

Application-Level Benchmarking with SPEC SFS® 2014

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Agenda

- Why application-level benchmarking?
- What is application-level benchmarking?
- The SPEC SFS 2014 Workloads
 - Reporting SFS 2014 Results
- Testing a "Storage Solution"
- Ramifications of application-level benchmarking
 - Concepts
 - Real-life examples
- Key takeaways
- □ Q&A



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Why application-level benchmarking?

- The focus of the SFS benchmark has changed in SFS 2014
 - Load is now generated at the application level
 - The aim is to measure the storage performance of the environment as a whole
 - We call this the "Storage Solution"
 - Vendors now have the flexibility to configure the benchmark to match their environment
 - □ Put the bottleneck where you want to show value



Why application-level benchmarking?

- Increased flexibility addresses the market
 - Complexity of storage solutions
 - Diversity of architectures and protocols
 - Fairness to all implementations
- Any other approach is no longer appropriate for industry-standard benchmarking of storage solutions

What is Application-Level Benchmarking?

- Prior to SFS 2014, benchmark generated its own NFS or SMB traffic
 - Bypassed load generator operating system
 - Focus: performance of monolithic NAS server
- SFS 2014 uses native OS calls to generate application-level load
 - Data and metadata ops processed by OS
 - Focus: storage performance of the environment as a whole (Storage Solution)



The SPEC SFS 2014 Workloads

For more details, see:

- SDC 2014 presentation: SPEC SFS 2014: An Under-the-Hood Review
- The SPEC SFS 2014 website http://www.spec.org/sfs2014

DATABASE

- Simulates OLTP database consolidation
- Measured in # of concurrent DATABASES

SWBUILD

- Simulates large software project compilation
- Measured in # of concurrent BUILDS

VDA

- Simulates acquisition of streaming data
- Measured in # of concurrent STREAMS

VDI

- Simulates heavy steady-state VDI workload
- Measured in # of concurrent DESKTOPS



Reporting SFS 2014 Results

- □ Disclosure of SPEC SFS 2014 results must meet the requirements of
 - □ SPEC SFS 2014 License
 - SPEC SFS 2014 Run and Reporting Rules
 - SPEC Fair Use Rules
 - Submission to SPEC for review encouraged
- Certain information is required to be disclosed
 - □ Do not use this presentation as a guide for public disclosure of SFS 2014 results
 - Created for education under auspices of SPEC using "generic" environments



Testing a "Storage Solution"

- More attention to benchmark configuration required
 - You must put the bottleneck in the right place
 - Understanding the whole system, from load generator to the disks, is a requirement
 - For publication, more configuration details must be recorded and disclosed
- □ SFS 2014 is still a storage benchmark
 - There is no attempt to simulate compute load



Ramifications of application-level benchmarking: Concepts

- Your load generators matter
 - Any config detail can affect performance
 - Storage connectivity, OS version, patch level, memory, client count, tuning parameters
- You can test anything that provides a file API to an application
 - Traditional NAS server, block storage with a file system on load generators, hyperconverged solutions, a single server with storage



Ramifications of application-level benchmarking: Concepts

- With great power comes great responsibility
 - Understand where your bottleneck is
 - SFS 2014 allows great flexibility in load placement as the workload scales
 - Getting this right is the key to getting the performance you expect
 - Likely you want to spread load as evenly as possible across ALL resources as the benchmark ramps up load
- □ The key config parameter in SFS 2014?
 - CLIENT_MOUNTPOINTS



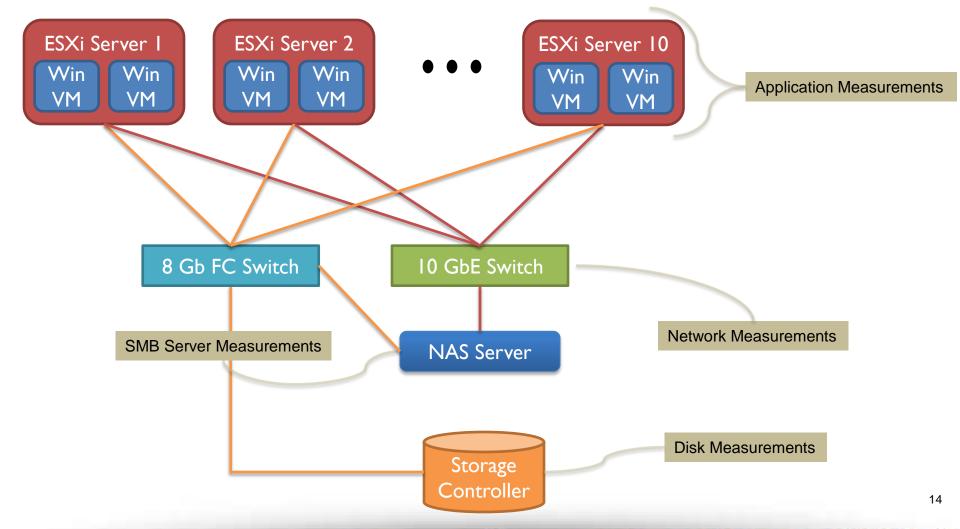
Ramifications of application-level benchmarking: Concepts

- Measuring performance at multiple levels of the solution under test is key to understanding your solution's performance and bottlenecks
 - SFS 2014 reports application-level performance
 - Other statistics that are helpful to collect:
 - Storage array statistics, NAS server statistics, Hypervisor statistics, LG OS statistics
 - You may see different performance at the different levels
 - Each layer of the solution under test may change the workload



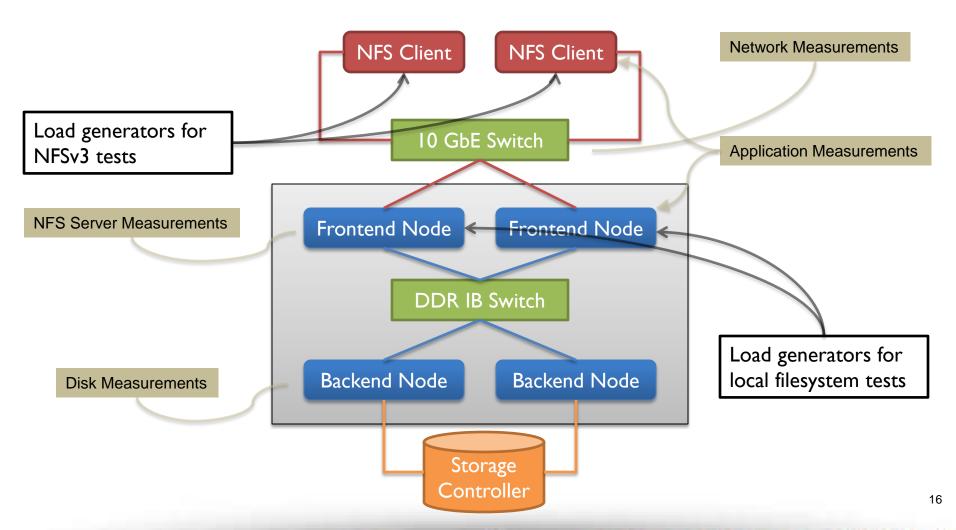
- Configured an environment for testing
 - Midrange Storage Array
 - □ FC drives, FC frontend
 - Large Windows Server 2012 R2 NAS Server
 - □ FC backend, 48 cores, 256GB memory, 10GbE frontend
 - 20 Windows 8.1 VMs; 10 physical servers
 - □ FC or 10GbE SMB3 connectivity, 2 cores, 2 GB memory
 - Testing was done in two ways
 - □ Via SMB3 shares from NAS server (10GbE)
 - □ Via local E: drive, FC LUN via RDM to VM (FC)



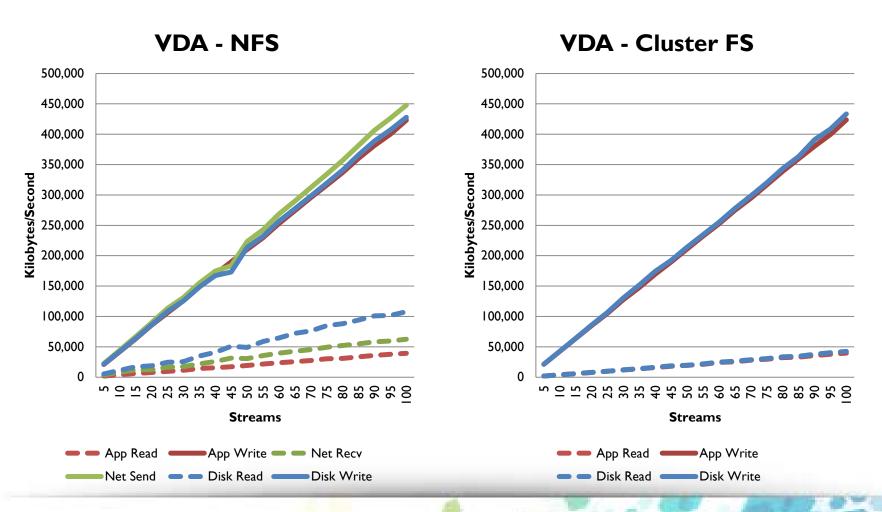


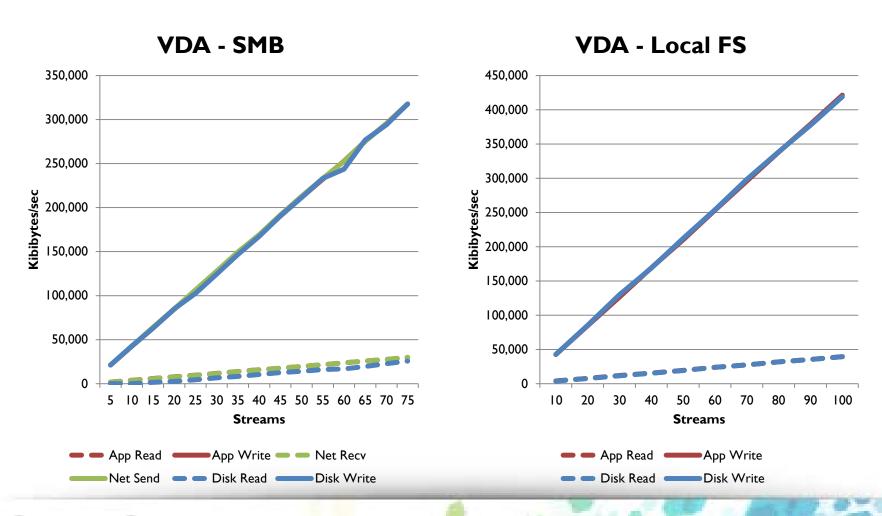
- Configured an environment for testing
 - Midrange Storage Array
 - SAS drives, FC frontend
 - 4 Node Distributed Filesystem
 - 2 nodes with FC backend, DDR IB cluster network
 - 2 nodes acting as NFS server, 10 GbE frontend
 - 2 NFS Clients
 - RHEL 6.5, 10GbE connectivity, 4 cores, 32 GB memory
 - Testing was done in two ways
 - □ Via NFSv3 exports from NAS server (10GbE)
 - □ Via local filesystem: single namespace on 2 nodes



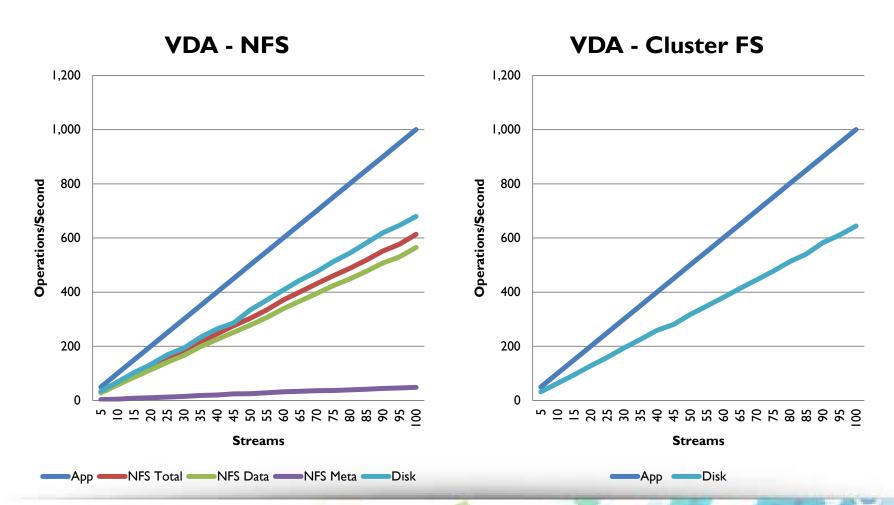




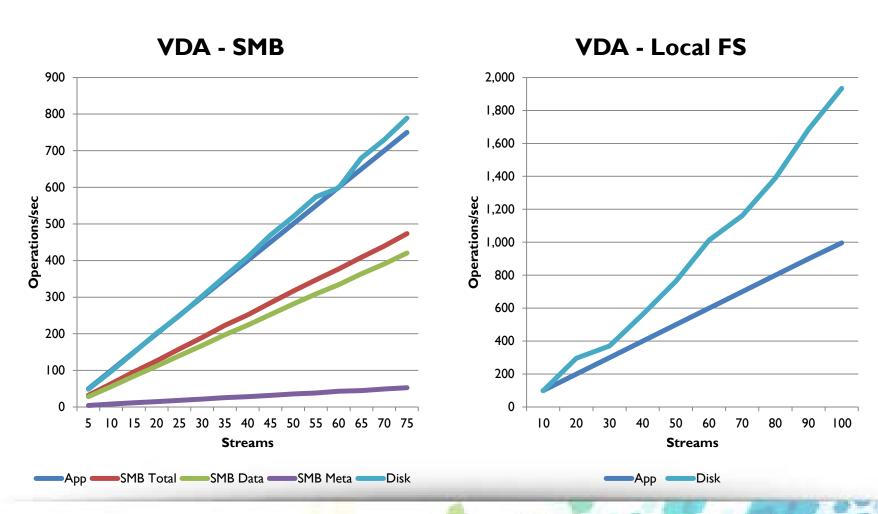




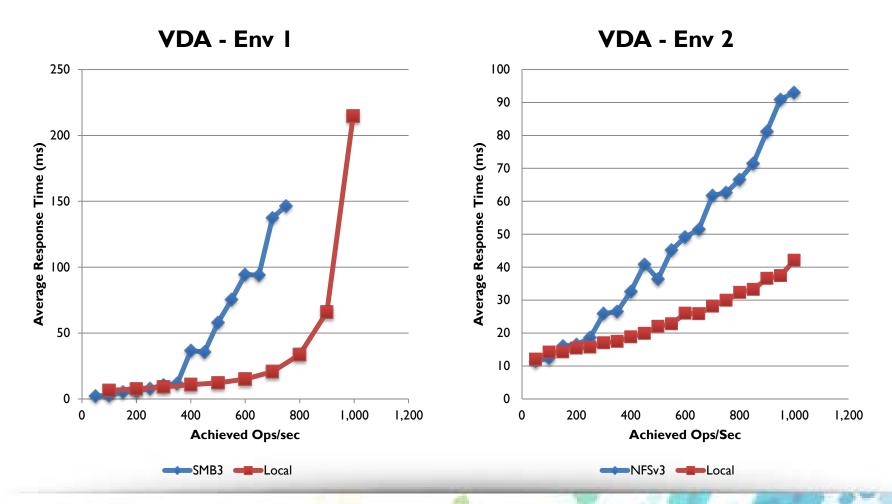




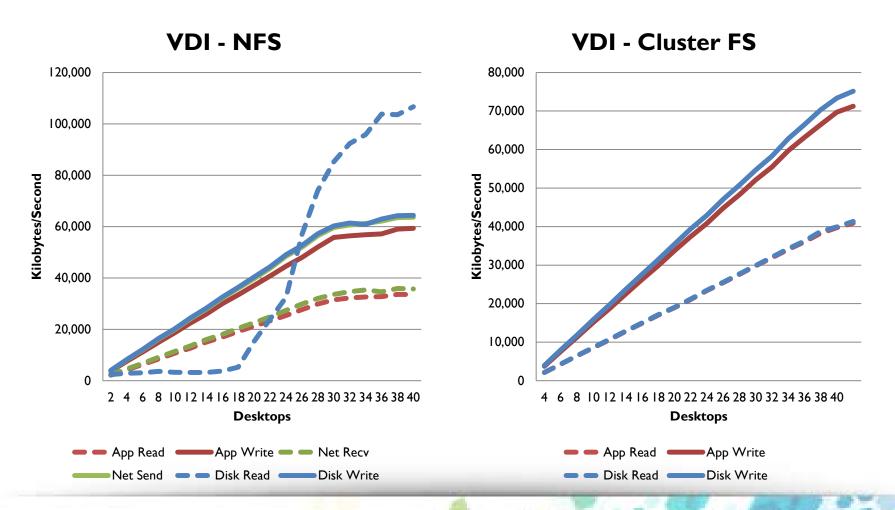


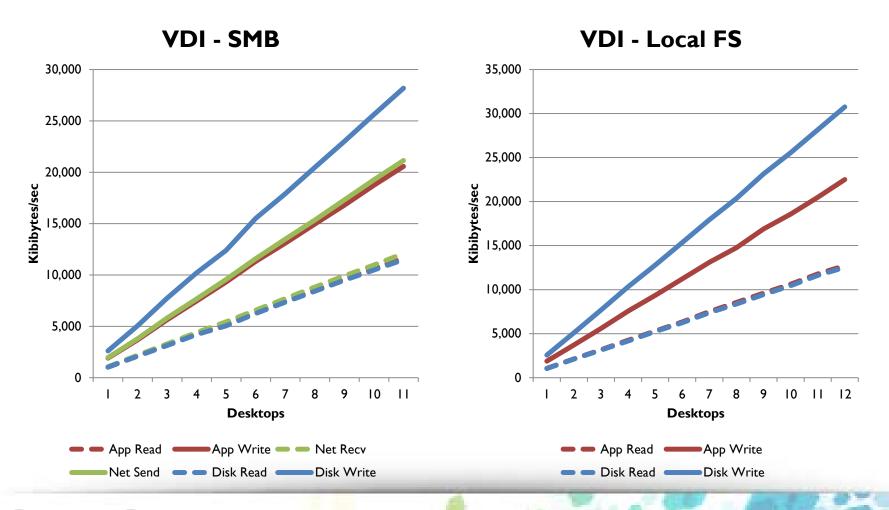




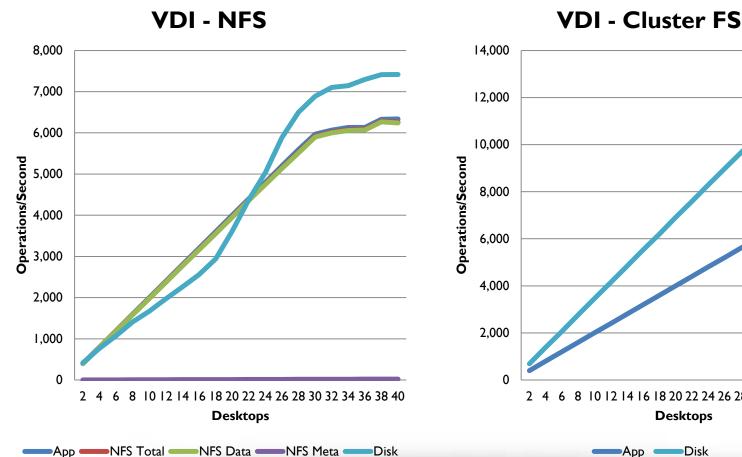


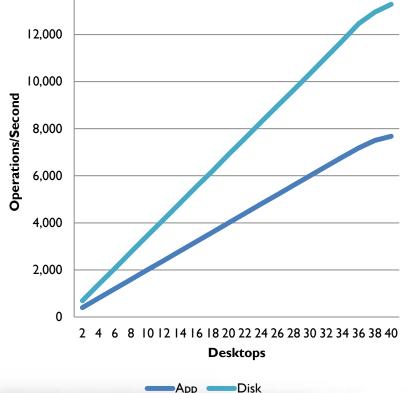




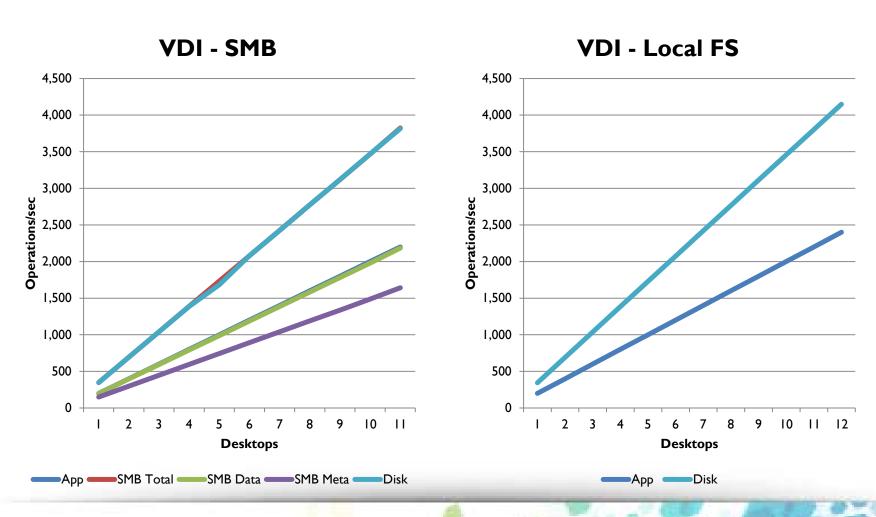




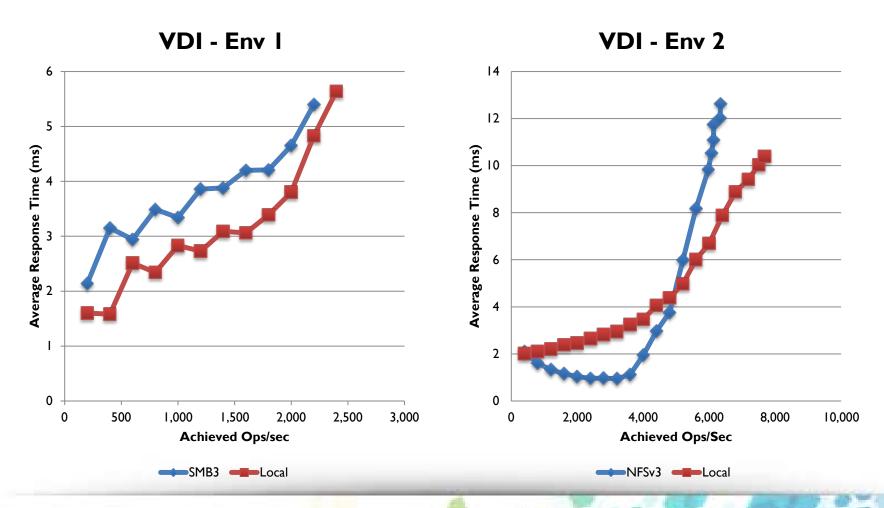






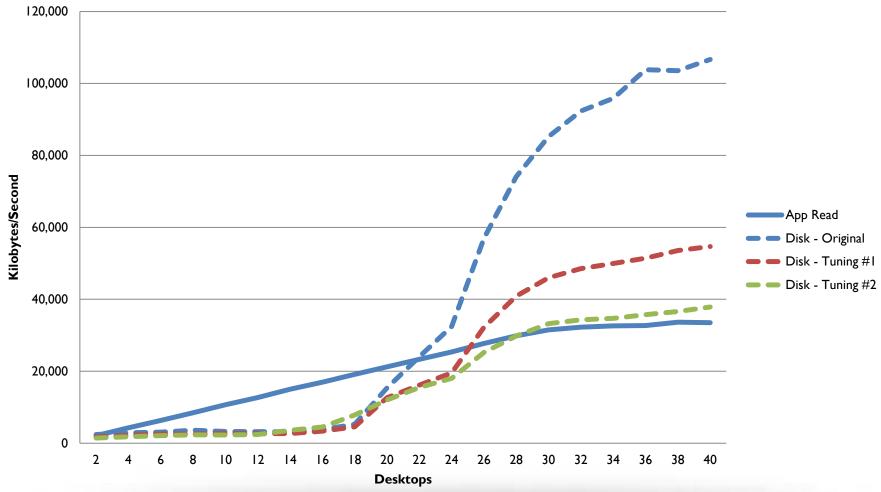




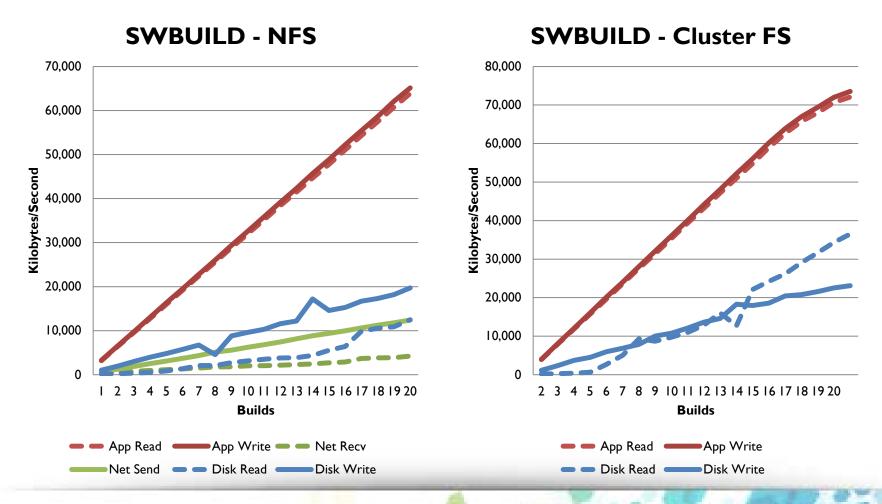




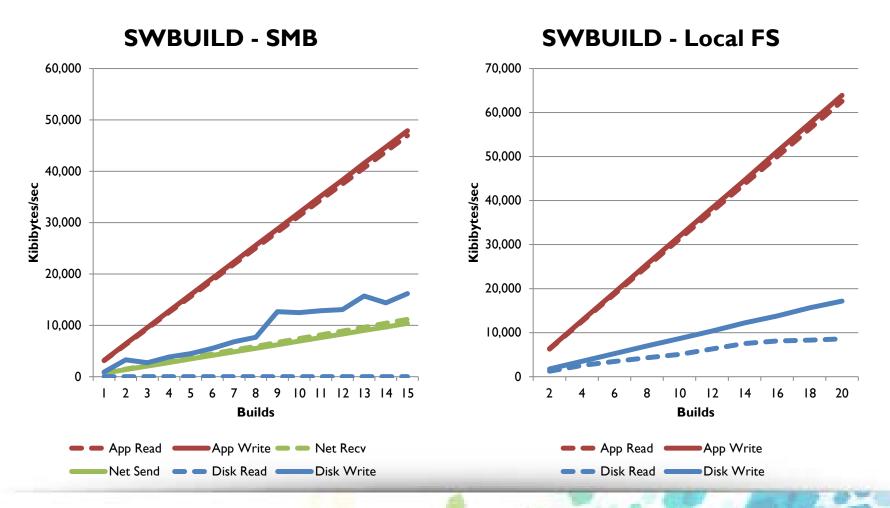
Ramifications of application-level benchmarking: Real-life Examples (Env 2) VDI - NFS (Read Bandwidth)

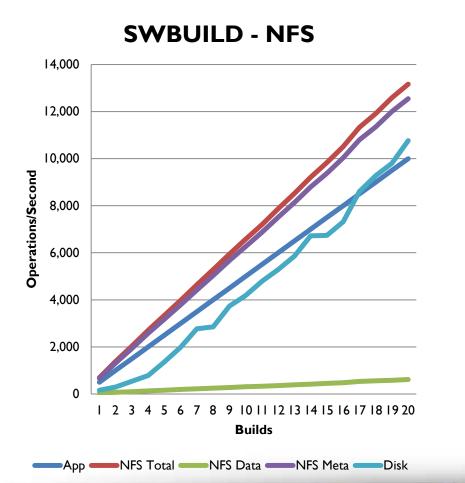


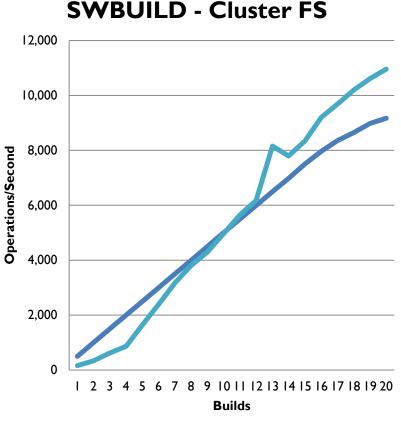






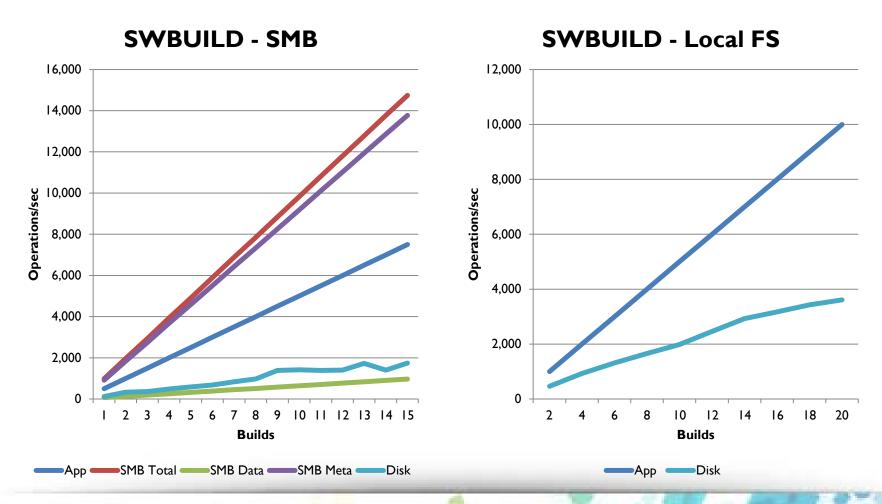




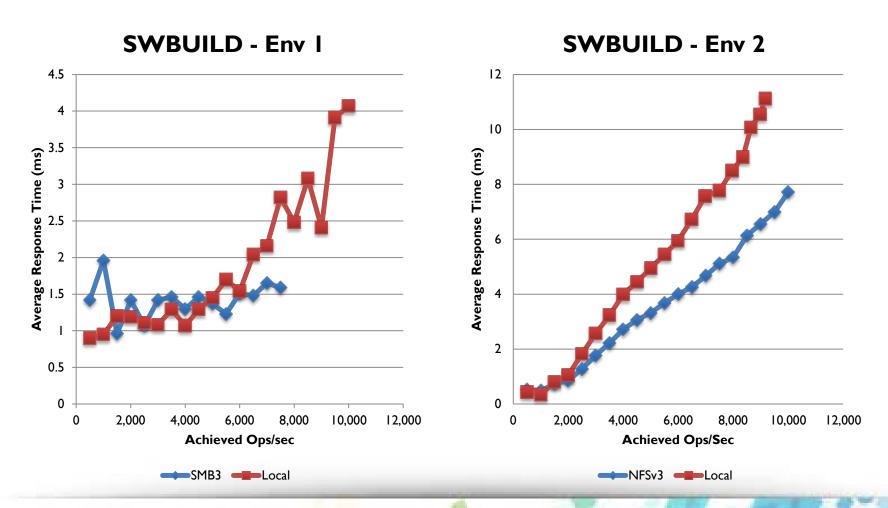


Disk

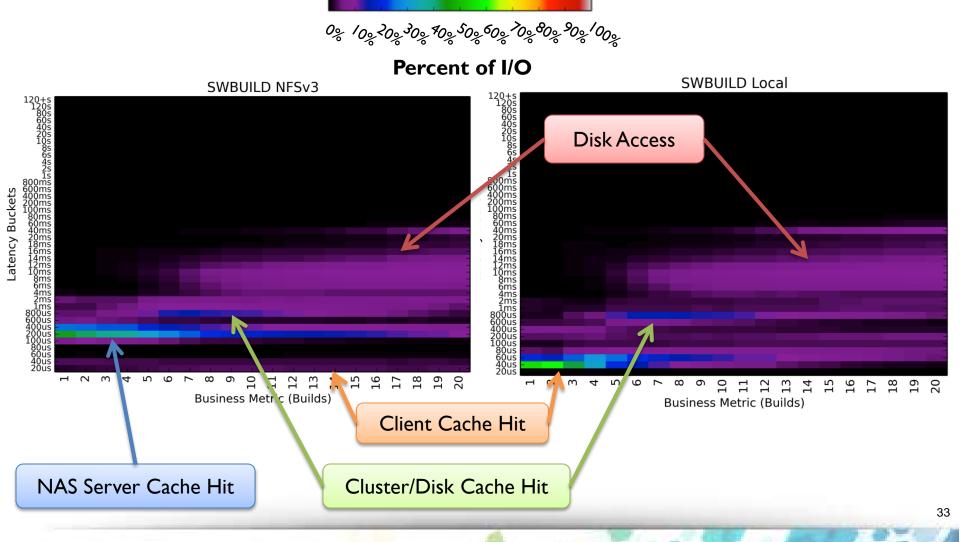














Key takeaways

- □ The SPEC SFS 2014 is an application-level benchmark that tests the storage performance of an entire storage solution
- Understanding the storage solution under test and bottleneck placement are keys to getting "what you expect" from your storage solution
- The application-level benchmarking provided by SFS 2014 allows testing of a much wider array of products and storage solutions

Q & A

■ Any questions?

- Thank you for attending!
 - Please remember to submit feedback!