An array can promise more space than it holds. Write the gap down.

About 10 minutes, from the array's capacity screen

A storage array, the shared storage your servers save to, can promise servers more space than it holds, and real space is used only as data is written. The gap between the promise and the hardware is a number worth having on paper, with a date beside it.

Yes 2 Written down, with a date (a log, a screen, a document), and it meets your own plan.

Partly 1 Remembered, but not written down, or the record shows you missed your plan.

No 0 Nobody knows, or it was never done. A blank is a finding.

"None, checked on a date" counts as a record. No plan or target written down? Write your guess first, then measure: the guess is your plan.

Five questions about your own setup

1 Space promised to servers

Your answer, and where it is written down (with the date) The total space the array has promised to its servers, and the label the screen gave it (some makers say provisioned or subscribed capacity).

No 0 | Partly 1 | Yes 2 Score 0, 1 or 2 This quarter Next quarter

How to raise it

Where to find it:
The array's capacity screen, in the total for volumes (a volume is a slice of storage shown to a server). Write the label you used and today's date. No promised total on the screen? Add up the sizes of the volumes it presents to servers, and write that you added them.

To get it to a 2:
A promised total from the screen or a saved report, with its label and today's date.

What this does not prove:
Two screens can use the same word for different things. The label you wrote is what keeps next quarter's reading comparable.

Where each reading lives on your dashboard: five readings from your own dashboard

2 Physical space the array holds

Your answer, and where it is written down (with the date) The total physical space the array holds, from the same screen as row 1.

No 0 | Partly 1 | Yes 2 Score 0, 1 or 2 This quarter Next quarter

How to raise it

Where to find it:
The same capacity screen, in the total for the storage itself. Write it on the same date as row 1.

To get it to a 2:
A physical total from the same screen, dated the same day as row 1.

3 The gap as one ratio

Your answer, and where it is written down (with the date) Promised divided by physical, as one number. Beside it, the highest ratio your own plan allows.

No 0 | Partly 1 | Yes 2 Score 0, 1 or 2 This quarter Next quarter

How to raise it

Where to find it:
Rows 1 and 2, with a calculator. Your plan or your array's design notes may name a ratio you accept. No plan written down? Write your guess first, then divide, and score against the guess.

To get it to a 2:
A ratio written with the two numbers it came from, at or under the ratio your plan or guess allows.

What this does not prove:
This page gives no safe ratio. The right one depends on your data.

4 The sentence you can repeat upward

Your answer, and where it is written down (with the date) "The array has promised its servers ___ and holds ___, as of this date." Written out, with who else knows it.

No 0 | Partly 1 | Yes 2 Score 0, 1 or 2 This quarter Next quarter

How to raise it

Where to find it:
Your own notes from rows 1 and 2. Ask your manager and the team whether they know the two numbers.

To get it to a 2:
The sentence written with both numbers and the date, in a place the team can find, and at least one other person can say it back.

5 The reading that repeats

Your answer, and where it is written down (with the date) The date you will read both numbers again, and the date of this reading beside it.

No 0 | Partly 1 | Yes 2 Score 0, 1 or 2 This quarter Next quarter

How to raise it

Where to find it:
Your team calendar. One reading shows the gap today; a second one shows how fast the real space is filling.

To get it to a 2:
Today's reading dated, and the next one booked inside the interval your team sets. No interval written down? Write your guess, such as every quarter, and score against it.

Your total, out of 10

9-10 **Known** Score the same page again next quarter.

5-8 **Partly known** Fix your lowest row this week.

0-4 **Assumed** Do row 1 this week.

Two rules beat the total: if row 1 scores below 2, the result is Assumed. Any row that missed your plan or guess is your next step.

> If you wrote the two numbers down today, how big would the gap between them be?

What this does not prove

One reading shows the size of the gap today. It does not show how fast the real space is filling, or what ratio is safe for your data.

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