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HDD vs SSD



2009 Started PSI ingest with HDD storage 2013 Switched PS1 ingest to SSD & gained 10x ingestion speed 2015 Tested SSDs in RAID0. ATLAS ingestion begins. 2019 Outgrew single SSD - now operating all servers in RAID0 2020 January - tested ingestion of Lasair data with SSDs but only marginal improvements

Background

Direct I/O Tests (Bonnie++) - HDD vs SSD

| | random seeks (ms) | sequential output (ms) | sequential input (ms) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| lasair-dev-db HDD | 52 | 1225 | 1215 |
| psdb3 HDD | 117 | 326 | 515 |
| lasair-dev-db NVME- SSD | 3 | 40 | 38 |
| psdb2 PCI-SSD | 7 | 126 | 11 |
| psdb3 SATA-SSD | 4 | 227 | 3 |

Random seeks SSD is 17 times faster

sequential input & output is 30 times faster.

Database Speed Test (part 1 - Ingestion)

Bypasses the Kafka/Avro packet parsing 2 databases - one stored on HDD, the other symlinked to SSD Multithreaded (multiprocessing) so uses max cores available

lasair-dev-db = 14 cores (64GB memory)

| Disk type | Elapsed ingest time (minutes) | Ingestion speed (rows/sec) |
|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| HDD | 168 | 5,489 |
| SSD | 165 | 5,589 |

Surprisingly little improvement when writing to SSD All these writes are sequential Implies the MySQL processes are the bottleneck, not the disk type

- Just reads 55,331,759 Gaia DR2 records from a CSV file and forces them into the database

Database Speed Test (part 2 - Random Cone Searching)

Randomly shuffle the input data before running the cone searches. RESET CACHE command in MySQL DOES NOT WORK! 10,000, 100,000 and 1 million cone searches of real objects from the 55 million gaia source table Testing not only the lookup, but of the database ability to return the results back to us (i.e. no blank results)

Search for the nearest object so for a cone search of 10,000 random objects, I should get 10,000 objects back from the database.

Each search done 5 times.

| Number of Cone Searches | HDD (s) | SSD (s) |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 10,000 | 44 | 7 |
| 100,000 | 365 *first run only | 68 |
| 1,000,000 | 1682 *first run only | 676 *first run only |

Conclusions & Further work

We can get up to 6x improvement in speed by switching to SSD - but this makes deployment harder

We know that the database can deal with 5,000 inserts / sec - SSD or HDD

Resolve speed issues in parsing Kafka