

# Performance Test Suite

[performance\\_test\\_suite\\_v1.docx](#)

## Purpose

This document is target to define a performance test suite for Tungsten Fabric. A unified and simplified performance test solution/methodology benefits to users for

- Quickly measure the Tungsten Fabric performance by simply environment without and hardware tools/instruments dependency
- Use this test suite as a performance unified checking tool, if you do some performance optimization
- Align the performance checking methodology between developers and maintainers, for patch merging criteria

## General

### Hardware requirements

1x Intel Xeon server as TF Controller 1

- E.g. Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-2699 v4 +
- 256GB RAM
- 1TB HDD
- 10G/25G/40G Network Interface Controller on NUMA 0

2x Intel Xeon server as TF DUT1 and DUT2

- E.g. Intel® Xeon® Processor E5-2699 v4 +
- 128GB RAM
- 1TB HDD
- 10G/25G/40G Network Interface Controller on NUMA 0

1x internal switch for test network

- Support the bandwidth you want to test 10G/25G/40G
- Optional, if you want to test bonding NIC, switch should support bonding feature, like LACP mode

### Software Requirements

BIOS:

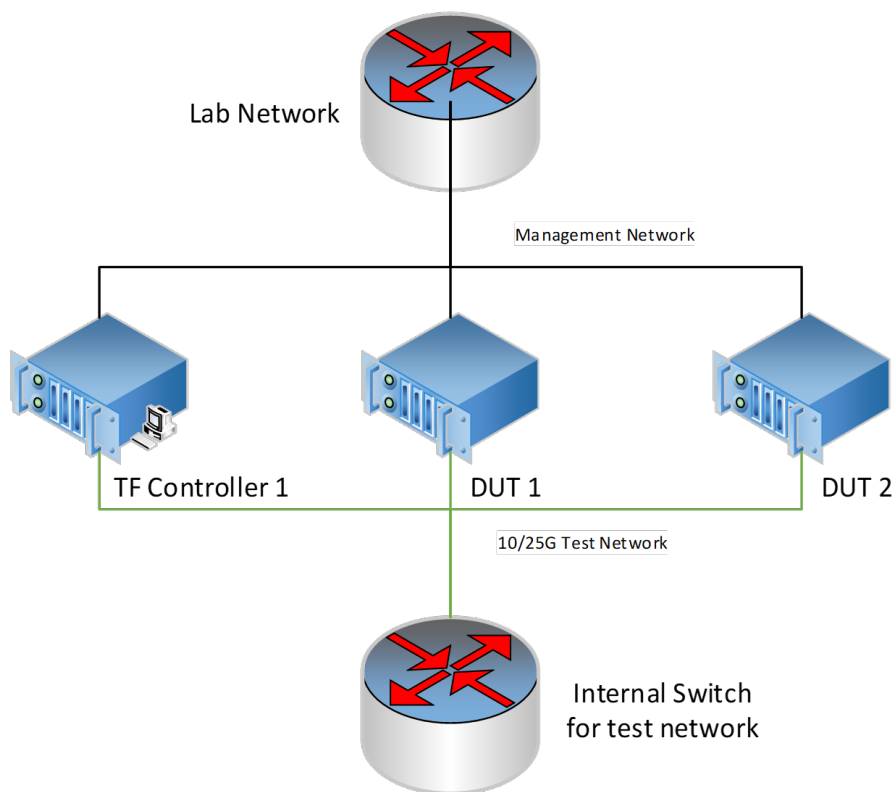
- Disable Turbo boost
- Power management is set to "Performance"
- Enable C0/C1

OS: Centos7.5 Minimal

Kernel parameters for isolate cores for testing. E.g.

```
isolcpus=10-27,38-55,66-83,94-111 nohz_full=10-27,38-55,66-83,94-111 rcu_nocbs=10-27,38-55,66-83,94-111 irqbalance=off mce=ignore_ce  
intel_pstate=disable iommu=pt intel_iommu=on
```

### Physical Network Topology for testing



Generally, the physical topology has 2 networks, 1 network is for management and the other network is for test.

## Tungsten Fabric Setup

Setup a 3-node Tungsten Fabric environment is fully automated, the playbooks are at <https://github.com/Juniper/contrail-ansible-deployer>. Please follow up the guide to setup the Tungsten Fabric system. We use OpenStack as the orchestration for test.

The Reference of instance.yaml for 3-node setup

```
# copy this file to contrail-ansible-deployer/config
```

```
provider_config:
```

```
  bms:
```

```
    ssh_pwd: tester
```

```
    ssh_user: root
```

```
    ntpserver: ntp.ubuntu.com
```

```
    domainsuffix: sh.intel.com
```

```
instances:
```

```
  bms1:
```

```
    provider: bms
```

```
    ip: 10.67.111.103
```

```
    roles:
```

```
      openstack:
```

config\_database:

config:

control:

analytics\_database:

analytics:

webui:

openstack\_compute:

vrouter:

PHYSICAL\_INTERFACE: ens802f0

CPU\_CORE\_MASK: "0xff0"

DPDK\_UIO\_DRIVER: igb\_uio

HUGE\_PAGES: 3000

AGENT\_MODE: dpdk

bms2:

provider: bms

ip: 10.67.111.101

roles:

openstack\_compute:

vrouter:

PHYSICAL\_INTERFACE: enp24s0f0

CPU\_CORE\_MASK: "0xff0"

DPDK\_UIO\_DRIVER: igb\_uio

HUGE\_PAGES: 10240

AGENT\_MODE: dpdk

bms3:

provider: bms

ip: 10.67.111.102

roles:

openstack\_compute:

vrouter:

PHYSICAL\_INTERFACE: enp24s0f0

CPU\_CORE\_MASK: "0xff0"

DPDK\_UIO\_DRIVER: igb\_uio

HUGE\_PAGES: 10240

AGENT\_MODE: dpdk

contrail\_configuration:

CLOUD\_ORCHESTRATOR: openstack

CONTRAIL\_VERSION: 5.0.0-0.40-ocata

CONTROL\_DATA\_NET\_LIST: 192.168.1.0/24

```
KEYSTONE_AUTH_HOST: 192.168.1.105
KEYSTONE_AUTH_ADMIN_PASSWORD: c0ntrail123
RABBITMQ_NODE_PORT: 5673
KEYSTONE_AUTH_URL_VERSION: /v3
IPFABRIC_SERVICE_IP: 192.168.1.105
VROUTER_GATEWAY: 192.168.1.100
HTTP_PROXY: "<if you have proxy>"
HTTPS_PROXY: "<if you have proxy>"
NO_PROXY: "<if you have proxy>"
DPDK_UIO_DRIVER: "igb_uio"
```

# 10.67.111.200 should be a ip address is not used. try to ping it, before you set it

kolla\_config:

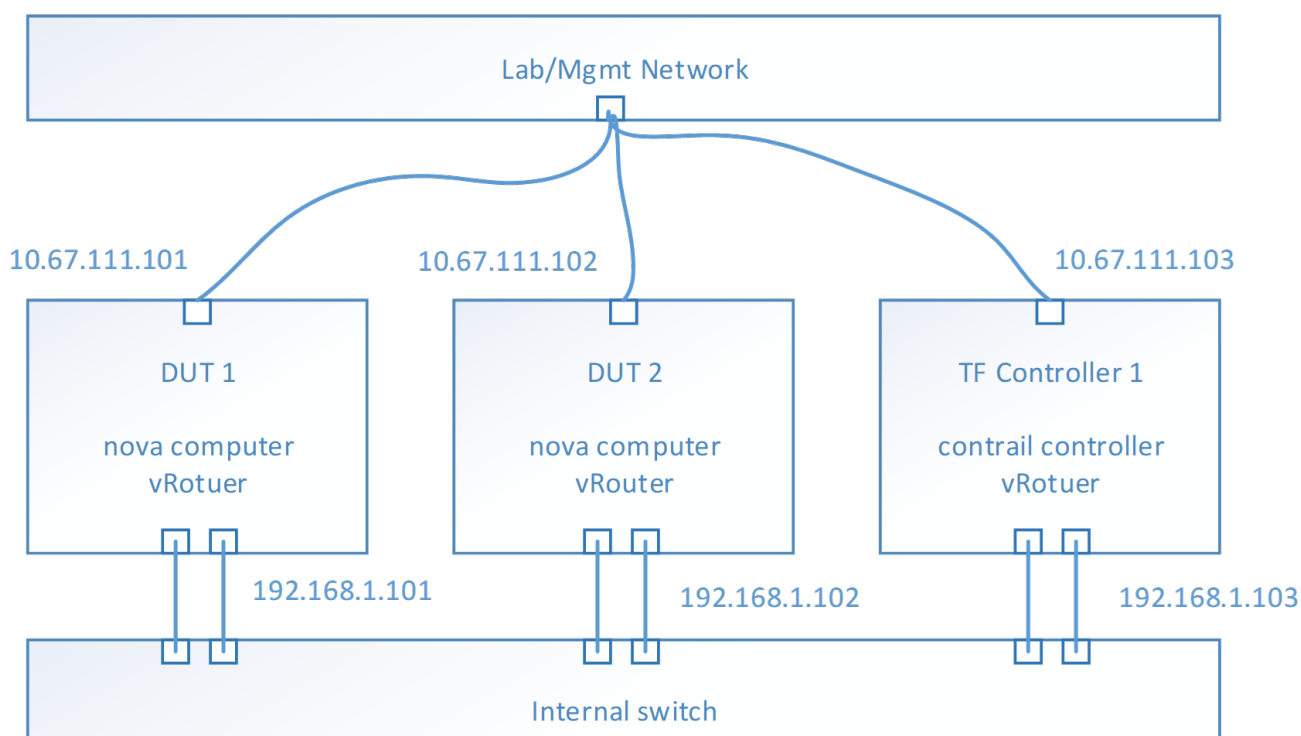
kolla\_globals:

```
kolla_internal_vip_address: 192.168.1.105
kolla_external_vip_address: 10.67.111.200
contrail_api_interface_address: 192.168.1.103
keepalived_virtual_router_id: "235"
enable_haproxy: "yes"
enable_ironic: "no"
enable_swift: "no"
```

kolla\_passwords:

```
keystone_admin_password: c0ntrail123
```

After deployment successful, the topology of network and services looks like,



- E.g. Management Network is 10.67.111.0/24
- E.g. Test network is 192.168.1.0/24
  - To check the test network by ping each IP address from each host
- Nova computer service should be running on each DUT host
- vRouter service should be running on each host
- Contrail controller services should be running on TF Controller host
- From TF 5.0, all the services are isolated into docker containers
  - Use `docker ps` to check each service (kolla/openstack and contrail) running status
  - Use `contrail-status` to check the contrail services healthy
- Optional, if you want to test bond driver, configure the bond device in the host OS and modify the physical interface field to bond device in `instances.yaml`.

## Performance Test Image and Test Tools Configuration

The image for testing is based on the basic cloud image, e.g. <https://cloud-images.ubuntu.com/xenial/current/xenial-server-cloudimg-amd64-disk1.img>

```
# need to remove root pwd in the image
sudo apt-get install qemu-utils
sudo modprobe nbd max_part=8
wget --timestamping --tries=1 https://cloud-images.ubuntu.com/xenial/current/xenial-server-cloudimg-amd64-disk1.img
sudo qemu-nbd --connect=/dev/nbd0 xenial-server-cloudimg-amd64-disk1.img
sudo mount /dev/nbd0p1 /mnt/
sudo sed -i "s/root:x:/root:/" /mnt/etc/passwd
sudo umount /mnt
sudo qemu-nbd --disconnect /dev/nbd0
```

## Configure Flavor

For performance testing, suggest to create a flavor has features

- 5 vCPU
- 6GB memory
- 20G HDD
- Metadata with hugepage enabled
  - Hw:large

## Configure Network/Subnetwork

For performance testing, suggest to create 4 networks, because 4 ports will be used in VPPV test. Such as,

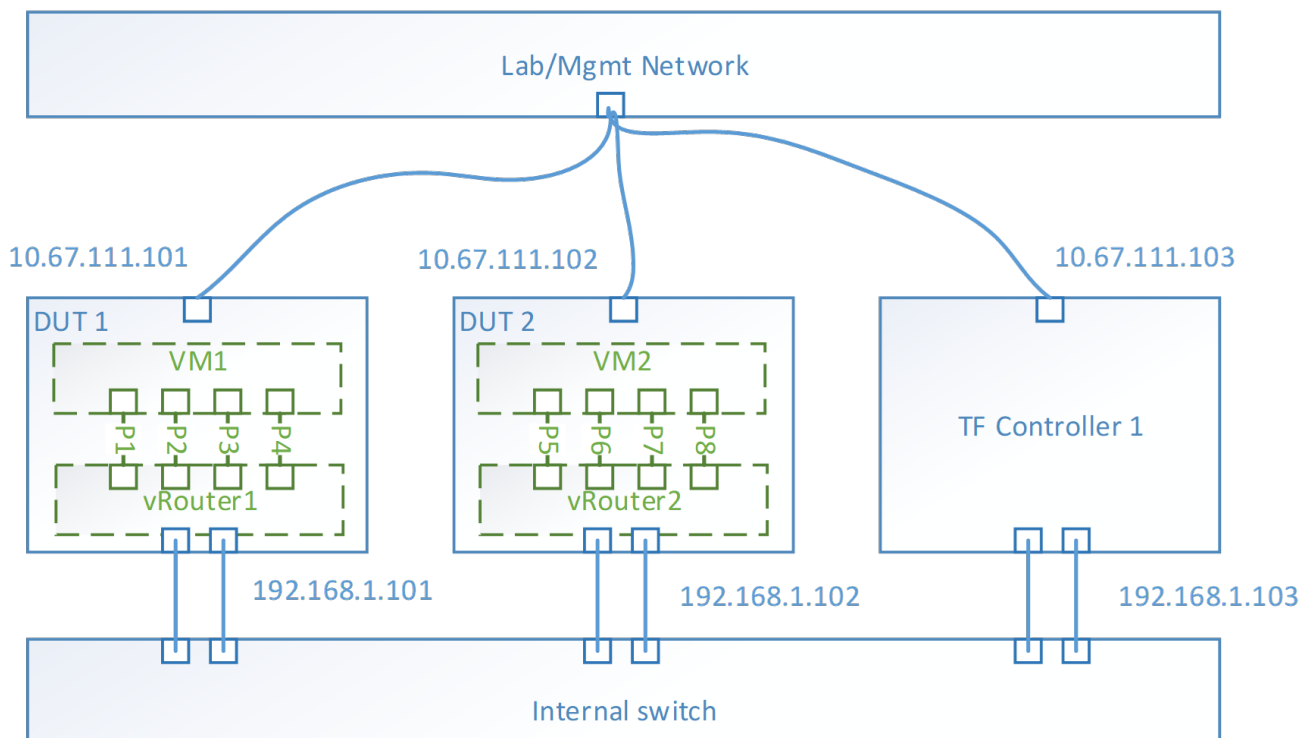
- Test-network-1, 1.1.1.0/24
- Test-network-1, 2.2.2.0/24
- Test-network-1, 3.3.3.0/24
- Test-network-1, 4.4.4.0/24

## Instances configuration

After download this basic image and do modification of the root privileges, and setup performance tools, then upload the image to OpenStack by GUI or command line.

- Use defined flavor
- Assign 4 ports from each network to the instance
- Launch 2 instances on different host

With the instances launched, the topology look like,



## Performance tool - Trex

For VPPV test, Trex is used for traffic generator. So installing the trex to the instance is mandatory. Trex installation document at [https://trex-tgn.cisco.com/trex/doc/trex\\_manual.html#\\_download\\_and\\_installation](https://trex-tgn.cisco.com/trex/doc/trex_manual.html#_download_and_installation). Please follow up the guide to setup the trex into /opt.

- Trex 2.41 release is tested

## Performance tool - iPerf3

For the iPerf test, version 3.1.3.1 is used. Get the iPerf at <https://iperf.fr/iperf-download.php>

- iperf3\_3.1.3-1\_amd64.deb
- libiperf0\_3.1.3-1\_amd64.deb

## Flow Table Scalability Test

### Background

Flow classification and flow-table lookup take major part of the total packet processing time in vRouter. Flow classification typically involves pattern matching rules where packets need to be parsed, to form a lookup key which is then matched with the flow-table to determine the action on the flow (forward to other table, forward to an output port, drop, ..etc.). It is one of the most demanding tasks and often becomes a major performance bottleneck for packet processing using vRouter. Hence, quantifying the performance of the vRouter at different flow-table load and flow-table sizes is crucial for many workloads.

At each operating point (flow-table size, load, ..etc.) three main performance metrics for the flow-table should be quantified:

1. Lookup rate (forwarding rate), which measures the throughput of matching (either hit or miss) a flow in the flow-table and directly affects to the forwarding rate of the data plane.
2. Insert rate (update rate), which measures the throughput of inserting new keys and/or updating existing keys into the flow-table
3. Efficient table utilization, which measures how many keys in a pool of keys were inserted in the table and how many have failed to be inserted (e.g., because of too many keys collisions, ..etc.) for a given table size (i.e. allocated memory for the flow-table).

### Traffic and flow table setup

As previously mention, flow-table utilization and flow count in the table affect the vRouter performance significantly. To cover a wide range of applications and workload requirements, different testing scenarios are required.

As shown in Table-1, these scenarios should cover different allocated memory for the flow-table sizes, namely, (i) Small flow-table (fits within local cache), medium (fits within last level cache) and large (doesn't fit in cache) (in next sub-section, we give an example on how to size the flow tables for a given platform configuration). For each of these cases, the different performance metrics (lookup rate, insert rate and table utilization) should be measured at different table load, when the table is almost empty, and when it is half full, and finally when it is almost full.

Flow-Table Size	Small (fits in local CPU cache)			Medium (fits in CPU LLC cache)			Large (does not fit in cache)		
	Almost empty (5% of size)	Half Full (50% of size)	Almost full (95% of size)	Almost empty (5% of size)	Half Full (50% of size)	Almost full (95% of size)	Almost empty (5% of size)	Half Full (50% of size)	Almost full (95% of size)
Flow-table Metrics	Lookup Rate, Insert Rate and Table Utilization			Lookup Rate, Insert Rate and Table Utilization			Lookup Rate, Insert Rate and Table Utilization		

Table 1: Flow-table Scalability Testing Scenarios

### Flow-table Scaling Sizing Example

As a reference we give an example on flow-table sizing for a given platform configuration. For example, for the following Skylake platform configuration:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Level Cache (L1) is 32KB (equivalent to 512 cache line), 2<sup>nd</sup> Level Cache (L2) is 1MB (equivalent to 16K cache line) and Last Level Cache (LLC) is 322MB (equivalent to 512K cache lines)
- If we assume an IPv4/IPv6 vRouter flow-table, then the entry size is aligned to 2 cache lines
- A **small-sized** flow-table should be initialized to hold a maximum of 8K entries to fit in local cache (L2). A **medium-sized** flow-table should be initialized to hold a maximum of 256K entries to fit in Last Level Cache (LLC). A **large-sized** flow-table should be initialized to hold significantly more than 256K entries to test the case when the table doesn't fit in cache, hence, a table initialized for 1M entries covers this case.
- For each table size, the table load (i.e. the number of used entries out of total available) will reflect one test case. For example, for a medium sized table of 256K entries, the performance metrics (i.e. lookup rate, insert rate and table utilization) are measured for the case when user inserts 12K entries for the case of an **almost-empty** flow table, and 128K entries for the **half-full** case, and 230K entries for the **almost-full** case. Table -2 summarizes these 9 testing scenarios for the example platform.

Platform	Skylake Platform: L1 (32KB), L2 (1MB) and LLC (322MB)								
	Small: 8K entries (or less)			Medium: 256K entries (or less)			Large: 1M entries (LLC holds up to 256K, so 4X of 256K entries does not fit in cache)		
Table Load (i.e. Flow Count)	Almost empty: 400 entries	Half full: 4K entries	Almost full: 7.5 K entries	Almost empty: 12K entries	Half full: 128K entries	Almost full: 230K entries	Almost empty: 50K entries	Half full: 500K entries	Almost full: 950K entries

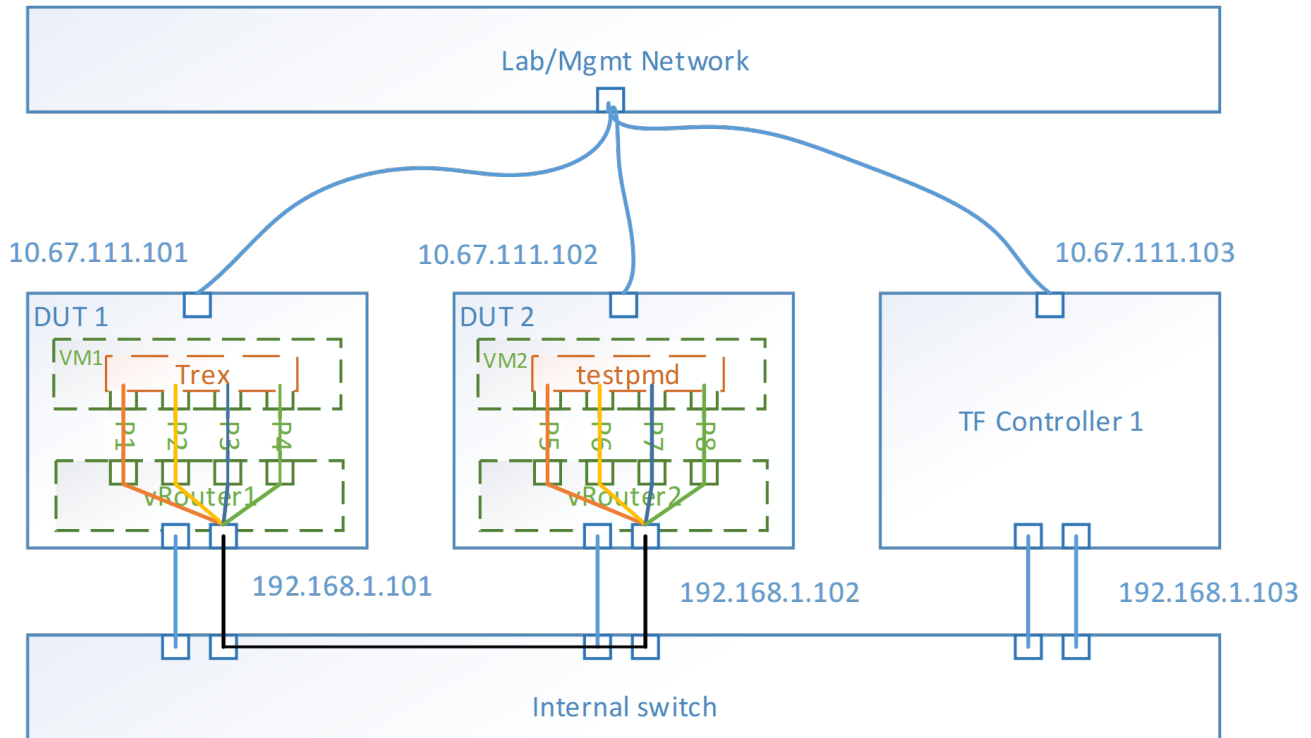
Table 2: Example Flow-table Scalability Sizing

## Test Case 1 – VPPV (VM to Phy to Phy to VM) throughput test

## Summary

This test case is aim to measure the throughput of whole data path between the 2 VMs on different host. It's close to PVP(North-South) test case, but it depends on a software traffic generator running in a VM. The traffics are from 1 VM to other VM, and lookbacked by a pathced testpmd. Measure the throughput on the same port in the traffic generator. 4 ports will be used in performance test. Test case will do binary search for getting the throughput under a specific packet loss. It's limited by software solution, the packet loss is not accurate, so do not set the packet loss less than 1%. Default value is 1%.

## Topology



- Run Trex in VM1 and testpmd VM2
- Trex server configuration file, e.g.

```
### Config file generated by dpdk_setup_ports.py ###
```

```
- port_limit: 4  
version: 2  
interfaces: ['00:03.0', '00:04.0', '00:06.0', '00:07.0']  
port_bandwidth_gb: 10  
port_info:  
  - dest_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:01 # MAC OF LOOPBACK TO IT'S DUAL INTERFACE  
    src_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:00  
  - dest_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:00 # MAC OF LOOPBACK TO IT'S DUAL INTERFACE  
    src_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:01  
  - dest_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:01 # MAC OF LOOPBACK TO IT'S DUAL INTERFACE  
    src_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:00  
  - dest_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:00 # MAC OF LOOPBACK TO IT'S DUAL INTERFACE  
    src_mac: 00:00:00:00:01:01  
limit_memory: 1024  
platform:  
  master_thread_id: 0  
  latency_thread_id: 1  
dual_if:  
  - socket: 0  
    threads: [2]  
  - socket: 0  
    threads: [3]  
c: 1
```

Use this command to check the BDF number of virtio ports

```
# lspci | grep Eth
```

- The testpmd is patched for swapping the both MAC and IP.

```

diff --git a/app/test-pmd/macswap.c b/app/test-pmd/macswap.c
index 3a09351..f90ac18 100644
--- a/app/test-pmd/macswap.c
+++ b/app/test-pmd/macswap.c
@@ -80,7 +80,9 @@ pkt_burst_mac_swap(struct fwd_stream *fs)
     struct rte_port *txp;

     struct rte_mbuf *mb;

     struct ether_hdr *eth_hdr;
+    struct ipv4_hdr *ipv4_hdr;

     struct ether_addr addr;
+    uint32_t ipv4_addr_tmp;

     uint16_t nb_rx;

     uint16_t nb_tx;

     uint16_t i;
@@ -127,6 +129,11 @@ pkt_burst_mac_swap(struct fwd_stream *fs)
     ether_addr_copy(&eth_hdr->s_addr, &eth_hdr->d_addr);
     ether_addr_copy(&addr, &eth_hdr->s_addr);

+    ipv4_hdr = (struct ipv4_hdr*)(eth_hdr + 1);
+    ipv4_addr_tmp = ipv4_hdr->src_addr;
+    ipv4_hdr->src_addr = ipv4_hdr->dst_addr;
+    ipv4_hdr->dst_addr = ipv4_addr_tmp;
+
     mb->ol_flags = ol_flags;

     mb->l2_len = sizeof(struct ether_hdr);

     mb->l3_len = sizeof(struct ipv4_hdr);

```

Launch testpmd command line, e.g.

```

modprobe uio

insmod dpdk.org/x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/kmod/igb_uio.ko

ifconfig ens3 down

./dpdk.org/usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind=igb_uio 00:03.0

ifconfig ens4 down

./dpdk.org/usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind=igb_uio 00:04.0

ifconfig ens5 down

./dpdk.org/usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind=igb_uio 00:05.0

ifconfig ens6 down

./dpdk.org/usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind=igb_uio 00:06.0


echo 2048 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages

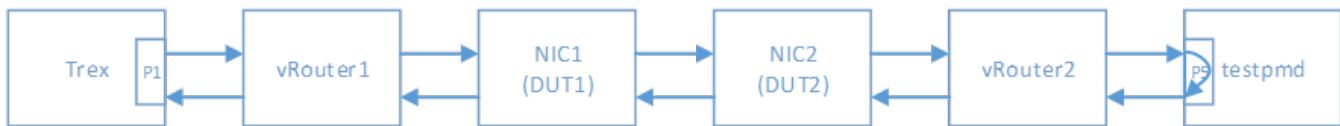
cd dpdk.org

./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -l 0,1,2,3 --socket-mem 2048,0 -w 00:03.0 -w 00:04.0 -w 00:05.0 -w 00:06.0 -- -a --forward-mode=macswap --
port-topology=loop --nb-cores=2 --txd=1024 --rxd=1024

```

## Flow Configuration

Test case will trigger traffic on 4 paired ports, for example, P1 and P5 is paired, P2 and P6, P3 and P7, P4 and P8. Paired ports means the traffic will specify the source and dest mac, ip of the 2 ports. Between 2 paired ports, the data path workflow looks like,



- 4 groups of paired ports are used in testing
- Flow number depends on number of inner packet's UDP sport, default value is 1k flows by change sport number from 10000 to 10999

## Configure vRouter core number, if vRouter-dpdk is used

For vRouter-dpdk, cores are assigned for vRouter for polling threads. Change the configuration file `/etc/contrail/common_vrouter.env` to specify which cores and how many cores will be used by vRouter.

```

# Core mask field
CPU_CORE_MASK=10-17

```

Then stop the vRouter container and start again

```

/etc/contrail/vrouter# docker-compose down
/etc/contrail/vrouter# docker-compose up -d

```

## Core Affinity

Core affinity is important for getting a maximum and stable performance number. Rather than pin the cores for vRouter-dpdk, for trex and testpmd in VM1 and VM2, we also need to pin the threads to the physical core by following commands

```
# Get the qemu pid

ps -ef|grep qemu

# Pstree for its inner threads

pstree -p 68274 (this is the ppid of the qemu thread, could be get by ps)

qemu-kvm(68274){qemu-kvm}(68279)
    {qemu-kvm}(68375)
    {qemu-kvm}(68376)
    {qemu-kvm}(68377)
    {qemu-kvm}(68378)
    {qemu-kvm}(68380)

# basically, the successive pid numbers are the different threads in VM, like 68375-68378
# so, pin these threads to different physical cpu cores for getting max performance

taskset -pc 5 68375
taskset -pc 6 68376
...
```

## Test Specification

The VPPV throughput test is automated by a python script, it will do binary searching to find out the throughput under a specified packet loss. Follow these steps to run the test

a) Prepare the configuration file for the python script, test.py. Important, you need set the src/dst MAC and IP. Here is an example.

```
{
    # this is the trex server address, generally, run the script on the same machine of trex server
    "server": "127.0.0.1",
    "ports": [0,1,2,3],
    "peers": {"0":0, "1":1, "2":2, "3":3}, #Since it's a loopback test, so the peer port is itself
    "action": "NDR",
    "streams": [{
        "port": 0,
        "stream": [{
            "ether": {"dst":"02:6f:42:95:7e:42", "src":"02:11:cb:6c:44:e5"},
            "ipv4": {"dst":"1.1.1.4", "src":"1.1.1.3"},
            "payload": "g",
            "frame_size": 64, #change the frame size for
            "rate": {
                "type": "pps",
                "value": 9000
            }
        }],
    }],
}
```

```
"flows":1000
}}
},
{
  "port": 1,
  "stream": [{
    "ether": {"dst":"02:38:da:2a:0e:92", "src":"02:60:a8:21:2e:5f"},
    "ipv4": {"dst":"2.2.2.4", "src":"2.2.2.3"},
    "payload": "g",
    "frame_size": 64,
    "rate": {
      "type": "pps",
      "value": 9000
    },
  ],
  "flows":1000
}}
},
{
  "port": 2,
  "stream": [{
    "ether": {"dst":"02:e0:c2:b6:37:ed", "src":"02:39:5e:ef:02:96"},
    "ipv4": {"dst":"3.3.3.4", "src":"3.3.3.3"},
    "payload": "g",
    "frame_size": 64,
    "rate": {
      "type": "pps",
      "value": 9000
    },
  ],
  "flows":1000
}}
},
{
  "port": 3,
  "stream": [{
    "ether": {"dst":"02:bf:cf:66:5e:fc", "src":"02:60:36:4b:17:0f"},
    "ipv4": {"dst":"4.4.4.4", "src":"4.4.4.3"},
    "payload": "g",
    "frame_size": 64,
    "rate": {
      "type": "pps",
```

```

        "value": 9000
    },
    "flows":1000
  ]]
}],
"duration": 25,
"warmup": 5
}

```

b) Launch Trex Server in VM1

```
./t-rex-64 -i --cfg trex_cfg_virtio.yaml #the configuration file is explained in Trex section
```

c) Launch testpmd in VM2, for the command lines, refer to testpmd section

d) Run the test.py script with configuration file (json file)

```
Python test.py --cfg in_64.json
```

e) The script will do several searching, eventually, the throughput will output at last line.

Note, if you consider the TX+RX performance number, in this test case, we need to 2 times the throughput number.

## Test Scaling

For getting an overall of picture of the performance of Tungsten Fabric, considering to scaling the test case on several directions

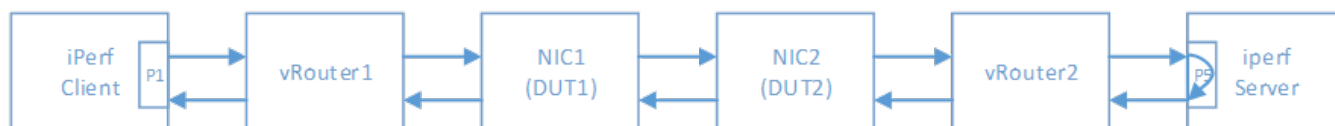
Variable	Options
Cores for vRouter-dpdk	4, 8, 16
Hyper-thread enable	Y, N
Inner Packet Size	64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 1280
Tunnel Type	MPLSoGRE, MPLSoUDP, VXLAN
Flow numbers	1k, 512k, 2m
Packet loss	1%

## Test Report

### Test Case 2 – iPerf TCP throughput test

#### Summary

For iperf test case, the environment configuration is same to Test Case 1. But just use 1 group of paired port. The flow data path is



## Test Specification

a) Launch the iPerf server on the VM2

```
iperf -s
```

b) Launch the iPerf client on the VM1

```
iperf -c 1.1.1.3 -P 16 -t 30
```