# HDFS性能测试

# 一、集群信息

1 角色: NameNode+ResourceManager+DFSZKFailoverController

2 设备数:3台

3 设备资源: 256G+64核

4 10.104.4.41

5 10.104.5.12

6 10.104.7.155

7 角色: Zookeeper+JournalNode

8 设备数:3台

9 设备资源:128G+32核

10 10.104.2.145

11 10.104.1.174

12 10.104.1.16

13 角色: DataNode

14 设备数:3台

15 **设备资源**:128G+32**核**+4T\*12

16 10.104.5.37

17 10.104.5.30

18 10.104.5.33

# 二、吞吐量压测

1、文件=30MB

并发: 200

文件大小: 30MB

BlockSize: 128MB

读: 50%

写:50%

#### 硬盘使用率20%压测结果如下

总写入量≈2.1GB/s

总读取量≈0.7GB/s

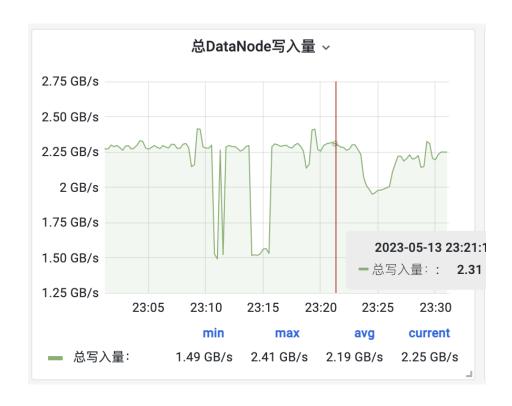
监控中的写入量和读取量中的掉坑,当时在调整客户端并发,请求量掉了下来,不是业务处理能力不够导 致的掉坑。

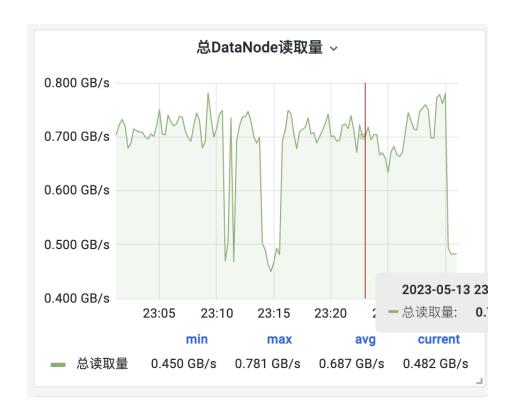
磁盘IO在60%以上,瓶颈在于客户端请求资源不足,增加并发,并不会增加请求量。

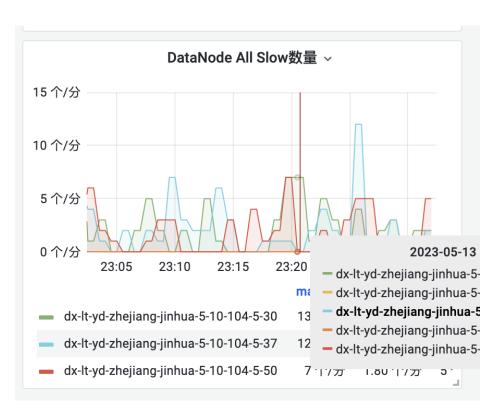
慢节点日志少于10个左右/分

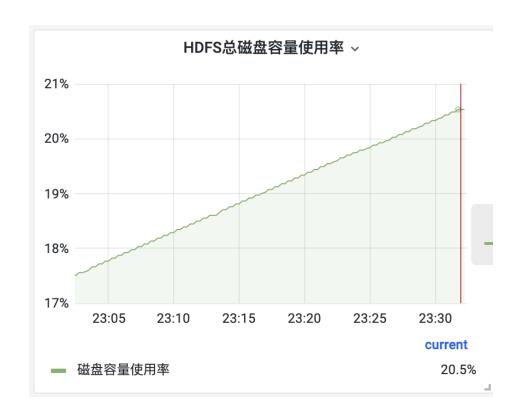
平均每块硬盘写入性能≈59MB/s

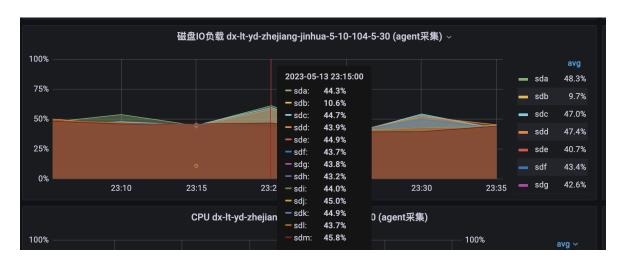
平均每块硬盘写入性能≈19MB/s

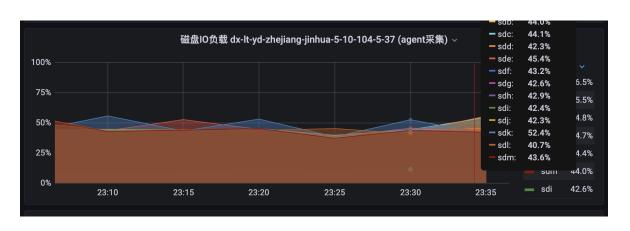


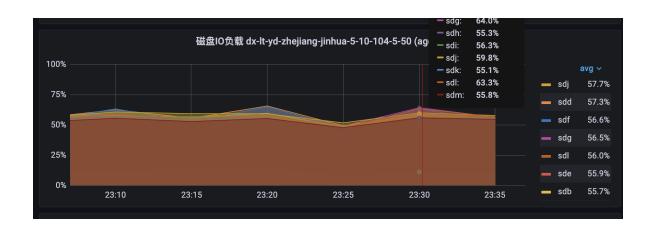












### 2、文件=100MB

并发: 200

文件大小: 100MB

BlockSize: 128MB

读: 50%

写: 50%

#### 硬盘使用率25%压测结果如下

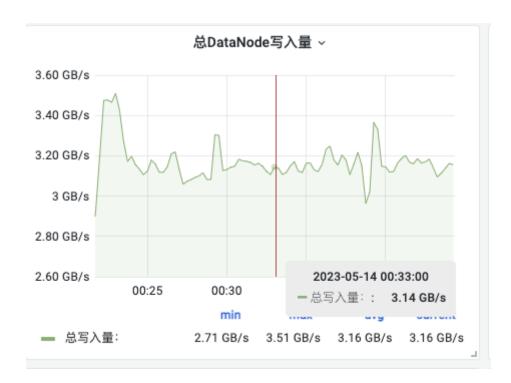
总写入量≈3.0GB/s

总读取量≈1.0GB/s

磁盘IO基本占满,瓶颈在于磁盘,慢节点日志少于10个左右/分

平均每块硬盘写入性能≈85MB/s

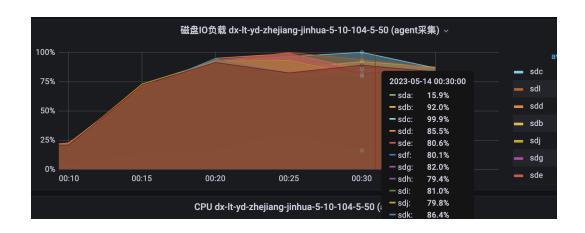
平均每块硬盘写入性能≈28MB/s

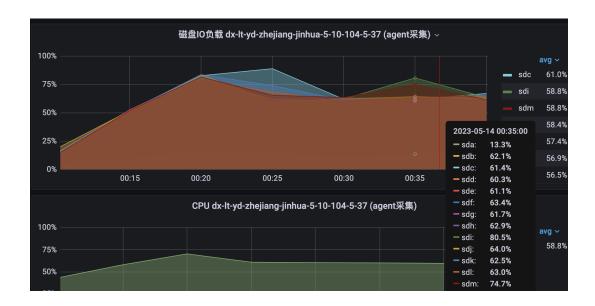


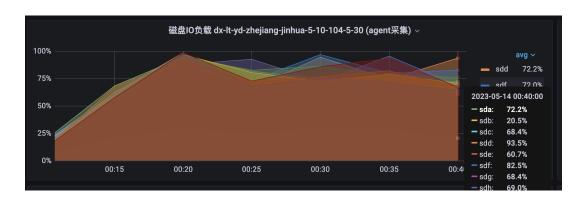












#### 硬盘使用率75%压测结果如下

总写入量≈2.8GB/s

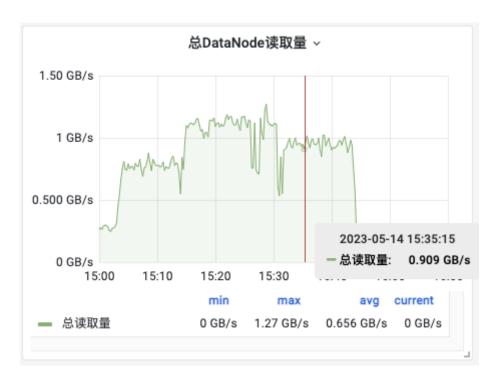
总读取量≈0.9GB/s

磁盘IO基本占满,瓶颈在于磁盘,慢节点日志少于10个左右/分

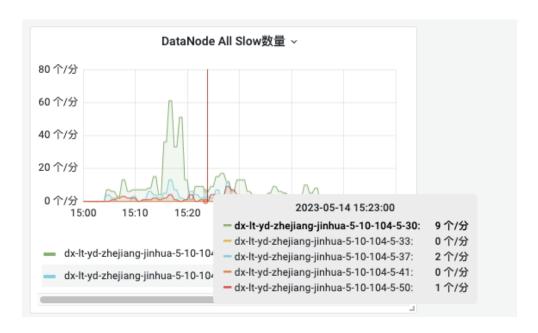
### 平均每块硬盘写入性能≈79MB/s

## 平均每块硬盘写入性能≈25MB/s









# 三、RPS压测

#### DataNode节点扩容至 15 台

- 1 DataNode 设备数
- 2 5 (4T\*12 64**核** 128G)
- 3 10 (6T\*12 32核 64G)

#### 1、文件写

并发: 400

文件大小: 4KB

BlockSize: 128MB

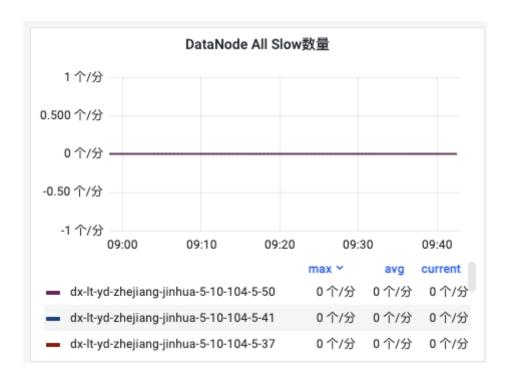
写: 100%

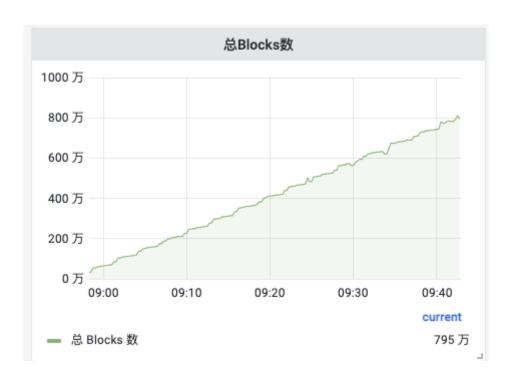
#### 压测结果如下

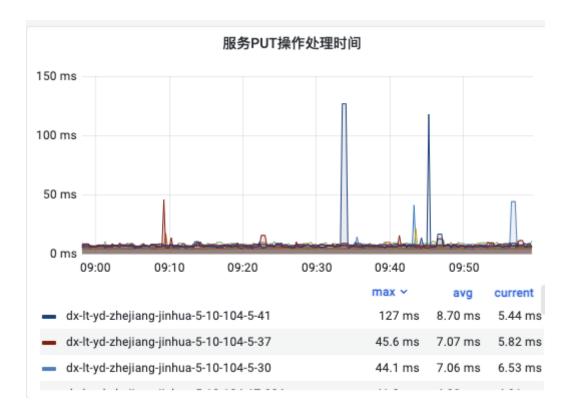
写RPS在 3000/s 左右,无Slow日志、NameNode资源使用不高、磁盘IO率不高

增加并发量后RPS无法增加,瓶颈应该在与NameNode写文件时锁机制

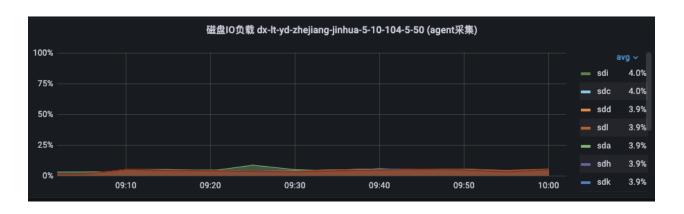












#### 2、读文件

并发: 400

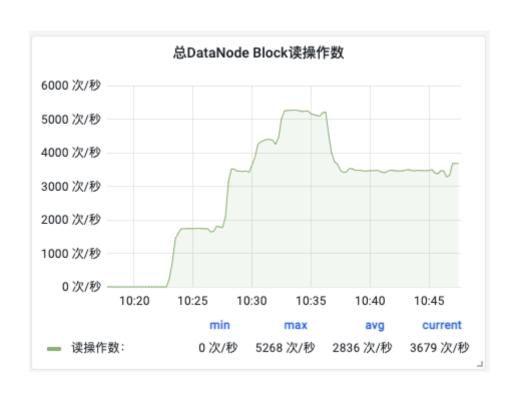
文件大小: 4KB

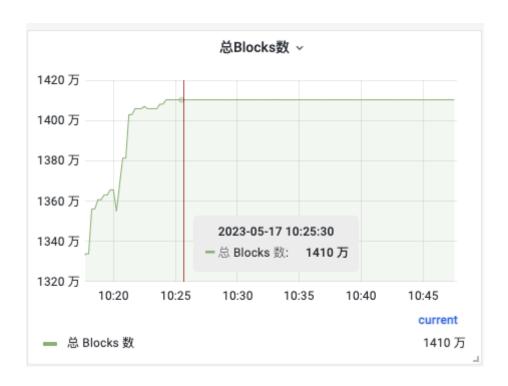
BlockSize: 128MB

读: 100%

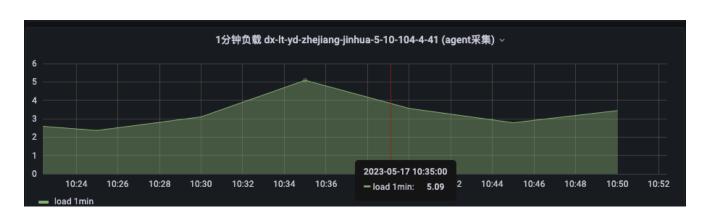
#### 压测结果如下

读RPS在 4000/s 左右,无Slow日志、NameNode资源使用不高、DataNode磁盘IO在10%左右增加并发量后RPS,峰值可以达到8000/s,无失败读取操作,认为这个值还可以往上加,但高并发下DataNode的LogWarn日志特别多,RPC操作会被打断(不影响读取),尤其旧金华HDFS的 5 台设备(上面有K8S,负载较高)。



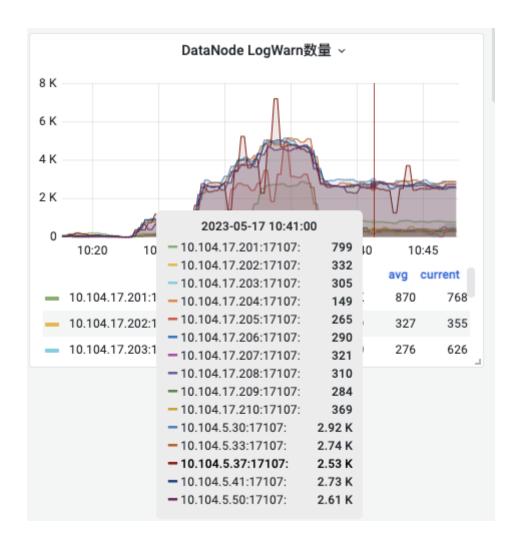












```
2023-05-17 10:43:28,451 WARN org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Client: interrupted waiting to send rpc request to server
java.lang.InterruptedException
        at java.util.concurrent.FutureTask.awaitDone(FutureTask.java:404)
        at java.util.concurrent.FutureTask.get(FutureTask.java:191)
        at org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Client$Connection.sendRpcRequest(Client.java:1148) at org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Client.call(Client.java:1409)
        at org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Client.call(Client.java:1367) at org.apache.hadoop.ipc.ProtobufRpcEngine$Invoker.invoke(ProtobufRpcEngine.java:228)
        at org.apache.hadoop.ipc.ProtobufRpcEngine$Invoker.invoke(ProtobufRpcEngine.java:116)
        at com.sun.proxy.$Proxy26.getBlockLocations(Unknown Source)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.protocolPB.ClientNamenodeProtocolTranslatorPB.getBlockLocations(ClientNamenodeProtocolTranslatorPB.java:317)
        at sun.reflect.GeneratedMethodAccessor150.invoke(Unknown Source) at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
        at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:498)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.RequestHedgingProxyProvider$RequestHedgingInvocationHandler$1.call(RequestHedgingProxyProvider.java:135)
        at java.util.concurrent.FutureTask.run(FutureTask.java:266)
        at java.util.concurrent.Executors$RunnableAdapter.call(Executors.java:511)
        at java.util.concurrent.FutureTask.run(FutureTask.java:266)
        at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:1149)
           java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.java:624)
        at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748)
```



#### 3、读写文件

并发: 400

文件大小: 4KB

BlockSize: 128MB

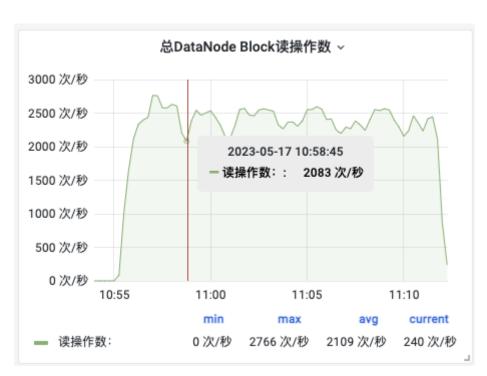
写:50%

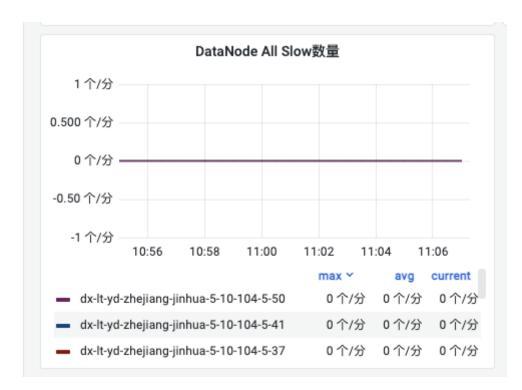
读: 50%

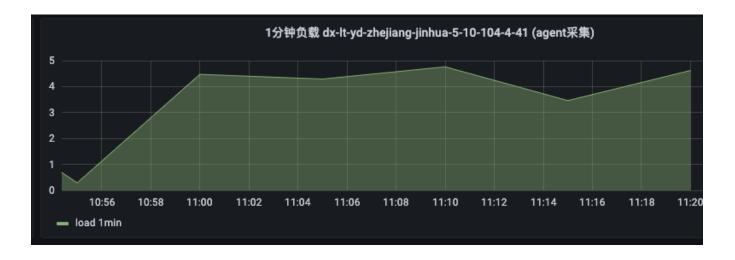
### 压测结果如下

读写RPS都在 2000/s 左右,无Slow日志、NameNode资源使用不高、磁盘IO率不高增加并发后RPS无升高,瓶颈和写一致

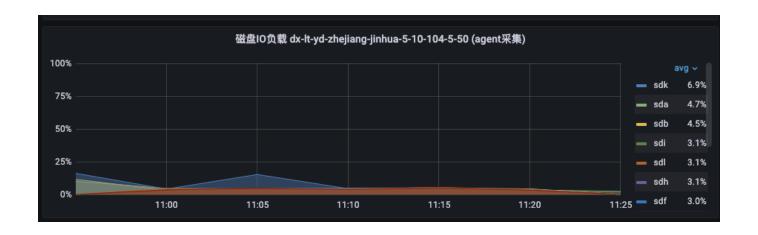












#### 4、删除文件

并发: 400

文件大小: 4KB

BlockSize: 128MB

删除: 100%

#### 压测结果如下

删除RPS在 3000/s 左右,无Slow日志、NameNode资源使用不高、磁盘IO率不高

增加并发量后RPS无法增加,数据与写入操作基本一致,瓶颈应该在与NameNode写文件时锁机制



