

Performance Metrics & Basic Tools

Robert Stoy, DFN
EGI TF, Madrid
September 2013

- Packet Loss
- One Way Delay / OWD Variation
- Path-MTU
- TCP throughput

- Two-Way Delay (Round Trip Time) : Ping
- High Packet Loss (> 1 %) : Ping
- Path Finding : Traceroute
- Path-MTU : Ping, Iperf
- TCP Throughput , UDP Packet Loss : Iperf (or Nuttcp)
- Central control of Iperf (or Nuttcp) : BWCTL

Delay : Ping (1)



- How it works
 - Source host A sends *ICMP echo-request* packets to a target, waits for a given time, default 1 second.
 - Target host B replies with ICMP echo-reply packet
- Measurements using multiple packets provide statistics on RTT (min,mean,max) and Packet Loss (%)
 - *Round Trip Time of packets:*
= *Packet processing time in hosts A and B,*
+ *round trip time (RTT) on network path*
+ *on both directions A->B , B->A.*
 - *Lost Packets:*
Packets that do not arrive after timeout parameter

Delay : Ping (2)



- Command Line Switch, Examples
- Typical sequence in order to measure
- RTT and Loss statistics and pattern on path

```
stoy@host:~$ ping -c 100 -i 0.3 -s 1492 deneb
PING host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9) 1492(1520) bytes of data.
1500 bytes from host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9): icmp_req=1 ttl=245 time=22.6 ms
1500 bytes from host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9): icmp_req=2 ttl=245 time=22.5 ms
1500 bytes from host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9): icmp_req=3 ttl=245 time=22.6 ms
...
1480 bytes from host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9): icmp_req=99 ttl=246 time=21.5 ms
1480 bytes from host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9): icmp_req=100 ttl=246 time=21.5 ms

--- host.mydomain.de ping statistics ---
100 packets transmitted, 100 received, 0% packet loss, time 29778ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 21.442/21.877/22.648/0.515 ms
```

Delay : Ping (3)



- Flood ping
 - get fast results on packet loss
 - requires root privileges

Number of packets to send

Flood mode (don't wait)

Packet Payload size [Byte]

```
root@host:~# ping -c 100 -f -s 1492 deneb
PING host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9) 1492(1520) bytes of data.

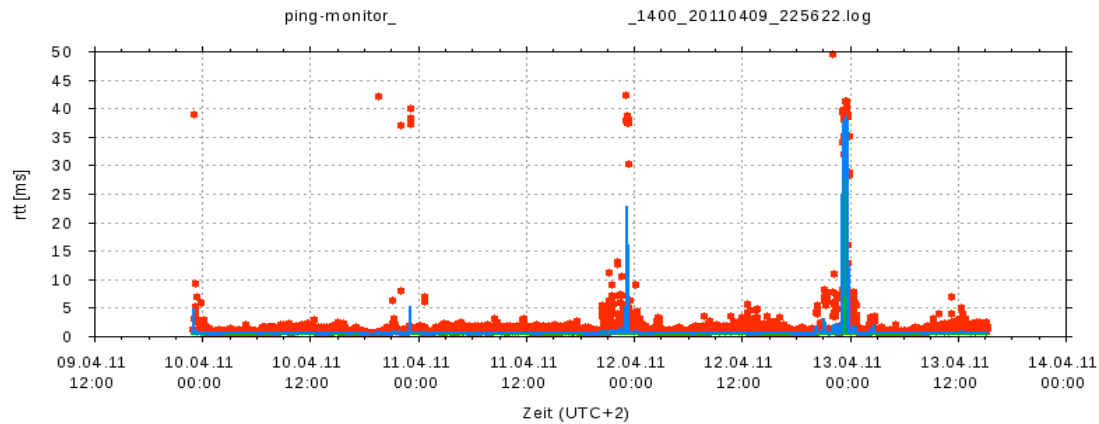
--- host.mydomain.de ping statistics ---
100 packets transmitted, 100 received, 0% packet loss, time 1107ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 22.525/22.633/22.698/0.204 ms, pipe 3, ipg/ewma
11.186/22.628 ms
```

Delay : Ping, Usability

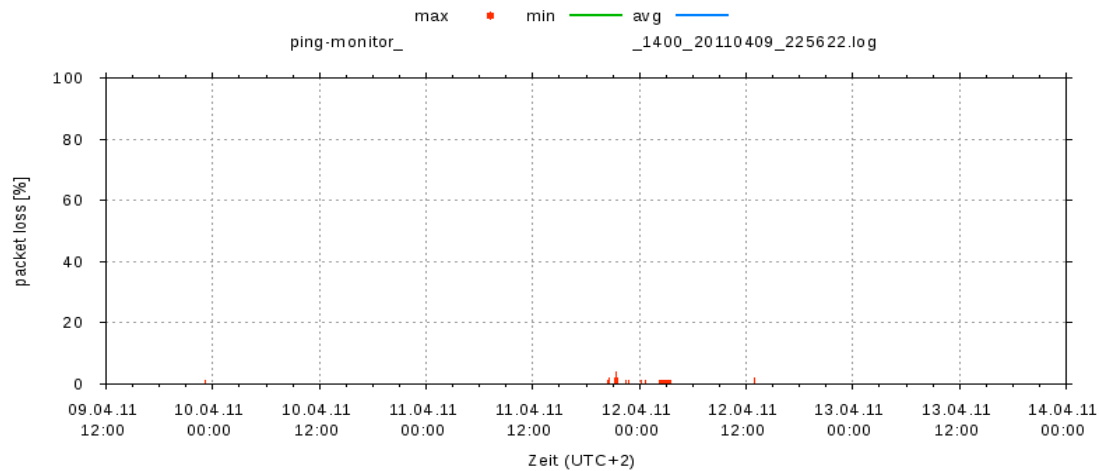


- Fast check of connectivity
- If remote endsystem is maintained on stable, low load level:
 - Detects packet loss on path from 1% upwards
 - Delay changes indicate path changes
 - Delay variation indicate load on the path
 - Scheduled measurements
get statistics to be correlated over time with other statistics:
 - *path changes*
 - *load on network links*

Delay, Loss : Ping, Statistics Graph



➤ Scheduled pings
Output as graph



Path Finding : Traceroute, How it works



- Source host sends UDP or ICMP Packets with increasing TTL values, starting at 1, to destination host.

- Routers on network do:
 - count TTL value down by 1 if packet comes in
 - *if TTL value > 0 : packet is forwarded,*
 - *if TTL value = 0 :discard packet, and send back to source host a ICMP time-to-live-exceed packet.*

- Traceroute program on source hosts analyses packets coming back, and displays result.

Path Finding : Traceroute, How it works



```
stoy@host:~$ traceroute host.mydomain.de
traceroute to host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  kr-sgs1.sgs.dfn.de (193.174.247.1)  0.412 ms  0.569 ms  0.727 ms
 2  xr-fzk1-ge8-2-301.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.159.249)  2.094 ms  2.236 ms  2.381 ms
 3  xr-stul-te2-3.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.145.130)  20.263 ms  20.325 ms  20.324 ms
 4  xr-gar1-te2-4.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.144.229)  21.483 ms  *  *
 5  xr-aug1-te1-1.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.144.110)  21.641 ms  21.774 ms  21.901 ms
 6  cr-erl1-te0-0-0-7.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.144.149)  22.348 ms  22.809 ms  22.784 ms
 7  cr-tub1-hundredgige0-1-0-0-7.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.144.185)  22.951 ms  22.006 ms  22.034 ms
 8  xr-tub2-vlan50.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.144.158)  22.393 ms  21.681 ms  21.946 ms
 9  xr-hub1-ge3-11-1170.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.159.245)  22.630 ms  22.433 ms  22.560 ms
10  kr-dfnbln5-0.x-win.dfn.de (188.1.159.246)  22.764 ms  22.887 ms  22.746 ms
11  host.mydomain.de (10.10.76.9)  21.316 ms  21.313 ms  21.260 ms
stoy@host:~$
```

- Sender-Default: 3 packets on each TTL value
- Result:
 - List of Routers along the path
 - Round Trip Time between source host and router, 3 values on each hop

Path Finding : Traceroute, Points to consider (I)



- Path is shown only between Layer 3 devices,
-> Path changes on lower layers not visible in hop list.
- Path is shown only in one direction.
-> traceroute required from both end systems
- Measurement Timestamp not in output, but required
-> do a 'unix date' separately.

Path Finding : Traceroute, Points to consider (II)

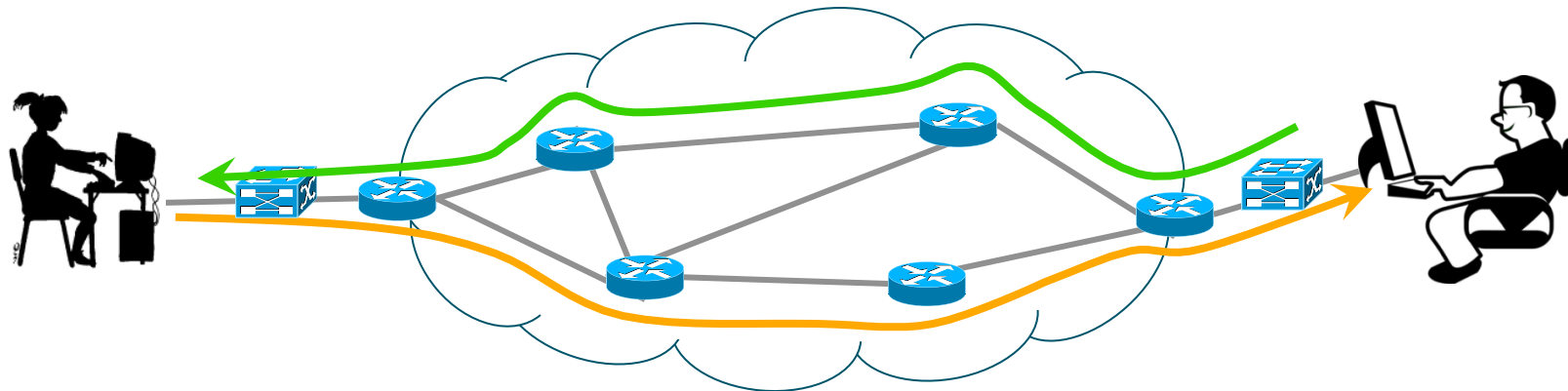


- Network providers support traceroute, but keep in mind:
 - Processing load and -time on routers is higher as with answering to pings (because of ICMP time-to-live-exceed generation)
 - Usually routers treat TTL=0 packets with low priority
 - Router protection mechanisms could prevent generation of ICMP time-to-live-exceed packets.
 - => * in traceroute output could occur although there's no problem on forwarding path
 - => RTT could show high values, although delay on path is lower.

- Firewall administrators an WAN/LAN Borders sometimes prevent traceroute

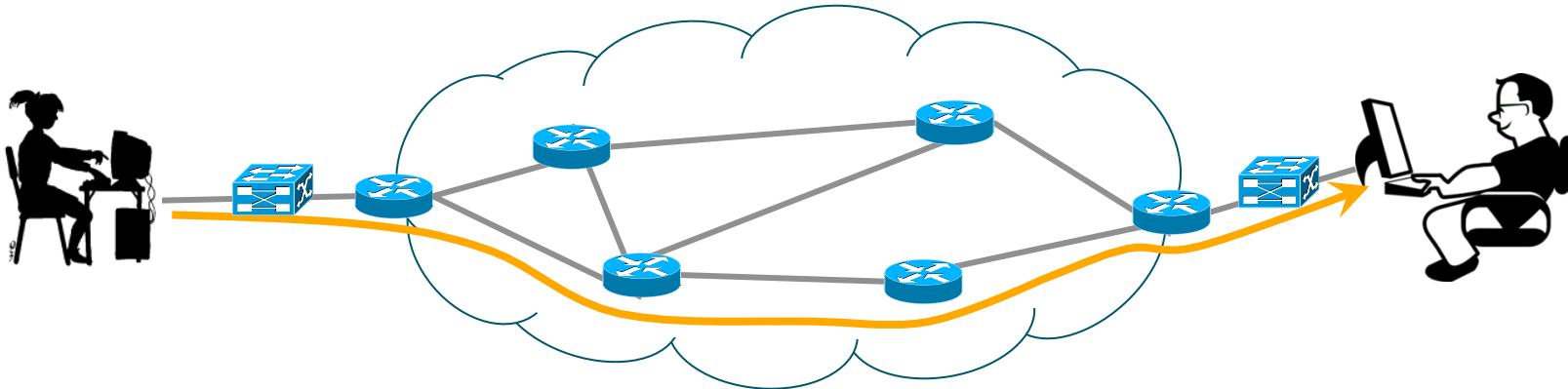
TCP Throughput : Iperf

How it works



- Data Transfer between memory on local and remote host through end systems TCP/IP-Stack and network
- One program, two roles : Server (Receiver) & Client (Sender)
- Two modes: TCP, UDP
- Best practise:
 - Interactive session on both sides
 - Take result from Server (Receiver)

TCP Throughput : Iperf Example TCP-Mode



```
stoy@mp-siteA:~$ iperf -B 10.10.12.186 -c 10.10.23.194 -m  
-i 1 -t 10
```

```
-----  
Client connecting to 10.10.23.194, TCP port 5001  
Binding to local address 10.10.12.186  
TCP window size: 128 KByte (default)  
-----
```

```
[ 3] local 10.10.12.186 port 5001 connected with  
10.10.23.194 port 5001  
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth  
[ 3] 0.0- 1.0 sec  81.4 MBytes 683 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 1.0- 2.0 sec  114 MBytes 956 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 2.0- 3.0 sec  111 MBytes 930 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 3.0- 4.0 sec  111 MBytes 934 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 4.0- 5.0 sec  111 MBytes 933 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 5.0- 6.0 sec  111 MBytes 932 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 6.0- 7.0 sec  113 MBytes 949 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 7.0- 8.0 sec  115 MBytes 963 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 8.0- 9.0 sec  111 MBytes 932 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 9.0-10.0 sec  111 MBytes 933 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  1.06 GBytes 911 Mbits/sec  
[ 3] MSS size 1448 bytes (MTU 1500 bytes, ethernet)
```

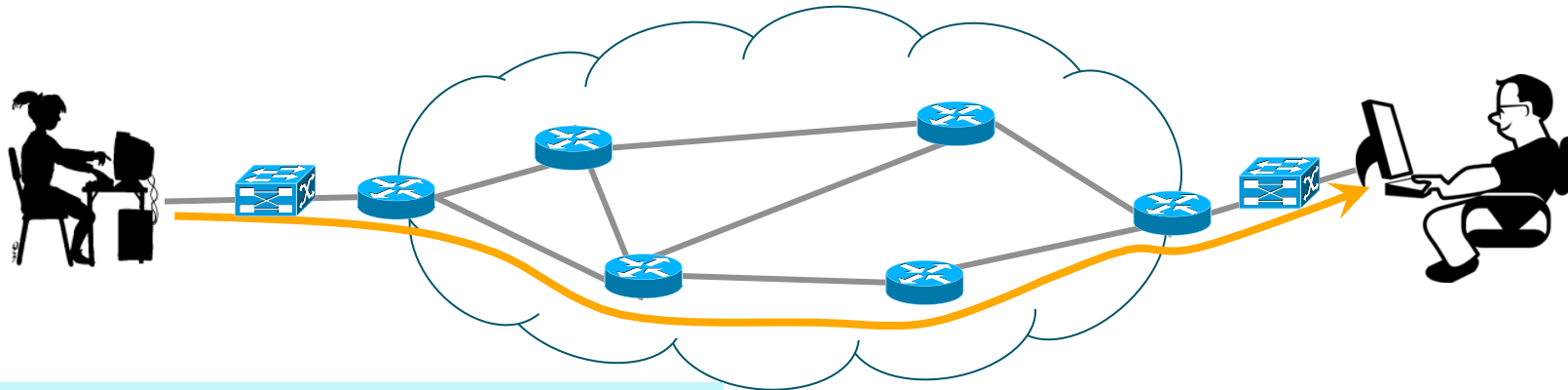
```
stoy@mp-siteB:~$ iperf -s -B 10.10.23.194 -m -i 1
```

```
-----  
-  
Server listening on TCP port 5001  
Binding to local address 10.10.23.194  
TCP window size: 128 KByte (default)  
-----  
-
```

```
[ 4] local 10.10.23.194 port 5001 connected with  
10.10.12.186 port 5001  
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth  
[ 4] 0.0- 1.0 sec  72.8 MBytes 611 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 1.0- 2.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 2.0- 3.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 3.0- 4.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 4.0- 5.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 5.0- 6.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 6.0- 7.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 7.0- 8.0 sec  112 MBytes 936 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 8.0- 9.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 9.0-10.0 sec  112 MBytes 937 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] 0.0-10.1 sec  1.06 GBytes 904 Mbits/sec  
[ 4] MSS size 1448 bytes (MTU 1500 bytes, ethernet)
```

connect • communicate • collaborate

TCP Throughput : Iperf Example UDP-Mode



```
stoy@mp-siteA:~$ iperf -u -B 10.10.12.186 -c 10.10.23.194
-i 1 -t 10 -b 100M
-----
Client connecting to 10.10.23.194, UDP port 5001
Binding to local address 10.10.12.186
Sending 1470 byte datagrams
UDP buffer size: 160 KByte (default)
-----
[ 3] local 10.10.12.186 port 5001 connected with 10.10.23.194
port 5001
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth
[ 3] 0.0- 1.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 1.0- 2.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 2.0- 3.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 3.0- 4.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 4.0- 5.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 5.0- 6.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 6.0- 7.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 7.0- 8.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 8.0- 9.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 9.0-10.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  120 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec
[ 3] Sent 85471 datagrams
[ 3] Server Report:
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  120 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec 0.016 ms
0/85470 (0%)
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  1 datagrams received out-of-order
```

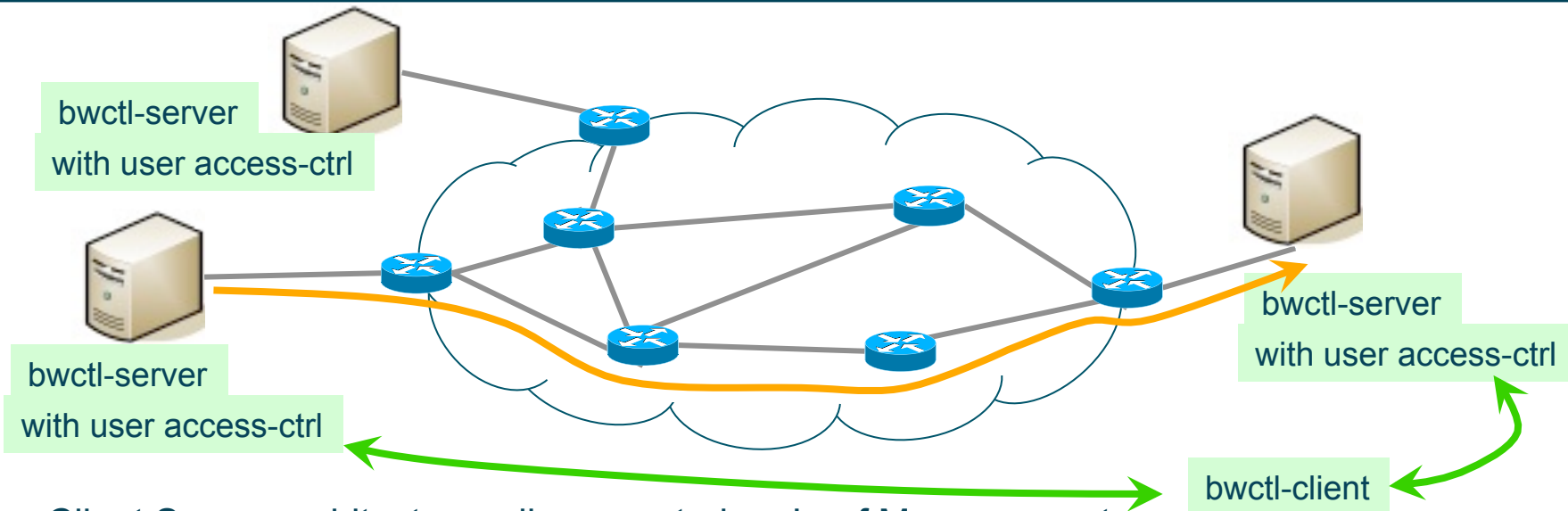
```
stoy@mp-siteB:~$ iperf -u -s -B 10.10.23.194 -i 1
-----
Server listening on UDP port 5001
Binding to local address 10.10.23.194
Receiving 1470 byte datagrams
UDP buffer size: 160 KByte (default)
-----
[ 3] local 10.10.23.194 port 5001 connected with 10.10.12.186 port 5001
[ ID] Interval      Transfer    Bandwidth      Jitter  Lost/Total
Datagrams
[ 3] 0.0- 1.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.016 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 1.0- 2.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.018 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 2.0- 3.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.016 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 3.0- 4.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.022 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 4.0- 5.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.018 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 5.0- 6.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.016 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 6.0- 7.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.016 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 7.0- 8.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.016 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 8.0- 9.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.017 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 9.0-10.0 sec  12.0 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.016 ms  0/ 8547 (0%)
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  120 MBytes 101 Mbits/sec  0.017 ms  0/85470 (0%)
[ 3] 0.0-10.0 sec  1 datagrams received out-of-order
```

- UDP measurements:
 - Dangerous:
Could cause packet loss on other data streams on the network
 - Use only in controlled environment
keep as much as local, typical: Check a link between routers
only small data rates
only short duration

- Recommended Version: Iperf v 2.0.5

- Linux: Packages for Debian and Redhat based distributions

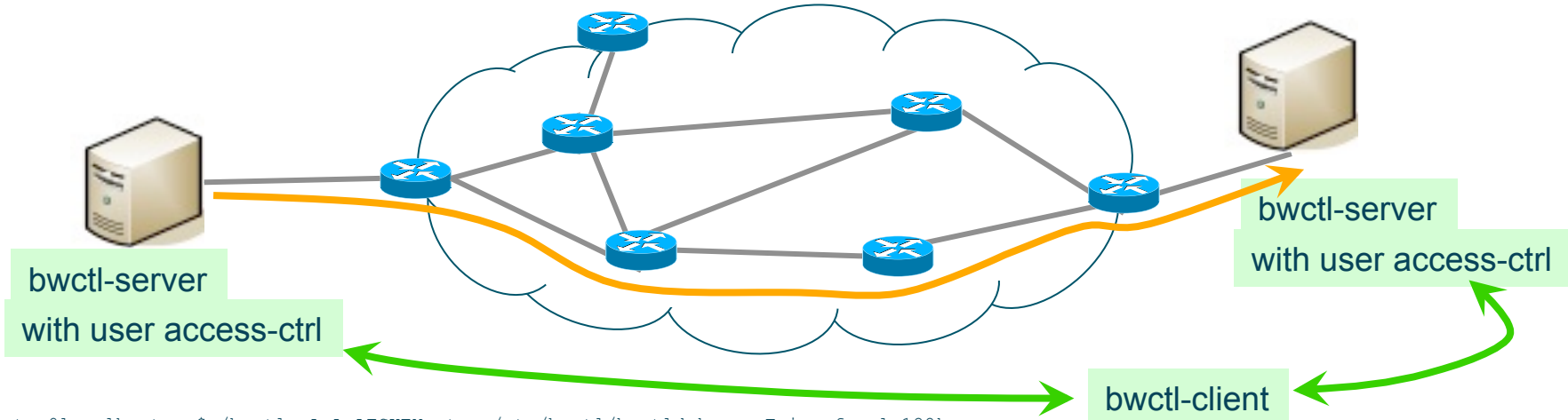
BWCTL , Centrally Controlled Iperf Measurements (I)



- Client Server architecture, allows control on Iperf Measurements
- Protocol relies on NTP synchronised servers and clients
- Allows enforcement of
 - client user access control
 - Max. number of simultaneous measurement flows
 - Limits on measurement parameters per user group
- Servers are started once with configured usage policy
- Logging on servers supported by posthook script interface
- On demand measurement, simply from a client CLI



BWCTL , Centrally Controlled Iperf Measurements (II)



```
stoy@localhost :~$ /bwctl -A A AESKEY stoy /etc/bwctl/bwctld.keys -T iperf -l 128k
-i 1 -t 10 -s mp-tub -c mp-stu
bwctl: 18 seconds until test results available
RECEIVER START
bwctl: exec_line: /usr/bin/iperf -B mp-stu -s -f b -l 131072 -m -p 5004 -t 10 -i 1
bwctl: start_tool: 3588256214.259536
-----
Server listening on TCP port 5004
Binding to local address mp-stu
TCP window size: 131072 Byte (default)
-----
[ 15] local mp-stu port 5004 connected with mp-tub port 5004
[ ID] Interval      Transfer      Bandwidth
[ 15] 0.0- 1.0 sec   82052368 Bytes  656418944 bits/sec
[ 15] 1.0- 2.0 sec   117065008 Bytes  936520064 bits/sec
[ 15] 2.0- 3.0 sec   117096864 Bytes  936774912 bits/sec
[ 15] 3.0- 4.0 sec   117066456 Bytes  936531648 bits/sec
...
[ 15] 8.0- 9.0 sec   117066456 Bytes  936531648 bits/sec
[ 15] 9.0-10.0 sec   117095416 Bytes  936763328 bits/sec
[ 15] 0.0-10.1 sec   1146617856 Bytes  908849978 bits/sec
[ 15] MSS size 1448 bytes (MTU 1500 bytes, ethernet)
bwctl: stop_exec: 3588256230.789755
RECEIVER END
```



BWCTL , Centrally Controlled Iperf Measurements (III)



- Further option: control of Nuttcp-Measurements
 - Supports output of CPU load on measurement node

 - Deployment
 - Linux: Server and Client Packages for Debian and RedHat based Systems available
 - Source Code and Handbook @ Internet2

 - Room for improvement
 - Results are sent to the client, but not stored, -> no history
 - Used network path not known, traceroute feature is missing
 - User authentication and authorisation not really strong
 - No graphical output
- ⇒ Evolution towards PerfSonar