

# Array Performance 101

## Part 4

How to get the most bang from your arrays...

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### Array Performance - Agenda

- Performance Fundamentals - Part 1
- Primary Performance Impacts - Part 2
- Secondary Performance Impacts - Part 3
- Performance Limiters
- Workload Characterization Tools - Part 4
- Timing of Performance Choices
- Final Thoughts



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### Workload monitoring - What to look for

- Overall I/O activity to subsystem LUNs
- I/O balance over controllers, RAID groups, LUNs
- Read and write hit rates
- Sequentiality vs. random workload
- Workload mix toxicity



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## Workload Monitoring - Tools 1

- IOSTAT (Solaris example)

```
lostat -xtc 5 2          extended disk statistics  lty   cpu
disk      r/s    w/s    Kr/s   Kw/s  wait  actv  svc_1  %w   %b  tin tout us sy wt id
sd0       2.6   3.0   20.7   22.7  0.1   0.2   59.2   6    19  0  84  3  85  11  0
sd1       4.2   1.0   33.5   8.0   0.0   0.2   47.2   2    23
Sd2 0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0    0    0
sd3       10.2  1.6   51.4   12.8  0.1   0.3   31.2   3    31
• SAR (HP-UX example)
```

```
/usr/bin/sar -d 15 4
```

```
HP-UX gummo A.08.06 E 9000/??? 02/04/92
```

```
17:20:36 device %busy avque r+w/s blks/s avwait avserv
17:20:51 disc2-1 33 1.1 16 103 1.4 20.7
17:20:51 disc2-2 56 1.1 42 85 2.0 13.2
17:21:06 disc2-0 2 1.0 1 4 0.0 24.5
17:21:06 disc2-1 33 2.2 16 83 24.4 20.5
17:21:06 disc2-2 54 1.2 42 84 2.1 12.8
Average disc2-0 2 1.0 1 4 0.0 29.3
Average disc2-1 44 1.8 21 130 16.9 21.3
Average disc2-2 45 1.2 34 68 2.0 13.2
```



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## Workload Monitoring - Tools 2

- OS specific performance monitoring tools

AIX	Performance monitor
HP-UX	Disk Performance Monitor
Linux	lostat
Solaris	Dtrace
Windows	Performance Monitor



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## Workload Monitoring - Tools 3

- DB specific performance monitoring tools

DB2/UDB	DB2 performance monitor
MS SQL	SQL performance monitor
Oracle	STATSPACK



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## Workload Monitoring - Tools 4

- Subsystem specific monitoring tools

EMC	ControlCenter Performance Manager
Engenio	Storage Performance Analyzer
HDS	Hi-Command Tuning Manager
IBM	TotalStorage productivity center

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## Timing - Pre-purchase decisions

- Drives (number and performance level)
- Interfaces front-end (possibly backend as well)
- Cache size and sophistication
- Rules of thumb
  - 2X cache size for 10% readhit improvement
  - FC operates at 90%, iSCSI max at 80% of rated throughput
  - Performance drives cost 50% more than capacity drives (\$/GB)
  - Enterprise class costs ~50% more than midrange (\$/GB)

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## Timing - Configuration

- RAID level: Which RAID level to use to map LUNs
- LUN Striping: To stripe or not to stripe
- Fixed cache parameters - look ahead, cache mirroring, read to write partition boundary
- I/O balance - workload across LUNs, RAID groups, FE&BE I/Fs, controllers
- Subsystem partitioning options - cache, I/F, drives (RAID groups)

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## Timing - Ongoing

Workload monitoring for

- Proper I/O balance across controllers, RAID groups, I/Fs
- Hot LUNs
- Subsystem feature use:
  - Remote replication
  - P-I-T copy

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## Final Thoughts - Performance Automation

Some enterprise subsystems can automate performance tuning for you

- LUN balancing
  - Across RAID groups
  - Across controllers/FE interfaces
- Cache hit maximization
  - Read ahead amount
  - Read:write boundary partitioning
- Others

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## Final Thoughts - Host Side

- HBA configuration matches subsystem
  - Transfer size needs to match subsystem
- Host buffer cache for file system I/O
  - Write-back vs. write-thru
  - Sync's for write back
  - May use all available memory
  - Database cache, buffer cache, and subsystem cache interaction
- Multi-path I/O
- Block (raw I/O) or file system
- Application/workload mix

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## Final Thoughts - iSCSI vs. FC, Block vs. NFS

- iSCSI speeds not quite up to FC yet
  - Ethernet at 50-80% sustained vs. FC at 90% of rated capacity
  - Ethernet 1Gb/s vs. FC 2-4Gb/s
  - Processor overhead for TCP/IP stack vs. HBA handling FC protocol overhead
- NFS and Block I/O
  - More complexity in caching, functionality, and partitioning

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## Final Thoughts - Subsystem Features

- Remote mirroring impacts write performance and may impact read performance
  - Enterprise class consume cache while holding data to be replicated, midrange use disk to hold data.
- P-I-T copy impacts write performance and may also consume additional cache (impacting read hit rates)

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## Final Thoughts - What Price Performance?

- Drive cost differential 50% for faster drives
- Cache size differential 100GB's or more for Enterprise class, 10GB's for midrange.
- Subsystem sophistication cost differential, Enterprise class subsystems ~\$30/GB, Midrange = ~\$20/GB, Entry = ~\$10/GB

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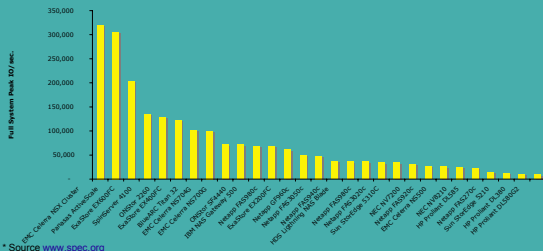
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## Final thoughts - SpecFS NAS performance

SPEC<sup>®</sup> SFS97\_R1 NFS V3 Full System Performance as of 23 November 2005, TCP results only, Un-normalized (full system) performance




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**Contact Information**

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