

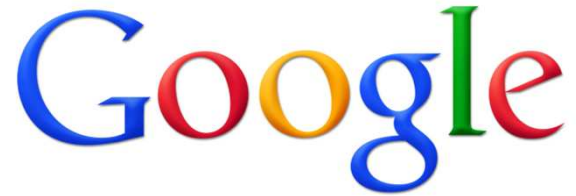
What Every Data Programmer Needs to Know about Disks

OSCON Data – July, 2011 - Portland

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Not proprietary or confidential. In fact, you're risking a career by listening to me.

Who are you and why are you talking?



First job: Like college but they pay you to go.



A few years ago: Technical troll for The Register.

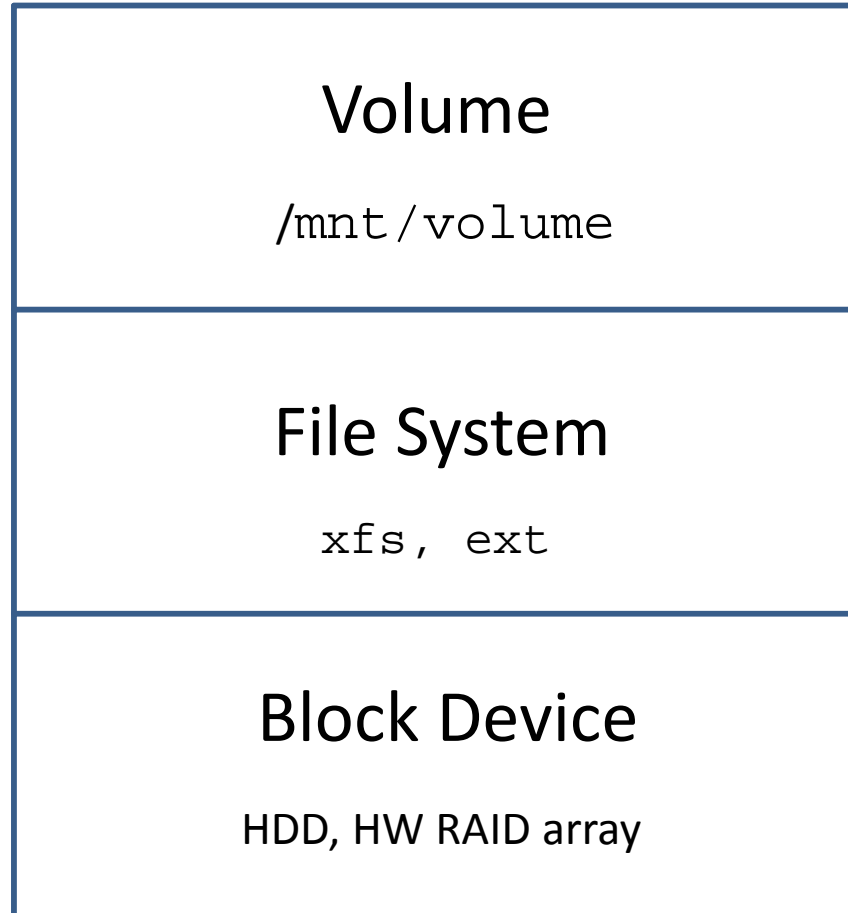


Recently: Co-founder of Milo.com, local shopping engine.



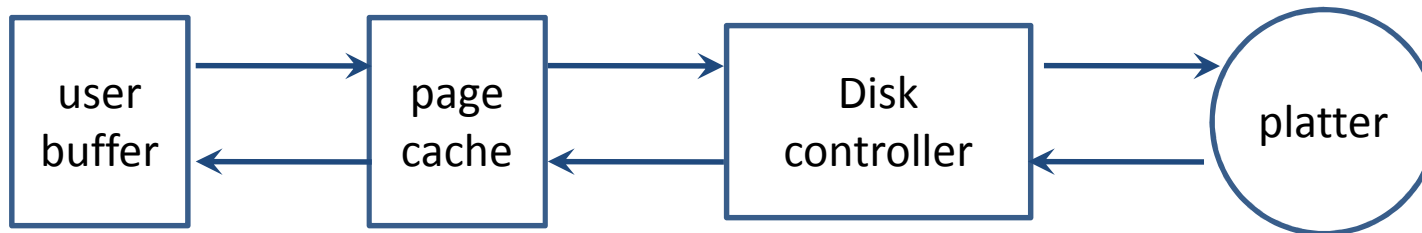
Present: Senior Technical Staff for eBay Local

The Linux Disk Abstraction

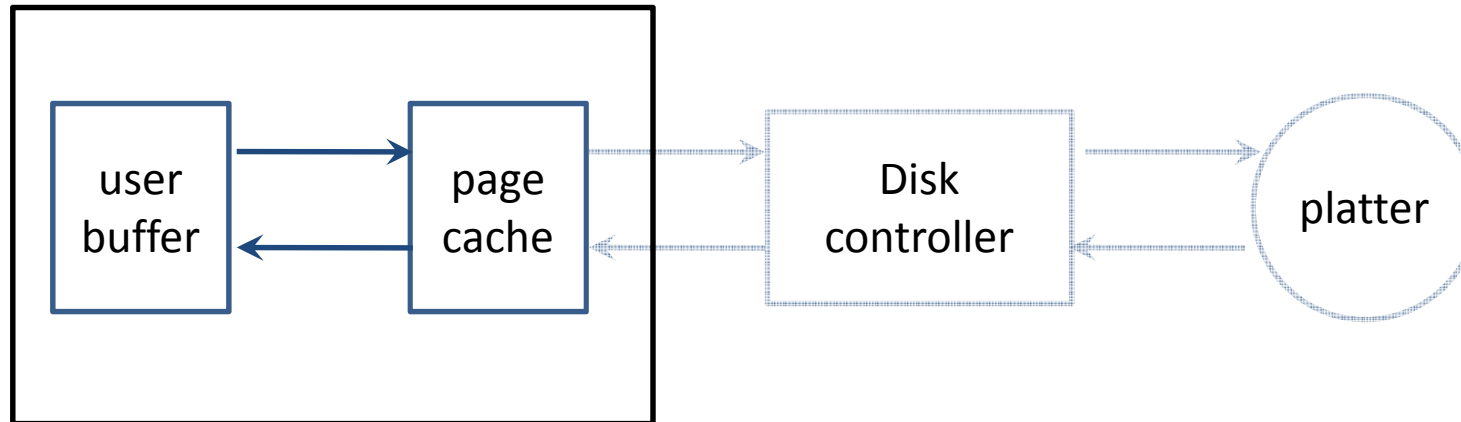


What happens when you read from a file?

```
f = open("/home/ted/not_pirated_movie.avi", "rb")  
avi_header = f.read(56)  
f.close()
```

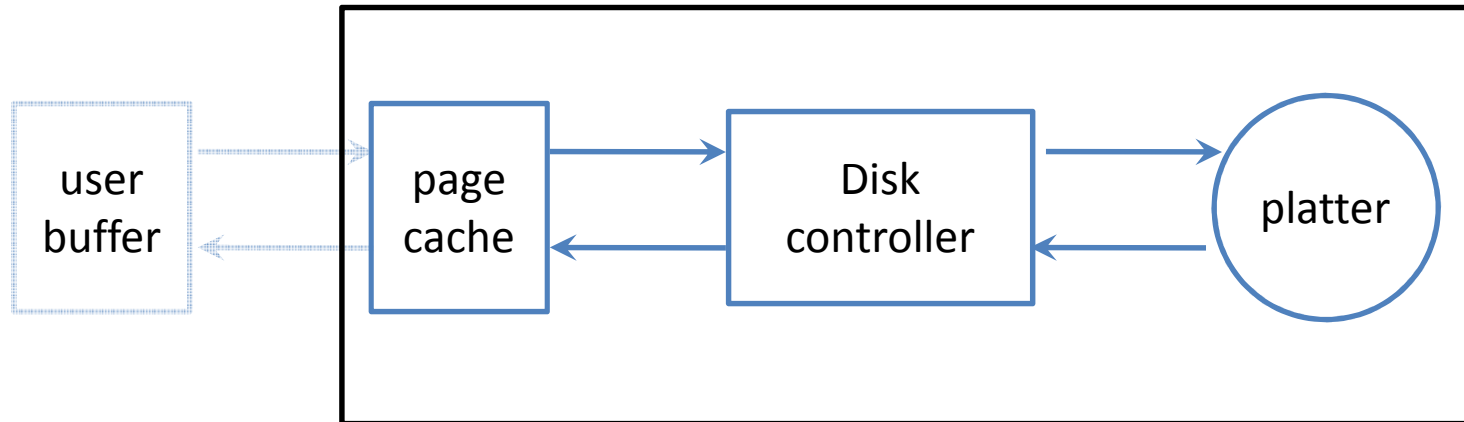


What happens when you read from a file?



- Main memory lookup
- Latency: 100 nanoseconds
- Throughput: 12GB/sec on good hardware

What happens when you read from a file?



- Needs to actuate a physical device
- Latency: 10 milliseconds
- Throughput: 768 MB/sec on SATA 3
- (Faster if you have a lot of money)*

Sidebar: The Horror of a 10ms Seek Latency

A disk read is 100,000 times slower than a memory read.

100 nanoseconds



Time it takes you to write a really clever tweet

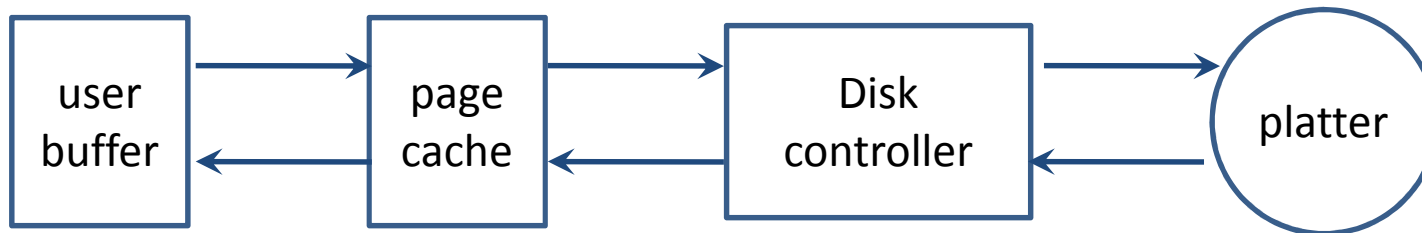
10 milliseconds



Time it takes to write a novel, working full time

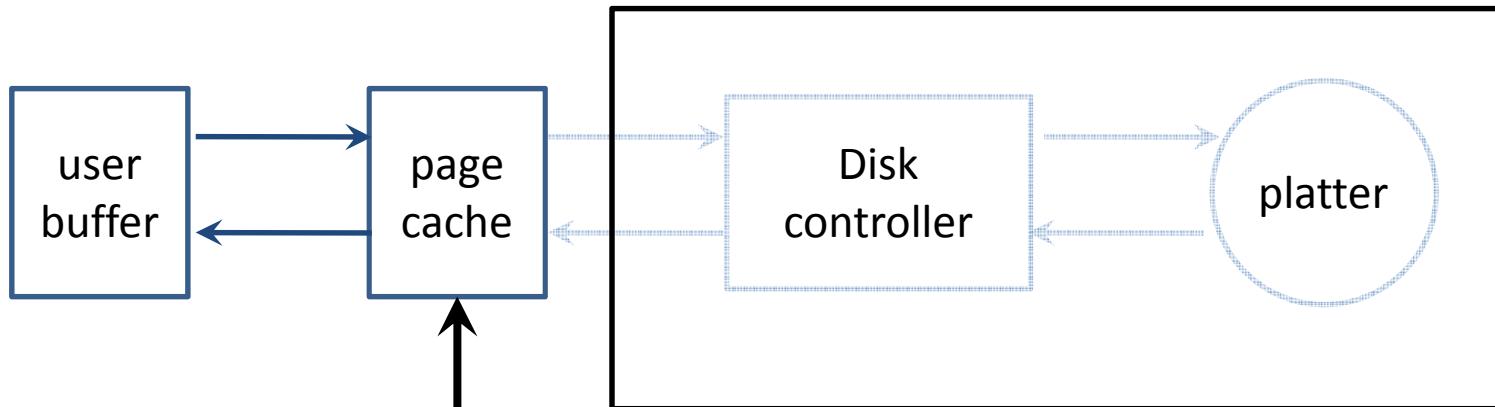
What happens when you write to a file?

```
f = open("/home/ted/nosql_database.csv", "wb")  
f.write(key)  
f.write(",")  
f.write(value)  
f.close()
```



What happens when you write to a file?

```
f = open("/home/ted/nosql_database.csv", "wb")  
f.write(key)  
f.write(",")  
f.write(value)  
f.close()
```



Mark the page dirty,
call it a day and go have a smoke.

*You need to make this
part happen*

Aside: Stick your finger in the Linux Page Cache

Pre-Linux 2.6 used “pdflush”, now per-Backing Device Info (BDI) flush threads

Dirty pages: `grep -i "dirty" /proc/meminfo`

`/proc/sys/vm` Love:

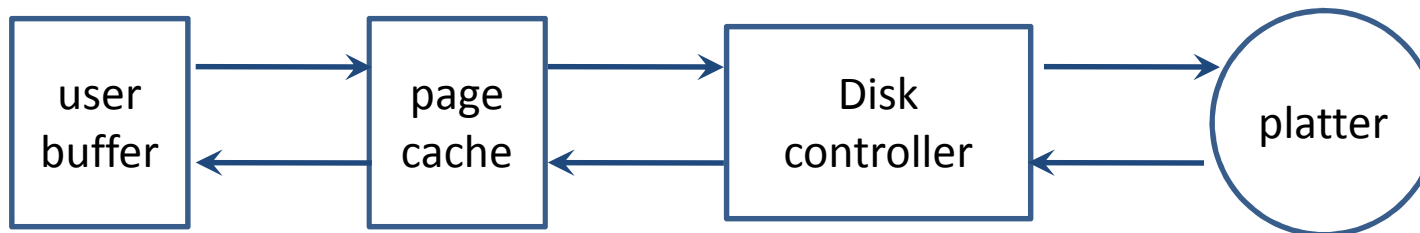
- `dirty_expire_centisecs`: flush old dirty pages
- `dirty_ratio`: flush after some percent of memory is used
- `dirty_writeback_centisecs`: how often to wake up and start flushing

Clear your page cache: `echo 1 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches`

Crusty sysadmin's hail-Mary pass: `sync; sync; sync`

Fsync: force a flush to disk

```
f = open("/home/ted/nosql_database.csv", "wb")
f.write(key)
f.write(",")
f.write(value)
os.fsync(f.fileno())
f.close()
```




Also note, `fsync()` has a cousin, `fdatasync()` that does not sync metadata.

Aside: point and laugh at MongoDB

Mongo's "fsync" command:

```
> db.runCommand( { fsync: 1, async: true } );
```

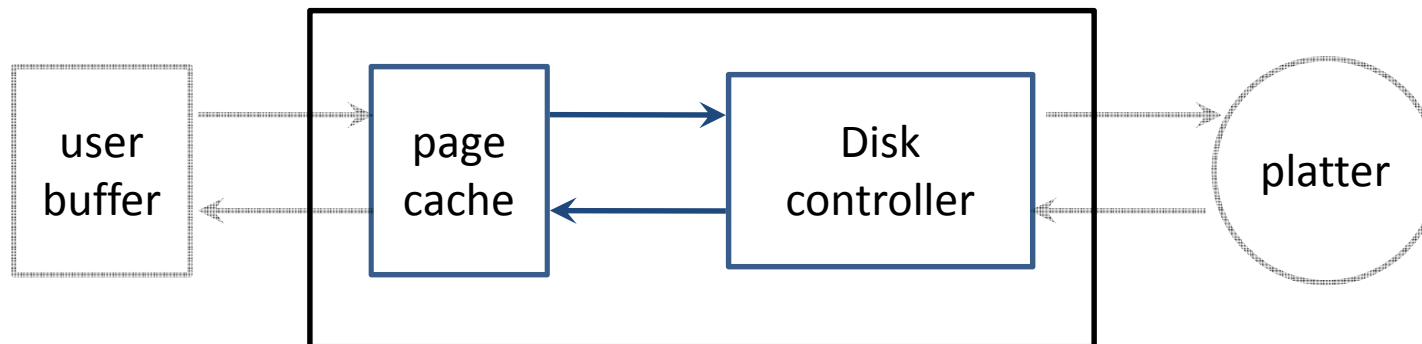

wat.

Also supports "journaling", like a WAL in the SQL world, however...

- It only fsyncs() the journal every 100ms... "for performance".
- It's not enabled by default.

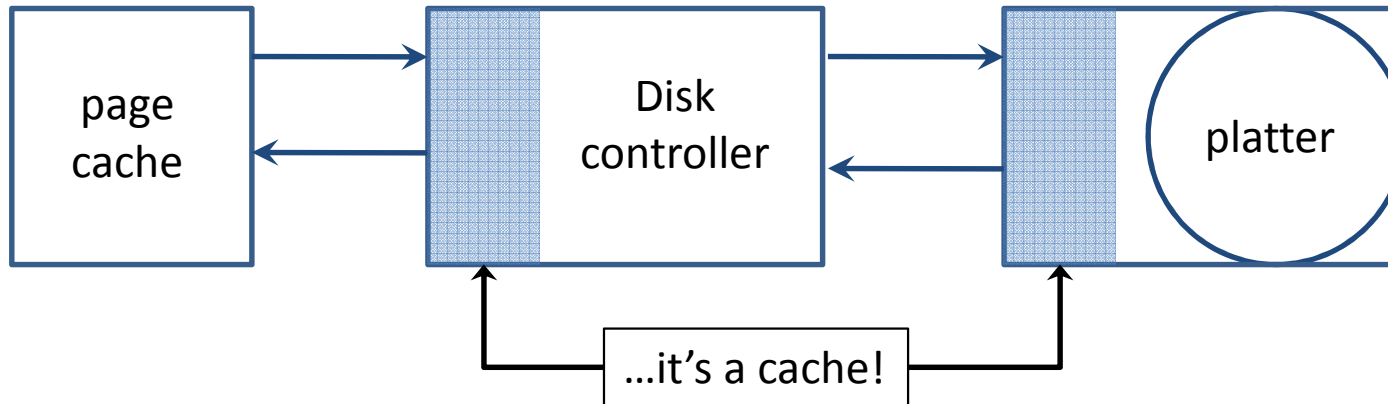
Fsync: bitter lies

```
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f.write(key)  
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f.write(value)  
os.fsync(f.fileno())  
f.close()
```



Drives will lie to you.

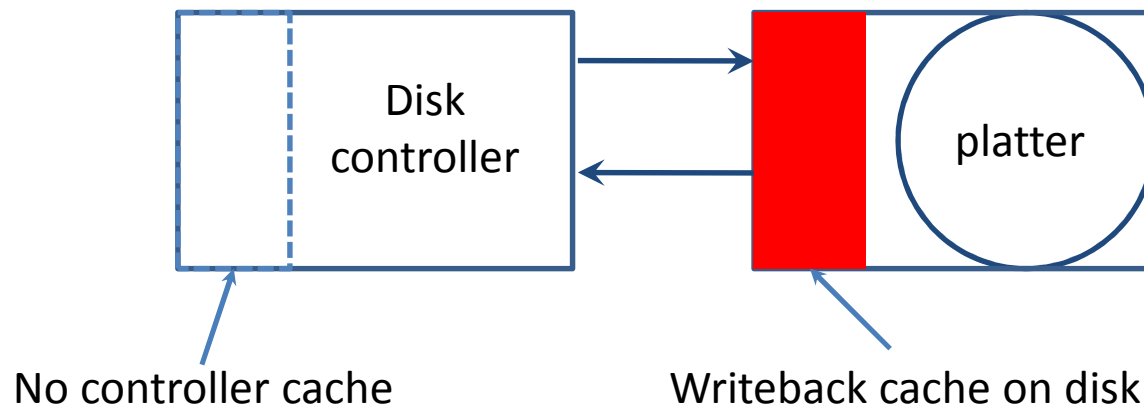
Fsync: bitter lies



- Two types of caches: *writethrough* and *writeback*
- *Writeback* is the demon

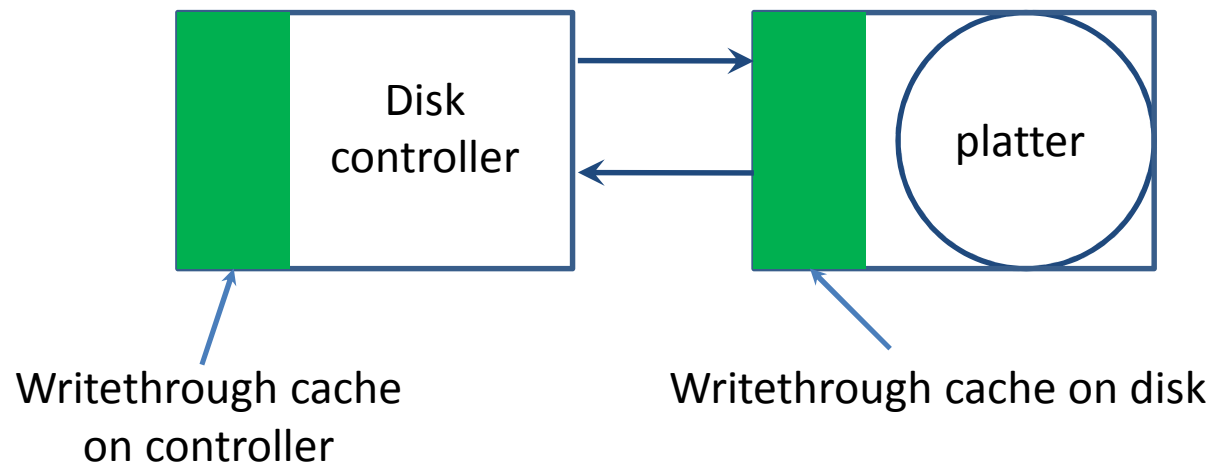
(Just dropped in) to see what condition your caches are in

A Typical Workstation



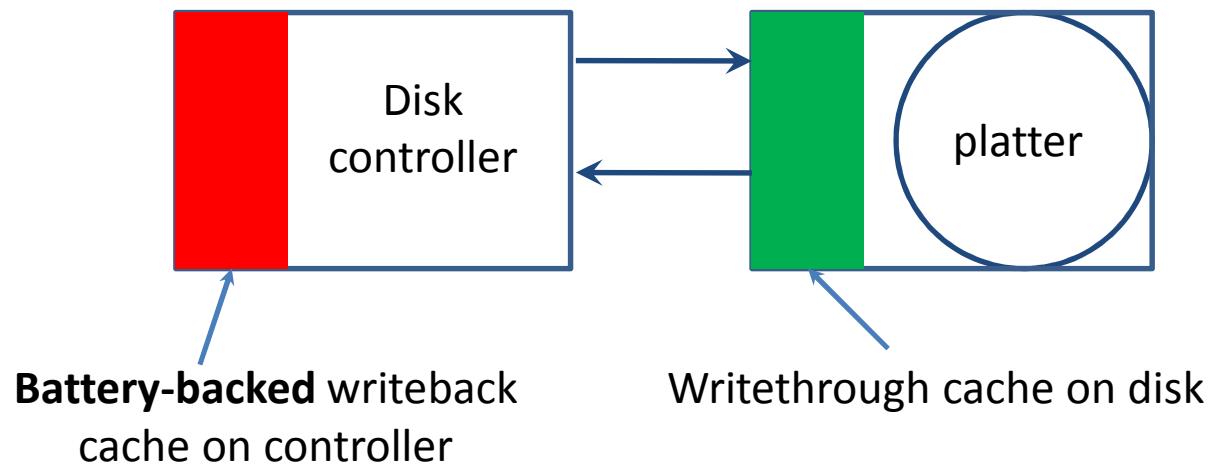
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A Good Server



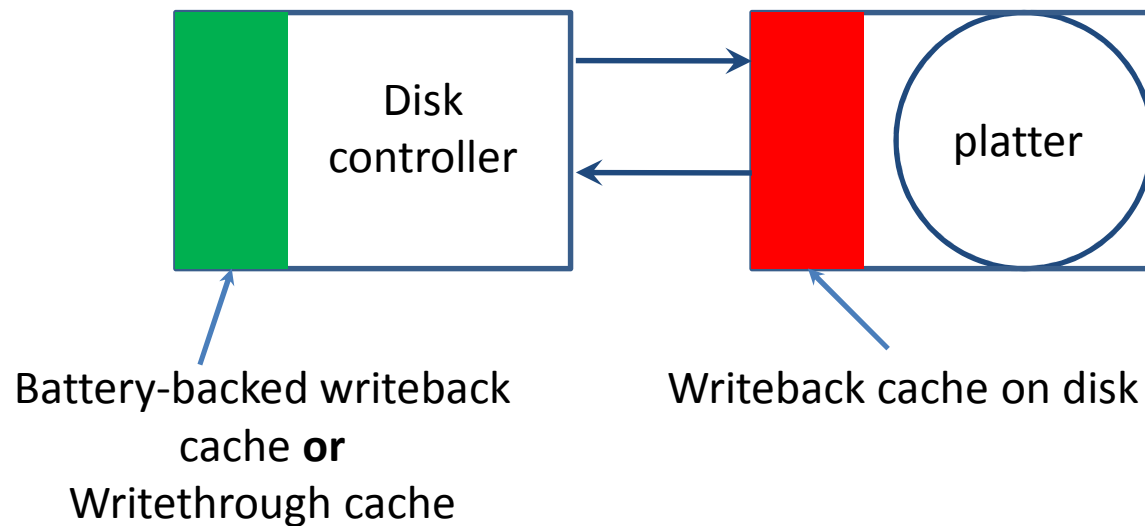
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An Even Better Server



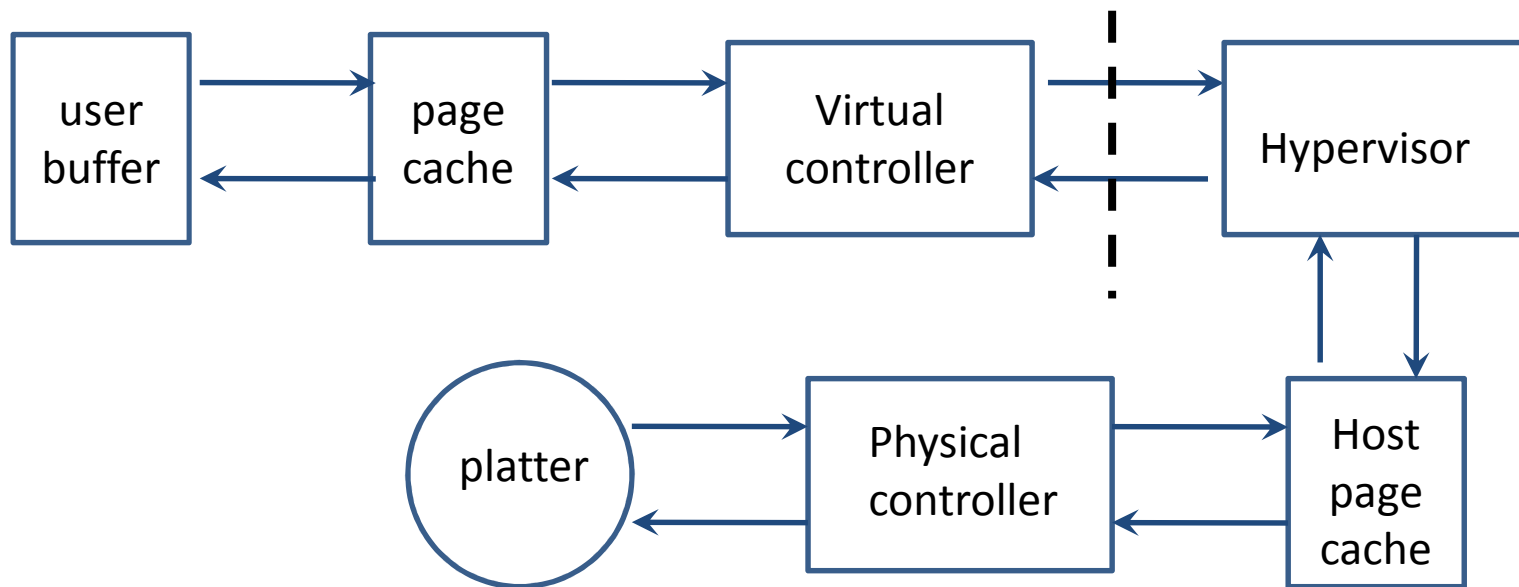
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The Demon Setup



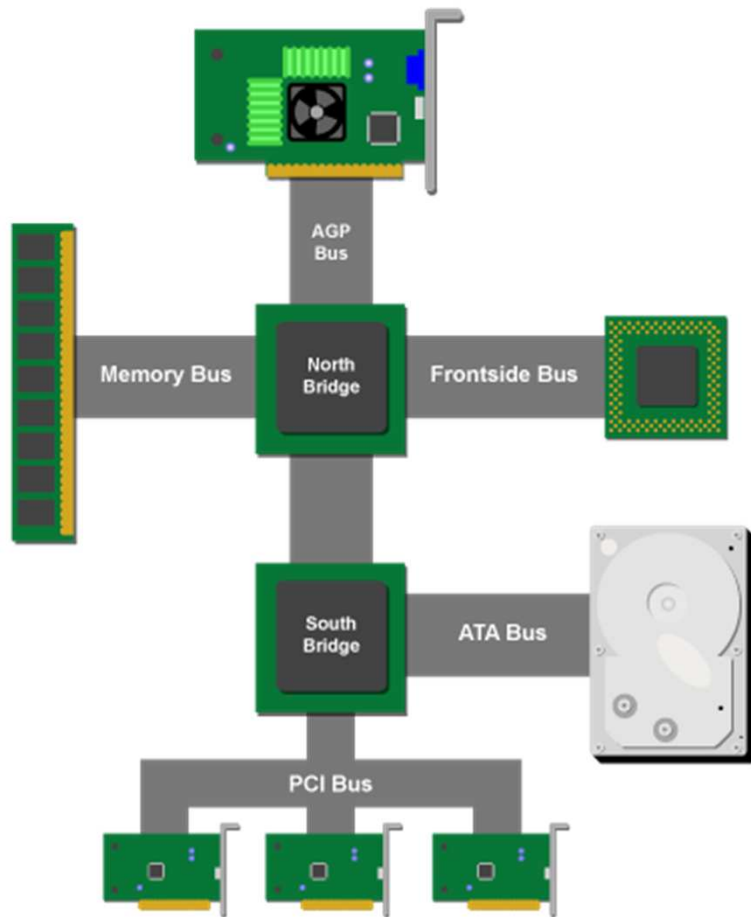
Disks in a virtual environment

The Trail of Tears to the Platter



Disks in a virtual environment

Why EC2 I/O is Slow and Unpredictable

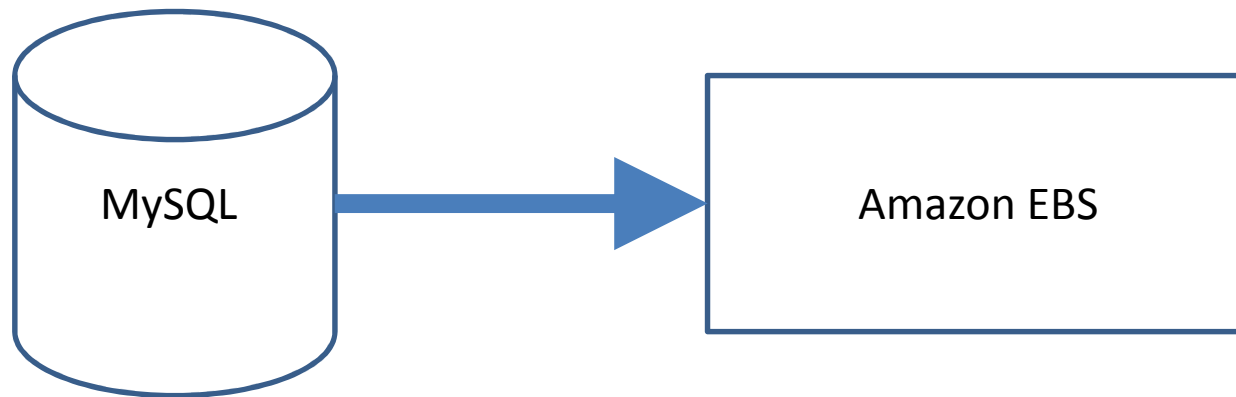


Shared Hardware

- Physical Disk
- Ethernet Controllers
- Southbridge

- How are the caches configured?
- How big are the caches?
- How many controllers?
- How many disks?
- RAID?

Aside: Amazon EBS



Please stop doing this.

What's Killing That Box?

```
ted@u235:~$ iostat -x
Linux 2.6.32-24-generic (u235) 07/25/2011      _x86_64_      (8 CPU)

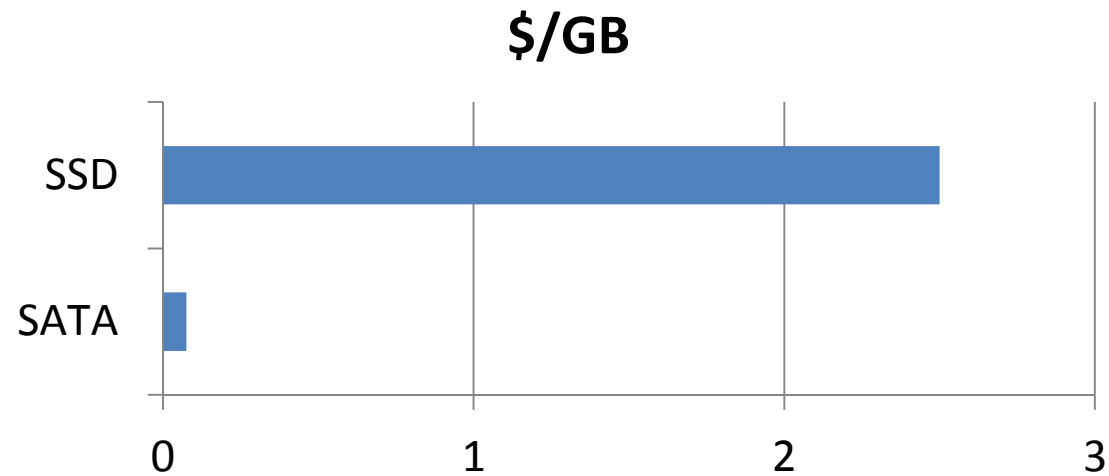
avg-cpu:  %user   %nice %system %iowait  %steal   %idle
           0.15    0.14    0.05    0.00    0.00    99.66

Device:            rrqm/s   wrqm/s     r/s     w/s    rsec/s    wsec/s  avgrq-sz   %util
sda                  0.00     3.27     0.01    2.38     0.58     45.23    19.21     0.24
```



Cool Hardware Tricks

Beginner Hardware Trick: SSD Drives



- \$2.50/GB vs 7.5c/GB
- Negligible seek time vs 10ms seek time
- Not a lot of space

Cool Hardware Tricks

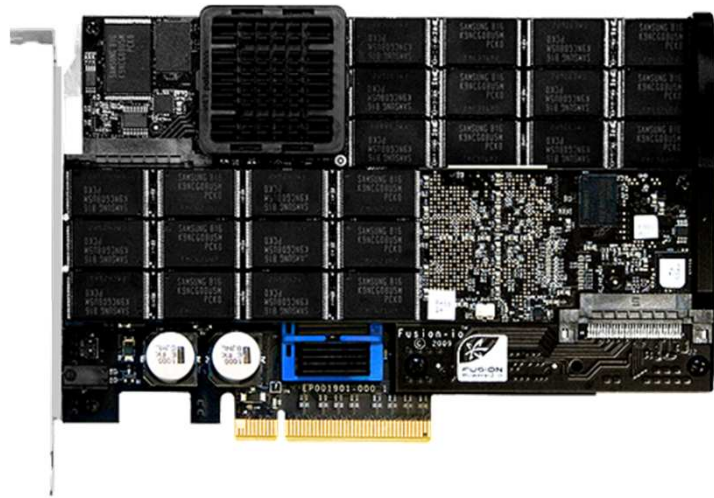
Intermediate Hardware Trick: RAID Controllers



- Standard RAID Controller
- SSD as writeback cache
- Battery-backed
- Adaptec “MaxIQ”
- \$1,200

Cool Hardware Tricks

Advanced Hardware Trick: FusionIO



- SSD Storage on the Northbridge (PCIe)
- 6.0 GB/sec throughput. **Gigabytes.**
- 30 microsecond latency (30k ns)
- Roughly \$20/GB
- Top-line card > \$100,000 for around 5TB

Questions

Questions & Heckling

Thank You

<http://teddziuba.com/>

@dozba