Capacity Planning for Microsoft® SharePoint® Technologies

Capacity Planning

The process of evaluating a technology against the needs of an organization,

and making an educated decision

about the configuration and procurement of hardware to meet the demands specific to a system being installed.

Common Questions

- How much hardware do we need?
- Should we implement a server farm?
- Do we need SQL Server?
- How much data can we store?
- What benefits are there in using 64-bit HW?
- How many users can our environment support?
- How many sites can we run on our servers?
- How do we validate our design?



Module Objectives And Takeaways

Module Objective(s):

Discuss the Components and Factors to Consider when Planning for Performance and Capacity in MOSS

Better understand the caching features and their usage

Demonstrate the Steps for Stress/Load-Testing a MOSS 2007 Server Farm

Provide Recommendations and Best Practices

- After viewing leave with a Better Understanding of the Platform, Features, and Recommendations
- Describe the Configuration Options for Improving SharePoint Performance
- Describe the Process for Determining the Hardware and Topology Requirements

Module Agenda

- Performance and Capacity Planning Components
 - Understanding the Platform and Recommendations
- Planning SharePoint Hardware and Storage
- Other Considerations
- SharePoint Capacity Planning Tool

Performance and Capacity Planning *Understanding the Platform & Recommendations*

Components

- Software Boundaries
- Throughput Targets
- Data Capacity
- Hardware

Planning Activities

- Plan for Software Boundaries
- Estimate Performance and Capacity Requirements
- Plan Hardware and Storage Requirements
- Test Your Design

Performance and capacity planning: The process of mapping your solution design to a farm size and set of hardware that will support your business goals.

Plan for Software Boundaries



Plan for Software Boundaries Object Categories

Site Objects

Site Collections, Web sites, documents, document libraries, list items, document file size, etc.

People Objects

User profiles, security principals, etc.

Search Objects

Search indexes, Indexed documents

Logical Architecture Objects

Shared Services Providers, Site Collections, Content Databases, Zones, etc.

Physical Objects

Servers: Index, WFE, Database, Application, etc.

SharePoint Containment Hierarchy

Farm
Servers
vveb Front End, Application (Index, Excel, Query, SSP, etc.), SQL
Web Applications
Central Admin, SSP Admin, Content, Zone
Databases Content Config SSP Search
Content, Cornig, Cor, Ocaron
Site Collections
Publishing, Intranet Portal, Team, Records Center, MySite, etc.
Sites
Wikis, Blogs, Team, Doc, Mtg, etc.
Liete
Doc Lib, Pages, Events, Discussions, Surveys, etc
ltems
Folders , Documents, List Items, Other Files, Calendar Items, Images, etc.

Plan for Software Boundaries Test Results and Findings

Things to Know About SharePoint Scalability:

SQL Server used as the content store

Can scale up and out

When configured properly, can scale to millions of users and terabytes of data*

Can store millions of documents and Web sites

Provides a means to delegate administration

*The key is the configuration choices – we'll dive into this in more detail

Plan for Software Boundaries Software Scalability vs. Hardware Scalability

Software scalability

Recommendations for acceptable performance based on software behavior and characteristics

Hardware scalability

Does not change/modify software behavior or characteristics...but can increase overall throughput of a server farm and might be necessary to achieve acceptable performance as the number of objects approach recommended limits

Plan for Software Boundaries Product Group's Test Environment

Hardware Specifications:

Computer Role	Specifications
Stand-alone computer	1 dual core Intel Xeon 2.0 GHz 64-bit processor, 2 GB RAM
Web Front-End computer	2 dual core Intel Xeon 2.8 GHz 64-bit processors, 4 GB RAM
Database (SQL Server) computer	4 dual core Intel Xeon 2.8 GHz 64-bit processors, 32 GB RAM
Client computers	Pentium III 1.2 GHz processor, 1 GB RAM

Network: Gigabit Ethernet (one billion bits/sec)

Farm Configurations Tested:

DB's	1 WFE	2 WFE	3 WFE	4 WFE	5 WFE	6 WFE	7 WFE	8 WFE
1	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х

Plan for Software Boundaries Recommendations & Guidelines (subset)

Object	Recommended Maximum	Scope	Object Category
Content Databases	100 per Web application	Web application	Logical architecture
Site Collections	50,000 per Content Database	Content Database	Logical architecture
Web Sites	250,000 per Site Collection	Site collection	Site object
Documents	5 million per library (2,000 per nested folder/view)	Library	Site object
Indexed Documents/Items	50 million per search index (1 index per index server, 1 index server per SSP)	SSP	Search object
Web Servers to Database Server Ratio	8 Web servers per database server	Farm	Physical object

http://technet2.microsoft.com/Office/en-us/library/6a13cd9f-4b44-40d6-85aa-c70a8e5c34fe1033.mspx

Plan for Software Boundaries Test Results and Findings



Plan for Software Boundaries Test Results and Findings





Plan for Software Boundaries Other Considerations

Throughput vs. number of Web servers

Test findings showed plateau at 5:1(YMMV)

Perform tests in your environment

Other Recommendations

Carefully plan your site hierarchy and design

Minimize # Web applications and application pools

Limit # of Shared Service Providers

Plan for database growth

Follow data and feature best practices and suggested limits

Estimate Performance and Capacity Usage Profiles

Determine Usage Profile

Usage profile == User community's behavior

•Distribution of requests across content

Operation types and frequency

Existing solution in place? Mine IIS logs

Leverage usage profiles provided in configurations tested by Product Group as starting point:

Configurations tested by Product Group

Windows SharePoint Services Collaboration Environments

Portal Collaboration Environments

Search Environments

Determine Resource Requirements to Support Excel Services

Estimate Performance and Capacity Sample Usage Profile (WSS Collaboration)

Operation	Percentage of throughput
Get home page	15.00
Get cached document	15.00
Get static document	15.00
Get list page (HTML)	10.00
Get list page (grid)	10.00
Get list form	7.00
404 errors	5.00
Insert list item	2.00
Edit list item	2.00
Delete list item	2.00
Insert document	2.00
Synchronize with Outlook	2.00
Delete document	2.00
RSS (Really Simple Syndication)	1.00
Start workflow	0.75
Workflow task completion	0.75

Estimate Performance and Capacity Throughput Requirements



Estimate Performance and Capacity Other Factors

Other configuration factors that can influence throughput targets

Indexing (schedule indexing window off-hours)

Caching enabled?

•Output Caching and Cache Profiles

Object Caching

•Disk-based Caching for Binary Large Objects

Page customizations

Custom Web parts

Custom Caching Overview (Office SharePoint Server 2007):

http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa589700.aspx

Estimate Performance and Capacity Other Factors, Latency

Latency components

Server processing

SQL processing, # SQL round trips, AJAX processing, security trimming

Client processing

Javascript, CSS, AJAX requests, HTML load, Client machine specs

Wire transfer

Bandwidth, size of download

Recommendations

Primary cause of latency problems: custom web parts

Watch for: SQL round trips, unnecessary data, excessive client side script

Re-use existing client code versus adding more

Design code for performance – (Use HTML and .Net best practices)

Profile your solutions

Plan Hardware and Storage How SharePoint Scales

Designed to grow with organization needs

Server resources: x32, x64, CPU, RAM, HDD

•Recommend 64-bit for back end services (SQL) which can leverage additional addressable memory

•SQL: HDD configuration critical

Server Farm

Topology restrictions removed

•WFE, Query, Index, Excel Calc, Project, SQL

Adopted WSS adage: content only limited by HW capability*

•Sites: In WSS 3.0, Portals sites are "just another WSS site"

Plan Hardware and Storage Single Server Example





Plan Hardware and Storage Multi-Server Farm Example (Medium Size)



- Optimizes performance of web servers
- Increases redundancy and reduces points of failure
- Redundancy at WFE and Database server roles
- Determine configuration based on your business needs and goals
- Determine config of other Application roles (Excel Services, Index, Forms, etc)



Plan Hardware and Storage Multi-Server Farm Example (Scaling Out)



- Optimizes performance of web servers
- Increases redundancy and reduces points of failure
- Redundancy at WFE and Database server roles
- Determine configuration based on your business needs and goals
- Determine config of other Application roles (Excel Services, Index, Forms, etc)

Plan Hardware and Storage 64-bit vs. 32-bit Hardware

- WSS 3.0 and MOSS 2007 can work on both
- 64-bit Hardware Recommended

32-bit can directly address only a 2GB Memory Address Space

64-bit supports up to 1,024 GB Memory (Physical and/or Addressable)

- Larger # of Processors
- Enhanced Bus Architecture
- WSS 3.0 and MOSS 2007 are last 32-bit version
- 64-bit HW Prioritization

SQL Server \rightarrow Index \rightarrow Excel \rightarrow Search \rightarrow WFE

*64-bit hardware can be mixed within a farm, but not within server role level (i.e. WFEs, etc)

Plan Hardware and Storage Storage Considerations

- Primary Metric: Document Storage
 - Plan for 1.2 1.5 x file system size for SQL
 Server

Note: metric is closely tied to RAID level used on SQL disks

- Secondary Metric: Index Size
- Index Server: 30% 50% of total size of all content indexed for a single server
- Query Server: 1 x index size



Plan Hardware and Storage Storage Considerations – SQL Planning

- Install SQL Server on a dedicated server that is not running any other farm roles
- Highly recommended that SQL Server be installed on 64-bit HW and OS
- Host SharePoint Products and Technologies on SQL Server 2005 with the latest Service Pack SP2+
- Ensure the SQL Server I/O channels to the disks are not shared by other applications, such as the swap file and IIS logs.
- Consider Scaling Out Server as well as Up

Plan Hardware and Storage Monitoring Physical Servers

Processor: % Processor Time: _Total.

On the computer running SQL Server, this counter should be kept between 50%-75%. In case of constant overloading, investigate whether there is abnormal process activity or if the server needs additional CPU.

System: Processor Queue Length: (N/A).

Monitor this counter to ensure that it remains below two times the number of Core CPUs.

Memory: Available Mbytes: (N/A).

Monitor this counter to ensure that you maintain a level of at least 20% of the total physical RAM free.

Memory: Pages/sec: (N/A).

Monitor this counter to ensure that it remains below 100.

Plan Hardware and Storage Storage Considerations

 Download "Performance Recommendations for Storage Planning and Monitoring " whitepaper (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkID=105623&clcid=0x409)

Information architecture recommendations Physical topology guidance Network topology recommendations MONITORING, MAINTAINING, AND TROUBLESHOOTING Physical Servers Disk counters to monitor Disk recommended practices SQL Server recommended practices Troubleshooting



Capacity Planning Tools & Resources

- Plan for Performance and Capacity (Office SharePoint Server) <u>http://technet2.microsoft.com/Office/en-us/library/8dd52916-f77d-</u> 4444-b593-1f7d6f330e5f1033.mspx?mfr=true
- Design the Logical Architecture
- <u>http://technet2.microsoft.com/Office/en-us/library/1a8e707a-a9b9-</u> <u>4cc1-9daa-08d450692d2d1033.mspx</u>
- Determine Hardware and Software Requirements (Office SharePoint Server)
- <u>http://technet2.microsoft.com/Office/en-us/library/4d88c402-24f2-</u> 449b-86a6-6e7afcfec0cd1033.mspx
- Tools for Performance and Capacity Planning (Office SharePoint Server)
- http://technet2.microsoft.com/Office/en-us/library/301ed832-95da-4251-b266-7be6288f7ea01033.mspx
- Visual Studio 2005 Team Test Edition: Testing Demos <u>http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyId=88F7CB8</u> <u>B-473B-4ED5-BA47-ABBC06D0048E&displaylang=en</u>

Mike Rian Sr. Group Program Manager Solution Accelerators Team Microsoft Corporation Satish Mathew Program Manager Solution Accelerators Team Microsoft Corporation

IT Pro Issues

- What is the minimum hardware to deploy?
- What is the correct topology to meet availability and performance requirements?
- How do I grow my existing installation if/when my capacity needs change?



What is the tool?

- A capacity planner with basic models for WSS 3.0 and MOSS 2007 which gather data to get you started with your physical planning.
- A pre-sales/pre-deployment, and planning tool.
- <u>An opinion</u> to be considered for planning phys. topologies









- Transaction mix ran at a specific load and measurements taken for various perfmon counters (like CPU time)
- Sample, find an average point for that specific load size.
- Find avg. points for load sizes, draw a best fit line-This is the line that gets modeled into SCCP capacity model.

Satish Mathew Program Manager Solution Accelerators Team Microsoft Corporation



- Centralized Deployment Architecture for Intranet scenario
- 1 Central Farm and 1 Branch Office
- Add additional Branch Office

City	# of Users	Usage Profile
New York	10,000	Heavy Collaboration (R/W – project team site)
Boston	1,000	Light Publishing (more read, less write – SharePoint marketing site)





Out of Scope No upgrade scenarios for WSS or MOSS No self-discovery of existing MOSS/WSS

- No self-discovery of existing MOSS/WSS installations
- No migration from competing products to MOSS/WSS

Capacity Planning Tool Resources

SCCP RC Download: <u>http://connect.microsoft.com/systemcenter</u> SCCP Home Page: <u>http://www.microsoft.com/systemcenter/sccp/default.mspx</u> SharePoint Capacity Planning Tool (TechNet): <u>http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb961988.aspx</u> SharePoint Capacity Planning Tool (Beta): <u>https://connect.microsoft.com/programdetails.aspx?Progra</u> mDetailsID=1602