

Performance Analysis Benchmark of the sgi TP9400

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High Performance Computing
Origin 3800
Performance Analysis

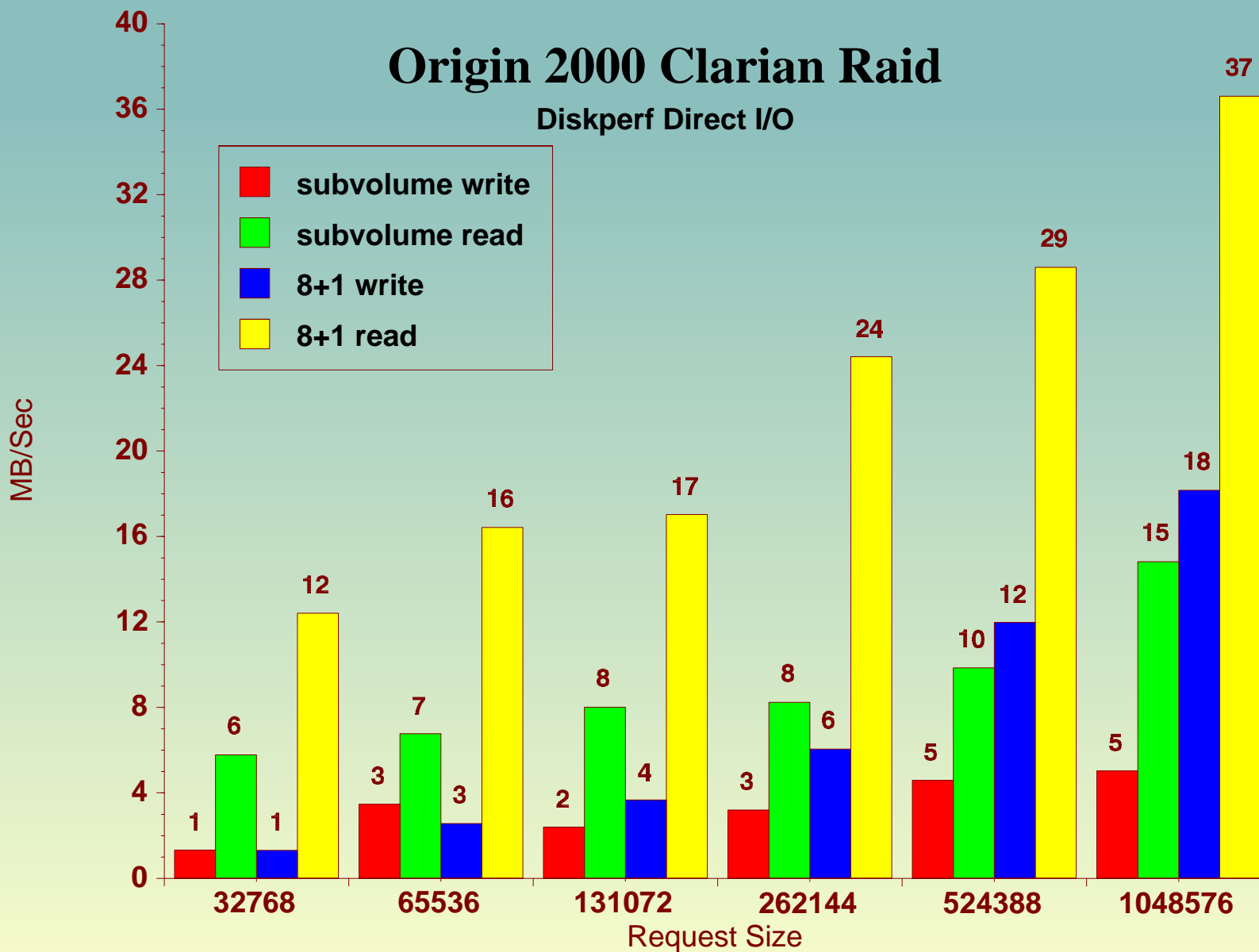


Our humble Origin

- ✓ 8 CPU Origin 2000
 - ✓ Primarily cpu intensive codes.
 - ✓ I/O performance not a priority
 - ✓ Clarian raid storage device
 - ✓ not configured with write cache
 - ✓ initially configured striped xlv across two sub-volume luns
- ✓ Eliminated the sub-volume stripe and reconfigured as an 8+1 raid5
 - ✓ performance improved 100%.

Origin 2000 Clarian Raid

Diskperf Direct I/O



Test and evaluation of the Origin 3800 and tp9400

- ✓ Origin 3800
 - ✓ 60p prod
 - ✓ 4p test
 - ✓ cxfs
 - ✓ potential I/O intensive codes
 - ✓ Extensive system QA performance test
 - ✓ tp9400 test

- ✓ Methodology
 - ✓ diskperf -D -W
 - ✓ local application

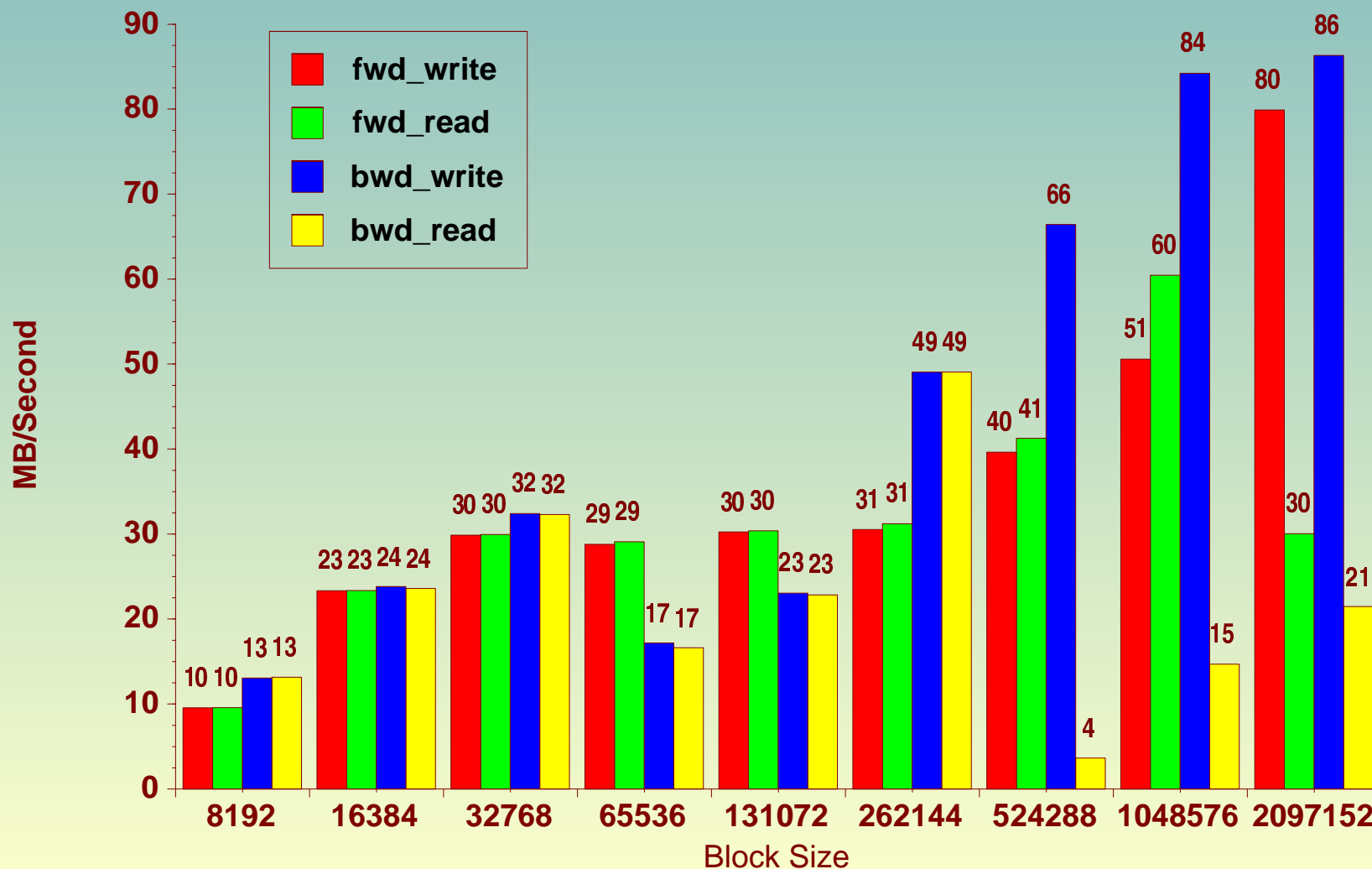
```
fd = open(streamName, "w", O_WRONLY | O_CREAT);
for ( block = 0; block < Nblocks; block++ ) {
    n = write(fd, buffer, blockSize );
}
```

Test platform

- ✓ Origin deskside
- ✓ 4 cpu Onyx
- ✓ brocade switch
- ✓ tp9400
 - ✓ 2 front end hubs
 - ✓ 4 back end hubs
 - ✓ 2 4+1 w/2 lun stripe

TP9400 Filesystem Test

4k blk - 1M Stripe unit - 256k segment size



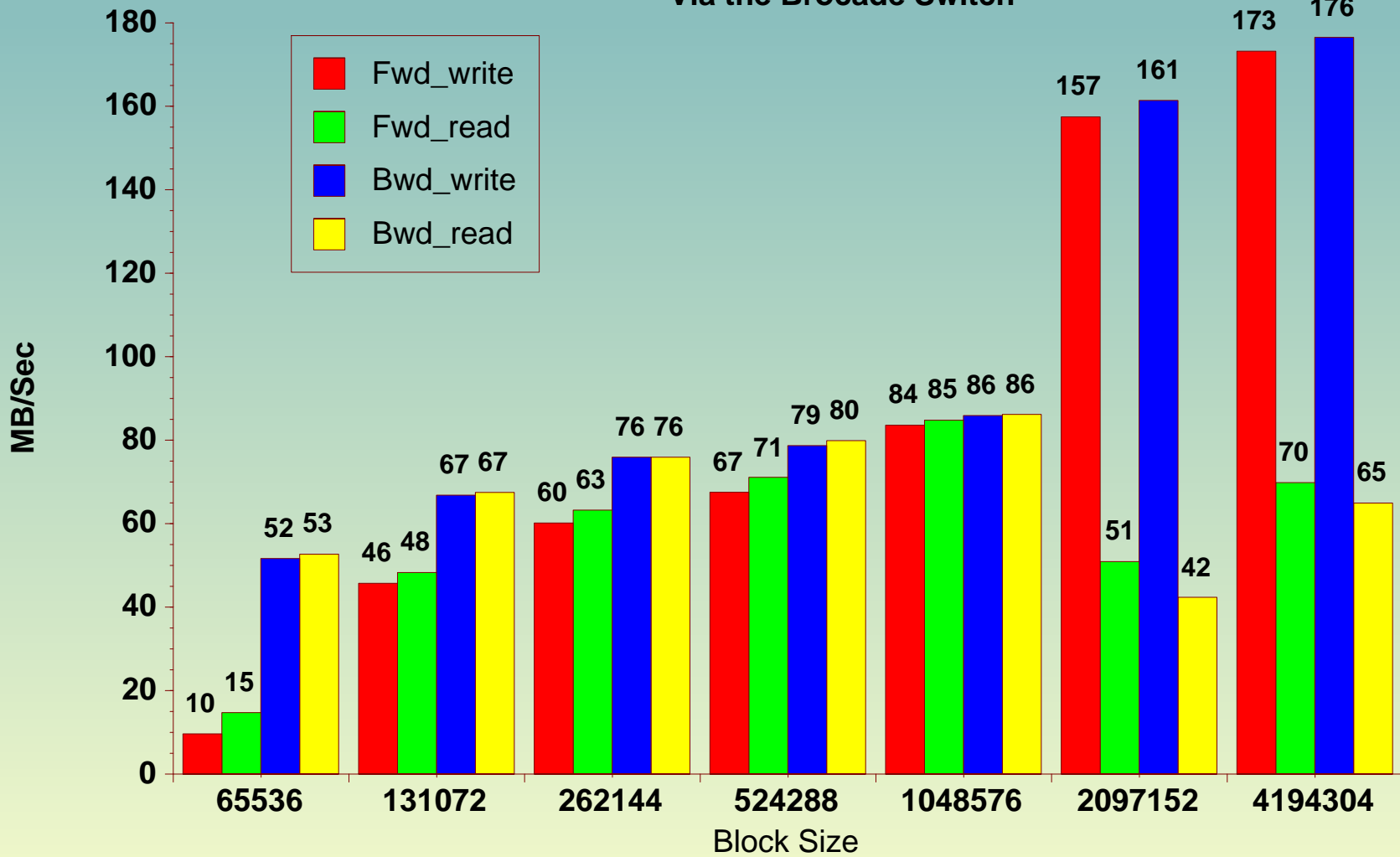
Observations and Actions Taken

- ✓ Observations
 - ✓ Tests on CXFS had similar performance.
 - ✓ I/O rate was linear to the number of streams running.
 - ✓ Our applications are primarily write, so read ahead cache was not enabled.

- ✓ Actions
 - ✓ Enabled Command Tag Queuing.
 - ✓ `scsifo -d`
 - ✓ The primary paths on the LUNs defaulted to the same controller!
 - ✓ Set primary paths with `failover.conf`
 - ✓ Rebuilt the filesystem with a 65536 block size and a 2048 stripe size.

TP9400 Performance after Tuning

Via the Brocade Switch



Running at the limit of the two tp9400 front-end hubs

There be dragons here

System became unresponsive by
running 10 large diskperf (or dd) streams

- ✓ Case# 2174429
- ✓ floods kernel buffer cache
- ✓ maci sort routine
- ✓ new processes can be created, but appear to hang on exit
- ✓ I/O throughput drops to less than 2 MB/sec



Conclusions

- ✓ Test your I/O performance.
 - ✓ you may be surprised what you find!
 - ✓ `diskperf -D -W -c3000` testfile

- ✓ Enable command tag queuing.
- ✓ Check your data paths.
 - ✓ `scsifo -d | grep P`
 - ✓ configure `failover.conf`

- ✓ Use as many spindles as possible.
 - ✓ 18gig vs 36gig drives.
 - ✓ stripe over as many luns as you can.
 - ✓ do not subpartiton your luns.

- ✓ 100MB/sec per host minihub (gbic)
 - ✓ 4 minihubs for maximum performance

Questions?

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