3	72	72
4	135	135
5	59	59



Note

If no data displays, then use the first terminal to generate the workload again. The metric collection must run while the bench tool is generating workload.

4.4. In the second terminal, locate the system by using the OSD ID from the previous step, where the OSD has high latency. Determine the name of the system.

[ce	ph: roo	t@clienta	/]# ceph osd tree				
ID	CLASS	WEIGHT	TYPE NAME	STATUS	REWEIGHT	PRI-AFF	
-1		0.08817	root default				
-3		0.02939	host serverc				
0	hdd	0.00980	osd.0	up	1.00000	1.00000	1
1	hdd	0.00980	osd.1	up	1.00000	1.00000	
2	hdd	0.00980	osd.2	up	1.00000	1.00000	
-5		0.02939	host serverd				
3	hdd	0.00980	osd.3	up	1.00000	1.00000	
5	hdd	0.00980	osd.5	up	1.00000	1.00000	
7	hdd	0.00980	osd.7	up	1.00000	0	
-7		0.02939	host servere				
4	hdd	0.00980	osd.4	up	1.00000	1.00000	
6	hdd	0.00980	osd.6	up	1.00000	1.00000	
8	hdd	0.00980	osd.8	up	1.00000	1.00000	

- **5.** Evaluate the OSD performance counters.
 - 5.1. Verify the performance counters for the OSD. Redirect the output of the command to a file called perfdump.txt

```
[ceph: root@clienta /]# ceph tell osd.6 perf dump > perfdump.txt
```

5.2. In the perfdump.txt file, locate the section starting with osd:. Note the op_latency and subop_latency counters, which are the read and write operations and suboperations latency. Note the op_r_latency and op_w_latency parameters.

Each counter includes avgcount and sum fields that are required to calculate the exact counter value. Calculate the value of the op_latency and subop_latency counters by using the formula counter = counter.sum / counter.avgcount.