain file types will only be placed on a specific volume type, ensure those same files are not stored on the other volume type.
- FNMATCH conditions are case-sensitive; verify that it is ok to match only png and mov (lowercase), else add additional match conditions.
- Files will be copied to object storage 5 minutes after creation, creating the recommended second instance. This ensures that if a DSX node is unavailable, the file can always be retrieved from object storage.
- We don't have to tell an online file to be down-tiered to offline object storage. Since we already have an instance in object storage for DR purposes, the online instance will simply be dropped (removed) when the keep-online objective condition no longer applies.
- Snapshots are enabled on global file shares, so add an objective to ensure all global snapshot data is protected against site failure.

Objective Design - Seattle

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
place-on-HDD_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 6*MONTHS AND, SUM(\{||#A=FNMATCH((\{".**mov";**".png"})[ROW],NAME)}[2])==1	1, 4
place-on-SSD_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 6*MONTHS AND SUM(\{||#A=FNMATCH((\{".**mov";**".png"})[ROW],NAME)}[2])==0	2, 4
place-on-US-BUCKETC1_VG	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 5*MINUTES) OR IS_SNAP	3, 5

5.4.2. Mesh Site 2 - Houston - Requirements

- Cluster configuration

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    - 3x DSX nodes, 1 HDD and 1 SSD volume each
        - DSX volumes are on standalone, non-RAIDED drives
    - Connected shared object storage: US-BucketC1
- Data placement requirements
    1. Last 4 months of live data put on DSX HDD volumes
    2. Newly created files should be placed on DSX SSD volumes
    3. Data beyond 4 months stored in object storage only
    4. Snapshots placed on object storage

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - Houston

- There are two different types of online storage volumes (**hdd** and **ssd**), so you will need to create a volume group for each and place the correct volumes in them.
- Unlike Seattle, there is no listed requirement to write all files to object storage. *Per Hammerspace best practices*, and to support continuity in the event of a site failure, add this objective to every site that hosts global file shares.
- Since we write all data to object storage for DR purposes, there is less urgency to protect against the failure of the non-RAIDED HDD and SSD volumes. If, for some reason, writing all data to object storage isn't practical, we should consider adding an **availability-3-nines** objective to each share so files are written to two different DSX nodes (each node is a failure domain, not each volume).
- We don't have to tell an online file to be down-tiered to offline object storage. Since we decided to place an instance in object storage for DR purposes, the online instance will be dropped (removed) when the **keep-online** objective no longer applies.
- Snapshots are enabled on global file shares. Add an objective to ensure all global snapshot data is protected against site failure.
- Create volume groups for each storage tier, and add the volumes for that tier to the appropriate group.

Objective Design - Houston

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
place-on-HDD_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 4*MONTHS	1, 3
place-on-SSD_VG	IS_BEING_CREATED	2
place-on-US-BUCKETC1_VG	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 5*MINUTES) OR IS_SNAP	4, DR best practice

5.4.3. Mesh Site 3 - Rome - Requirements

- Cluster configuration

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  - 2x DSX nodes, 1 HDD and 1 SSD RAIDed volume each
  - Connected shared object storage: US-BucketC1
  - Connected non-shared object storage: EU-BucketA1
- Data placement requirements
  1. Last 1 month's used live data put on DSX HDD volumes
  2. Newly created files should be placed on DSX SSD volumes
  3. All files are written to the appropriate object storage after 15 minutes of creation/editing
  4. Data on the standalone Rome_HR share should have extra precautions to ensure it isn't written to US-BucketC1; instead, use EU-BucketA1.
  5. Data beyond 1 month should be stored in object storage only
  6. Snapshots placed on object storage

Key Design and Architecture Takeaways - Rome

- There are two different types of online storage volumes (**hdd** and **ssd**), so you will need to create a volume group for each and place the correct volumes in them.
- For all shares but the Rome_HR share, we don't have to tell an online file to be down-tiered to offline object storage. Since we decided to place an instance in object storage for DR purposes, the online instance will be dropped (removed) when the **keep-online** objective no longer applies.
- For the Rome_HR share, we need to take every precaution available to ensure files are not written to US-based object storage volumes.
- Snapshots are enabled on global file shares, so even though it is not mentioned, add an objective to ensure all global snapshot data is protected against site failure.
- While not an objective, note that the Rome_HR share is not a global file share, so snapshots for this share will need to be enabled on the Rome site directly.
- Create volume groups for each storage tier, and add the volumes for that tier to the appropriate group.

Objective Design - Rome

Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
place-on-SSD_VG	IS_BEING_CREATED	2
place-on-HDD_VG	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 1*MONTHS	1, 5
place-on-US-BUCKETC1_VG	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 15*MINUTES) OR IS_SNAP	3, 6
confine-to-SSD_VG**	IS_BEING_CREATED	2, 4
confine-to-HDD_VG**	IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE ⇐ 1*MONTHS	1, 4, 5

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Objective	Condition	Meets Requirement
confine-to-EU-BUCKETA1_VG**	(IS_LIVE AND LAST_USE_AGE >= 15*MINUTES) OR IS_SNAP	3, 4, 6
exclude-from-US-BUCKETC1_VG**	N/A	4

*** Objectives apply to Rome_HR share only***

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Appendices

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Appendix A: Appendix

A.1. Hammerspace Toolkit

The Hammerspace toolkit is available for Windows, Mac, and Linux, and can be downloaded from the Hammerspace GitHub repository.

A.2. Hammerspace Metadata Plugin for Windows File Explorer

The Hammerspace Metadata Plugin gives Microsoft Windows users a simpler way to interact with file and folder tags, labels, and keywords.

A.2.1. Metadata Plugin - Download and Installation

You can download the Hammerspace Metadata Plugin for Windows File Explorer from Flexera (Flexnet), the host for Hammerspace cluster software. Look for the following:

File Description	File Size	File Added	File Name
Metadata Plugin for Windows	131.58MB	May 06, 2024	HammerspacePluginInstaller-1.0.0.62.zip

Figure 21. Metadata plugin - download and installation

Unzip the downloaded package, run (double-click) HammerspaceClassicInstaller.msi, and follow the prompts.

Once the installer completes, open Windows File Explorer and navigate to a Hammerspace share. Then, right-click a file and select **Open Hammerspace**.

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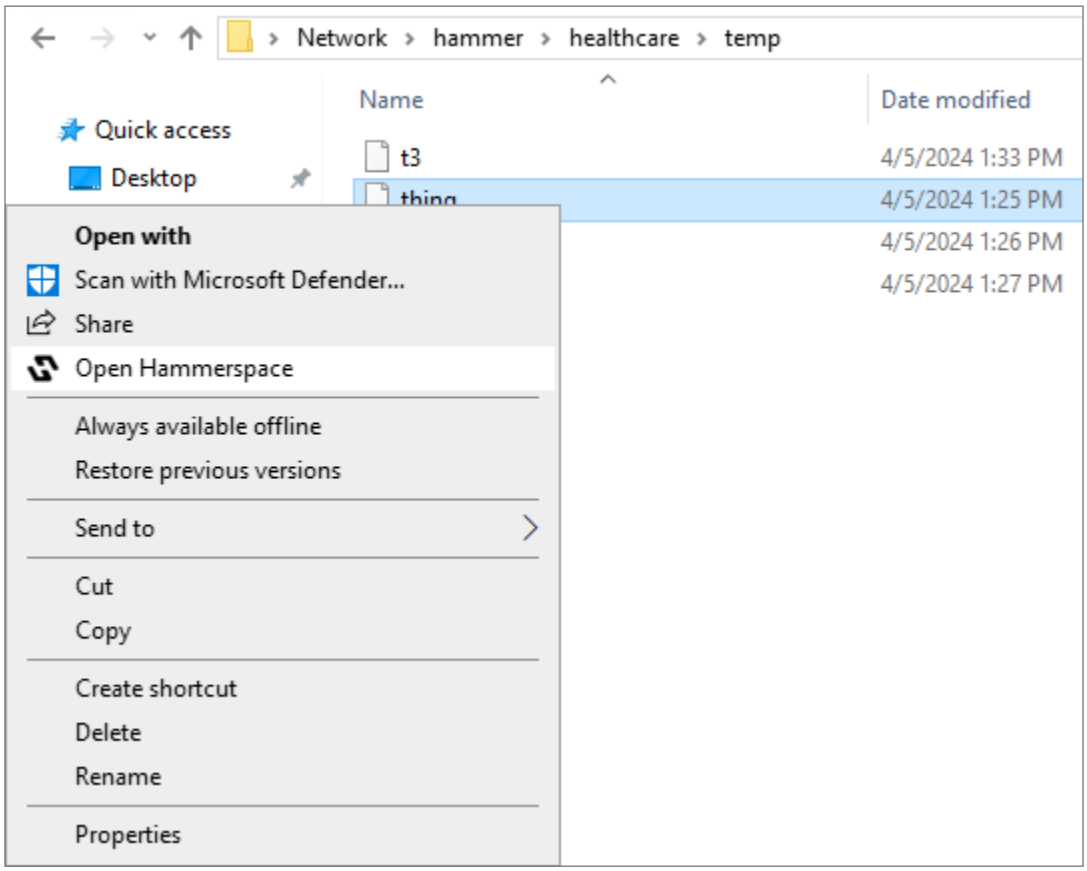

Figure 22. Metadata plugin - download and installation

Here you'll find the main plugin screen, and note that you can use the plugin to apply keywords, labels, and tags. The plugin also allows you to set custom metadata values for **Star**, **Color**, and **Importance**. Here are some other metadata values you can set and use as conditions.

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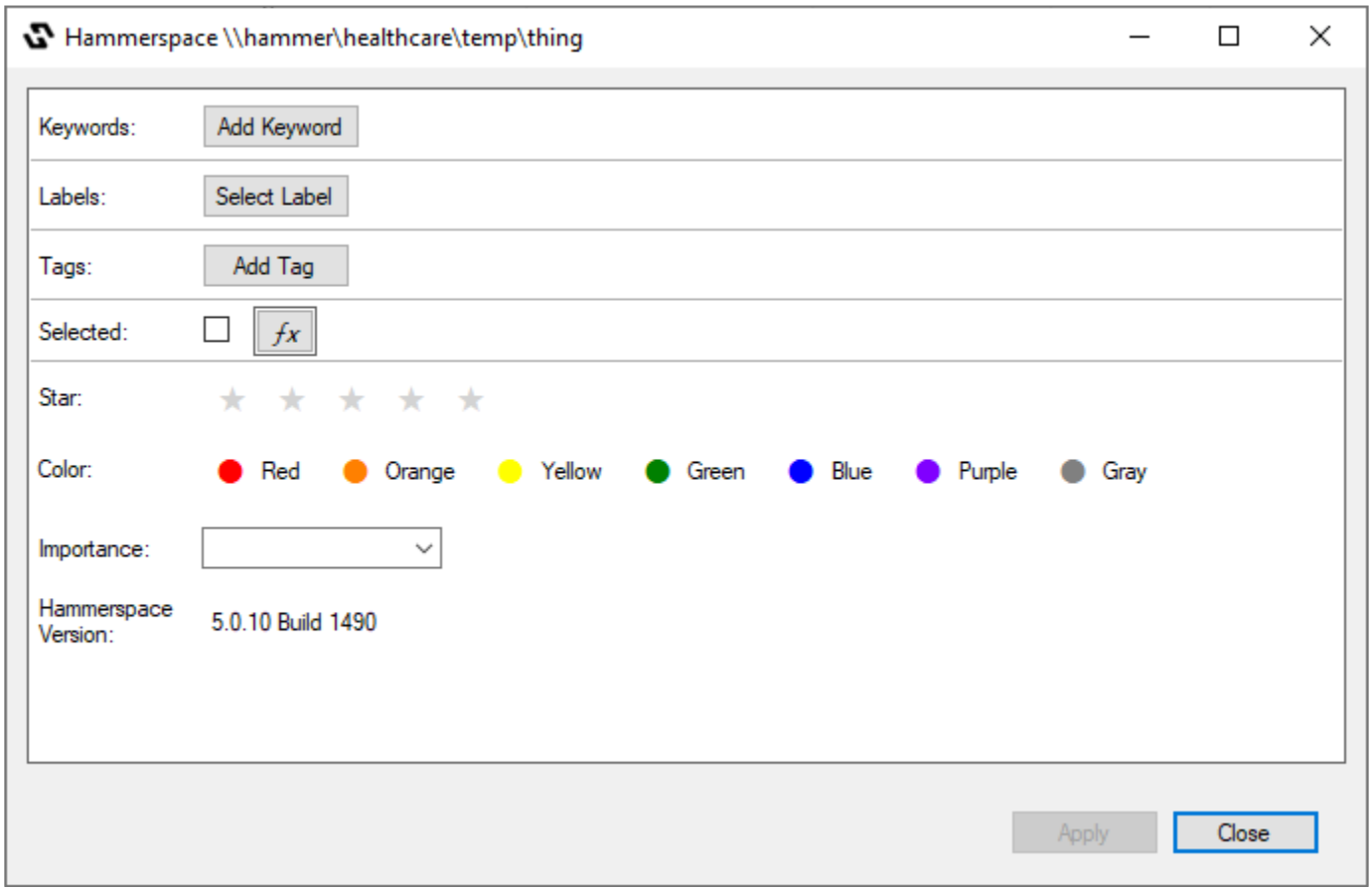

Figure 23. Metadata plugin - download and installation

A.3. File Metadata Example (Full)

The following is the raw output of a file's Hammerspace metadata, which includes values for many of the conditions discussed in this document.

Obtain this information for files located on a Hammerspace share using the `hs eval -e this` command as shown in the following example:

Command:

```
hs eval -e this telemetry.txt
```

Expected output:

```
ITEM_TABLE{
|NOW = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:52'),
|INODE = INODE_NUMBER('961'),
|IS_BEING_CREATED = FALSE,
|NAME = "file-95",
|TYPE = ITEM_TYPE('FILE'),
|MODE = 0664,
```

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```
|NLINK = 1,
|OWNER = USER('1000'),
|OWNER_GROUP = GROUP('1000'),
|SIZE = 4.096 KBYTES,
|SPACE_USED = 4.096 KBYTES,
|CHANGE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 17:15:31'),
|ACCESS_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 16:58:05'),
|MODIFY_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 17:15:31'),
|CREATE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 16:58:05'),
|LAST_USE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 17:15:31'),
|SYMLINK = #EMPTY,
RDEV = RDEV_TABLE{
|MAJOR = 0,
|MINOR = 0},
|ACTIVITY = 0 OPERATIONS / SECOND,
|ERRORS = ERROR_NONE,
|ERRORS_REFRESHED = ERROR_NONE,
|IS_MODIFIED_AFTER_SNAP = FALSE,
|VERSION = 1,
|VERSION_OLDEST = 2,
|VERSION_NEWEST = 1,
ALIGNMENT_DETAILS = ALIGNMENT_DETAILS_TABLE{
|CHANGE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('1969-12-31 19:00:00'),
|LAST_CHECKED_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('1969-12-31 19:00:00'),
|OVERALL = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|PLACE_ON = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|EXCLUDE_FROM = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|CONFINE_TO = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|DO_NOT_MOVE = ALIGNMENT('UNKNOWN'),
|DURABILITY = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|ONLINE_DELAY = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|AVAILABILITY = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|READ_BANDWIDTH = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|READ_IOPS = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|READ_LATENCY = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|WRITE_BANDWIDTH = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|WRITE_IOPS = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|WRITE_LATENCY = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|STATE = ALIGNMENT_STATE('WAITING_FOR_TARGET_WITH_SPACE'),
#R = 2},
ALIGNMENT_ASPECTS = {
ASPECT('OVERALL'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('PLACE ON'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('EXCLUDE FROM'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('CONFINE TO'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('DURABILITY'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('ONLINE DELAY'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('AVAILABILITY'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('READ BANDWIDTH'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('READ IOPS'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
```


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```
ASPECT('READ LATENCY'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('WRITE BANDWIDTH'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('WRITE IOPS'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED');
ASPECT('WRITE LATENCY'), ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED')},
INSTANCES = INSTANCES_TABLE{
|CREATE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-03-20 08:37:56'),
|START_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-03-20 08:37:56'),
|END_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:52'),
|VOLUME = STORAGE_VOLUME('AZ2:VOL2-2'),
|START_OFFSET = 0 BYTES,
|END_OFFSET = 4.096 KBYTES,
|SPACE_USED = 4.096 KBYTES,
|ID = 9223372036854817e3,
|NSHARED = 1,
|READABLE = 1,
|WRITEABLE = 1,
|UID = 10,
|GID = 10,
|MTIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 17:18:19'),
|ATIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-03-20 08:37:56'),
|ERROR_COUNT = 0,
|PATH = "/PrimaryData/Instances/1/0/7624/v40-f1-8000000000009dc6",
|SIGNATURE = "000293DCC16BDFA6C58A1ECA946B140D813A4EF1F843F0FCFE6ECA0D1BBDB8D9CE5D0000000000001000",
|SHARE_PERCENTAGE = 100%,
|LENGTH = 4.096 KBYTES,
|SPARSENESS = 100%,
|ONLINE_DELAY = 0 SECONDS,
|IS_ONLINE = TRUE,
|IS_CURRENT = TRUE,
|IS_BEING_CREATED = FALSE,
|IS_BEING_MOVED = FALSE,
|PERCENTAGE_COMPLETE = 100%},
|HASH = "000293DCC16BDFA6C58A1ECA946B140D813A4EF1F843F0FCFE6ECA0D1BBDB8D9CE5D0000000000001000",
|ASSIMILATION_STATUS = #EMPTY,
SWEEP_DETAILS = SWEEP_DETAILS_TABLE{
|NUMBER = 166821,
|START_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:10'),
|END_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:48'),
|COUNT = 1.002 KFILES,
ERROR_COUNTS = ERROR_STATS_TABLE{
|ERROR = ERROR_NUMBER('1'),
|COUNT = 6},
|TOTAL_COUNT = 1.002 KFILES,
|RATE = 26.243 FILES / SECOND,
|PROGRESS = 100%,
|ELAPSED_TIME = 38.182 SECONDS,
|REMAINING_TIME = 0 SECONDS,
|COMPLETION_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:48');

|NUMBER = 166822,
```


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```
|START_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:48'),
|END_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:52'),
|COUNT = 79 FILES,
ERROR_COUNTS = ERROR_STATS_TABLE{
|ERROR = ERROR_NUMBER('1'),
|COUNT = 1},
|TOTAL_COUNT = 1.002 KFILES,
|RATE = 21.02 FILES / SECOND,
|PROGRESS = 7.8842%,
|ELAPSED_TIME = 3.75837 SECONDS,
|REMAINING_TIME = 43.911 SECONDS,
|COMPLETION_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:54:36')},
|BOOT_EPOCH = 4,
REPLICATION_DETAILS = REPLICATION_DETAILS_TABLE{
|SITE = SITE('NYC-HS-A'),
|INTERVAL = 5 SECONDS,
|SEND_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:44'),
|RECV_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:37'),
SNAPS = REPLICATION_DETAILS_SUB_TABLE{
|SENT_REQUESTS = 76557,
|SENT_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|SUCCEEDED_REQUESTS = 76556,
|SUCCEEDED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|ERRORED_REQUESTS = 1,
|ERRORED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|COMPLETED_REQUESTS = 76557,
|COMPLETED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|PENDING_REQUESTS = 0,
|PENDING_BYTES = 0 BYTES},
DIRENTS = REPLICATION_DETAILS_SUB_TABLE{
|SENT_REQUESTS = 0,
|SENT_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|SUCCEEDED_REQUESTS = 0,
|SUCCEEDED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|ERRORED_REQUESTS = 0,
|ERRORED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|COMPLETED_REQUESTS = 0,
|COMPLETED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|PENDING_REQUESTS = 0,
|PENDING_BYTES = 0 BYTES},
INODES = REPLICATION_DETAILS_SUB_TABLE{
|SENT_REQUESTS = 0,
|SENT_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|SUCCEEDED_REQUESTS = 0,
|SUCCEEDED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|ERRORED_REQUESTS = 0,
|ERRORED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|COMPLETED_REQUESTS = 0,
|COMPLETED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|PENDING_REQUESTS = 0,
```

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```
|PENDING_BYTES = 0 BYTES},
TOTAL = REPLICATION_DETAILS_SUB_TABLE{
|SENT_REQUESTS = 76557,
|SENT_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|SUCCEEDED_REQUESTS = 76556,
|SUCCEEDED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|ERRORED_REQUESTS = 1,
|ERRORED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|COMPLETED_REQUESTS = 76557,
|COMPLETED_BYTES = 0 BYTES,
|PENDING_REQUESTS = 0,
|PENDING_BYTES = 0 BYTES},
|SEND_AGE = 8.0824 SECONDS,
|RECV_AGE = 14.333 SECONDS},
ASSIMILATION_DETAILS = ASSIMILATION_DETAILS_TABLE{},
|HAS_PERMANENT_DATA_LOSS = FALSE,
|HAS_PERMANENT_DATA_LOSS_REFRESHED = FALSE,
|HAS_ERROR = FALSE,
|ASSIMILATION_ERROR = ERROR_NONE,
|REPLICATION_ERROR = ERROR_NONE,
VERSION_DETAILS = VERSION_DETAILS_TABLE{
|TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:52'),
|PATH = "./file-95";

|TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:52'),
|PATH = "./.snapshot/current/file-95"},
|VERSIONS_TOTAL = 2,
|VERSION_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:52'),
|LAST_EXISTED_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-24 12:53:52'),
|SPARSENESS = 100%,
|OVERALL_ALIGNMENT = ALIGNMENT('ALIGNED'),
|OVERALL_ALIGNMENT_STATE = ALIGNMENT_STATE('WAITING_FOR_TARGET_WITH_SPACE'),
|ALIGNMENT_CHANGE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('1969-12-31 19:00:00'),
|DATA_ORIGIN_LOCAL = FALSE,
|DATA_ORIGIN_REMOTE = TRUE,
DATA_ORIGIN_SITE = PARTICIPANTS_TABLE{
|ID = 1,
|SHARE_ID = 4,
|ADDRESS = "192.200.10.175",
|PORT = 9097,
|INTERVAL = 5 SECONDS,
|SITE_PARTICIPANT_ID = 2,
|ADMIN_STATUS = ADMINISTRATIVE_STATUS('ENABLED'),
|OPER_STATUS = OPERATIONAL_STATUS('UP'),
|SITE_NAME = "NYC-HS-A"},
|IS_OPEN = FALSE,
|HAS_ONLINE_INSTANCE = TRUE,
|IS_ONLINE = TRUE,
|IS_BEING_MOVED = FALSE,
|IS_OFFLINE = FALSE,
```


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```
|IS_VOLATILE = FALSE,
|IS_DURABLE = TRUE,
|IS_UNAVAILABLE = FALSE,
|IS_AVAILABLE = TRUE,
|IS_ACTIVE = FALSE,
|IS_INACTIVE = TRUE,
|IS_LIVE = TRUE,
|IS_SNAP = FALSE,
|IS_UNDELETE = 0,
|IS_DELETED = FALSE,
|IS_FILE = TRUE,
|IS_SYMLINK = FALSE,
|IS_DIRECTORY = FALSE,
|HAS_DIRECTORY_ENTRIES = FALSE,
|IS_DEVICE = FALSE,
|IS_THREAT = FALSE,
|IS_NON_THREAT = FALSE,
|IS_THREAT_UNKNOWN = TRUE,
|MAY_BE_THREAT = TRUE,
|CREATE_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:55:51),
|CHANGE_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:38:21),
|ACCESS_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:55:51),
|MODIFY_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:38:21),
|LAST_USE_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:38:21),
|ACTUAL_CREATE_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:55:51),
|ACTUAL_ACCESS_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:55:51),
|ACTUAL_MODIFY_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:38:21),
|ACTUAL_LAST_USE_AGE = (18 DAYS+19:38:21),
|VERSION_AGE = 0 SECONDS,
|DELETED_AGE = 0 SECONDS,
|ALIGNMENT_CHANGE_AGE = (54 YEARS+280 DAYS),
|ONLINE_DELAY = 0 SECONDS,
|ORIGIN_SITE = SITE('LA-HS-B'),
ATTRIBUTES = ITEM_ATTRIBUTES_TYPED_TABLE{
|VIRUS_SCAN = VIRUS_SCAN_STATE('UNSCANNED'),
MIME = MIME_TYPE_TABLE{
|STRING = "/"},
|DO_NOT_MOVE = FALSE,
|CONSIDER_VOLATILE = FALSE,
|RECENTLY_USED_DURATION = 00:05:00,
|SELECTED = FALSE,
|SELECTED2 = FALSE,
|PROMOTE = FALSE,
|DEMOTE = FALSE,
COLORS = COLORS_TABLE{},
CSI_DETAILS = CSI_DETAILS_TABLE{}},
|OBJECT = OBJECT_NUMBER('1125899906842719'),
|DEPTH = 2, |PATH = "./file-95",
DIRECTORY_STATS = DIRECTORY_STATS_TABLE{
|FILE_COUNT = 1 FILE,
```

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```
 |SPACE_USED = 1.234 MBYTES,
 |ACTIVITY = 0.011574 OPERATIONS / SECOND,
 |LAST_USE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('1901-05-15 20:00:00'),
 |LAST_USE_AGE = (123 YEARS+162 DAYS),
 |ACTIVITY_LEVEL = IOPS_LEVEL('UNDER 10 IOPS'),
 |HEAT = TEMPERATURE(|ACTIVITY=0.011574 OPERATIONS / SECOND),
 |HEAT_LEVEL = TEMPERATURE_LEVEL('UNDER 10 IOPS')},
 |DPATH = "./file-95",
 |IS_ROOT = FALSE,
ALL_LABELS = LABELS_TABLE{},
 |ACTUAL_CREATE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 16:58:05'),
 |ACTUAL_MODIFY_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 17:15:31'),
 |ACTUAL_ACCESS_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 16:58:05'),
 |ACTUAL_LAST_USE_TIME = LOCAL_TIME('2024-09-05 17:15:31'),
 |READONLY = FALSE,
 |HIDDEN = FALSE,
 |SYSTEM = FALSE,
 |OFFLINE = FALSE,
 |DIRECTORY = FALSE,
 |ARCHIVE = FALSE,
 |NORMAL = TRUE,
 |REPARSEPOINT = FALSE,
 |NOSCRUBDATA = FALSE,
 |IS_NEWBORN = FALSE,
 |IS_RECENTLY_USED = FALSE,
 |IS_UNUSED_SINCE_CREATION = FALSE,
 |ACTIVITY_LEVEL = IOPS_LEVEL('UNDER 10 IOPS'),
 |HEAT = TEMPERATURE(|LAST_USE_AGE=(18 DAYS+19:38:21)),
 |HEAT_LEVEL = TEMPERATURE_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |SPACE_USED_LEVEL = SIZE_LEVEL('4 TO 32 KBYTES'),
 |ACCESS_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |MODIFY_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |CHANGE_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |CREATE_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |LAST_USE_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |ACTUAL_ACCESS_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |ACTUAL_MODIFY_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |ACTUAL_CREATE_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |ACTUAL_LAST_USE_AGE_LEVEL = TIMESPAN_LEVEL('2 TO 3 WEEKS OLD'),
 |PARENT_SHARE = SHARE('test_kent'),
PARTICIPANTS = PARTICIPANTS_TABLE{
 |ID = 0,
 |SHARE_ID = 42,
 |ADDRESS = "192.200.10.160",
 |PORT = 9097,
 |INTERVAL = 0 SECONDS,
 |SITE_PARTICIPANT_ID = 0,
 |ADMIN_STATUS = ADMINISTRATIVE_STATUS('ENABLED'),
 |OPER_STATUS = OPERATIONAL_STATUS('UP'),
 |SITE_NAME = "LA-HS-A";
```

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```
|ID = 1,
|SHARE_ID = 4,
|ADDRESS = "192.200.10.175",
|PORT = 9097,
|INTERVAL = 5 SECONDS,
|SITE_PARTICIPANT_ID = 2,
|ADMIN_STATUS = ADMINISTRATIVE_STATUS('ENABLED'),
|OPER_STATUS = OPERATIONAL_STATUS('UP'),
|SITE_NAME = "NYC-HS-A"},
DIRECTORY_ENTRIES = ITEM_TABLE{}}
```


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