華中科技大學

数据中心技术实验报告

题 目：对象存储入门实践

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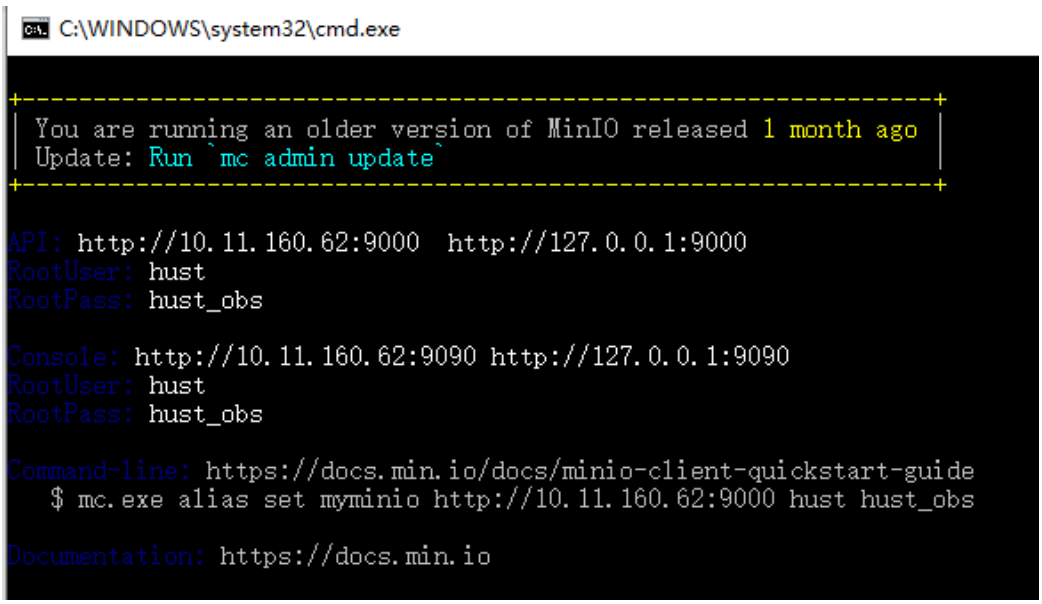
华中科技大学研究生院制

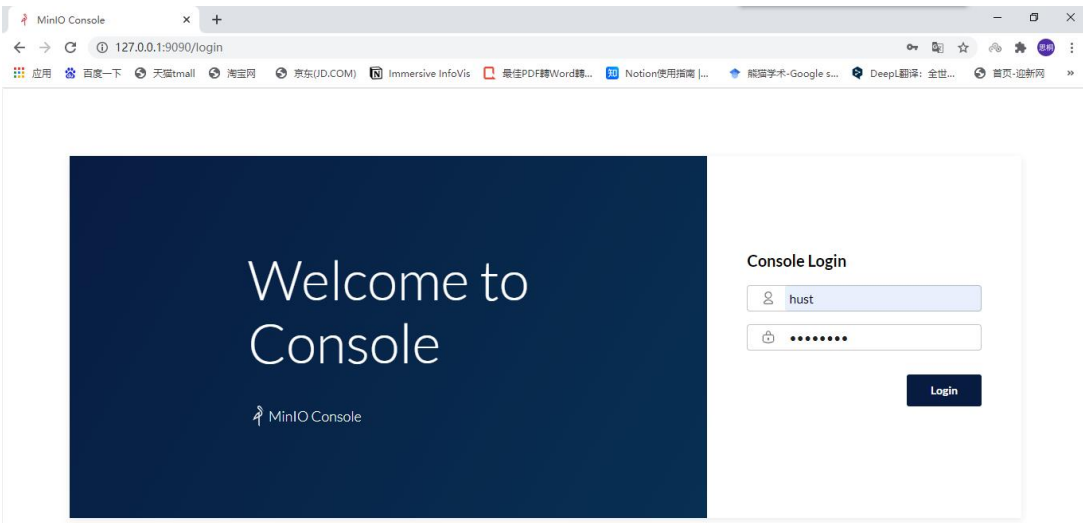
实验一：系统搭建

基础环境：python；minio

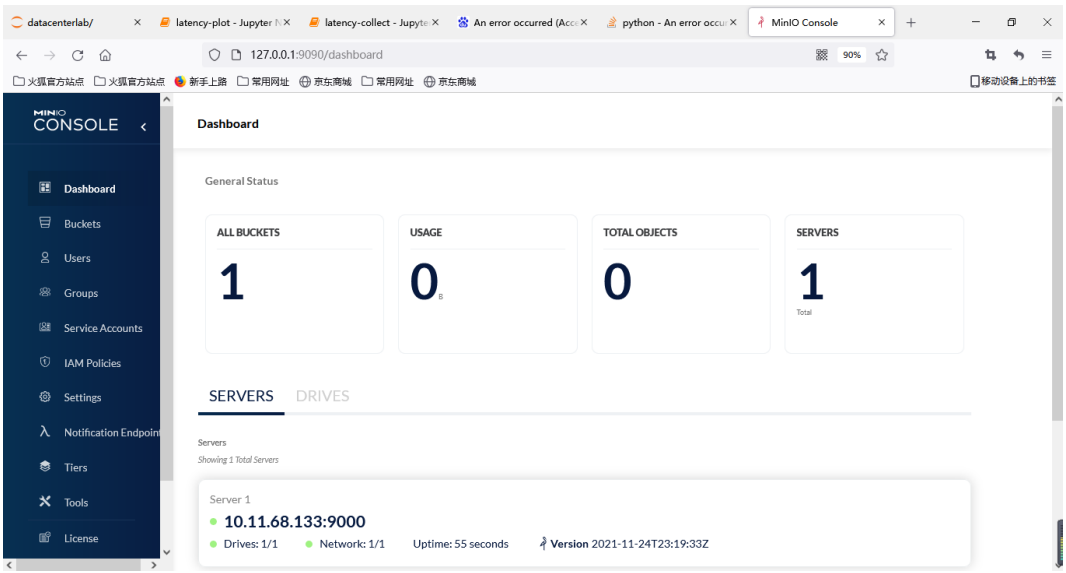
1.1 启动 minion

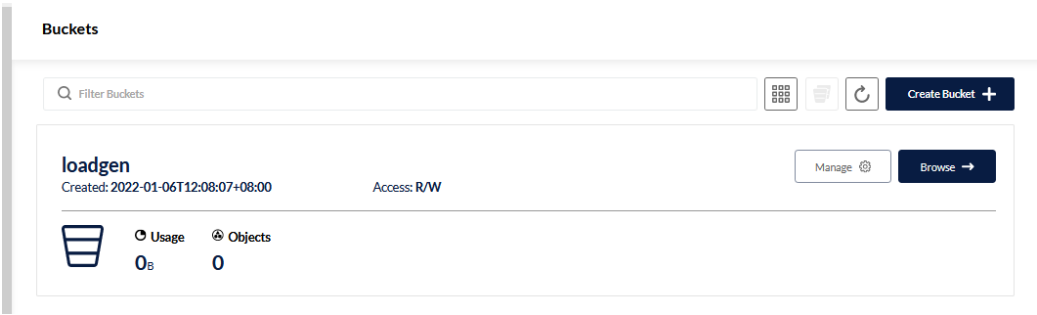


1.2 根据所给信息登录网页，创建一个 bucket



如图所示，Web 前端可以观察当前服务端的情况，可直接利用前端界面创建 Bucket 或者上传数据等操作。Minio 包含了 PUT/POST、GET、PUT/POST/PATCH 和 DELETE 等 CRUD 操作。

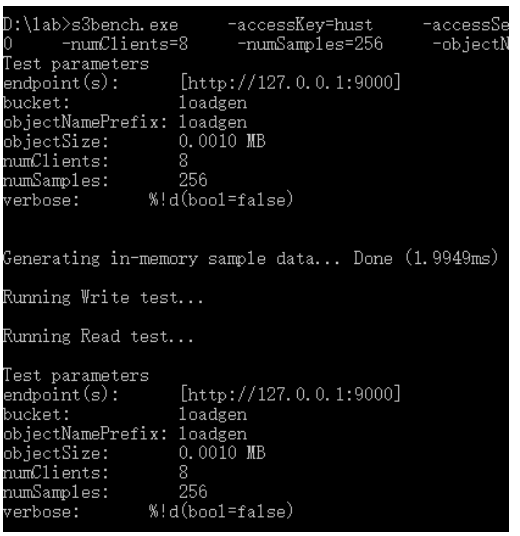


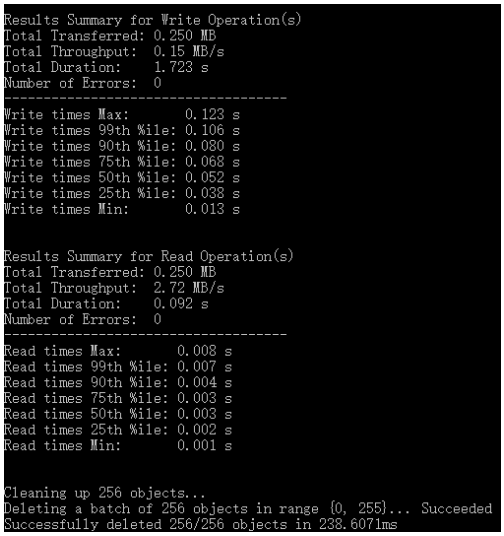


实验二：性能观测

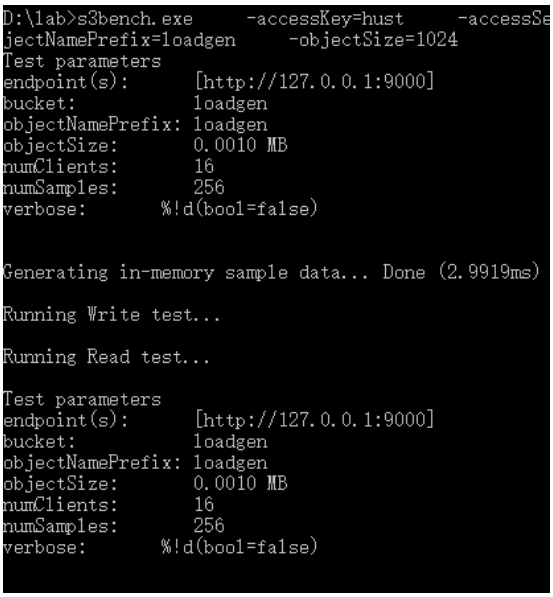
指标：吞吐率 Throughput、延迟 Latency，以及环境参数：对象尺寸 object size、并发性、服务器数量。

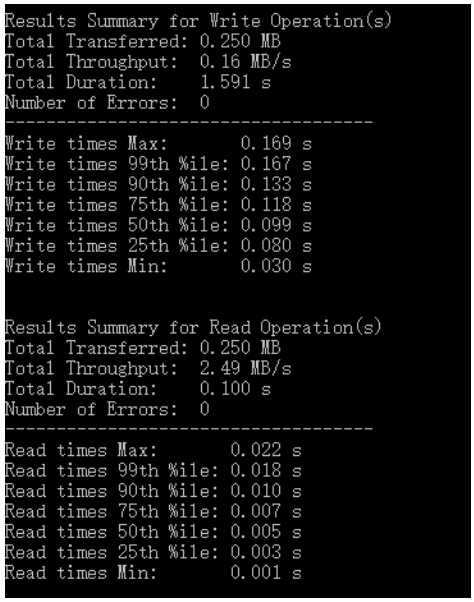
设置参数为：-numClients=8　-numSamples=256　-objectSize=1024



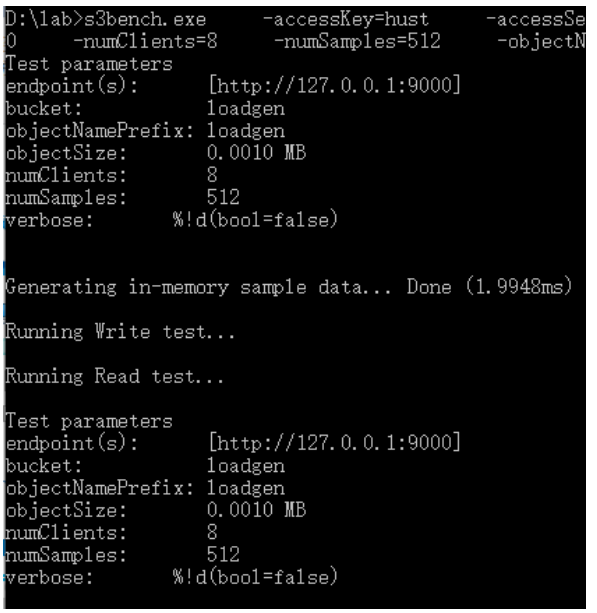


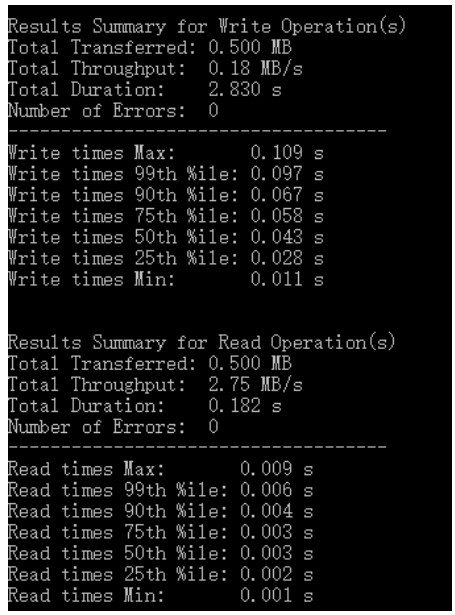
-numClients=16　-numSamples=256　-objectSize=1024：





-numClients=8　-numSamples=512　-objectSize=1024：





结果汇总：

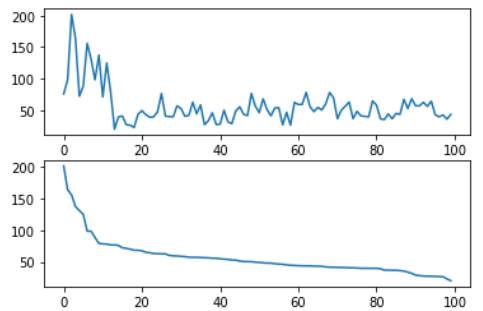
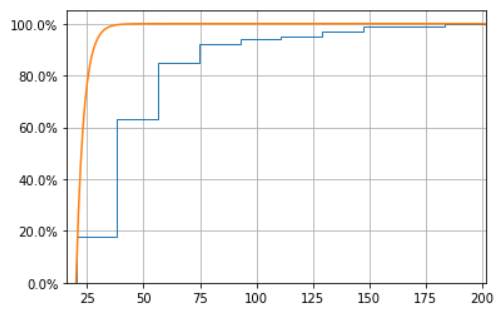
参数			实验结果（单位为 MB/s 与 s）			
numClients	numSample	objectSize	吞吐率（写）	总延迟（写）	吞吐率（读）	总延迟（读）
8	256	1024	0.15	1.723	2.72	0.092
16	256	1024	0.16	1.591	2.49	0.100
8	512	1024	0.18	2.830	2.75	0.182

实验三：尾延迟

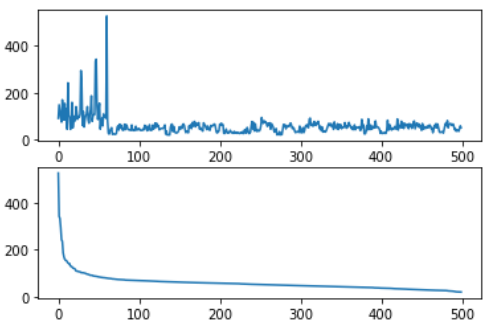
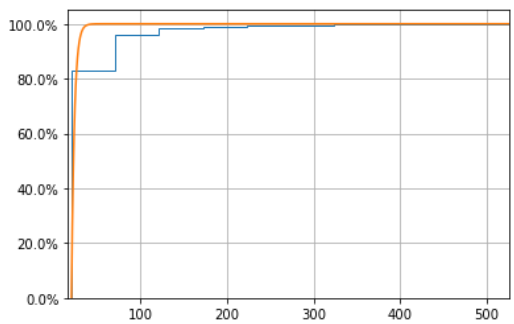
用排队论模型来拟合实测数据，修改任务项数观察不同实验结果

```
with tqdm(desc="Accessing S3", total=500) as pbar:      # 进度条设置，合计执行 100 项上
    with ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=1) as executor: # 通过 max_workers 设置并发线程
        futures = [
            executor.submit(
                arrival_rate_max,
                session.resource('s3', endpoint_url=local_s3), i) for i in rang(500) #
            ]
```

100 项上传任务：

500 项上传任务：

1000 项上传任务：