Week#3

김우진 2017314712

1. INTRODUCTION

In this week, we learned how to measure the hit/miss ratio in MySQL while running the TPC-C benchmark by changing buffer sizes.

2. METHODS

I analyzed the impact of different buffer sizes on the overall performance by buffer-size 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%

3. Performance Evaluation

3.1 Experimental Setup

Type	Specification
OS	Ubuntu 18.04.65 LTS
CPU	Intel(R) Core(TM) i5- 10400F CPU @ 2.90GHz
Memory	3994720 kB
Kernel	Linux ubuntu 5.4.0-144- genericcat /proc

3.2 Experimental Results

10%

```
Arg-CQU: Note: Not
```

30%

```
### OFFICE ADDRESS ADD
```

```
Ouffer pool hit rate 1000 / 1000, young-making rate 0 / 1000 not 0 / 1000
Pages read ahead 0.00/s, evicted without access 0.00/s, Random read ahead 0.0
RU len: 288, unzip_LRU len: 0
I/O sum[0]:cur[0], unzip_sum[0]:cur[0]

ROM OPERATIONS

9 queries inside InnoDB, 0 queries in queue
3 read views open inside InnoDB
Process ID=107006, Main thread ID=140677518866176, state: sleeping
Number of rows inserted 0, updated 0, deleted 0, read 8
3.00 inserts/s, 0.00 updates/s, 0.00 deletes/s, 0.00 reads/s
```

```
<Raw Results>
[0] sc:0 lt:0 rt:2022845 fl:1014 avg_rt: -nan (5)
[1] sc:0 lt:0 rt:2028391 fl:1013 avg_rt: -nan (5)
[2] sc:0 lt:0 rt:201902 fl:101 avg_rt: -nan (5)
[3] sc:101 lt:0 rt:0 fl:0 avg_rt: 4.4 (80)
[4] sc:0 lt:0 rt:202702 fl:101 avg_rt: -nan (20)
in 600 sec.

</pre
```

4. Conclusion

Buffersize 가 커질수록 hitratio 가 증가한다는 것을 알수 있다.