influxDB写入吞吐量测试报告

workload设计:

本测试基于官方对于influxDBv1.x版本的压力测试改编,旨在探究influxDB 在单机场景下的最大写入吞吐量,并将所得经验应用到实际生产中。

实际场景下,每个传感器所采集的值构成一个时间序列,不同序列通过 measurement和tag进行区别。一个树莓派可连接多个传感器,每隔定时将传感器的值发送到云数据库,于是可运用Batch的思想,将多个时间线的数据采集后打包发送,从而大量减少请求次数。

根据以上考虑,得到测试中的基本变量:

- 1. SeriesNumber 时间序列数:等于系统中的传感器数目;
- 2. WorkersNumber 并发协程数:等于树莓派数目,模拟多个树莓派完成定时发送,在测试中随PPS和BatchSize的设置而改变;
- 3. BatchSize 每个请求中所含数据点个数;
- 4. PPS: points per second, 每秒发送的数据点个数;

代码实现思路:

首先保证每个Worker每秒发送一个Batch,那么如果设置BatchSize为1万,每秒发20万个点,就需要20个Workers并行。

如果设置SeriesNumber为10万,则每个Worker负责5000个Series, Worker在1秒内顺序生成这5000个Series的数据点,依次追加到send buffer中,当buffer长度达到BatchSize时(进行了两轮生成),就打包发送。若用时不足1秒,就等一个时间差补足1秒再进行接下来的数据生成。

每个Worker自注册时起,1分钟后停止,记录所有成功发送的数据点数目,将所有Worker工作量求和并计算每秒能够写入多少数据点。

测试环境:

机型: MacBook Pro16 系统: macOS 10.15.4

influxDB: v2.0开源单机版本

测试过程及结果:

设置SeriesNumber为10万, BatchSize为1万, PPS分别为20万、80万、140万、200万、240万, 所得Write Throughput 以及 Point Written 如下图所示: 可知在此条件下写入吞吐量最大值为180万每秒。此时系统性能瓶颈为influxDB。

```
[sqy@sqydeMacBook-Pro influx-stress-sqy % ./main insert -r 60s --strict --pps 200000 --db test -k
main start
Using point template: ctr,some=tag n=0i <timestamp>
Using batch size of 10000 line(s)
Spreading writes across 100000 series
Throttling output to ~200000 points/sec
Using 20 concurrent writer(s)
Running until ~18446744073709551615 points sent or until ~1m0s has elapsed
Write Throughput: 197679
Points Written: 12060000
sqy@sqydeMacBook-Pro influx-stress-sqy % ./main insert -r 60s --strict --pps 800000 --db test -k
Using point template: ctr,some=tag n=0i <timestamp>
Using batch size of 10000 line(s)
Spreading writes across 100000 series
Throttling output to ~800000 points/sec
Using 80 concurrent writer(s)
Running until ~18446744073709551615 points sent or until ~1m0s has elapsed
Write Throughput: 790618
Points Written: 48240000
sqy@sqydeMacBook-Pro intlux-stress-sqy % ./main insert -r 60s --strict --pps 1400000 --db test -k
main start
Using point template: ctr,some=tag n=0i <timestamp> Using batch size of 10000 line(s) \,
Spreading writes across 100000 series
Throttling output to ~1400000 points/sec
Using 140 concurrent writer(s)
Running until ~18446744073709551615 points sent or until ~1m0s has elapsed
Write Throughput: 138868
Points Written: 84770000
	ext{lsqy@sqydeMacBook-Pro influx-stress-sqy % ./main insert -r 60s --strict --pps 2000000 --db test -k}
main start
Using point template: ctr,some=tag n=0i <timestamp>
Using batch size of 10000 line(s)
Spreading writes across 100000 series
Throttling output to ~2000000 points/sec
Using 200 concurrent writer(s)
Running until ~18446744073709551615 points sent or until ~1m0s has elapsed
Write Throughput: 1790912
Points Written: 109480000
sqy@sqydeMacBook—Pro influx—stress—sqy % ./main insert —r 60s ——strict ——pps 2400000 ——db test —k
main start
Using point template: ctr,some=tag n=0i <timestamp>
Using batch size of 10000 line(s)
Spreading writes across 100000 series
Throttling output to ~2400000 points/sec
Using 240 concurrent writer(s)
Running until ~18446744073709551615 points sent or until ~1m0s has elapsed
Write Throughput: 1791766
Points Written: 109660000
sgy@sgydeMacBook-Pro influx-stress-sgy %
```

同时我们用influxDB的监控功能实时测量了系统的CPU利用率,如图所示:

可见用户进程CPU占用率在五次测试中分别约为: 30%、50%、75%、93%、93%。后两次占用率没有明显变化。

