

# **Topics**

- File Server for Experiment Data
- New Hardware
  - 19" box
  - SATA Controller
- Performance Tests RAID 5
  - Kernel 2.6.8
  - Ext3
  - XFS
- Reliability
- Conclusion

# File Server for Experiment Data at GSI

- typically units of about 1-2 TB
- large files
- one or few concurrent write processes
- a couple of concurrent read processes

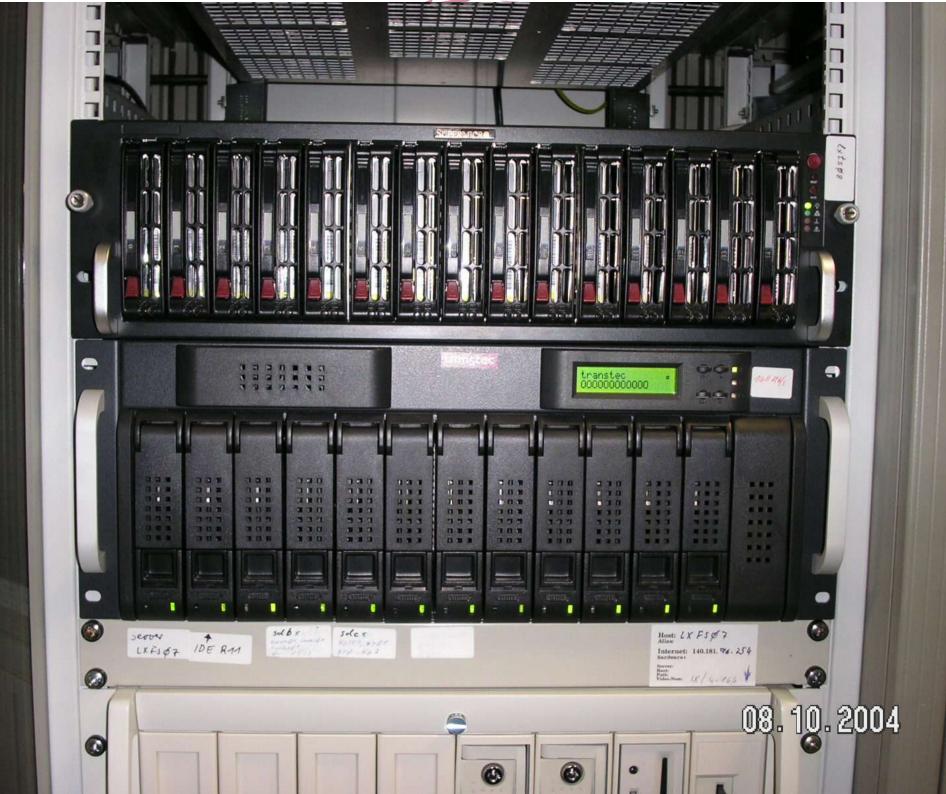
## History:

- some years ago: IDE-> SCSI technology
- Computer with scsi controller and a couple of attached (scsi cables) raid boxes
- EASY RAID 19" frames from TRANSTEC
  - Advantage:
    - cheap as compared to a scsi disks solution
    - >1 TB units possible
  - Disadvantage:
    - ATA disks not really reliable: not specified for 24x7 use
    - RAID controller not very performant:
      - About 24 MB/s for 1 Thread RAID 5
      - Very low performance for concurrent write processes
    - RAID controller not very reliable

## New SATA file server

since 9 month testing, 6 month production

- 3 HU server with 15 ports (hot swap)
- Redundant cooler system, hot swap
- •CPU with air system, no cooler on the CPUś
- •Triple redundant power supplies, hot swap
- 24 x7 specified disks, 250 GB
- Two independent high performance SATA RAID controller
- With one system disk: 14 \*250 = 3,5 TB capacity RAID 0
- With 4 GB Ram about 7 kEuro .....



#### SATA Controller:

3Ware Escalade 8506-8, 8 channel Bug: mixed up data under "rare conditions"

3Ware Escalade 9500S-8, 8 channel 64 MByte cache expandable to 512 MByte RAID level: 0,1,5,10 JBOD, 50

#### Mainboard:

supermicro X5DAL-TG2
SATA controller onboard
64 Bit PCI-X

#### CPU:

2x 2,66 MHz Xeon 2 GB Ram

#### Disks:

7200 RPM: Maxtor MaXLine Plus II

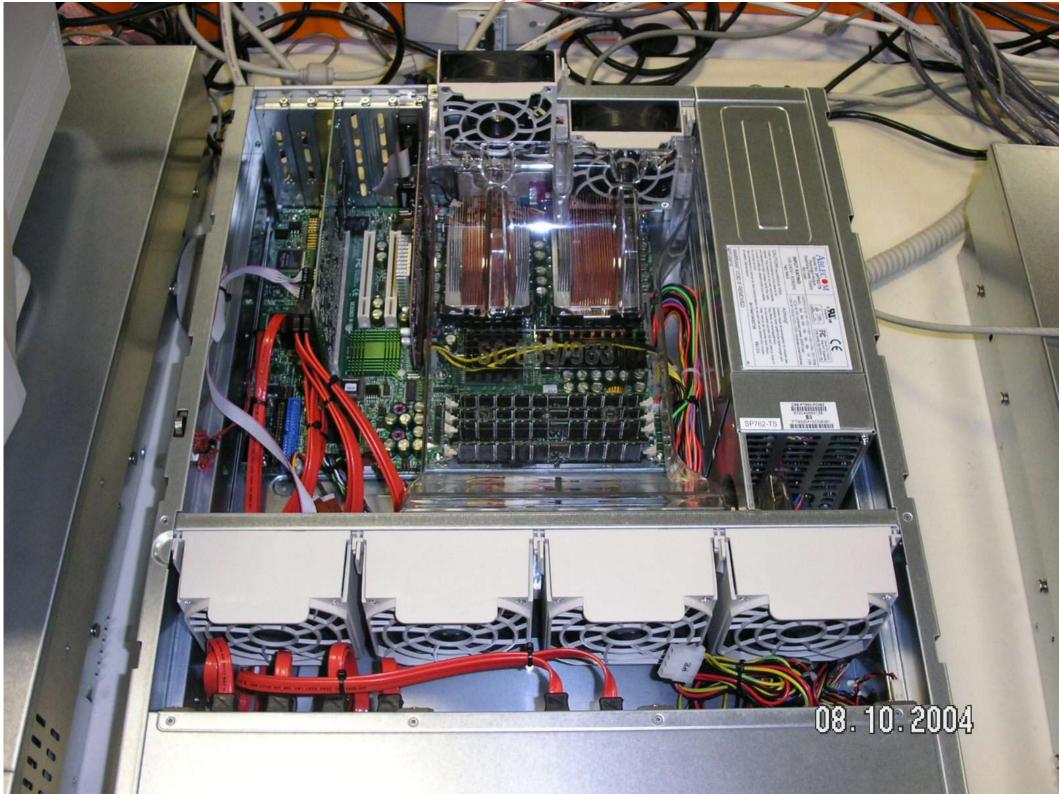
specified:  $7 \times 24$ , MTBF >  $1* 10^6$ h

seek time < 9 ms

8 MB cache, 250 GB

## 10000 RPM: WD Raptor

specified 7x24, MTBF> 1,2 \*10^6h seek time 4,5 ms
8 MB cache, 73 GB





## Performance Tests RAID 5

### MB/s

## comparison 7200/10000 rpm disks

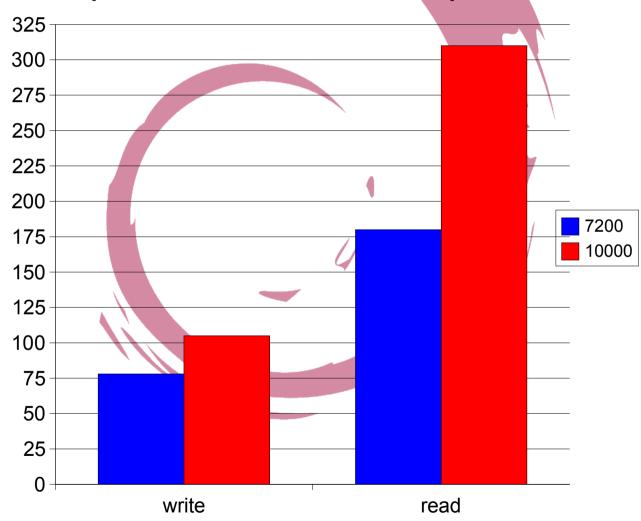
System:

Debian "Sarge"

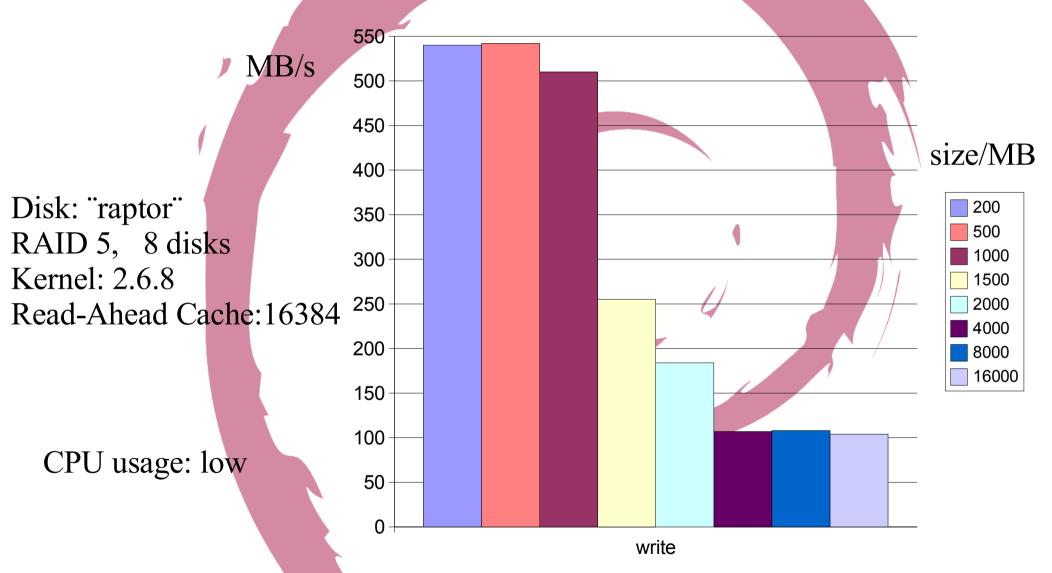
Kernel 2.6.8, RAID 5

File System: XFS

Read-Ahead Cache: 16384

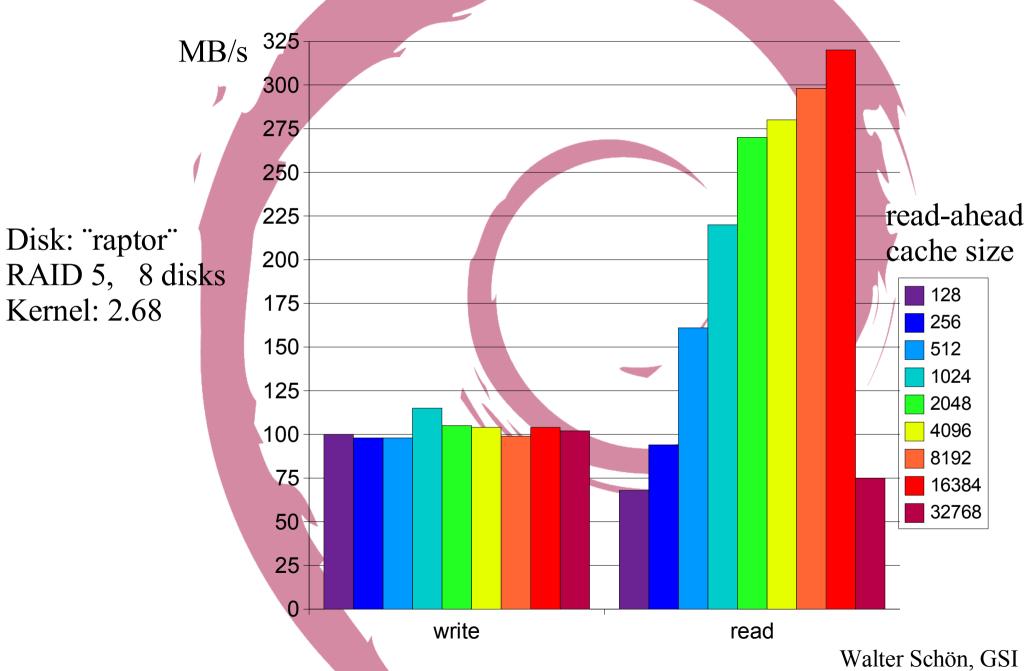


## Influence of Caching on Performance

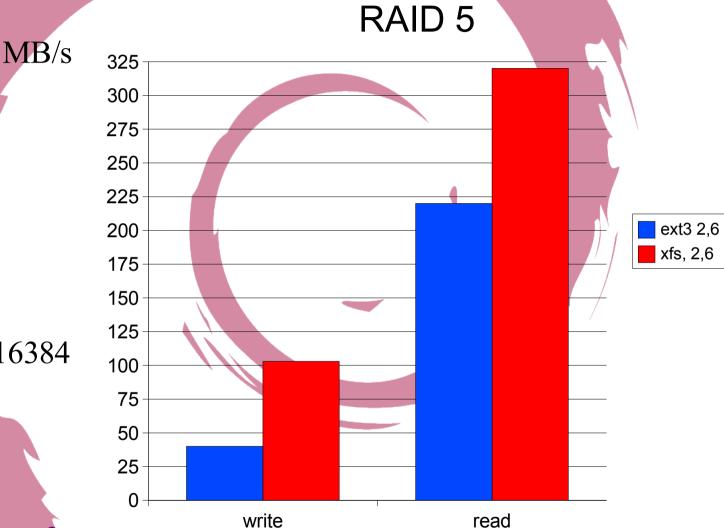


=> all test performed with file size > 10 GB >>> RAM = 2 GB

# Tuning with Read Ahead Cache Size



# Comparison ext3 with XFS



Disk: "raptor"

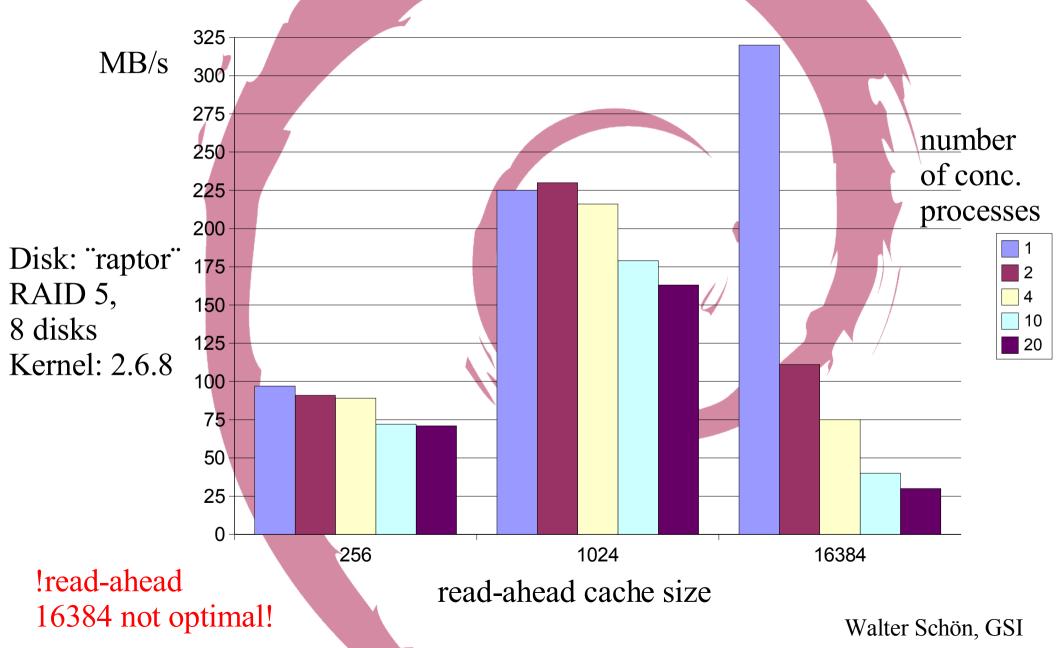
RAID 5, 8 disks

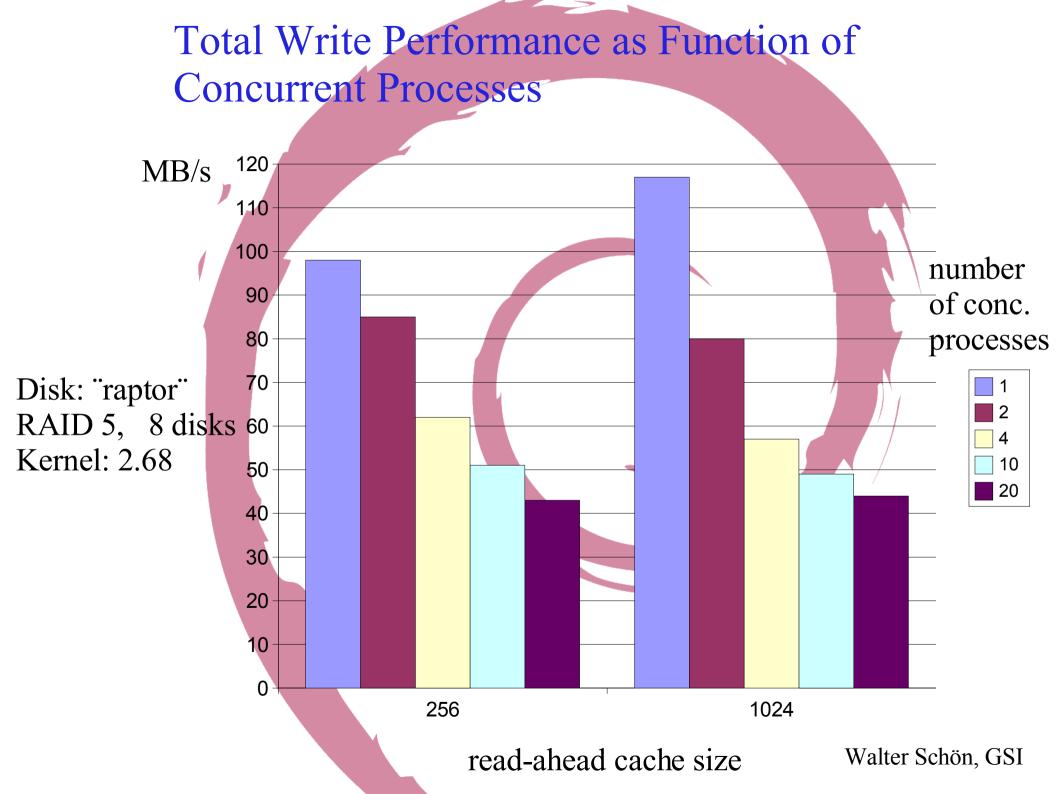
Kernel: 2.6.8

Read-Ahead Cache: 16384

=> poor write performance of ext3!

# Total Read Performance as Function of Concurrent Processes and Readahead





## Reliability

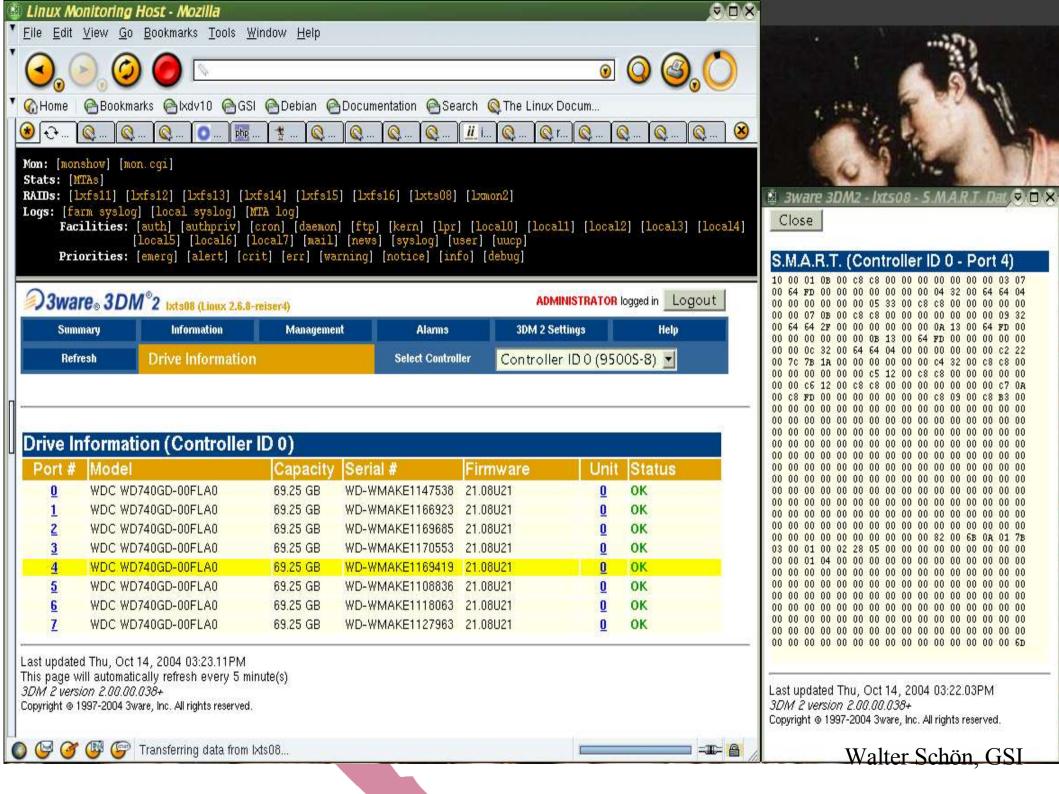
 $\sim 15$  servers, 200 disks, 6 months

=> 864000 h heavy load 24 x 7 no disk failure, no hardware failure at all .... ,experimental MTBF: > 0.9\*10^6h"

Reliability: very good! .... at least up to now ... ;-)



- At BIOS level
- Command line interface (very powerfull)
- Web browser (very easy)



## SATA file servers - Conclusion:

- very good reliability
- •good performance in combination with
  - high performance controllers
  - xfs file system
  - Kernel 2.6 + ,,tuning/optimisation"

#### however:

- performance decreases for concurrent access
  - => needs optimisation