MongoDB Performance Tuning Techniques

MongoDB Meetup Aug 2014 Kenny Gorman

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Order Matters

- 1. Schema Design
- 2. Workload tuning



3. Instance tuning





Schema Design

- Which patterns matter?
- Test those patterns
- Where is your dev environment?





Workload Tuning

- Profiler
- Explain





Profiler

```
while true:
    bad_statements = find_candidates()
    for statement in bad_statements:
        statement.explain()
```





Profiler

```
$> db.setProfilingLevel(2);
{ "was" : 0, "slowms" : 100, "ok" : 1 }
$> db.testme.save({"name":"Kenny"});
$> db.system.profile.find().pretty()
{
     "ts": ISODate("2013-02-11T18:45:06.857Z"),
     "op" : "insert",
     "ns" : "test.testme",
     "keyUpdates" : 0,
     "numYield" : 0,
     "lockStats" : {..},
     "millis" : 0,
     "client" : "127.0.0.1",
     "user" : "" }
```





Profiler

```
"ts" : ISODate("2012-09-14T16:34:00.010Z"), // date it occurred
    "op" : "query",
                                               // the operation type
    "ns" : "game.players",
                                                     // the db and collection
    "query" : { "total_games" : 1000 },
                                               // query document
    "ntoreturn" : 0.
                                               // # docs returned with limit()
    "ntoskip" : 0,
                                                     // # of docs to skip()
    "nscanned" : 959967,
                                               // number of docs scanned
    "keyUpdates" : 0,
                                                     // updates of secondary indexes
    "numYield" : 1.
                                               // # of times yields took place
    "lockStats" : { ... },
                                                     // subdoc of lock stats
    "nreturned" : 0,
                                               // # docs actually returned
    "responseLength" : 20,
                                                     // size of doc
    "millis" : 859,
                                               // how long it took
    "client" : "127.0.0.1",
                                                     // client asked for it
    "user" : ""
                                                     // the user asking for it
```

http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/database-profiler/





Profiler: Finding Candidates

```
// response time by operation type
db.system.profile.aggregate(
{ $group : {
   _id :"$op",
   count:{$sum:1},
   "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
   "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
}});
// slowest by namespace
db.system.profile.aggregate(
{ $group : {
  id :"$ns",
 count:{$sum:1},
  "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
  "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
}},
{$sort: {
 "max response time":-1}
});
```

```
// slowest by client
db.system.profile.aggregate(
{$group : {
 id :"$client",
  count:{$sum:1},
  "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
  "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
}},
{$sort: {
  "max response time":-1}
});
// summary moved vs non-moved
db.system.profile.aggregate(
{ $group : {
  _id :"$moved",
   count:{$sum:1},
   "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
   "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
}});
```





Explain: What to look for

- fastmod
- nscanned != nreturned
- key updates
- moves
- lock waits





- Take the document from profiler output, explain it
- Look at results, make corrections
- Rinse and repeat





```
$>db.system.profile.find({"op":"query","ns":"test.testme"}).pretty();
{
     "ts": ISODate("2013-02-11T19:53:16.302Z"),
     "op" : "query",
     "ns" : "test.testme",
     "query" : { "name" : 1 },
     "ntoreturn" : 0,
     "ntoskip" : 0,
     "nscanned" : 32001,
                                                             // why scanning so many?
     "keyUpdates" : 0,
     "numYield" : 0,
     "lockStats" : {...},
      "nreturned" : 1,
                                                       // just to return 1
     "responseLength": 56,
     "millis" : 29,
                                                             // slow!
     "client" : "127.0.0.1",
     "user" : ""
```





```
$> db.testme.find({ "name": 1 }).explain()
 "cursor" : "BasicCursor",
                                                                         // Basic
     "isMultiKey" : false,
     "n" : 1,
     "nscannedObjects" : 32001,
     "nscanned" : 32001,
     "nscannedObjectsAllPlans": 32001,
     "nscannedAllPlans" : 32001,
      "scanAndOrder" : false,
     "indexOnly" : false,
     "nYields" : 0,
      "nChunkSkips" : 0,
     "millis" : 14,
     "indexBounds" : {
                                                                         // WTF!
     },
      . . .
```





```
$> db.testme.ensureIndex({"name":-1});
$> db.testme.find({"name":1}).explain()
      "cursor" : "BtreeCursor name_-1",
                                                                                             // Btree
      "isMultiKey" : false,
      "n" : 1,
      "nscannedObjects" : 1,
      "nscanned" : 1,
      "nscannedObjectsAllPlans" : 1,
      "nscannedAllPlans" : 1,
      "scanAndOrder" : false,
      "indexOnly" : false,
      "nYields" : 0,
      "nChunkSkips" : 0,
      "millis" : 0,
      "indexBounds" : {
             "name" : [
                          1,
                                                                                       // w00t!
      },
```





- Response time analysis techniques come from Oracle community circa 2000-2004.
- Response time = service time + queue time (time_to_complete + time_waiting_in_queue)
- Each document in profile collection a couple response time attributes.
 - millis
 - timeAcquiring
 - timeLocked
- The only true measure of response time in MongoDB
- Aids in prioritization of tuning opportunities. Finding the bang for the buck, or the immediate performance problem.





Definitions:

system.profile.lockStats.timeLockedMicros

The time in microseconds the operation held a specific lock. For operations that require more than one lock, like those that lock the localdatabase to update the *oplog*, then this value may be longer than the total length of the operation (i. e. millis.)

system.profile.lockStats.timeAcquiringMicros

The time in microseconds the operation spent waiting to acquire a specific lock.

system.profile.millis

The time in milliseconds for the server to perform the operation. This time does not include network time nor time to acquire the lock.





```
$>db.system.profile.aggregate(
               { $project : {
                               "op" : "$op".
                              "millis" : "$millis".
                              "timeAcquiringMicrosrMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeAcquiringMicros.r", 1000 ] },
                               "timeAcquiringMicroswMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeAcquiringMicros.w", 1000 ] },
                              "timeLockedMicrosrMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeLockedMicros.r", 1000 ] },
                              "timeLockedMicroswMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeLockedMicros.w", 1000 ] } }
               },
               { $project : {
                               "op" : "$op",
                               "millis" : "$millis",
                               "timeAcquiringMicrosrMS": "$timeAcquiringMicrosrMS",
                               "timeAcquiringMicroswMS": "$timeAcquiringMicroswMS",
                               "timeLockedMicrosrMS" : "$timeLockedMicrosrMS",
                               "timeLockedMicroswMS" : "$timeLockedMicroswMS" }
               },
               { $group : {
                              _id : "$op",
                              "average response time" : { $avg : "$millis" },
                              "average response time + acquire time": { $avg: "$total_time"},
                              "average acquire time reads" : { $avg : "$timeAcquiringMicrosrMS" },
                               "average acquire time writes" : { $avg : "$timeAcquiringMicroswMS" },
                               "average lock time reads" : { $avg : "$timeLockedMicrosrMS" },
                               "average lock time writes" : { $avg : "$timeLockedMicroswMS" } }
);
```

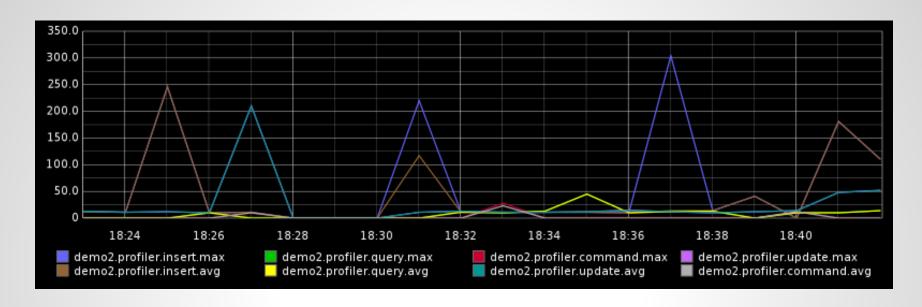




```
" id" : "insert",
"average response time" : 0.07363770250368189,
                                                                  // time executing
"average acquire time reads" : 0,
"average acquire time writes" : 5.623796023564078,
                                                                 // time waiting
"average lock time reads" : 0,
"average lock time writes" : 0.25491826215022123
                                                           // time in lock.. woah.
" id" : "update",
"average response time" : 0.23551171393341552,
                                                                  // time executing.. moves?
"average acquire time reads" : 0,
"average acquire time writes" : 10.261996300863133,
                                                                 // lots of waiting
"average lock time reads" : 0,
"average lock time writes" : 0.3795672009864362
                                                                  // time in lock.. again!
```







Python code to get you started with profiler and graphite:

https://github.com/kgorman/slum





Instance Tuning

- Mongostat
- Cache management, Hot Set, and Disk I/O.
- Locks and Sharding
- Some thoughts on Hardware





Links

http://www.kennygorman.com/mongodb-profiler-helpful-queries/

https://gist.github.com/kgorman/134896c7414fde8e090b

https://github.com/kgorman/slum

https://github.com/kgorman/ocean

http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/database-profiler/

http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/method/cursor.explain/#explainoutput-fields-core





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