

UDPmon and TCPstream

Tools to understand Network Performance

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www.hep.man.ac.uk/~rich/net/

UDPmon: The Measurements (1)



- ◆ **Latency**
- ◆ Round trip times measured using Request-Response UDP frames
- ◆ Latency as a function of frame size
 - Slope gives sum of individual data transfer rates end-to-end
 - Mem copy + pci + Gig Ethernet + pci + mem copy
 - Intercept indicates processing times + HW latencies
- ◆ Histograms of 'singleton' measurements
- ◆ Tells us about:
 - Behavior of the IP stack
 - The way the HW operates
 - Performance of the LAN / MAN / WAN

UDPmon: The Measurements (2)

- ◆ **UDP Throughput**
- ◆ Send a controlled stream of UDP frames spaced at regular intervals
- ◆ Vary the frame size and the frame transmit spacing
- ◆ At the receiver record
 - The time of first and last frames received
 - The number packets received, the number lost, number out of order
 - The received inter-packet spacing is histogrammed
 - The time each packet is received → provides packet loss pattern
 - CPU load, Number of interrupts
- ◆ Use the Pentium CPU cycle counter for times and delay
 - Few lines of user code
- ◆ **Tells us about:**

- Behavior of the IP stack
- The way the HW operates
- Capacity and Available throughput of the LAN / MAN / WAN

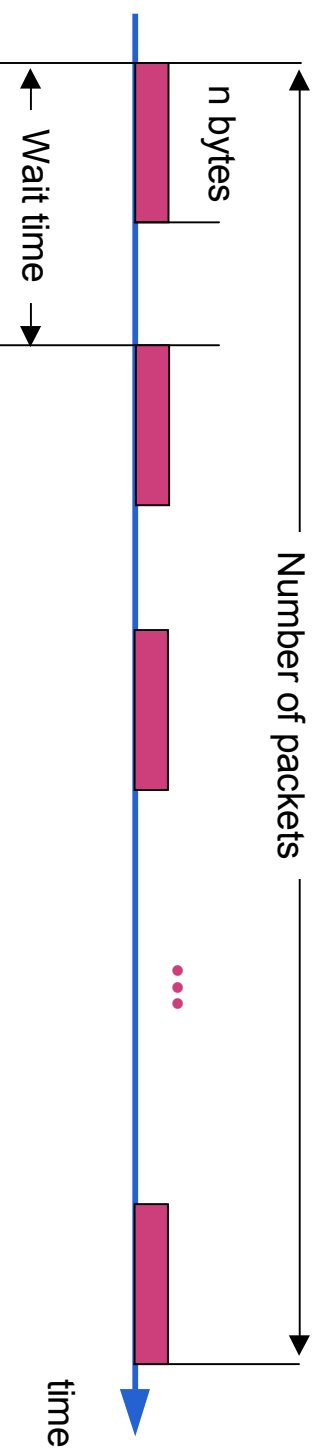
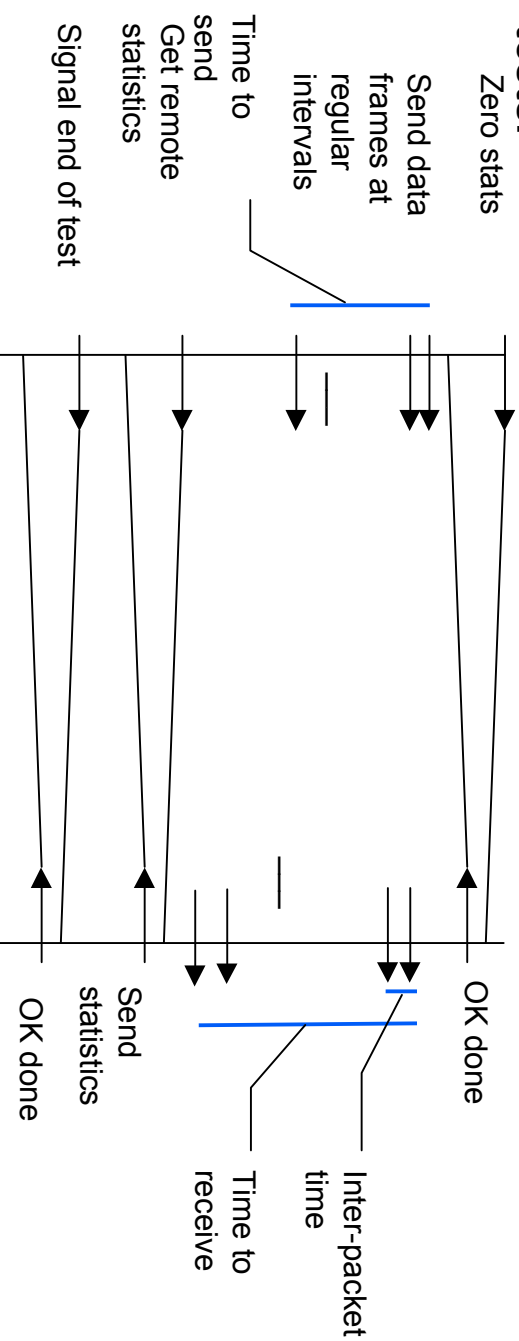
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UDPmon: The Works

◆ How it works:

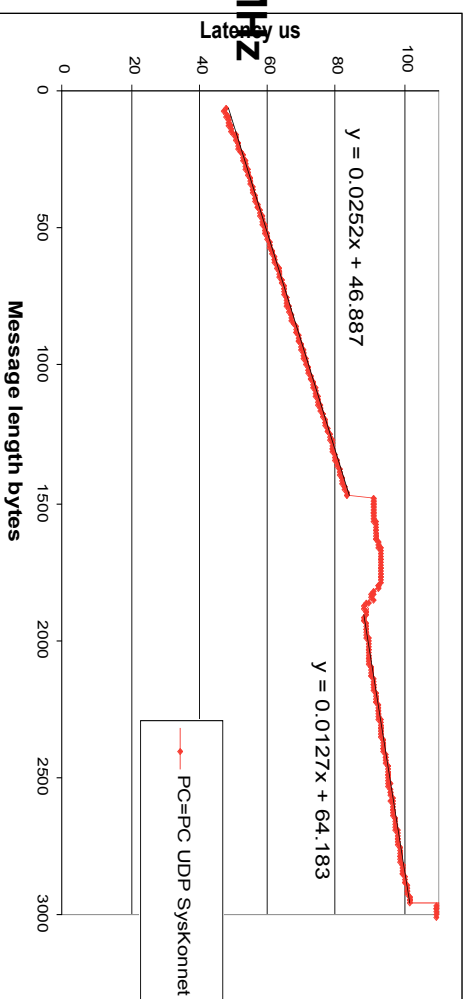
- The 'Zero_stats' request also provides an interlock against concurrent tests.



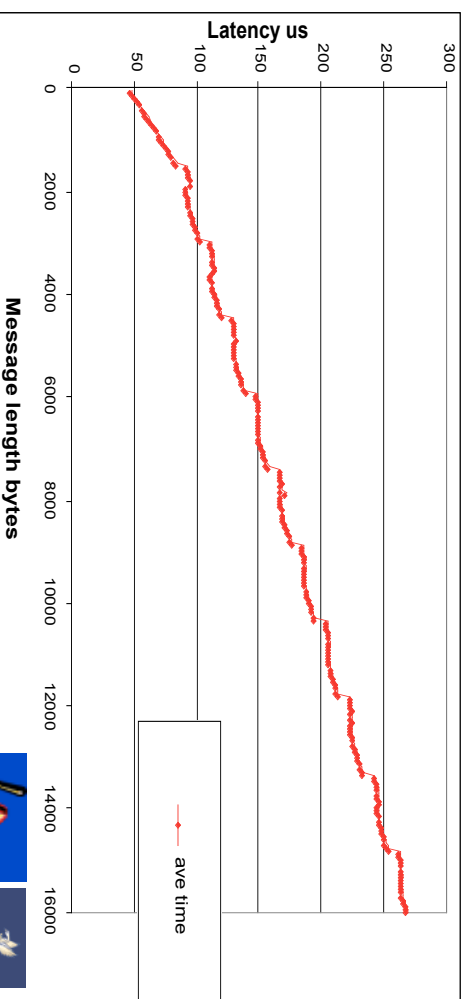
Latency: Tests B2B PCs with Gigabit Ethernet

◆ NIC SysKonnnect SK-9843

- Motherboard: SuperMicro 370DLE
- Chipset: ServerWorks III LE
- CPU: PIII 800 MHz **PCI:64 bit 33 MHz**
- RedHat 7.1 Kernel 2.4.14
- Latency low & well behaved
- Latency Slope **0.0252 us/byte**
- Expect:



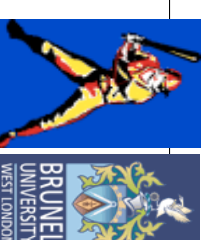
PCI 0.00758
GigE 0.008
PCI 0.00758
0.0236 us/byte



www.hep.man.ac.uk/~rich/net/nic/GigEth_tests_Boston.ppt

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Latency: Tests B2B PCs with Gigabit Ethernet



◆ NIC Intel Pro/1000

- Motherboard: SuperMicro 370DLE
- Chipset: ServerWorks III LE
- CPU: PIII 800 MHz **PCI:64 bit 66 MHz**
- RedHat 7.1 Kernel 2.4.14
- Latency high but well behaved
- Indicates Interrupt coalescence
- Slope **0.0187 us/byte**

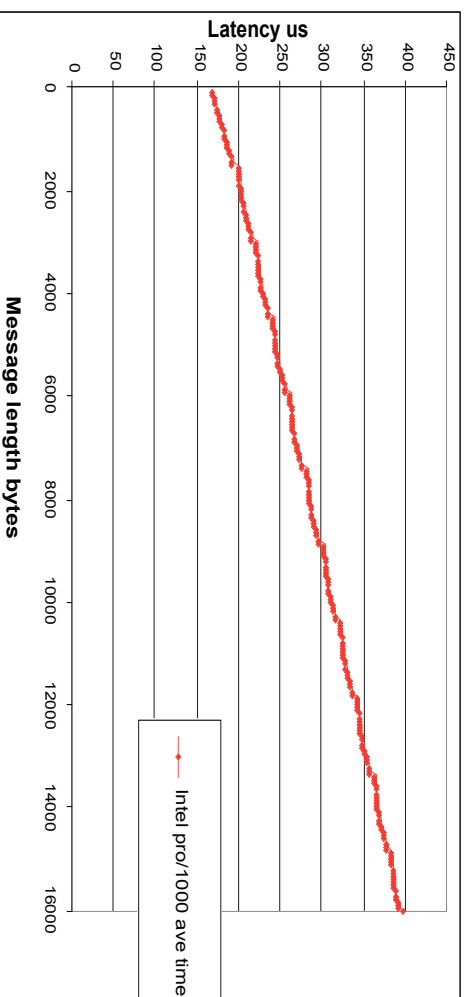
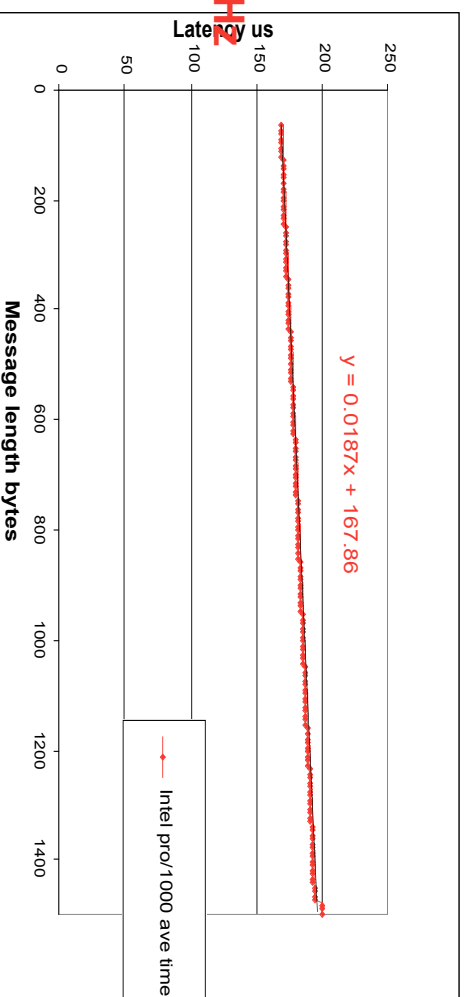
■ Expect:

PCI 0.00188

GigE0.008

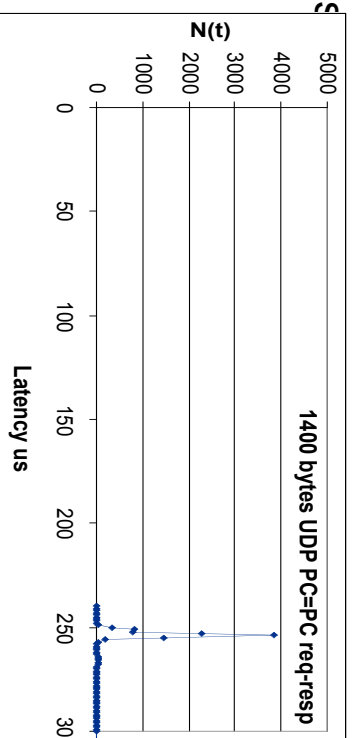
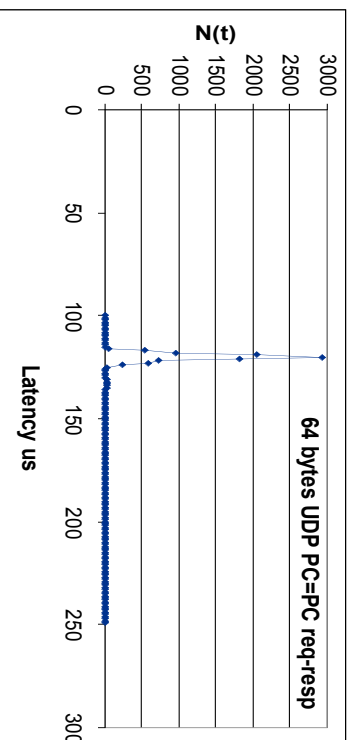
PCI 0.00188

0.0118 us/byte

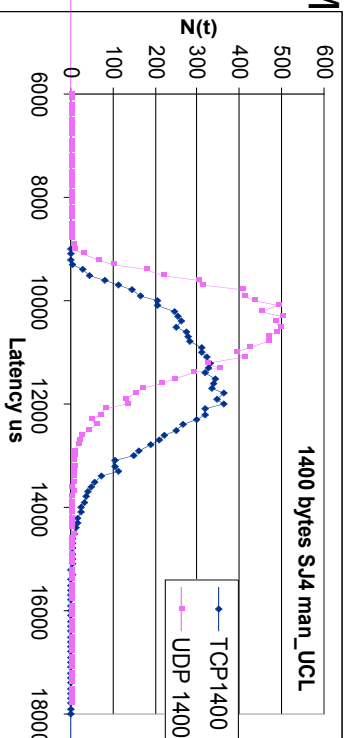
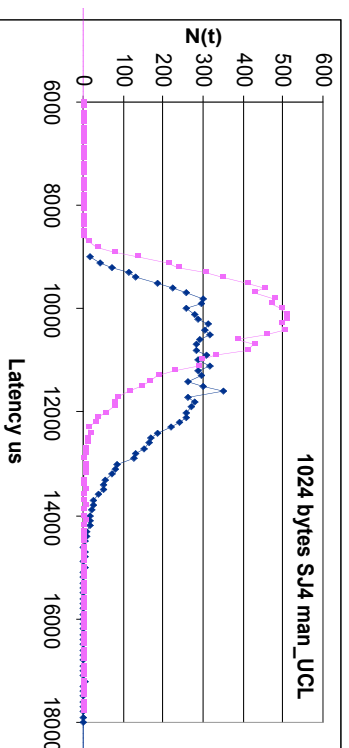


Latency: Histograms

- Motherboard: SuperMicro 370DLE Chipset: ServerWorks III LE
- CPU: PIII 800 MHz **PCI:32 bit 33 MHz 100Mbit NICs** RedHat 5.2 Kernel 2.2.14
- LAN 2 PC B2B



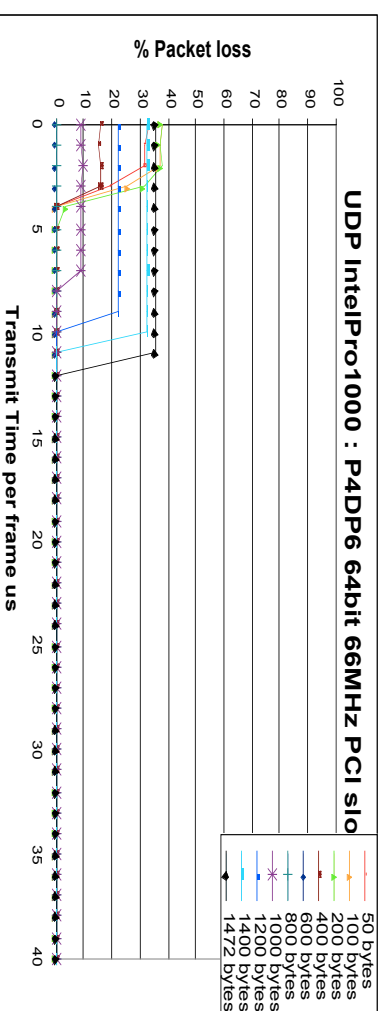
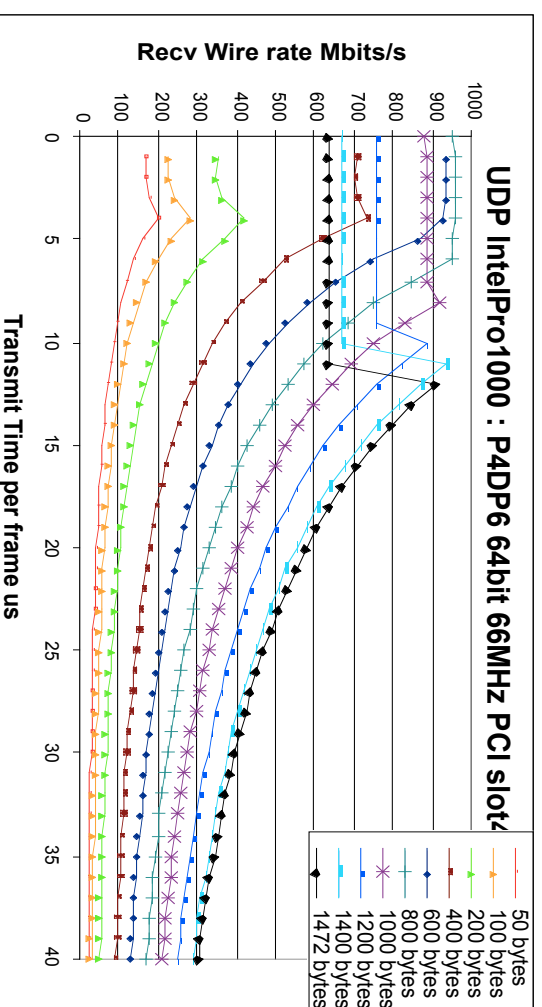
- Man – UCL LAN – MAN – SuperJANET4 – MAN – LAN



UDP Throughput: Intel Pro/1000 on B2B P4DP6



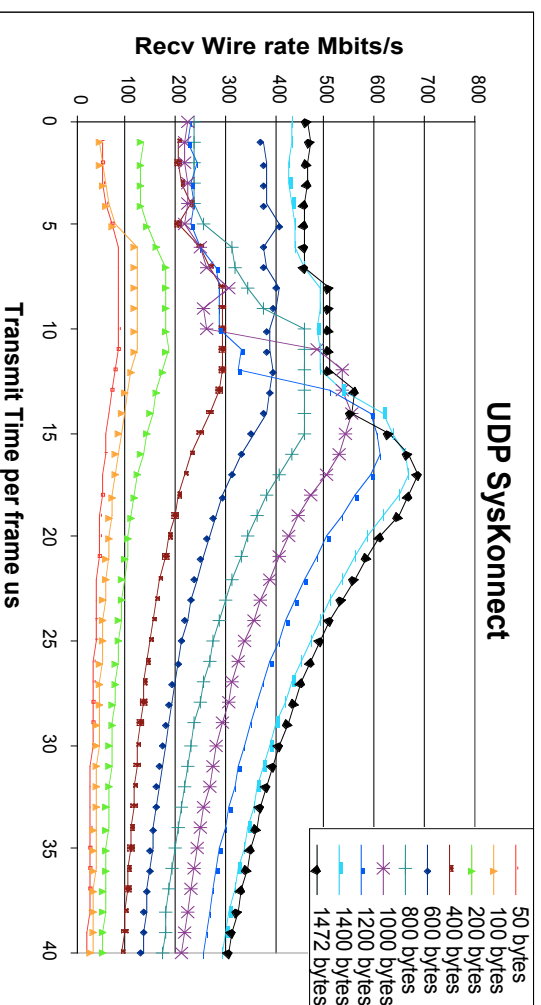
- Motherboard: **SuperMicro P4DP6** Chipset: Intel E7500 (Plumas)
- CPU: Dual Xeon **Prestonia** (2cpu/die) 2.2 GHz **Slot 4: PCI, 64 bit, 66 MHz**
- RedHat 7.2 Kernel 2.4.14
- Max throughput **950Mbit/s**
- Some throughput drop for packets >1000 bytes
- Loss NIC dependent
- Loss not due to user → Kernel moves
- Traced to discards in the receiving IP layer ???



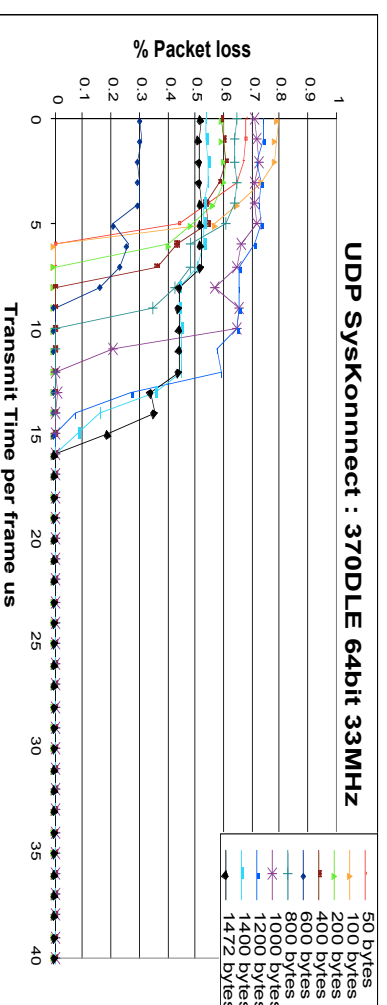
UDP Throughput: SysKonnnect SK-9843 B2B



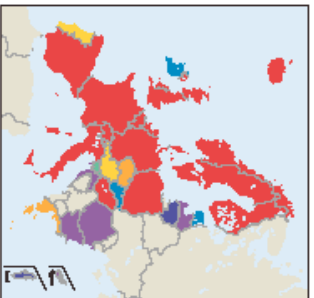
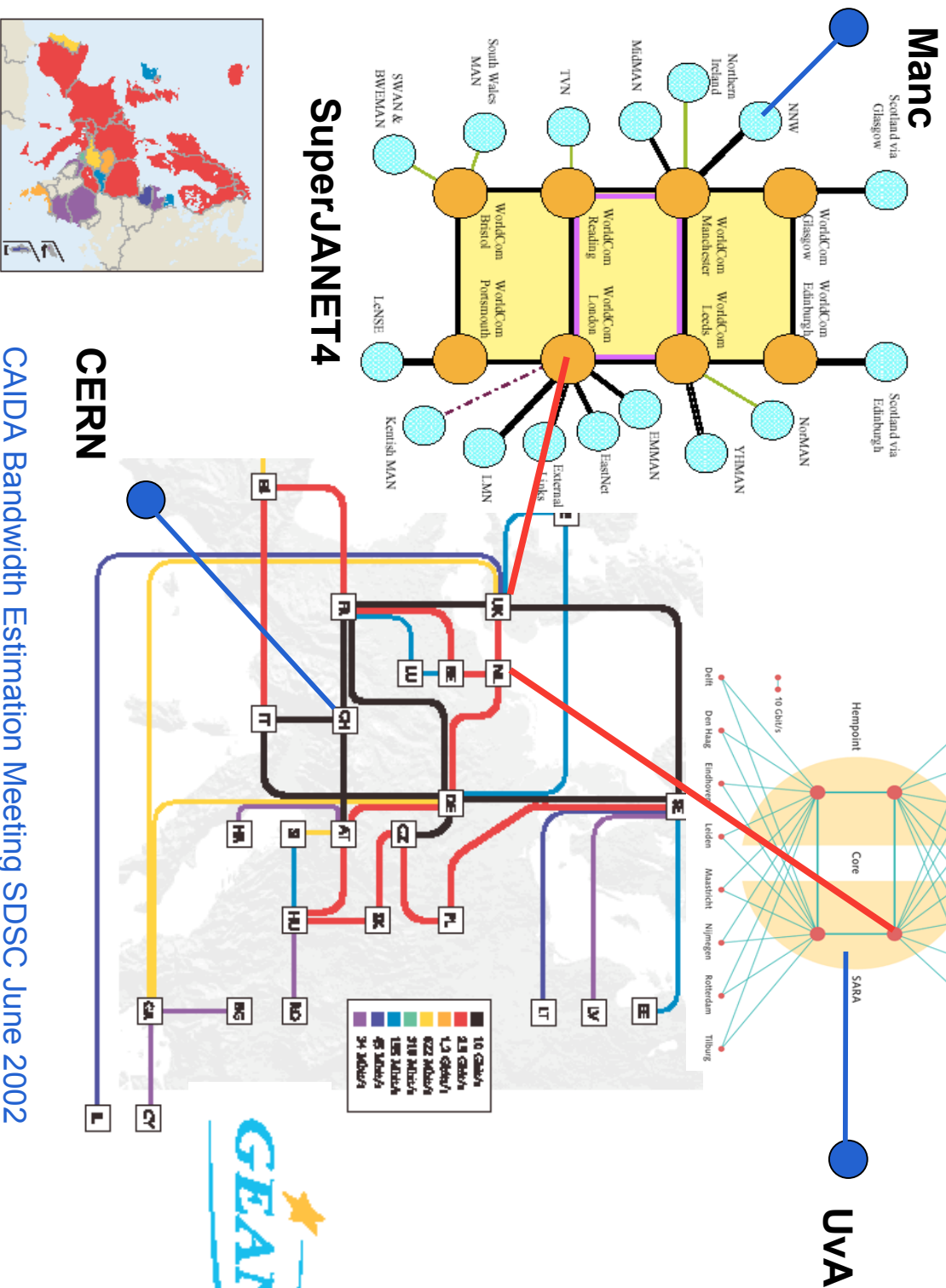
- Motherboard: SuperMicro 370DLE Chipset: ServerWorks III LE Chipset
- CPU: PIII 800 MHz **PCI:64 bit 33 MHz**
- RedHat 7.1 Kernel 2.4.14
- Max throughput **690Mbit/s**
- No packet loss



- Packet loss during drop



European Topology: NRNs & Geant

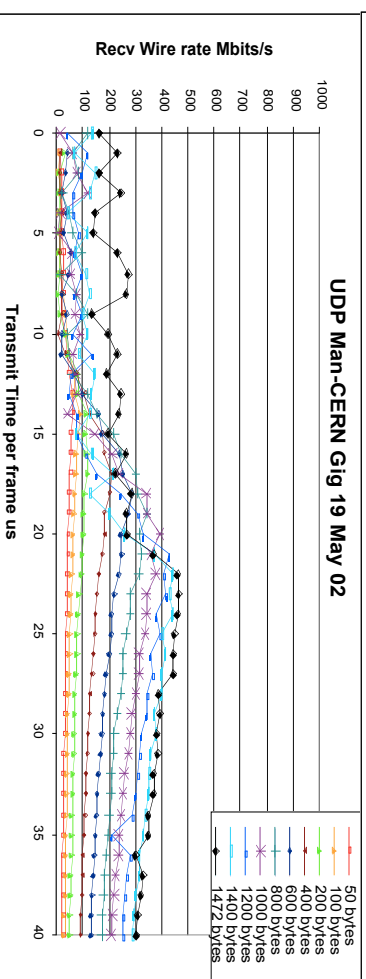
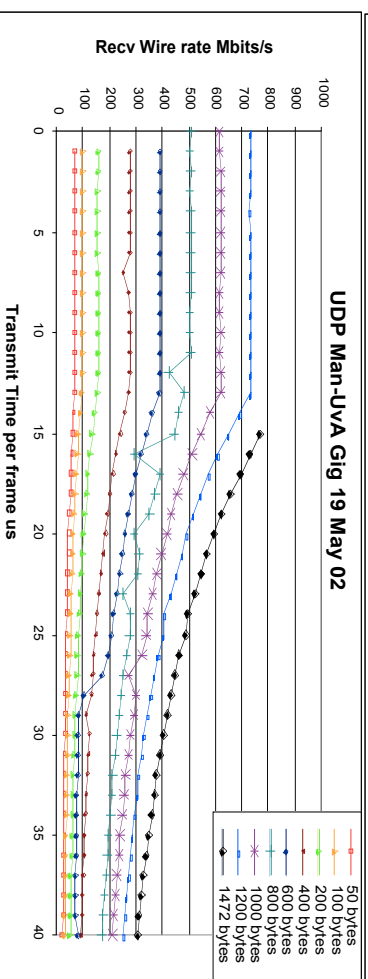
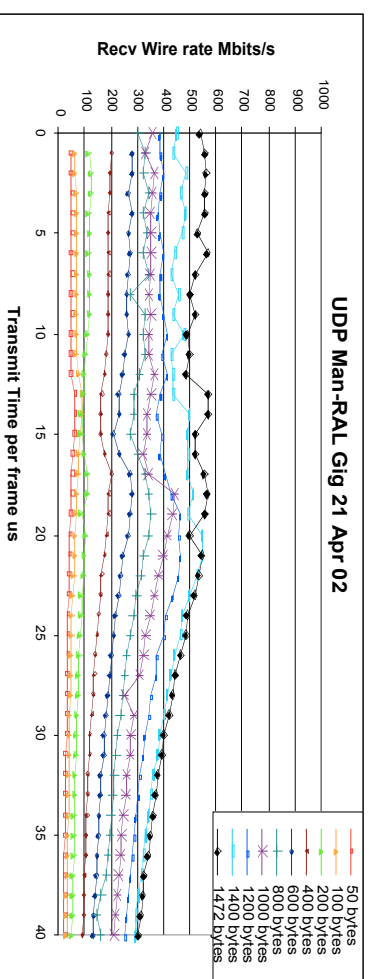


Gigabit Throughput on the Production WAN



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- **Manc - RAL 570 Mbit/s**
- 91% of the 622 Mbit access link between SuperJANET4 and RAL
- 1472 bytes propagation ~21µs
- **Manc-UVA (SARA) 750 Mbit/s**
- SJANET4 + Geant + SURFnet
- **Manc – CERN 460 Mbit/s**
- CERN PC had a 32 bit PCI bus



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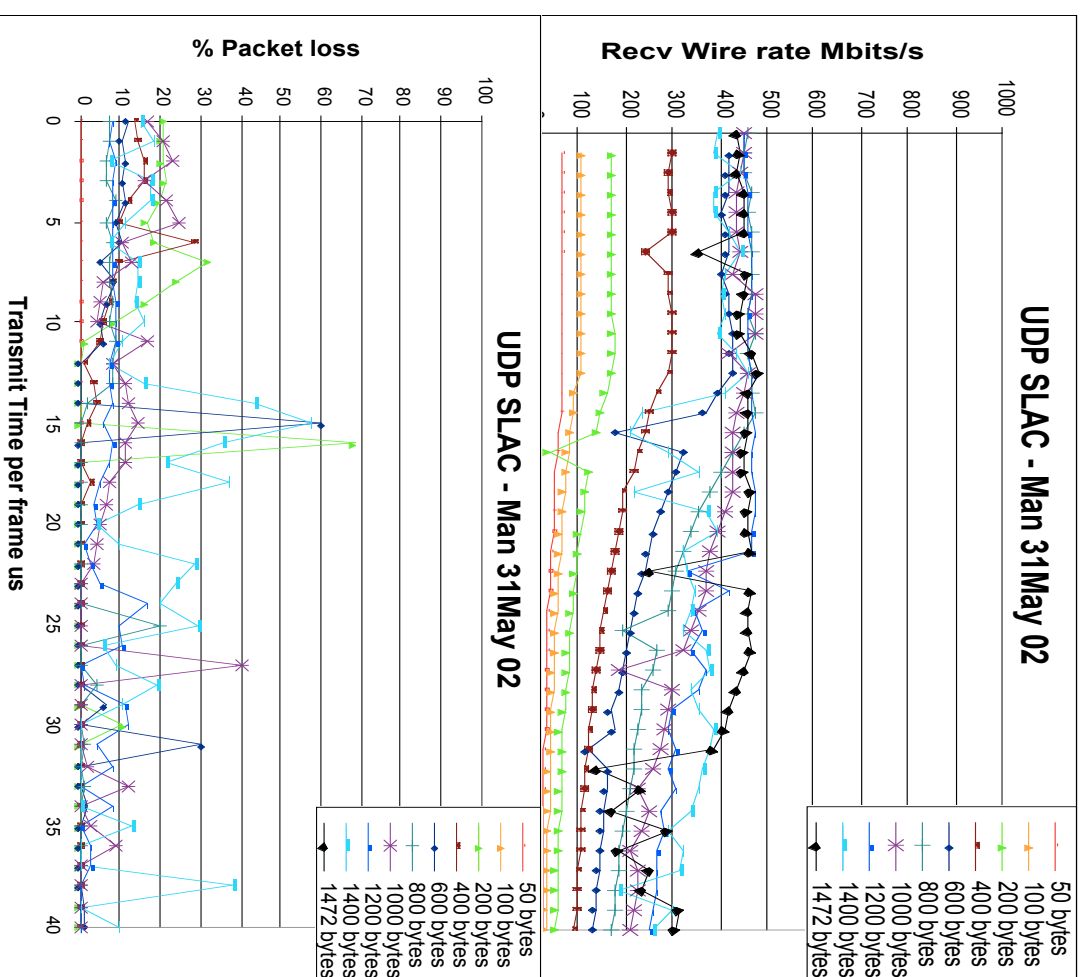
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UDP Throughput: SLAC - Man



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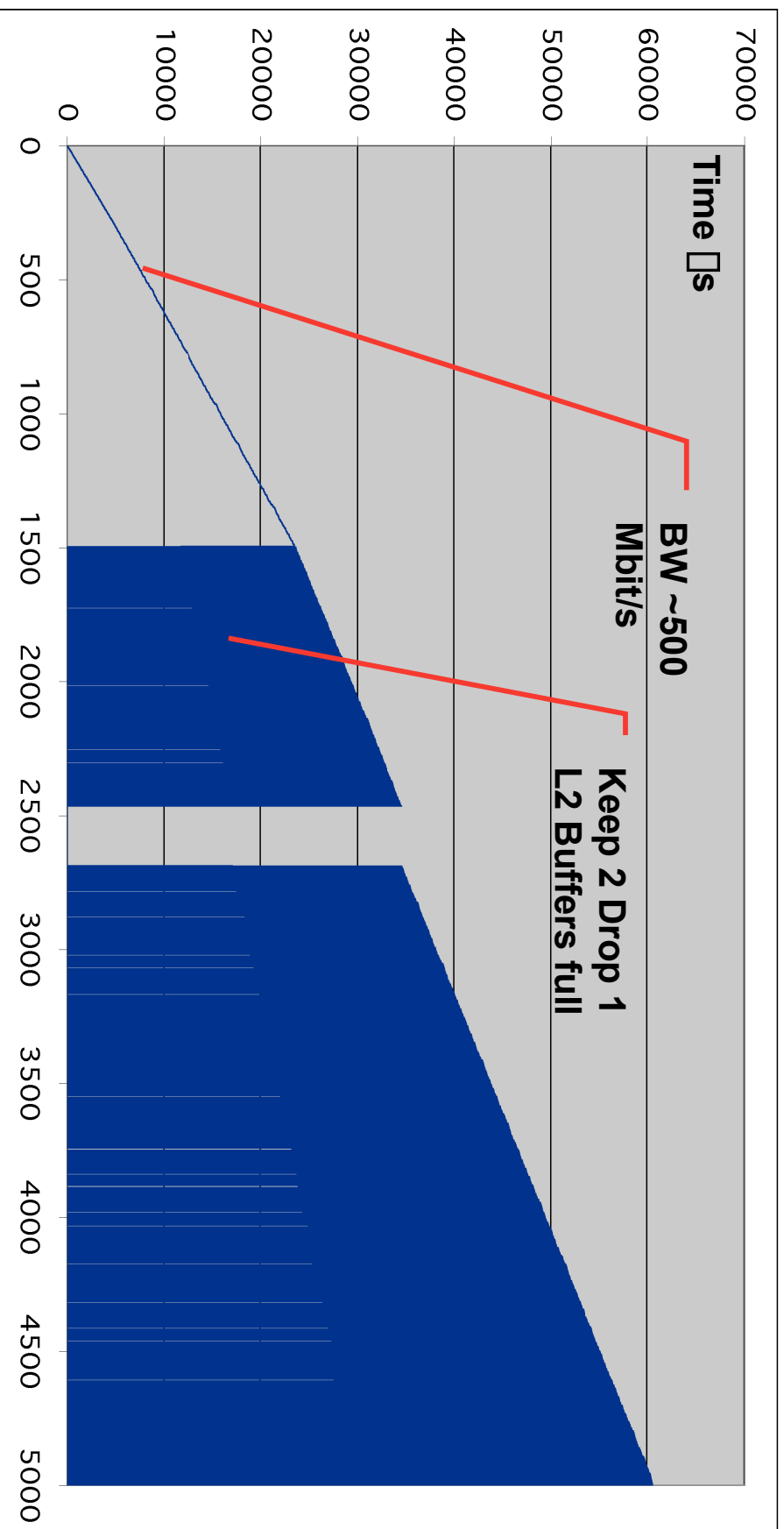
- **SLAC – Manc 470 Mbit/s**
- 75% of the 622 Mbit access link
- SuperJANET4 peers with ESnet at 622Mbit in NY



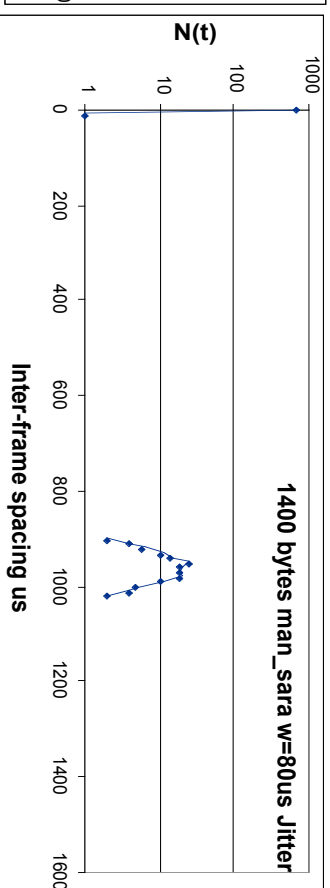
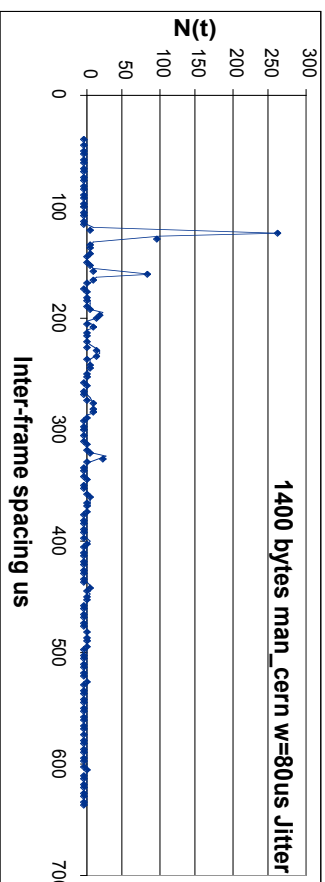
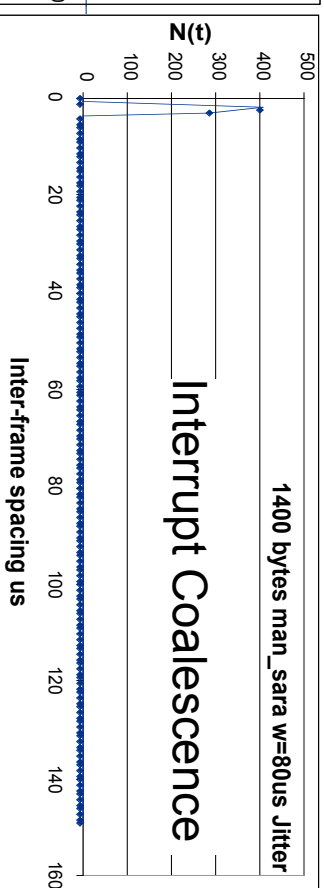
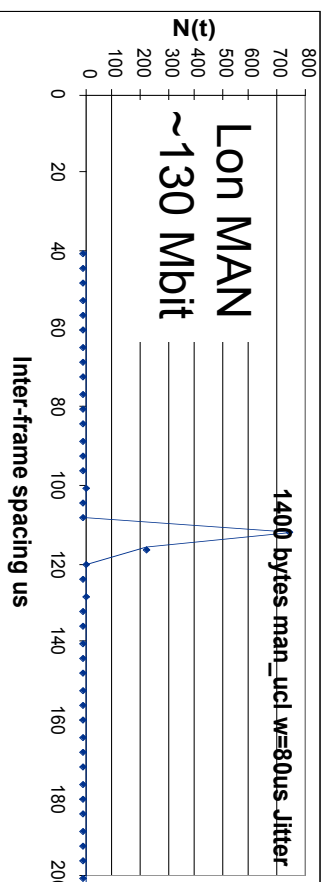
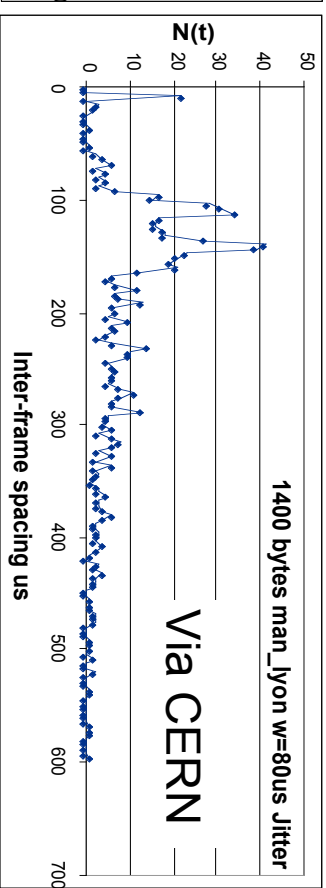
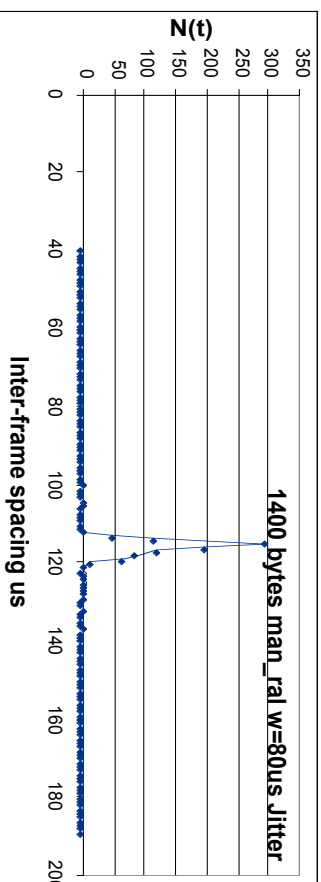
Packet Loss: Amsterdam – Chicago Lambda



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UDP Frame Jitter (Nov 01)



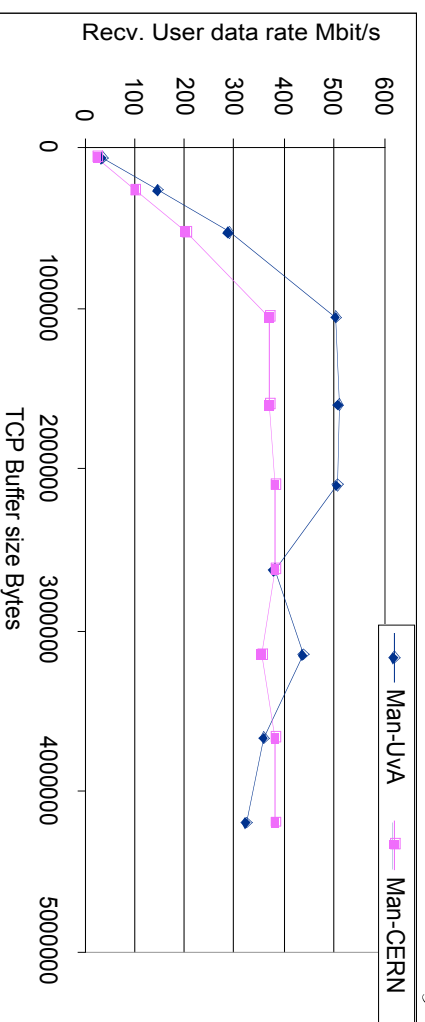
TCPstream

- ◆ **TCP Throughput vs : msg size, transmit spacing, n-streams, window size**
- ◆ 1 control TCP link n test streams
- ◆ Memory – memory
- ◆ Only 1 process – no threads – no context switching
- ◆ Streams treated equally not round Robin but next available stream
- ◆ At the receiver record
 - The time of first and last message received
 - The amount of data
 - (CPU load, Number of interrupts)
- ◆ Use the Pentium CPU cycle counter for times and delay
 - Few lines of user code
- ◆ **Tells us about:**
 - Behavior of the IP stack
 - Available TCP throughput of the LAN / MAN / WAN

Gigabit TCP on the Production WAN (01)



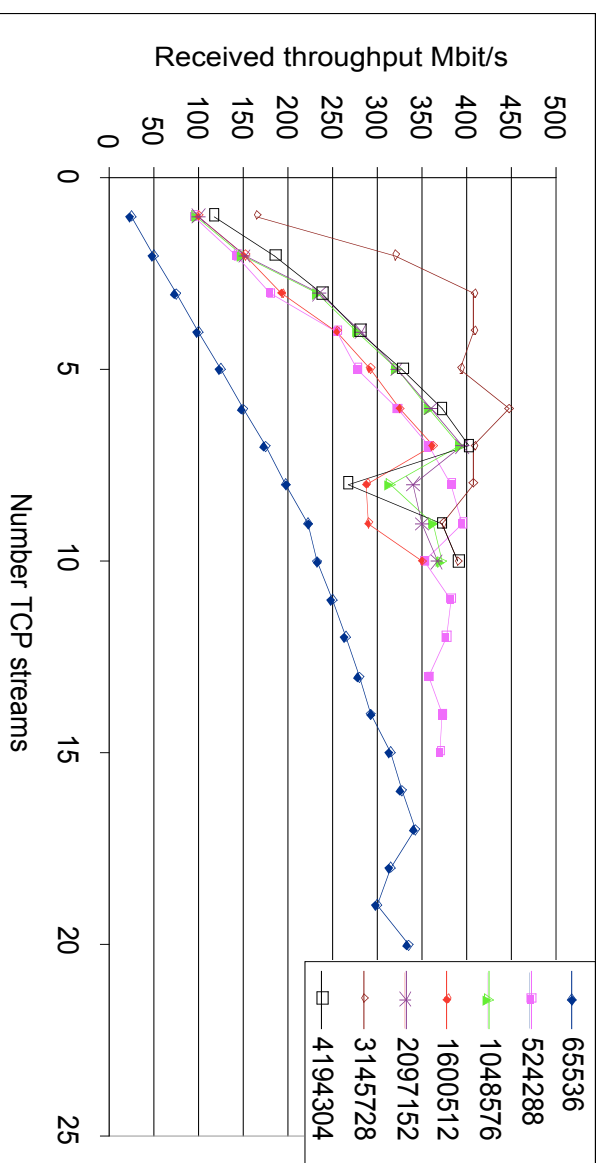
Throughput vs TCP buffer size



TCP window sizes in Mbytes calculated from RTT*bandwidth

Link	RTT ms	Expected BW for 1 Gbit/s	BW Measured by UDP
Man – Ams	14.5	1.81	1.36
Man – CERN	21.4	2.68	1.23

Gigabit TCP on the Production WAN (10)



Throughput vs n-streams

- Default buffer size slope = ~ 25 Mbit/s/stream up to 9 streams then 15 Mbit/s/stream
- With larger buffers rate of increase per stream is larger
- Plateaus at about 7 streams giving a total throughput of ~ 400 Mbit/s

More Information Some URLs



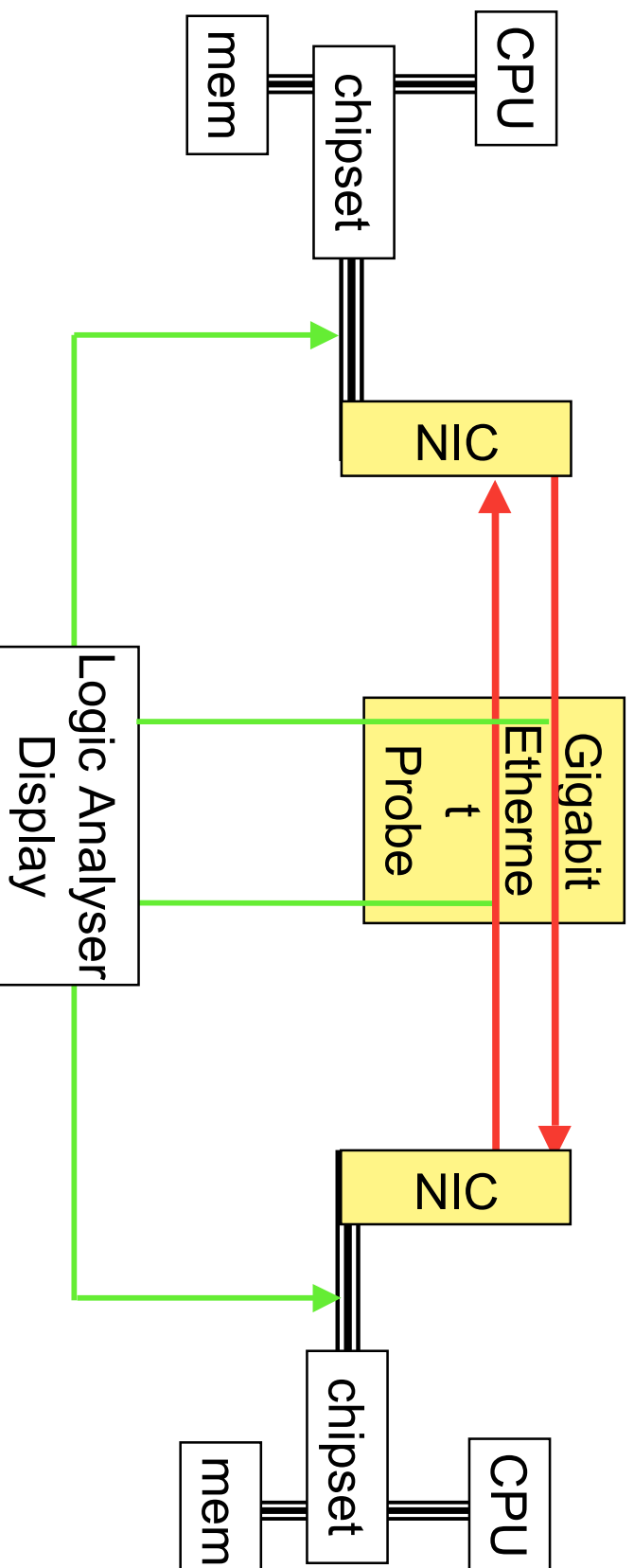
- ◆ UDPmon / TCPstream kit + writeup
<http://www.hep.man.ac.uk/~rich/net>
- ◆ ATLAS Investigation of the Performance of 100Mbit and Gigabit Ethernet Components Using Raw Ethernet Frames
[http://](http://www.hep.man.ac.uk/~rich/atlas/atlas_net_note_draft5.pdf)
- ◆ DataGrid WP7 Networking:
<http://www.gridpp.ac.uk/wp7/index.html>
- ◆ Motherboard and NIC Tests:
www.hep.man.ac.uk/~rich/net/nic/GigEth_tests_Boston.ppt
- ◆ PPNCG Home page with Stop Press:
<http://ppncg.rl.ac.uk/>
- ◆ PPNCG Page for monitoring Grid, HEP & Astronomy Sites
<http://icfammon.dl.ac.uk/ppncg/astronomy.html>
- ◆ IEPM Pinger home site:
<http://www-iepm.slac.stanford.edu/>
- ◆ IEPM-BV site:
<http://www-iepm.slac.stanford.edu/bv>

The Measurements (4)

◆ PCI Activity

◆ Logic Analyzer with

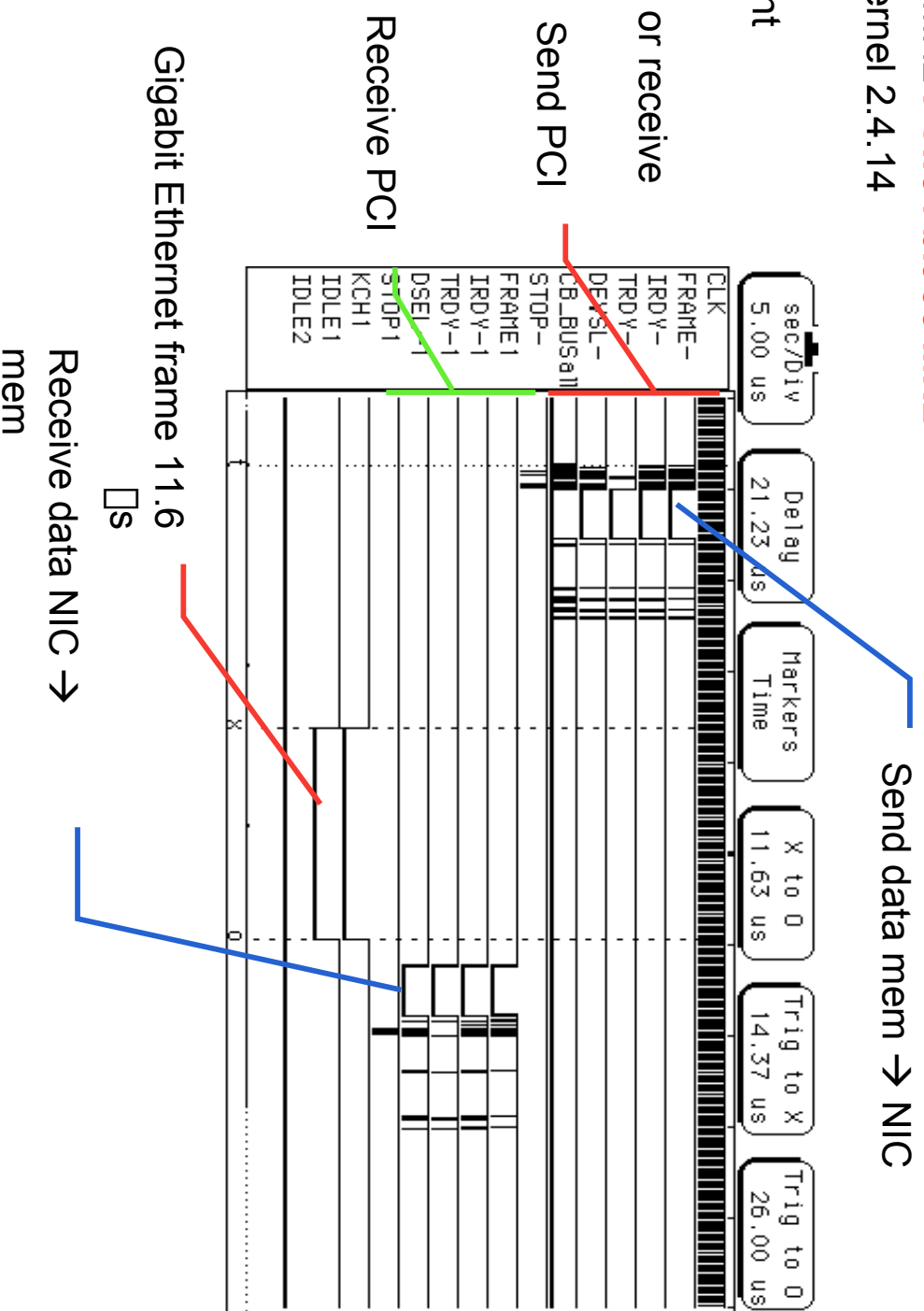
- PCI Probe cards in sending PC
- Gigabit Ethernet Fiber Probe Card
- PCI Probe cards in receiving PC



PCI: SysKonnect SK-9843



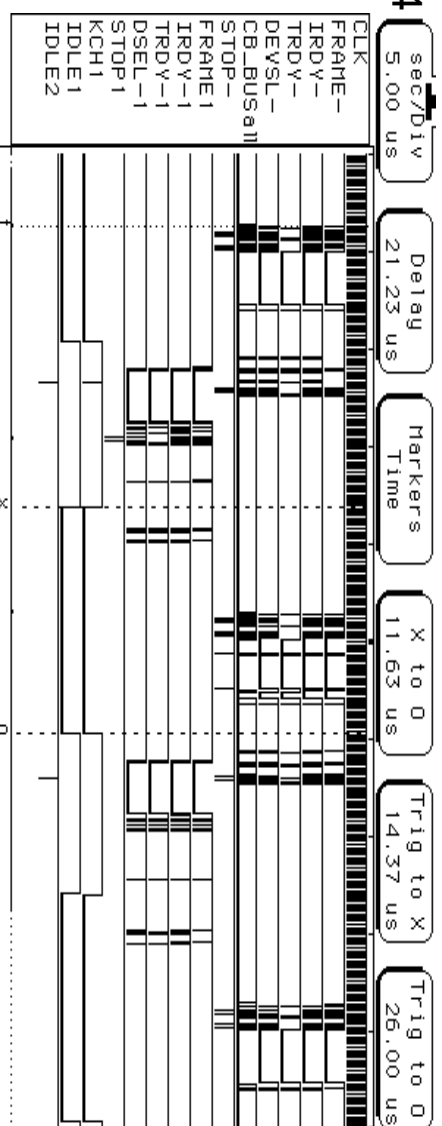
- Motherboard: SuperMicro 370DLE Chipset: ServerWorks III LE Chipset
- CPU: PIII 800 MHz **PCI:64 bit 66 MHz**
- RedHat 7.1 Kernel 2.4.14
- SK300
- 1400 bytes sent
- Wait 100 us
- ~8 us for send or receive



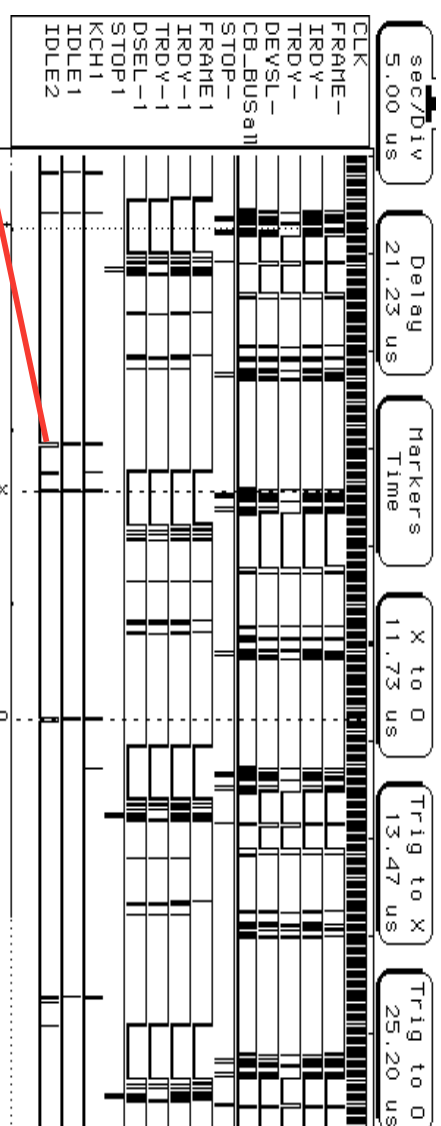
PCI: SysKonnnect SK-9843



- Motherboard: SuperMicro 370DLE Chipset: ServerWorks III LE Chipset
- CPU: PIII 800 MHz **PCI:64 bit 66 MHz**
- RedHat 7.1 Kernel 2.4.14
- SK301
- 1400 bytes sent
- Wait 20 us



- SK303
- 1400 bytes sent
- Wait 10 us
- **Frames are back-to-back**
- **Can drive at line speed**
- **Cannot go any faster !**



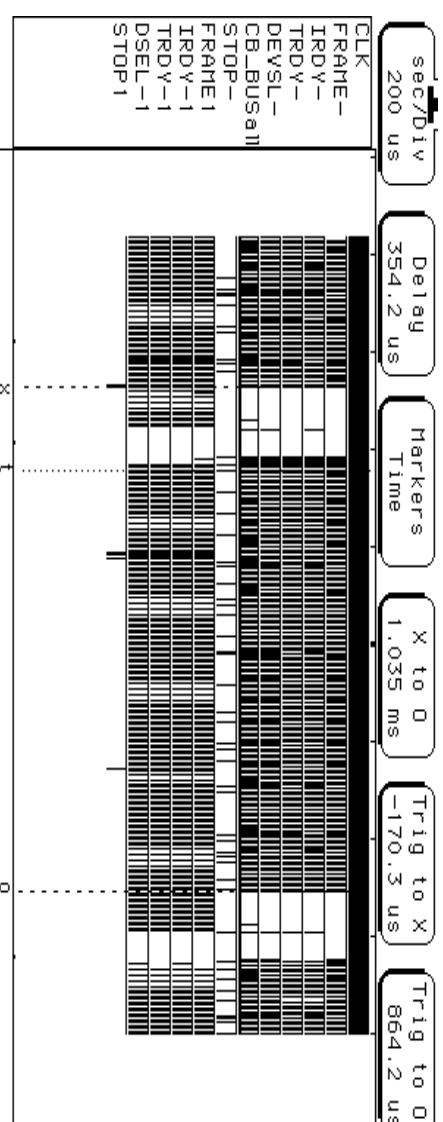
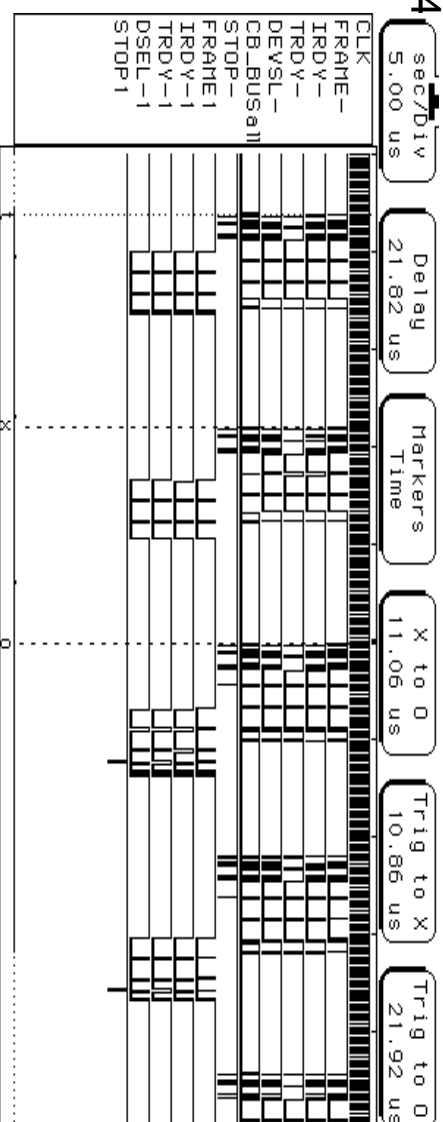
Gig Eth frames back to back

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PCI: Intel Pro/1000

- Motherboard: SuperMicro 370DLE Chipset:: ServerWorks III LE Chipset
- CPU: PIII 800 MHz **PCI:64 bit 66 MHz**
- RedHat 7.1 Kernel 2.4.14
- IT66M212
- 1400 bytes sent
- Wait 11 us
- ~4.7us on send PCI bus
- PCI bus ~45% occupancy
- ~ 3.25 us on PCI for data recv
- IT66M212
- 1400 bytes sent
- Wait 11 us
- Packets lost
- Action of pause packet?



PCI: Intel Pro/1000 on P4DP6

- Motherboard: **SuperMicro P4DP6** Chipset: Intel E7500 (Plumas)
- CPU: Dual Xeon **Prestonia** (2cpu/die) 2.2 GHz **Slot 3-5: PCI, 64 bit, 66 MHz**
- RedHat 7.2 Kernel 2.4.14
- ITP4010
- 1400 bytes sent
- Wait 8 us
- ~5.14us on send PCI bus
- PCI bus ~68% occupancy
- ~ 2 us on PCI for data recv

