

利用新硬件提升数据库性能

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> 新浪微博: @淘宝褚霸 2012-07-07





Agenda

- 数据库软硬件发展趋势
- CPU
- 内存
- 磁盘
- 网络



数据库百万TPS不再稀罕!



MemSQL



MemSQL 1.2 million inserts/second on a 64-core, 1/2 TB of RAM machine



MySQL Cluster



MySQL Cluster 7.2 achieves 4.3BN reads per minute with 30 data nodes

2-socket servers using X5670 with Infiniband interconnect and 48GB of memory per machine



硬件发展迅猛

- 8 Xeon 7540 CPU, 96逻辑CPU
- 512 GB DDR3
- 600G SSD *12
- 万兆网卡

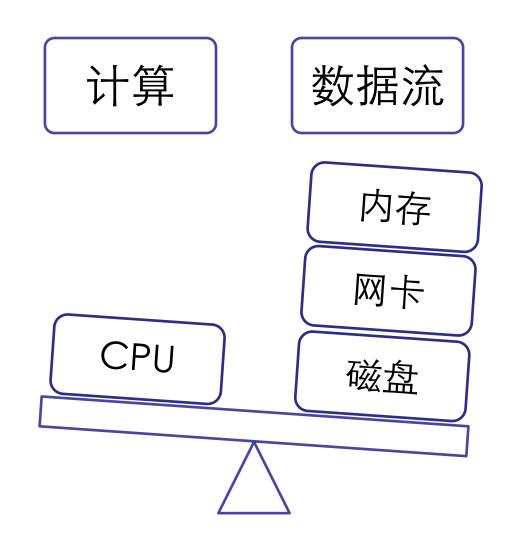


- 2 E5-2420 CPU, 24逻辑CPU
- 96GB DDR3
- 600G SSD *8
- 千兆网卡



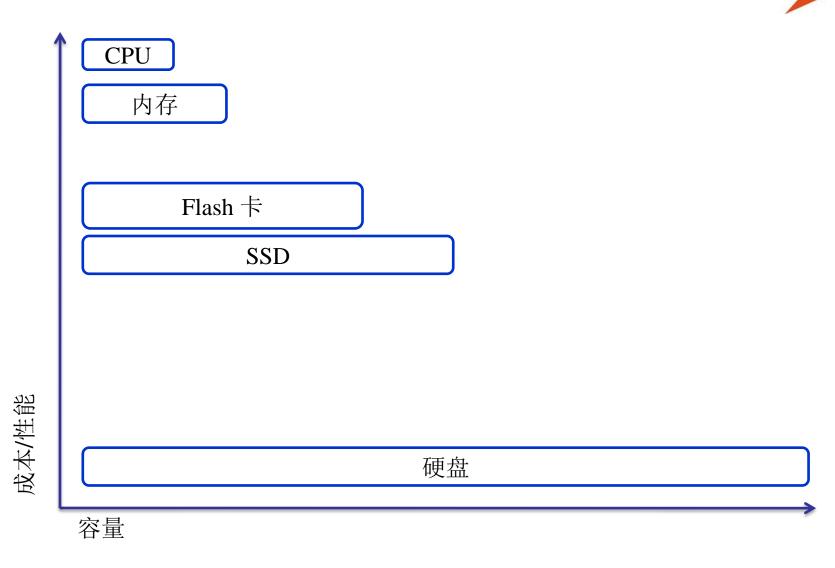


平衡系统





存储成本/性能





性能必知数字

L1 cache reference	0.5 ns	
Branch mispredict	5 ns	
L2 cache reference	7 ns	
Mutex lock/unlock	25 ns	
Main memory reference	100 ns	
Compress 1K bytes with Zippy	3,000 ns	
Send 2K bytes over 1 Gbps network	20,000 ns	
Read 1 MB sequentially from memory	250,000 ns	
Round trip within same datacenter	500,000 ns	
Disk seek	10,000,000 ns	
Read 1 MB sequentially from disk	20,000,000 ns	
Send packet CA->Netherlands->CA	150,000,000 ns	

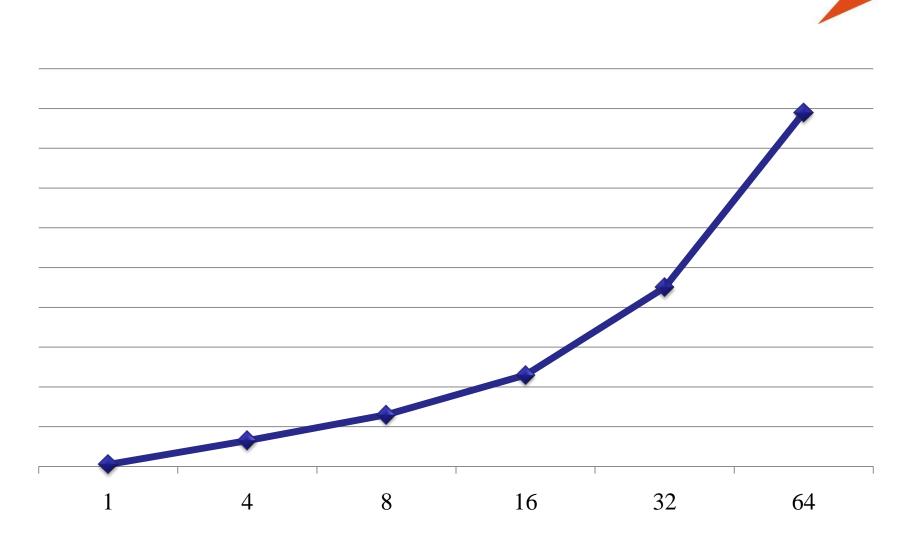


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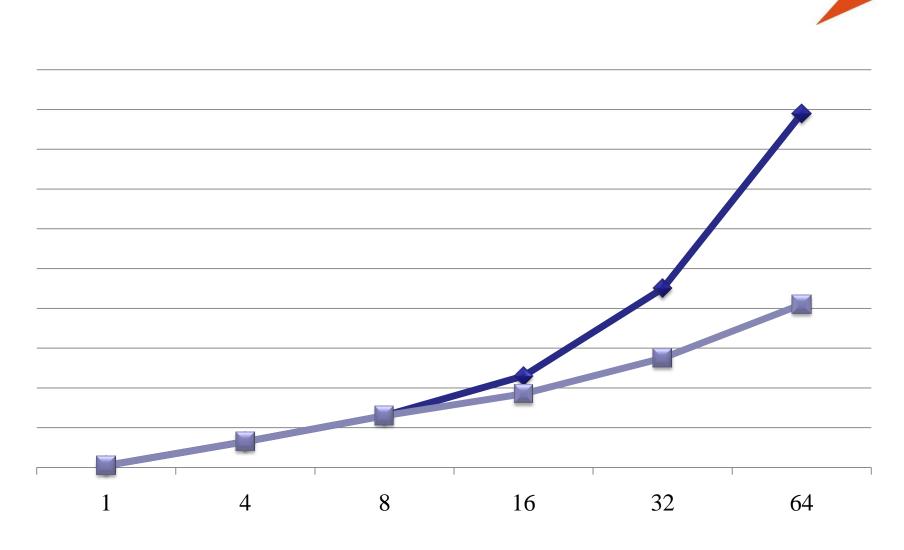


CPU Scalability



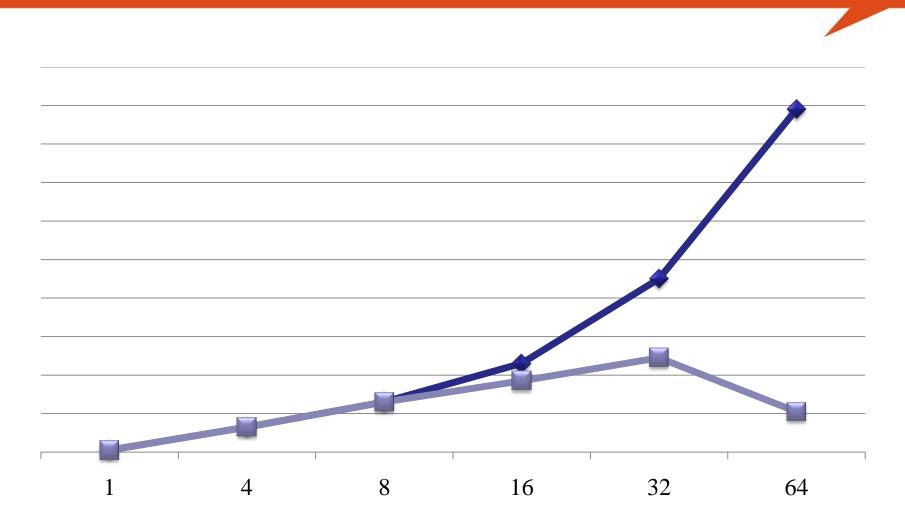


CPU Scalability



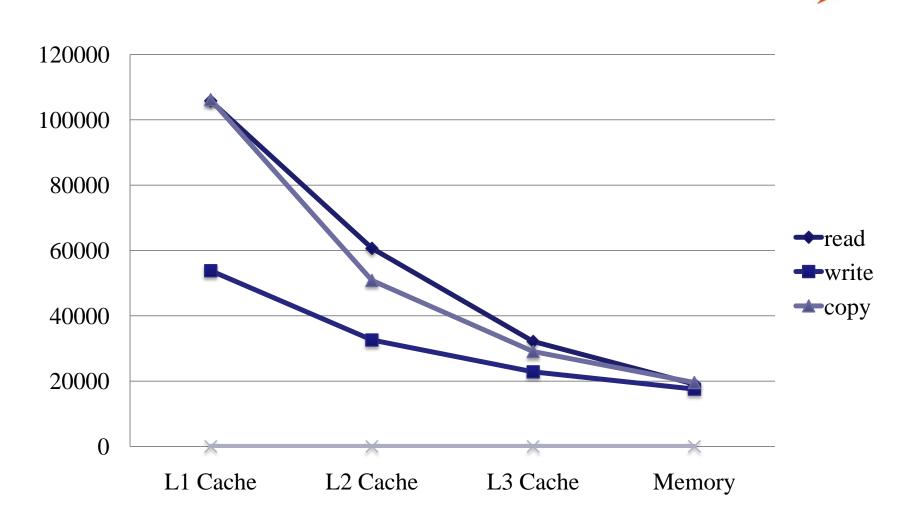


CPU Scalability



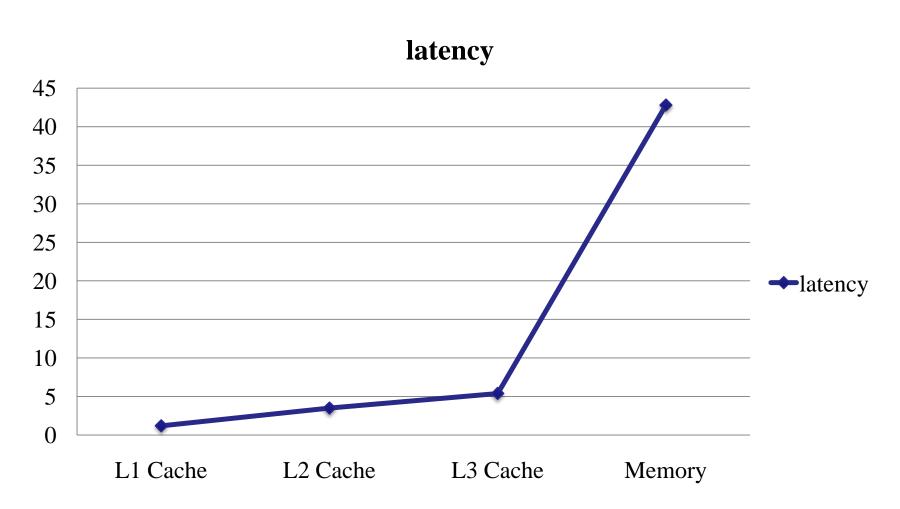


Cache和主存吞吐量





Cache和主存延时



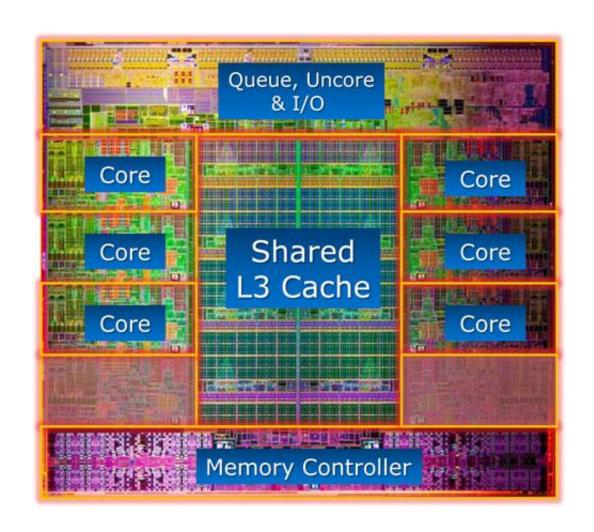


多核性能恶化原因





Sandy Bridge-E





SB-E对数据库更友好

- 6个CORE, 计算力强
- 4个DDR内存通道,2个QPI互联,内存带宽足
- 内置PCI-E 通道,IO能力强
- 更大的L3, Cache更高效



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内存和外存的差距









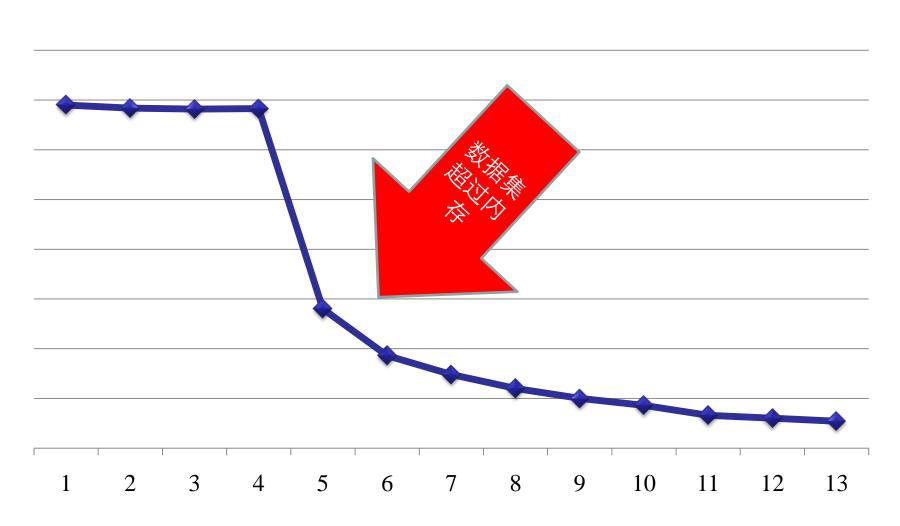


纳秒





内存和数据集





内存选择

- 来者不拒,越多越好
- 成本考虑,装下最热数据集
- 百G以上不奇怪



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数据库IO模式

- 日志文件顺序IO, 落地为要
- 引擎尽最大努力把脏数据转变成顺序IO
 - 引擎不同,数据结构不同, 差距很大
- 历史原因,传统数据库基于IO设计,最大内存也避免不了IO



混合存储模型

非易失内存

Flash

硬盘



Raid卡

- •PCle 2.0x8
- •Support Up to 128 SATA Devices
- •Dual Core ROC
- •1GB cache





SSD





Flash卡

PCIe 2.0x8 850 MB/s (4KB) 220,000 IOPS (4KB) PCIe 2.0x4 ioDrive IOPS: with Flash 140,000 Read IOPS, 135,000 Write IOPS

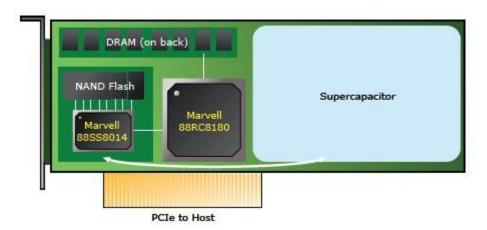


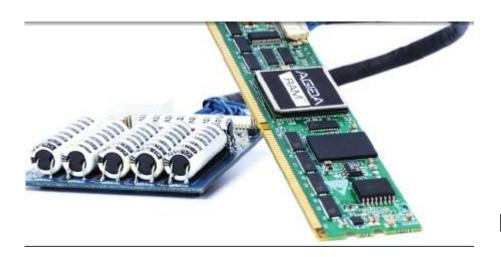


非易失内存

PCIe 1.1x4

4K Block Writes: 165,000 IOPS 4K Block Reads: 185,000 IOPS





DDR3 Non-Volatile DIMM 8G

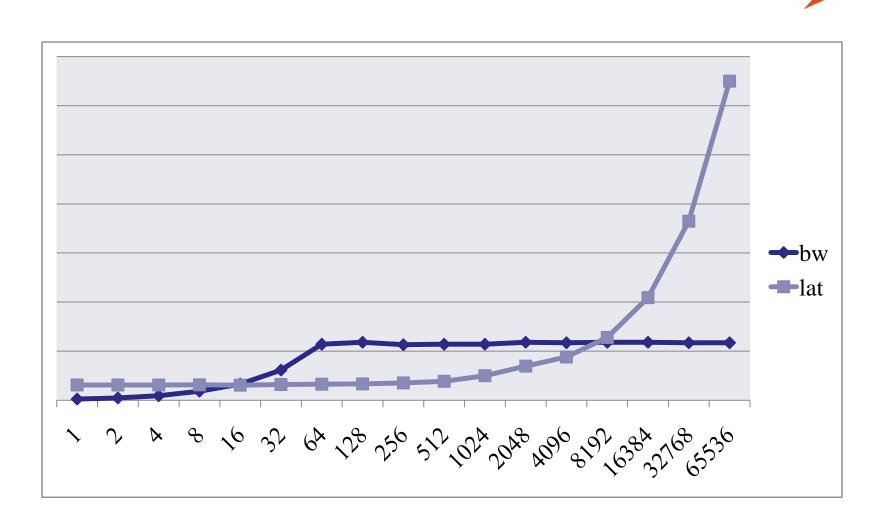


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千兆网卡性能表现





网卡选择

- 网卡Bonding
 - 更大吞吐量
- 万兆网卡
 - 百万以上PPS
 - CPU负担更小
 - 更小延时





谢谢大家!