

- mag. Sergej Rožman; Abakus plus d.o.o.
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Gold

Partner





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ORACLE

Gold Partner



# Abakus plus d.o.o.



#### History

from 1992, ~20 employees

#### **Applications:**

- special (DB Newspaper Distribution, FIS Flight Information System)
- ARBITER the ultimate tool in audit trailing
- APPM Abakus Plus Performance Monitoring Tool

#### Services:

- DBA, OS administration, programming (MediaWiki, Oracle)
- networks (services, VPN, QoS, security)
- open source, monitoring (Nagios, OCS, Wiki)

#### Hardware:

servers, SAN storage, firewalls

#### Infrastructure:

- from 1995 GNU/Linux (17 years of experience !)
- Oracle on GNU/Linux: since RDBMS 7.1.5 & Forms 3.0 (before Oracle !)
- 20 years of experience with High-Availability !

Mestna občina Ljubljana





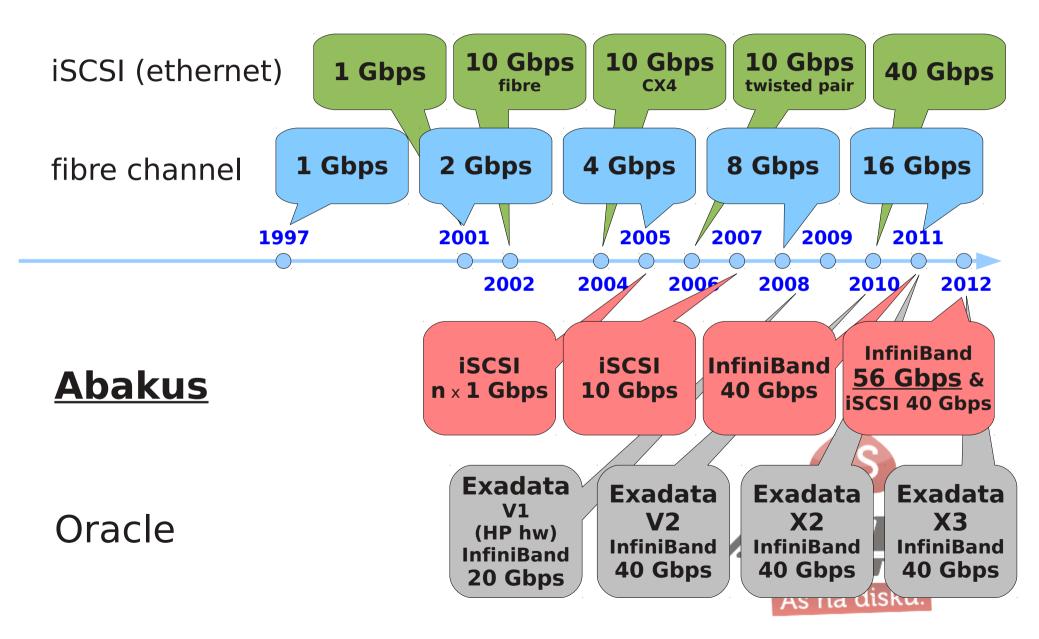








# Timeline





## Oracle Exadata

#### **Advantages**

- Oracle Cell Server
  - storage indexes
- State of the art software
- performance

### Disadvantages

- closed design, no customization allowed
- Oracle 11g only
- not so »State of the art hardware«
- price





# The Most Expensive SAN Features

- technology (fibre channel vs. others)
- performance (# of IOPS)
- size of cache
- write-back cache with battery backup
- deduplication





# **Trick Questions**

- How much disk space do you need for your database?
- Disks have become faster over time! Really?
- Are SSD drives really very expensive and have short life spans?
- Is write-through cache really faster than write-back cache? Is battery backup unit really necessary?
- Is currently popular deduplication technology safe and useful?





## Don't use RAID5!

#### **RAID5** write

- read old data block, read old cksum block
- substract old data from old cksum
- add new data to cksum
- write new data block, write new cksum block

### **RAID10** write

write new data block to disk1, write new data block to disk2

### **SAN – Sample Specification**

RAID	IOPS
Random Writes RAID10	14.399
Random Writes RAID5	2.703
Random Writes RAID6	1.942





# How much disk space?

#### **SAN Admin**

• How much disk space do you need for your database?

#### DBA

About 500 GB.

#### SAN Admin

• I have one mirrored 3 TB SATA disk in the SAN with two databases on it already. But it has more than enough free space for your database.

#### DBA

One disk!?





# What about (physical) IOPS?

#### How many IOPS per disk?

- 15k rpm (average rotational delay  $\sim$  one-half the rotational period = 2 ms),
- 3 ms average seek time
- 100 MB/sec transfer rate
- 4 kB block

## IO time

- 2 ms + 3 ms + (4kB) / (100MB/s) = 5,04 ms
- 1 / 5,04 ms = **198 IOPS**

#### IOPS on SANs are usually limited by

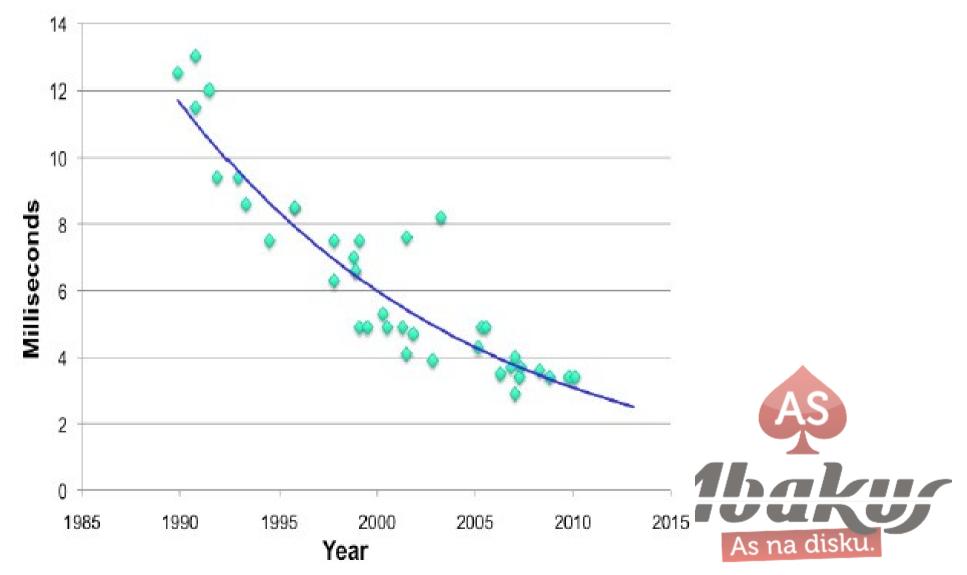
- number of disks!
- not by amount of SAN cache
- not by SAN model nor by manufacturer

Device	IOPS
SATA drive 7.200 rpm	~100
SAS drive 10k rpm	~150
SAS drive 15k rpm	~200
SSD drive SATA/SAS	5.000 - 120.000
SSD drive PCI-E	up to 1.200.000



### Disks have become faster over time! Really?

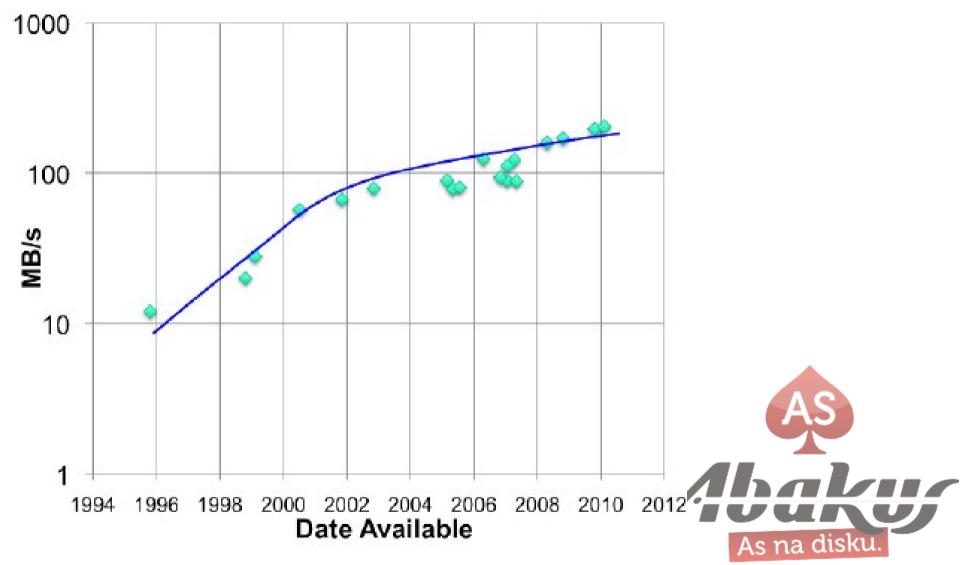
#### Average seek time over the years





### Disks have become faster over time! Really?

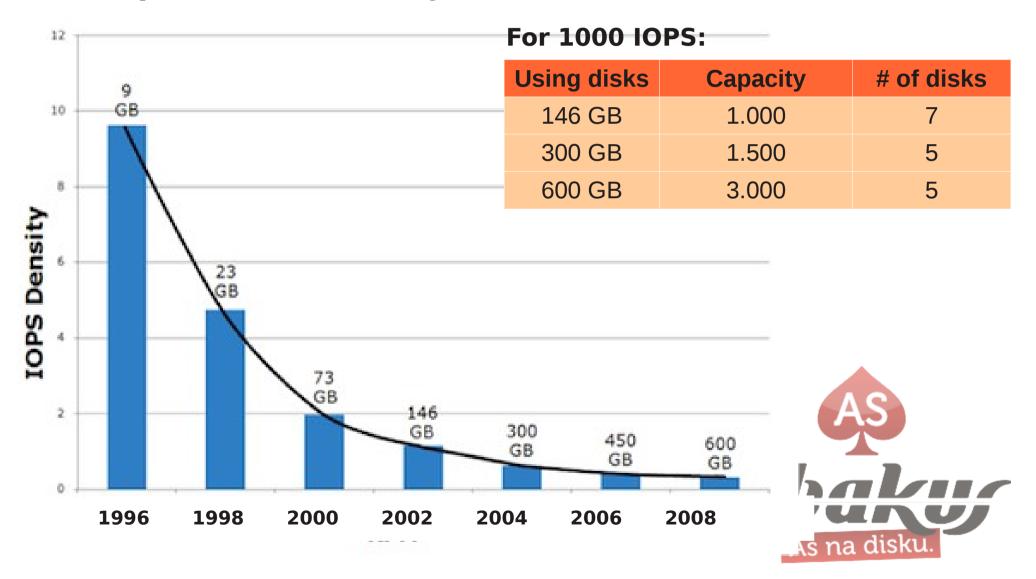
#### **Bandwidth over the years**





### Disks have become faster over time! Really?

#### **IOPS per GB over the years**





#### We need 500 GB and 1000 IOPS:

Using disks	Capacity	# of disks	Unit price*	Total cost
146 GB SAS	1.000	7 (+7)	327 USD	2.289 (+2.289)
300 GB SAS	1.500	5 (+5)	200 USD	1.000 (+1.000)
600 GB SAS	3.000	5 (+5)	380 USD	1.900 (+1.900)
512 GB SSD	512	1 (+1)	430 USD	430 (+430)

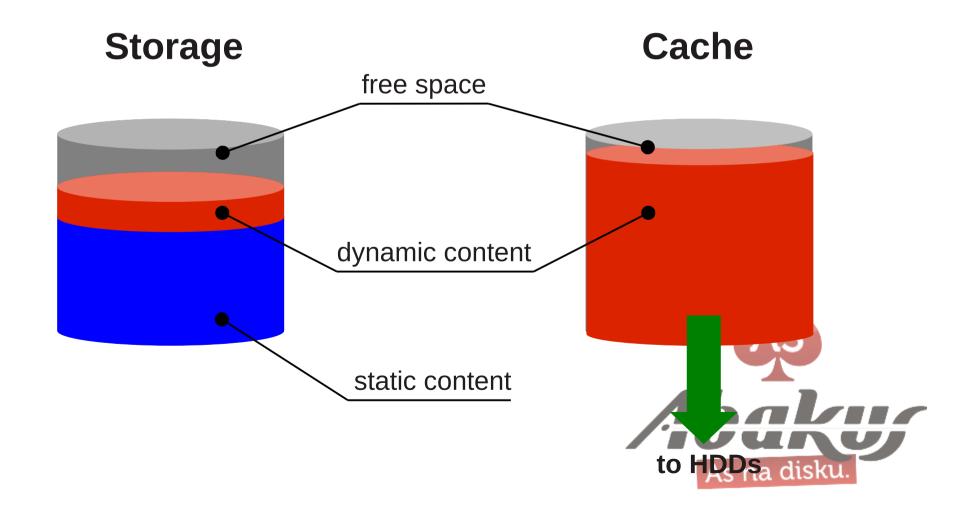
\* price from http://www.newegg.com

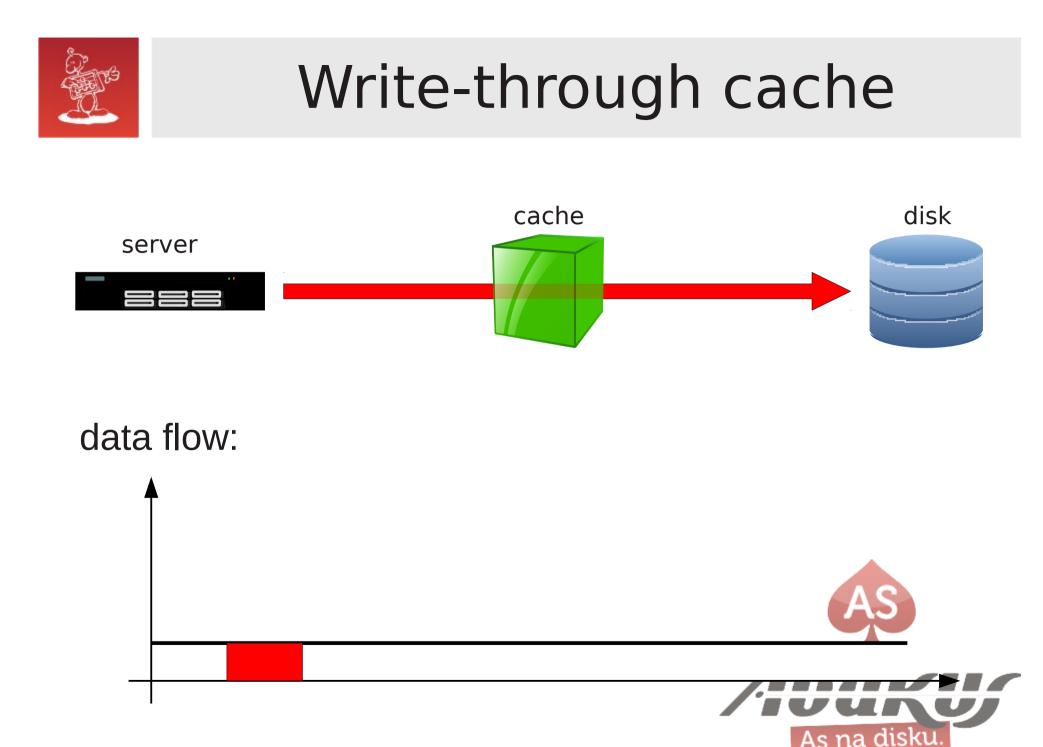


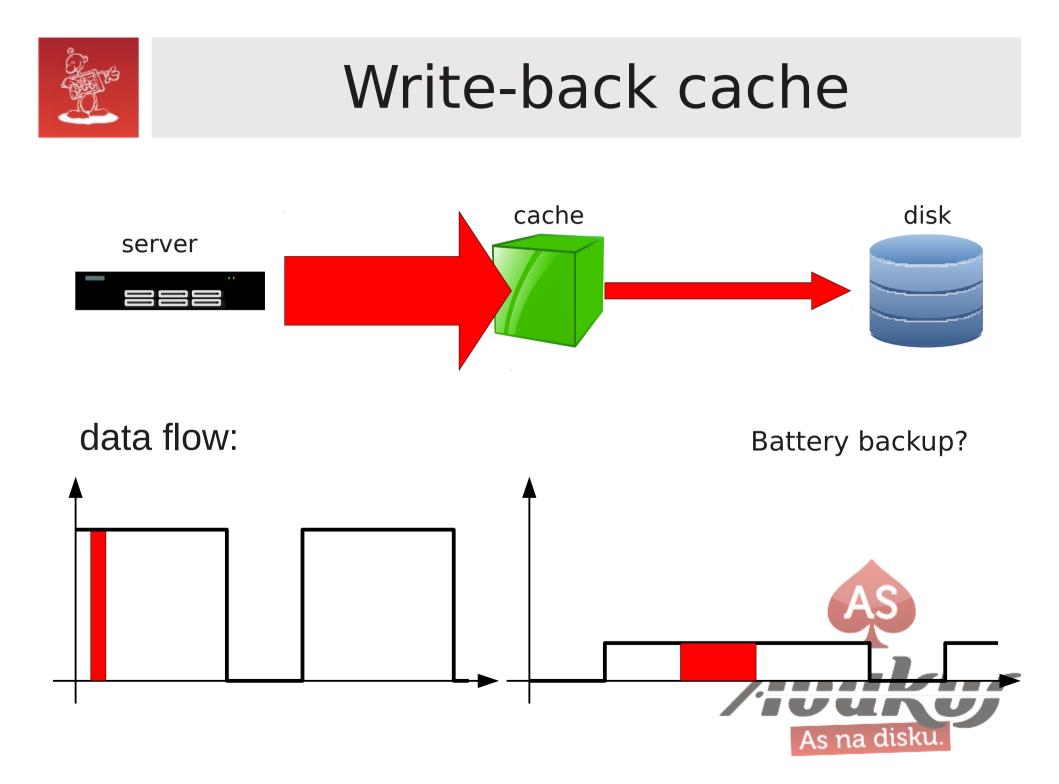


## What about life span?

• SAN producers claim that SSDs have too short life spans for using them in the enterprise environment. They can only be used as a flash cache.









# Write back vs. Write through?

Common wisdom is WB is always faster?
– Not always so!

### WT is usually faster for heavy loads

- select WT
- RAID-5 may be best with WB
  - Only when performing sequential loads

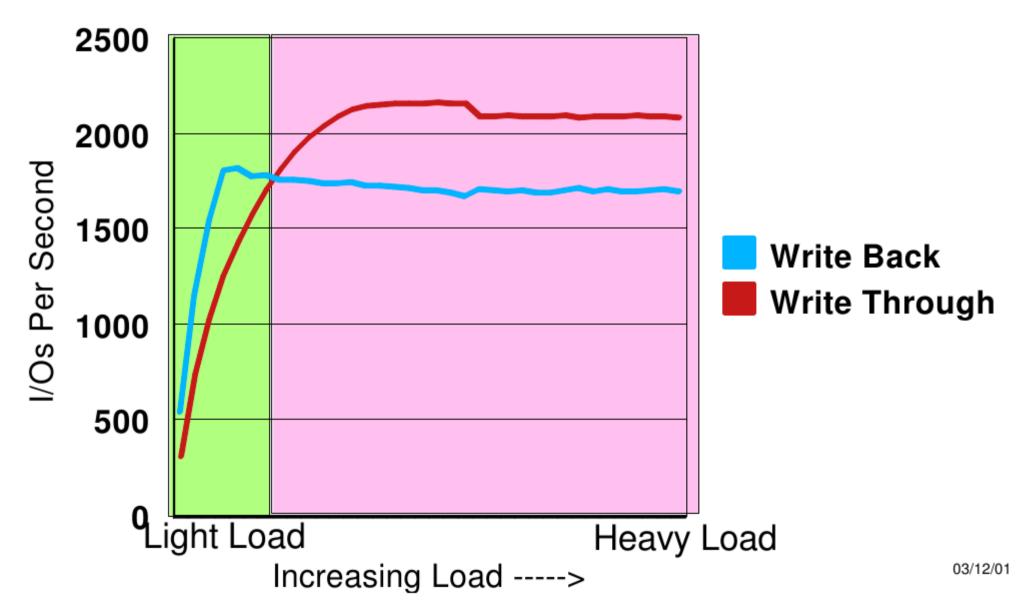
### WB is usually faster for light loads





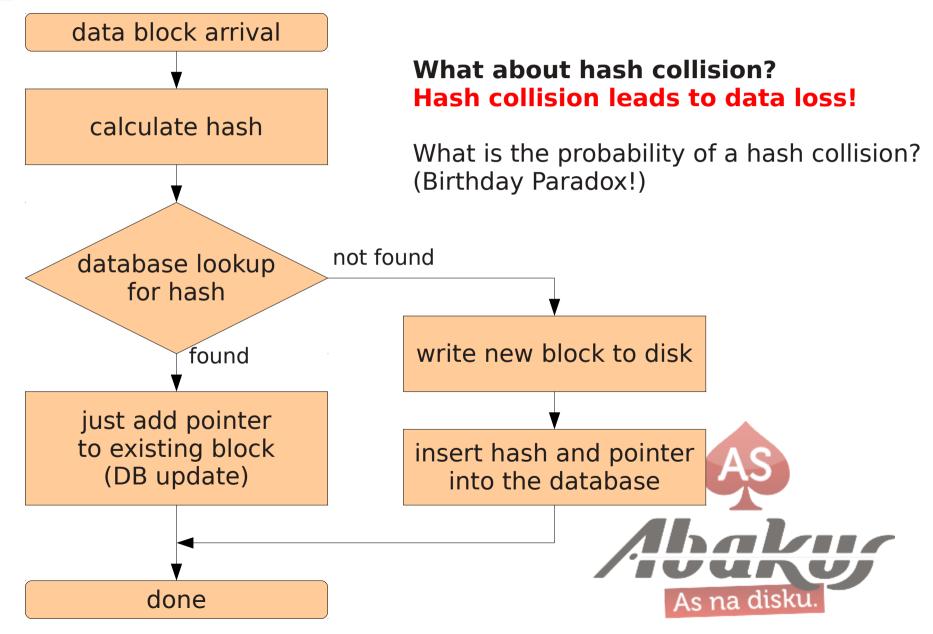
# Write-through vs. write-back cache

#### OLTP 8K Workload





# In-line Deduplication





# Hash collision probability

### **Birthday paradox**

$$p(n) = 1 - \frac{n! \binom{2^h}{n}}{2^{hn}}$$

h ... size of hash (bits) n ... # of data blocks

- unfeasible to compute for large numbers
- approximation using Taylor series

$$p(n) \approx 1 - e^{-\frac{n^2}{2^{h+1}}}$$

# of blocks	hash size	probability
1.000.000.000	64 bit	2,67%
1.000.000.000.000	96 bit	0,0006%
1.000.000.000.000	128 bit	1,4E-13%
23	365	50,73%



Summary

- Don't use RAID5! (no need for RAID at all, use Oracle ASM)
- Use SSDs! They are fast and reliable.
- Use SSDs! You need speed, not space.
- No need for write-back cache & battery backup with Oracle.
- Don't use deduplication. It is slow!





# References

#### References

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- SAN Stories IO Performance, Anjo Kolk, Symantec
- Wikipedia IOPS
- Frits Hoogland Weblog http://fritshoogland.wordpress.com





# The life is good! (Piet de Visser)

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Aerodrom Ljubljana





