



Exercise 14.1: bonnie++

bonnie++ is a widely available benchmarking program that tests and measures the performance of drives and filesystems. It is descended from **bonnie**, an earlier implementation.

Results can be read from the terminal window or directed to a file, and also to a **csv** format (comma separated value). Companion programs, **bon.csv2html** and **bon.csv2txt**, can be used convert to html and plain text output formats.

We recommend you read the **man** page for **bonnie++** before using as it has quite a few options regarding which tests to perform and how exhaustive and stressful they should be. A quick synopsis is obtained with:

```
$ bonnie++ --help

bonnie++: invalid option -- 'h'
usage:
bonnie++ [-d scratch-dir] [-c concurrency] [-s size(MiB)[:chunk-size(b)]]
        [-n number-to-stat[:max-size[:min-size][:num-directories[:chunk-size]]]]
        [-m machine-name] [-r ram-size-in-MiB]
        [-x number-of-tests] [-u uid-to-use:gid-to-use] [-g gid-to-use]
        [-q] [-f] [-b] [-p processes | -y] [-z seed | -Z random-file]
        [-D]
```

Version: 1.96

A quick test can be obtained with a command like:

```
$ time sudo bonnie++ -n 0 -u 0 -r 100 -f -b -d /mnt
```

where:

- **-n 0** means don't perform the file creation tests.
- **-u 0** means run as root.
- **-r 100** means pretend you have 100 MB of RAM.
- **-f** means skip per character I/O tests.
- **-b** means do a **fsync** after every write, which forces flushing to disk rather than just writing to cache.
- **-d /mnt** just specifies the directory to place the temporary file created; make sure it has enough space, in this case 300 MB, available.

If you don't supply a figure for your memory size, the program will figure out how much the system has and will create a testing file 2-3 times as large. We are not doing that here because it takes much longer to get a feel for things.



On RedHat

On a **RHEL 7** system:

```
c7:/tmp> time sudo bonnie++ -n 0 -u 0 -r 100 -f -b -d /mnt

Using uid:0, gid:0.
Writing intelligently...done
Rewriting...done
Reading intelligently...done
start 'em...done...done...done...done...done...
Version 1.97      -----Sequential Output----- --Sequential Input-- --Random--
```



Concurrency	1	-Per Chr-	--Block--	-Rewrite-	-Per Chr-	--Block--	--Seeks--						
Machine	Size	K/sec	%CP	K/sec	%CP	K/sec	%CP	K/sec	%CP	K/sec	%CP	/sec	%CP
c7	300M			286399	15	293907	14			+++++	+++	3143	12
Latency				14us		15us				18us		59226us	

```

1.97,1.97,c7,1,1544116090,300M,,,286399,15,293907,14,,,+++++,+++3143,12,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,\
14us,15us,,18us,59226us,,,,,

```



On Ubuntu

On an **Ubuntu 18.04** system, running as a virtual machine under hypervisor on the same physical machine:

```
$ sudo bonnie++ -n 0 -u 0 -r 100 -f -b -d /mnt
```

```
student@ubuntu:~$ sudo bonnie++ -n 0 -u 0 -r 100 -f -b -d /mnt
Using uid:0, gid:0.
Writing intelligently...done
Rewriting...done
Reading intelligently...done
start 'em...done...done...done...done...done...
Version 1.97      -----Sequential Output----- --Sequential Input- --Random-
Concurrency  1    -Per Chr- --Block-- -Rewrite- -Per Chr- --Block-- --Seeks--
Machine        Size K/sec %CP K/sec %CP K/sec %CP K/sec %CP K/sec %CP /sec %CP
ubuntu          300M      230788  94  +++++ +++++      +++++ +++++ +++++ +++++
Latency                11210us      606us                631us      4365us

1.97,1.97,ubuntu,1,1544120438,300M,,,230788,94,+++++,++++,,+++++,++++,+++++,++++,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,\
11210us,606us,,631us,4365us,,,,,
```

You can clearly see the drop in performance.

Assuming you have saved the previous outputs as a file called `bonnie++.out`, you can convert the output to html:

```
$ bon_csv2html < bonnie++.out > bonnie++.html
```

or to plain text with:

```
$ bon_csv2txt < bonnie++.out > bonnie++.txt
```

After reading the documentation, try longer and larger, more ambitious tests. Try some of the tests we turned off. If your system is behaving well, save the results for future benchmarking comparisons when the system is sick.