README.md

## **UnilO Performance Scripts**

- UniIO Performance Scripts
  - install
  - client scripts
    - client/plotfio.sh
  - server scripts
    - server/collect\_cpu.sh
    - server/counterana.py
    - server/init\_backend.shserver/init\_cluster.sh
  - auto perftest scripts
    - auto/perfauto.py

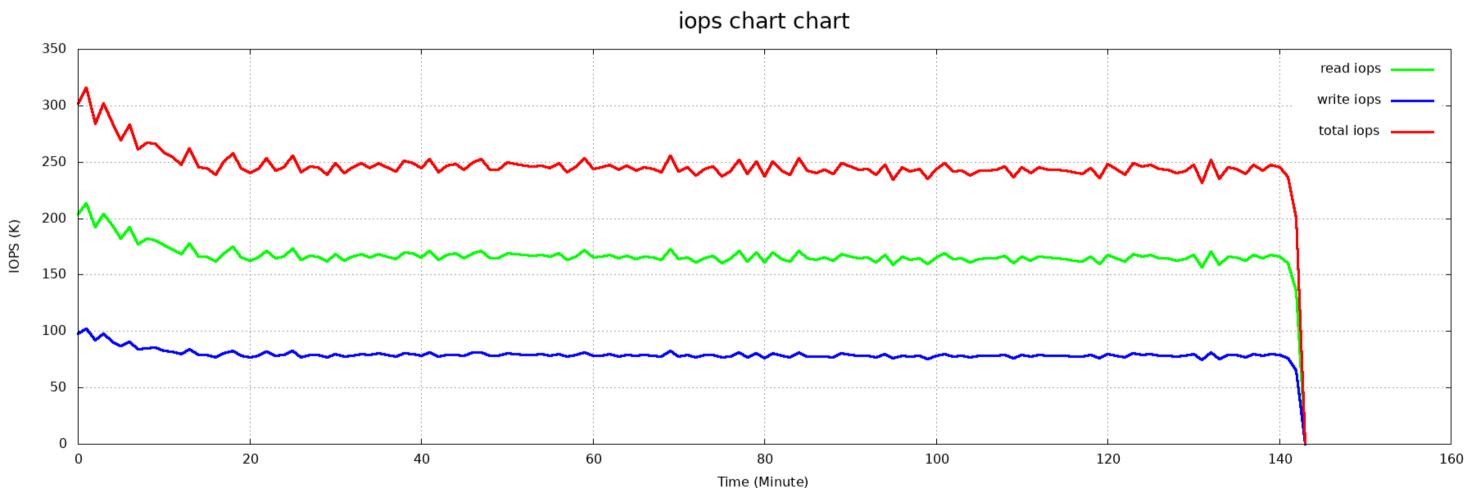
#### install

### client scripts

#### client/plotfio.sh

```
功能: 对多个 fio 日志文件中的数据进行分类汇总(fio给每个job产生一个日志文件),按时间生成数据走势图。 支持的图形类型为: IOPS, SLAT, CLAT, LAT。
用法:
# client/plotfio.sh -h
usage: plotfio.sh <logname> [-t iops|clat|slat|lat] [--title chart_title] [-k|--keep]
options:
-t: type of plots, can be one of: iops, clat, slat, lat.
-k: keep temp files.
examples:
plotfio.sh log/82rw*iops* -t iops # plot iops chart for logs that the path match 'log/82rw*iops*'
```

### IOPS 图形的例子:

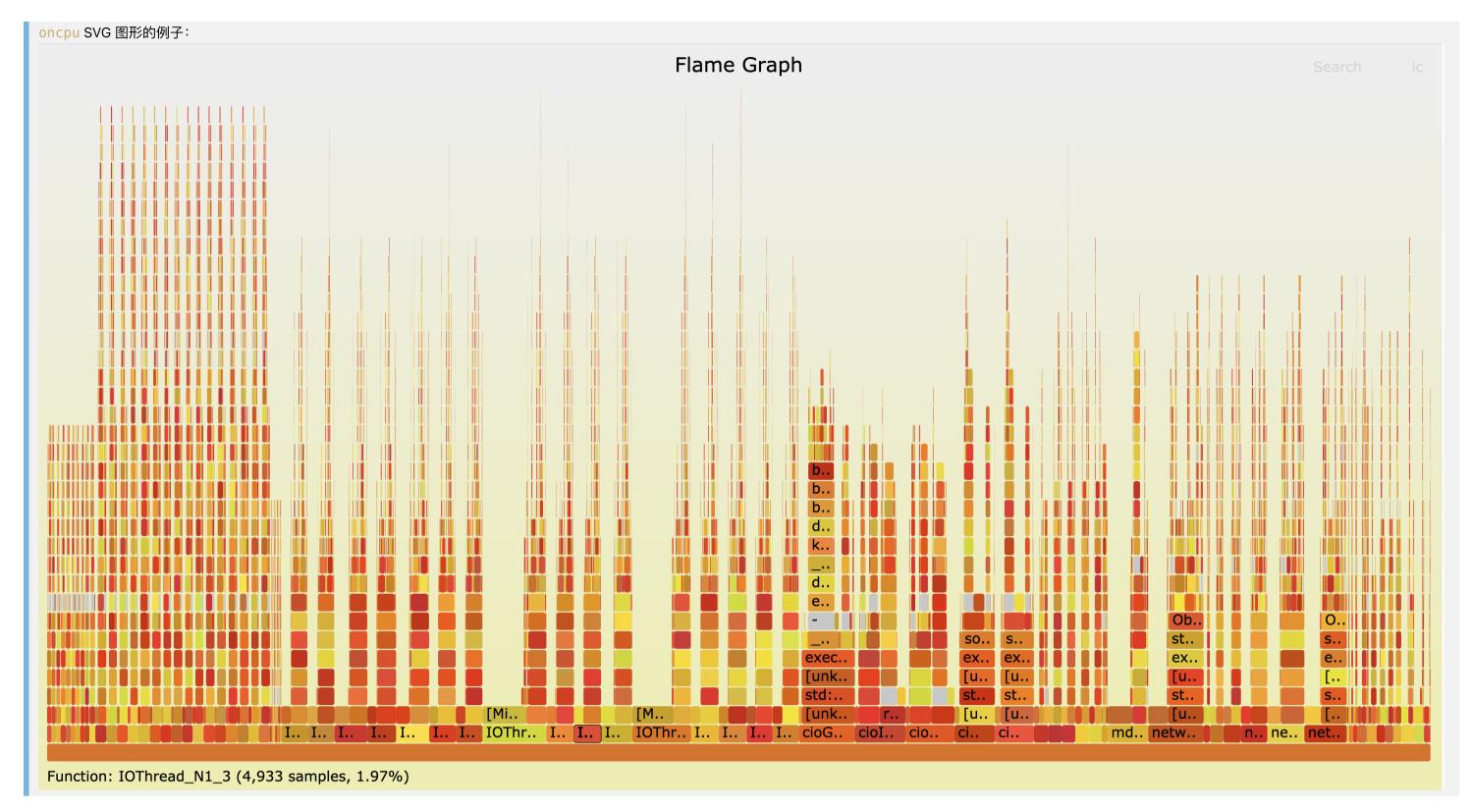


# server scripts

## server/collect\_cpu.sh

```
功能: 利用 linux bcc/eBPF 搜集 oncpu, offcpu, wakeup, offwakup 用户态和内核态软件栈, 并生成交互式 SVG 图案。
运行条件:
 kernel version >4.8
 eBPF enabled with kernel
 bcc installed
 FlameGraph installed and located in ../FlameGraph
用法:
# server/collect_cpu.sh -h
usage: collect_cpu.sh [process_name] [-w prefix] [-t time] [-g oncpu|offcpu|wakeup|offwakeup] [-x exclude_stack] [-k]
options:
 -k:
        keep temp files.
examples:
                                # gather all types of cpu data for 60 seconds and generate flame graphs. prefix 'this'
 collect_cpu.sh
 collect_cpu.sh cio_array
                                # gather all types of cpu data of process 'cio_array' for 60 seconds
                                # and generate flame graphs. prefix 'this'.
 collect_cpu.sh -w 82rw -t 30 -g oncpu
                                          # gather oncpu data for 30 seconds
                                           # and generate flame graphs. prefix '82rw'
```

README.md



#### server/counterana.py

```
功能: 分析 'arrayctl counters' 命令所记录的 UniIO 内部计数器日志。主要可用的功能有:
1. 分析 counter 值的走势:
  以线性回归的结果为基础,大致分析 counter 随时间变化的趋势。可能的结果有:
              从始至终都没有改变过的counter。这些counter往往是没用的。可能是因为被disable,或者未更新,或者有bug。
               不停增加的counter。这些counter意味某种操作的时间或数量不断增加,或资源加速消耗,可能导致性能问题。
               不停减少的counter。这些counter跟UP趋势的counter类似,可能意味着系统正走向某种瓶颈,导致性能问题。
  * 'DOWN'
  * 'SPIKES'
               总体没有明显增减,但会有突然的剧烈波动。这种趋势可能意味着客户端压力的突变,或者cio_array内部资源分配出现抖动。
               总体没有明显增减,也没有剧烈波动。这种趋势属较为平衡状态,关注优先级可以放低。
  * 'FLAT'
2. 打印直方图:可以分析一个或多个counter的值分布,直方图将counter数量分布在 log2() 个桶中。
3. 打印 counter 的基本分类汇总信息: min, max, mean, and standard deviation for counters
4. 绘制 counter 图形,展示 counter 的值随时间的变化。绘制完成后会为指定的每个 counter 生成一个 .png 文件。
5. 使用 '-r n| --ramplines n' 参数,可以跳过前后n次采样的数据。采样的开始和结束阶段系统往往还处于不太稳定的状态,跳过这些采样数据有助于提高分析的准确性。
6. 使用 '--startline s --endline e' 参数,可以只分析某个时间段的数据。'counterana.py' 会抽取第 s 行和第 e 行之间的数据。如果数据是按每分钟采样的,那么 '--startline 60 --endline 120' 代表
只分析第2个小时的数据。
                                            个图形,方便比较counter走势。注意使用了
7. 使用 '-g -c' 参数,可以将多个counter的数据绘制到同一
使用 '-g' 参数,则默认为每个counter生成一张图形。
8. 使用 '-g -d' 参数,可以观察两次采样之间的差值。差值观察对于一些累计的总是增长的counter较为有用。可以观察到每次采样区间counter新增或减少的数量。
$ uio_scripts/server/counterana.py -h
usage:uio_scripts/server/counterana.py [logname] [-e counter_pattern] [-i] [-m|--histogram] [-r|--ramplines] [-k] [--startline n] [--endline n]
                                           [-g|--graph] [-c|--combine] [-d|--diff]
Analyze UniIO counter log files.
options:
                 filter of counter names
 -e pattern:
 -i:
                 ignore case
 -g, --graph:
                 plot a scatter graph for counters
 -c, --combine: use with '-g', plot all data onto a single chart
 -d, --diff:
                 use with '-g', plot changes between values of a counter
 -m, --histogram: print histogram (log2 buckets)
 -r, --ramplines: ramping lines. to skip first and last few lines of data
 --startline:
                 specify a start line, to only analyze lines after that line
 --endline:
                 specify an end line, to only analyze lines before that line
 -k:
                 keep temp files
if no 'logname' given in command line, counterana.py reads counter data from stdin
examples:
 counterana.py counter.log
                                      # report all counters in 'counter.log' (massive lines will slow down the analysis)
 cat counter.log | counterana.py
                                      # same as above
 counterana.py counter.log -e ss.obs
                                      # only report counters that contain 'ss.obs'
 grep ss.obs counter.log | counterana.py # same as above
 counterana.py counter.log -e ss.obs -g # report counters that contains 'ss.obs' and plot a graph for each of the counters
 counterana.py counter.log —e ss.obs —gc # report counters that contains 'ss.obs' and plot all counter data onto a single graph
 counterana.py counter.log —e ss.obs —m  # report counters that contains 'ss.obs' and print the histogram for each of the counters
 counterana.py counter.log --startline=60 --endline=120 # report all conter data betwen 60min ~ 120min (if sample interval is 60s)
output format:
 counter_name[sample_count][unit][trends]: min, max, mean, mean_squared_deviation, standard_deviation, pct_stddev:mean, slop
 * each line summarizes a unique counter *
how to intepret:
 sample_count: how many samples(lines) have been aggregated for a counter
               the unit of a counter (counts, uSec, KiB)
 unit:
               trends of the sample value from the first sample to the last in [UP|DOWN|FLAT|NOCHANGE|SPIKES]
 trends:
               result of linear regression(the 'a' in y=ax+b). how fast the sample value increase|decreases
 slop:
 self explained: min, max, mean, mean_squared_deviation, standard_deviation, pct_stddev:mean
```

## ◯ 使用 'counterana.py' 的建议流程:

1. 第一步先分析整个日志文件,或某个子系统中的所有 counter,筛选出'UP','DOWN'趋势的counter,以便重点关注。

README.md 11/5/21, 8:18 PM

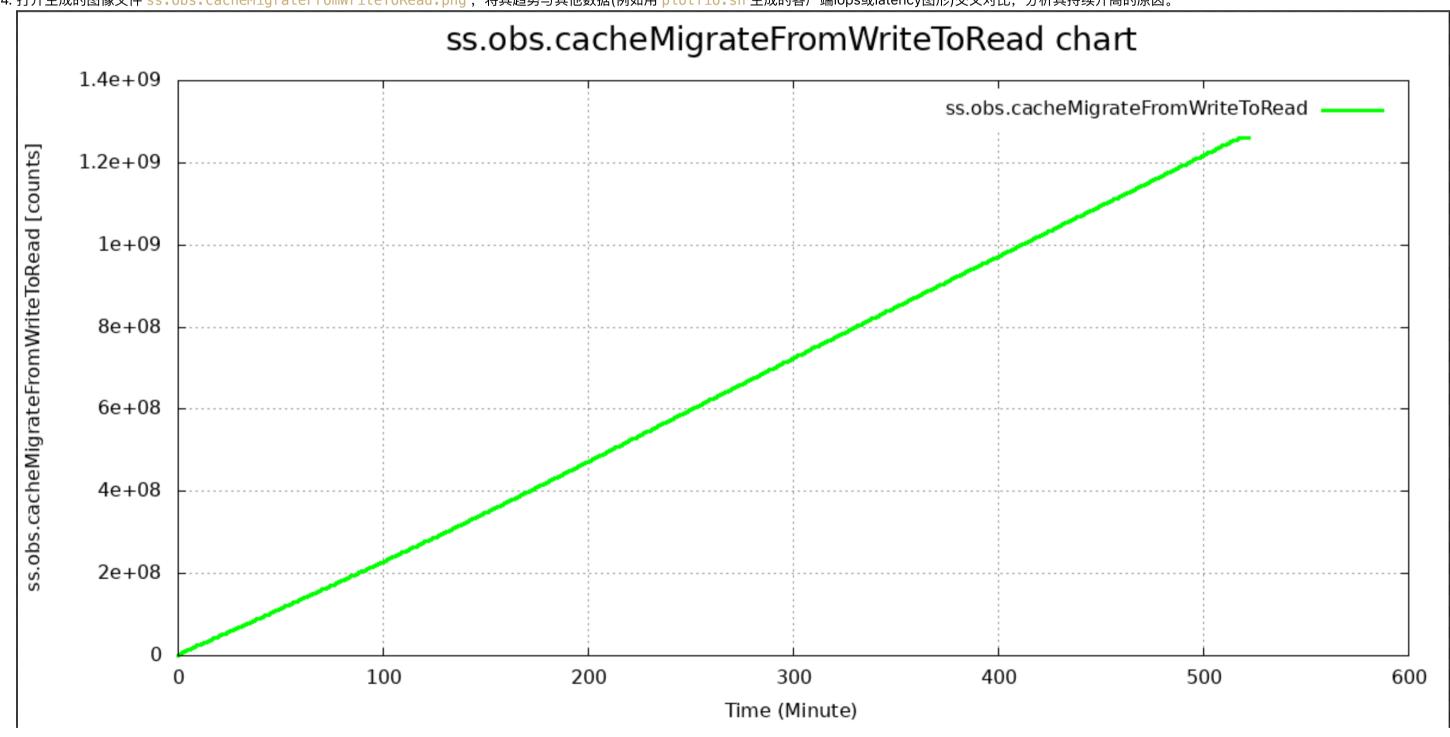
ss.obs.cacheMigrateFromWriteToRead[523][counts][UP]: min=310342.0 max=1260108523.0 mean=627497530.2 stddev=371270071.4 stddev:mean=59.2% slop=2458905.563

2. 观察输出,发现 ss.obs.cacheMigrateFromWriteToRead 变化幅度较大(stddev:mean=58.9%),且趋势是走高 UP 。单独打印直方图(-m)查看可疑 counter 的分布情况。

```
$ server/counterana.py counter.log -e ss.obs.cacheMigrateFromWriteToRead -m
building aggregated array ... done.
______
ss.obs.cacheMigrateFromWriteToRead[523][counts][UP]: min=310342.0 max=1260108523.0 mean=627497530.2 stddev=371270071.4 stddev:mean=59.2% slop=2458905.563
Histogram for ss.obs.cacheMigrateFromWriteToRead (counts) ... 523 samples.
                (0...1] 0
                (1...2]
                (2...4]
                          0
                (4...8]
               (8...16]
              (16...32]
                          0
              (32...64]
                          0
             (64...128]
             (128...256]
            (256...512]
           (512...1024]
                          0
           (1024...2048]
           (2048...4096]
           (4096...8192]
          (8192...16384]
         (16384...32768]
         (32768...65536]
        (65536...131072]
                          0
       (131072...262144]
                          0
       (262144...524288]
                          1
      (524288...1048576]
                          0
     (1048576...2097152]
                          0
     (2097152...4194304]
                          1
    (4194304...8388608]
    (8388608...16777216]
                        3
   (16777216...33554432]
                          8
   (33554432...67108864]
                          15
  (67108864...134217728]
                          30
  (134217728...268435456]
                          58
 (268435456...536870912]
                          108
 (536870912...1073741824]
                          216
(1073741824...2147483648]
```

### 3. 初步发现该counter的值分布在高位居多,越高越多。最后将该counter的图形走势画出(-g),进一步查看比对:

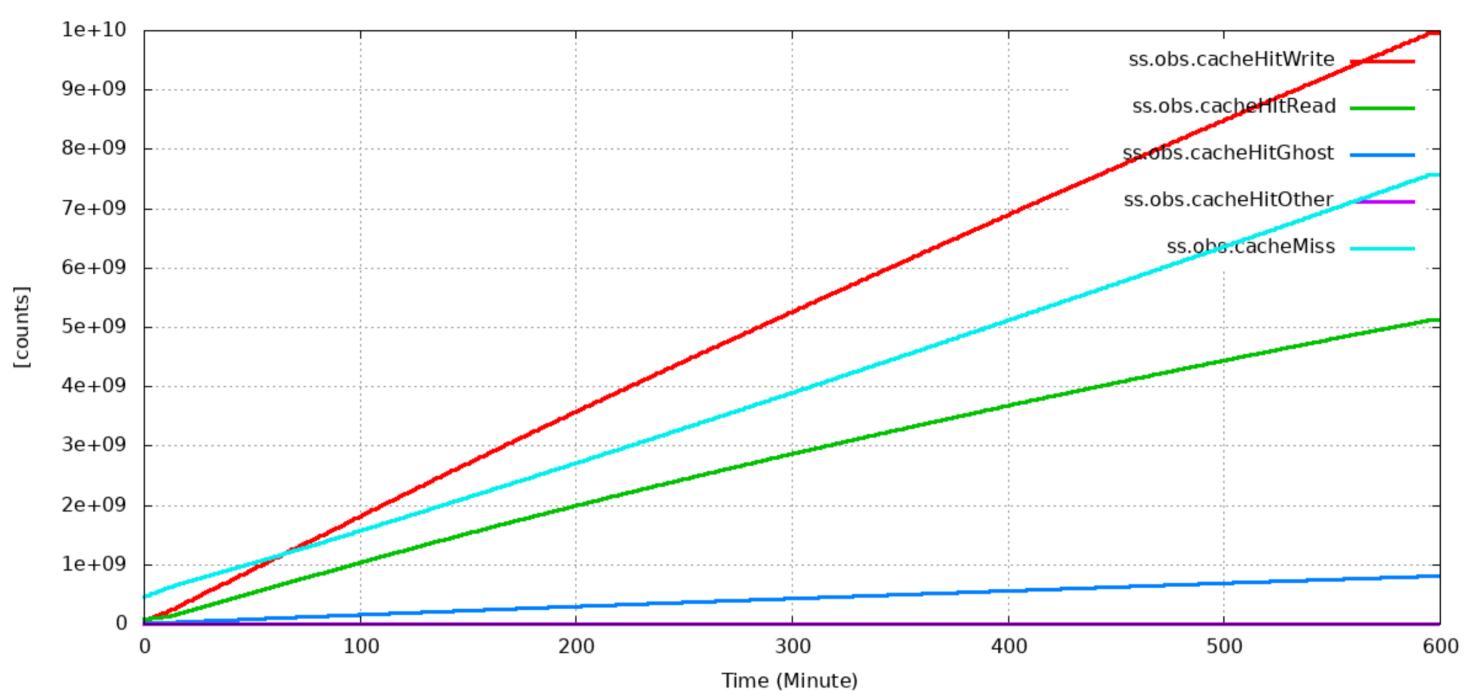
4. 打开生成的图像文件 ss.obs.cacheMigrateFromWriteToRead.png,将其趋势与其他数据(例如用 plotfio.sh 生成的客户端iops或latency图形)交叉对比,分析其持续升高的原因。



## 5. 或者,也可以将多个相关的 counter 放在同一个图中进行比较:

README.md

# combined chart



#### 收集 UnilO counters 的过程大致可以写成下面这样:

```
$ cat counters.sh
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#usage: ./counters.sh [interval] [runtime]
runtime=36000 # how long, default 10 hours
interval=60  # how often, default every 60 seconds
[[ ! -z "$1" ]] && runtime=$1
[[! -z "$2"]] && interval=$2
total=0
while true
do
 date
 arrayctl counters
 sleep $interval
 total=$((total+$interval))
 [[ $total -ge $runtime ]] && break
$ nohup ./counters.sh 36000 > counter.log 2>&1 &
```

## server/init\_backend.sh

```
功能:
1. 抹除 UniIO 数据盘
2. 为 DP 后端生成 'config.ini' 配置文件
3. 从每个后端磁盘中预留一部分空间作为 coredump 设备。
! 注意: 此脚本将重新初始化所有除了 root 设备之外的其他磁盘设备,具有相当危险性,只能用于实验环境。
用法:
$ server/init_backend.sh -h
usage: init_backend.sh [ clear|init ] [ -G dumpdev_size ]
```

## server/init\_cluster.sh

```
功能: uniio 单节点清空环境,后端初始化,服务启停,RPM包更换,集群拓扑初始化并创建LUN
!!! 注意, 当指定了'-d|--initbackend'参数, 需要当前目录下存在'init_backend.sh', 且脚本将重新初始化所有除了 root 设备之外的其他磁盘设备, 具有相当危险性, 只能用于实验环境。
用法:
$ server/init_cluster.sh -h
usage: init_cluster.sh [-f] [-s|--stoponly]
                     [-b|--bootonly]
                     [-r|--replace rpm_dir]
                     [-d|--initbackend] [-G dump_size]
                     [-i|--initarray]
                     [-c|--createluns --management_ip ip --iscsi_ip ip --topology ip,ip...]
-f: force (killing cio_array)
-s: stop only
-b: start objmgr and objmgr-fab
-d: initialize backend
-G: prereserve size for coredump device
-i: initialize array
-c: create new luns and mappings
--management_ip: specify the management IP address for the federation
--iscsi_ip:
             specify the management IP address for the federation
--topology:
               specify the node IP addresses for the federation
```

## auto perftest scripts

## auto/perfauto.py

```
功能:协调 UniIO Federation 服务器, fio 客户端, 以及编译服务器, 完成端到端的性能测试。
```

- 1. '-c' 选项指定一个任务配置文件。文件里配置了所涉及的客户端,服务器,以及编译服务器的访问方式。
- 2. '-u' 选项可以自动编译并自动升级 UniIO Federation 服务器,默认情况下,perfauto.py 会编译所有的相关的库(uniio, uniio-ui, sysmgmt, nasmgmt),并生成RPM包,然后在目标服务器上替换这些RPM 句
- 3. '-u --binonly'表示不要替换RPM包,而只替换uniio的二进制文件(cio\_array, cio\_array.sym)。可以指定一个本地文件路径,脚本会将这个文件上传到UniIO Federation 服务器上,用这个文件替代 UniIO Federation 服务器上的 '/opt/uniio/sbin/cio\_array'。这样就可以避免重新编译,节省时间。例如: '-u --binonly=./replacefile/cio\_array'

README.md 11/5/21, 8:18 PM

```
4. '--binonly=xxx' 选项除了可以用一个本地文件替换服务器上的文件,还可以重新编译所需的二进制文件cio_array和cio_array.sym。如果'--binonly=xxx'所指定的不是一个路径,那么脚本就会认为这是指定的一个
git分支名称,或者commit哈希。这样脚本就不会上传本地文件,而是从编译服务器上去重新编译一个二进制文件。默认情况下,脚本会从 '-c' 所指定的配置文件中读取git分支名。一旦'--binonly=xxx'指定了git分支名,
那么就有2个含义:a. 只替换uniio的二进制文件,不替换所有的RPM。2. 用'--binonly'所指定的分支名覆盖配置文件中指定的分支名。另外,'--binonly=xxx' 还可以是'--binonly=conf',表示只替换二进制文件,
但编译仍然使用配置文件里指定的git分支。
5. '-i' 不要升级或者替换二进制,直接重新初始化uniio集群。'perfauto.py'会调用'init_cluster.sh'来初始化集群。
6. '-p' 选项表示开始一次端到端性能测试。脚本会根据配置文件生成fio的任务文件,创建并映射lun到客户端,并且协同所有的客户端启动fio,同时根据情况启动counter日志收集和cpu数据收集。性能测试任务会调用
到'runfio.sh'和'counters.sh'。
7. '-p --cpudata' 在fio运行期间,脚本每隔一小时在uniio服务器上调用'collect_cpu.sh'收集cpu数据。
8. '-p --fill=sec' 在执行fio性能测试之前,先用纯写给LUN填数据,时间由sec指定。
9. '--fullmap' 跟'--createluns'一起使用,指定在ISCSI映射时是否让所有客户端看见所有的LUN。默认情况下,每个客户端都看见不同的LUN,这样读写不会互相覆盖。
$ uio_scripts/auto/perfauto.py -h
usage: perfauto.py [ -c|--config configfile.json ]
                [-f|--force][-s|--shutdown]
                [ -b|--boot ]
                [ -u|--update ] [ --binonly (binpath|conf|tag|branch|commit) ]
                [-i|--init]
                [ -p|--perftest ] [ --cpudata ] [ --fill sec ]
                [ --createluns num ] [ --fullmap ] [ --deleteluns ]
Coordinate UniIO nodes, build server and fio clients for performance test.
options:
 -c, --config:
                 config file path (.json)
 -f, --force:
                 force stop uniio node (kill cio_array)
 -s, --shutdown:
                 gracefully stop uniio nodes
 -b, --boot:
                 start uniio nodes
                 update uniio build
 -u, --update:
                 use along with '-u', only update cio array binary.
     --binonly:
 -i, --init:
                 reinit uniio federation
 -p, --perftest:
                 run perftest
     --cpudata:
                 use along with '-p', collect cpu data as svg files while performance test is running
                 use along with '-p', fill the luns with pure write workload for a given time in seconds
    --fill:
 --createluns:
                 create a given number of luns
                 use along with '--createluns', all clients see all luns ( clients see different luns if not specified )
    --fullmap:
                 delete all existing luns
 --deleteluns:
```

#### 配置文件例子:

```
"runtime_dir" : "/tmp/uio",
"client_nodes" : [
    ["192.168.100.169", "root", "p@ssword"],
    ["192.168.100.155", "root", "password"],
    ["192.168.100.156", "root", "password"]
],
"federation_nodes" : [
    ["192.168.100.206", "root", "password"],
    ["192.168.103.248", "root", "password"],
    ["192.168.101.169", "root", "password"]
],
"build_server" : ["192.168.100.120", "root", ".id_rsa", "/root/fred/.id_rsa"],
"build_server_git_proxy" : "socks5://192.168.100.120:8899",
"uniio_checkout" : "default",
"num_luns" : 18,
"lunsize_G" : 1000,
"topology": "192.168.101.169,192.168.103.248,192.168.100.206",
"management_ip" : "192.168.103.253",
"iscsi_ip" : "192.168.60.253",
"fio_runtime" : 10800,
"fio_ramp_time" : 0,
"fio_dedupe_percentage": 80,
"fio_buffer_compress_percentage" : 60,
"fio_random_distribution" : "random",
"### fio_random_distribution can be any fio supported distributions: [random, zipf:0.96, pareto:ratio, ..]" : "",
"fio_rw" : "randrw",
"### fio_rw can be 'sepjob[_fio-supported-rw]' or any fio supported rw types": "",
"### fio_rw 'sepjob_xxx' means use different jobs for read and write in mixed workload" : "",
"### fio_rw example: 'sepjob', 'sepjob_randrw', 'sepjob_rw' " : "",
"fio_rwmixread" : 80,
"fio_rwmixwrite" : 20,
"runfio_jobs" : "1",
"runfio_qdepth" : "4",
"runfio_xxx is arguments for 'runfio.sh', e.g. --jobs --qdepth" : ""
```