## Introduction to Networking and Systems Measurements

Measurement Pitfalls



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### Common Measurement Pitfalls

- What are the hidden assumptions?
- What did you not notice (in the system, setup, ....)?
- What can your tool do?
- Vantage points
- Latency pitfalls
- BW pitfalls
- Reading the results

## Hidden Assumptions - Examples

- The path from A to B is the same (reverse) as the path from B to A
- There is no packet reordering
- Device throughput is the same for all packet sizes
- Test packets will experience the same effects as application's traffic
- The effect of DNS lookup is negligible
- The measurement tool has negligible overhead
- Previous work was correct

# System and Setup Did you notices that....

- There are other jobs running on the same core
- ICMP traffic is throttled by the OS
- CPU frequency scaling is enabled
- The CPU that you are using is not connected directly to the NIC
- Kernel version has been updated overnight
- The 2x40G NIC uses PCIe Gen 3 x8 (~60Gbps)
- There is a new Errata...

## What can your tool do? - Examples

- SSD can write at 450MB/s
  - Don't try to write data captured at 10Gbps
- The latency for reading CPU timestamp is ~tens of cycles
  - Don't try to use it to measure cache access time
- DAG resolution is 4ns
  - Don't try to measure the propagation delay through 1m fibre
- OSNT can only capture at low rate
  - Don't try to measure latency of 10Gbps flows

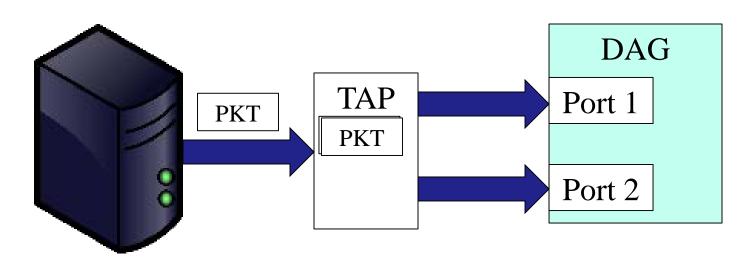
### Latency Pitfalls - Examples

- What is the definition of "latency"?
  - Propagation delay? Inter packet gap? Round trip time? Flow completion time?
- How was the latency measured?
  - Start of packet to start of packet? Start of packet to end of packet?
  - Single packet? Packet-pair? Packet-train?
- Where was the timestamp taken?
  - > ...and how did it affect the measurement?
- Resolution, precision and accuracy...

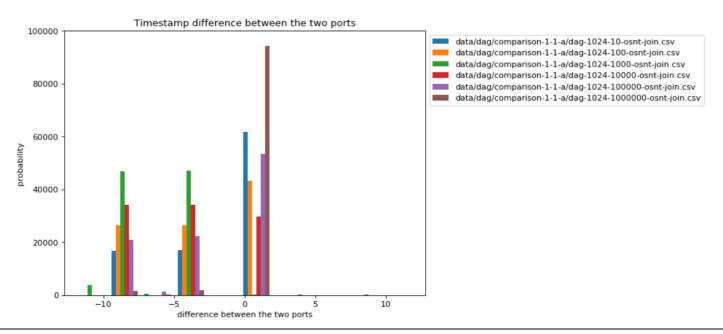
## Bandwidth Pitfalls - Examples

- What is the definition of "bandwidth"?
  - ➤ Link capacity? Average throughput? Peak throughput?
- Controllability
  - Packet size? Protocol? QoS?
- What was the status of the network?
- Net neutrality?
- Did you pass through the bottlenecks?
- Resolution, precision and accuracy...

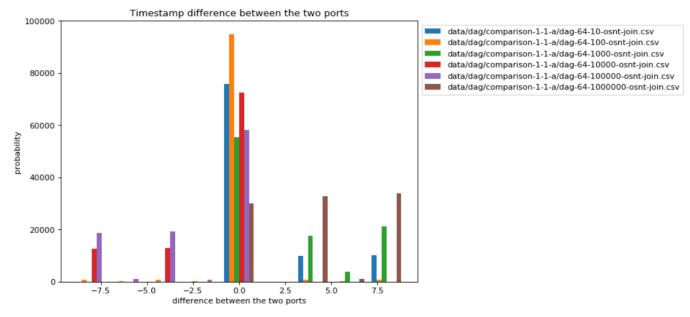
- Recall Lab 2, experiment 2.1 b
- Measuring the timestamp difference between 2 ports:



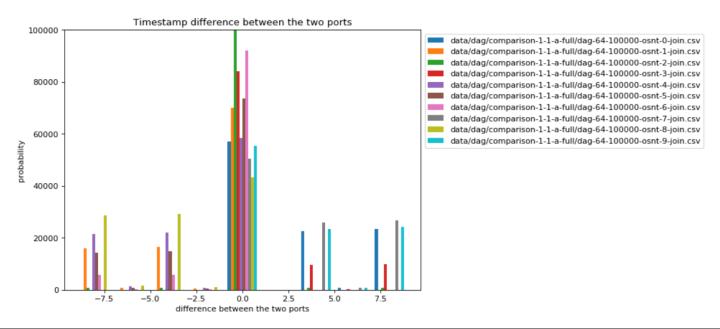
- 100,000 packets, 1024B
- Different Inter Packet Gaps (IPG)



- 100,000 packets, 64B
- Different Inter Packet Gaps (IPG)



- 100,000 packets, 64B, running 10 times
- Same Inter Packet Gap (IPG)



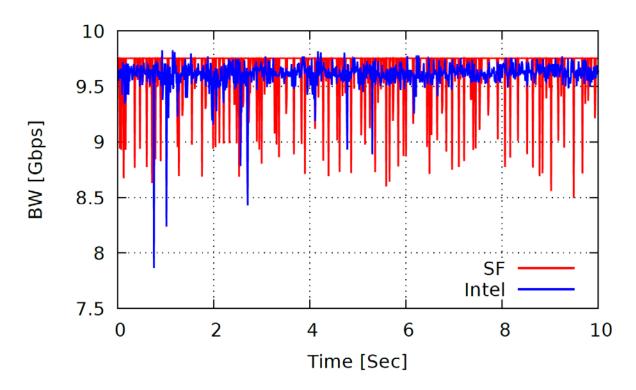
- The reported iperf result for a NetFPGA reference switch is 9.4Gbps
- User complaint: I see only 8.9Gbps and packet drop in the switch

```
Connecting to host 10.0.0.13, port 5201
  4] local 10.0.0.12 port 54764 connected to 10.0.0.13 port 5201
                        Transfer
                                     Bandwidth
[ ID] Interval
                                                    Retr Cwnd
       0.00 - 1.00
                   sec 1.02 GBytes 8.76 Gbits/sec
                                                     74
                                                           313 KBytes
                 sec 1.03 GBytes 8.86 Gbits/sec
      1.00-2.00
                                                           198 KBytes
  4] 2.00-3.00
                   sec 1.03 GBytes 8.87 Gbits/sec
                                                           281 KBytes
 4] 3.00-4.00
                   sec 1.04 GBytes 8.92 Gbits/sec
                                                           238 KBytes
  4] 4.00-5.00
                   sec 1.04 GBytes 8.93 Gbits/sec
                                                           208 KBytes
  4] 5.00-6.00
                   sec 1.04 GBytes 8.92 Gbits/sec
                                                           187 KBytes
  4] 6.00-7.00
                   sec 1.04 GBytes 8.95 Gbits/sec
                                                           365 KBytes
  4] 7.00-8.00
                   sec 1.04 GBytes 8.94 Gbits/sec
                                                           233 KBytes
 4] 8.00-9.00
                   sec 1.03 GBytes 8.88 Gbits/sec
                                                     30
                                                           420 KBytes
       9.00-10.00
                   sec 1.04 GBytes 8.96 Gbits/sec
                                                           423 KBytes
 ID] Interval
                        Transfer
                                     Bandwidth
                                                    Retr
   4]
       0.00 - 10.00
                   sec 10.4 GBytes
                                     8.90 Gbits/sec
                                                    355
                                                                    sender
       0.00 - 10.00
                   sec 10.4 GBytes
                                    8.90 Gbits/sec
                                                                    receiver
```

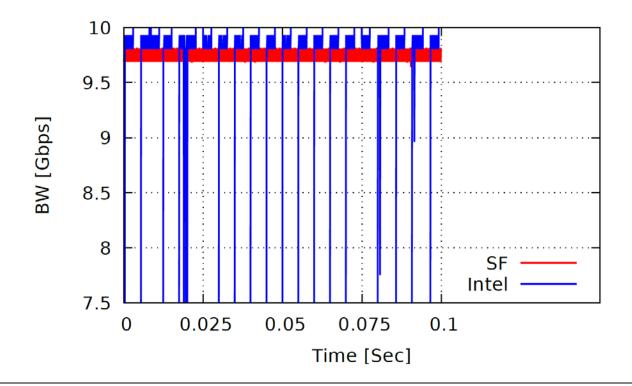
- Debug: Have you tried changing rx-usec?
- User: no more packet drop in the switch!
- ...but bandwidth is down to 7.5Gbps...

- New insight: NIC used on reference setup (Solarflare) is different than the NIC used by user (Intel)
- (skipping a few steps forward)

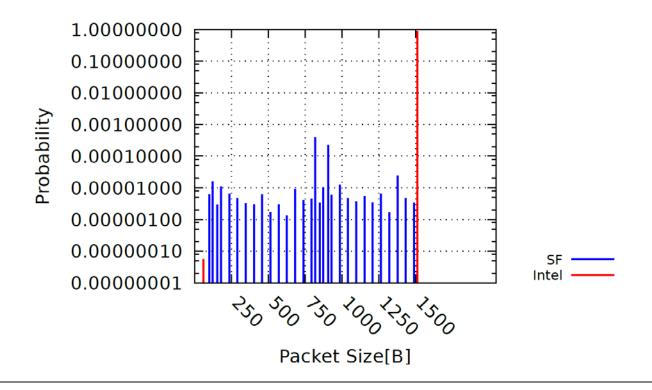
Switch throughput over time (10ms sampling resolution)



Switch throughput over time (100µs sampling resolution)



• What else is different?



#### Goals:

Evaluate the accuracy & precision of time-taking using CPU time stamp counter (TSC)

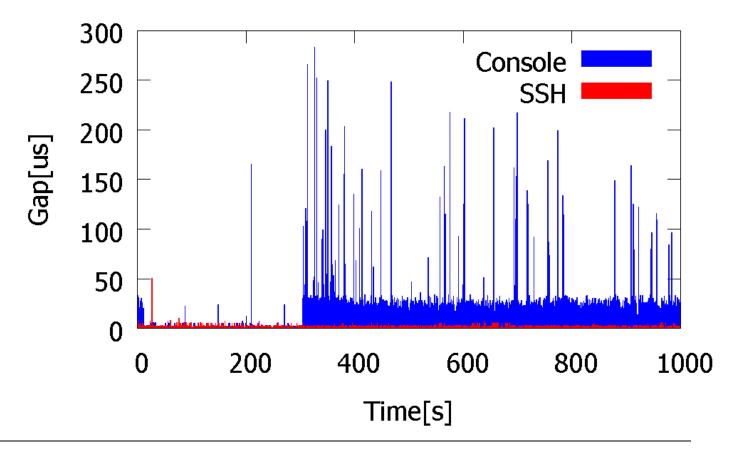
### Methodology:

- Read TSC twice
- Measure the time-gap between the two consecutive reads

#### Results:

> Min/Median/99.9%: 9ns/10ns/11ns

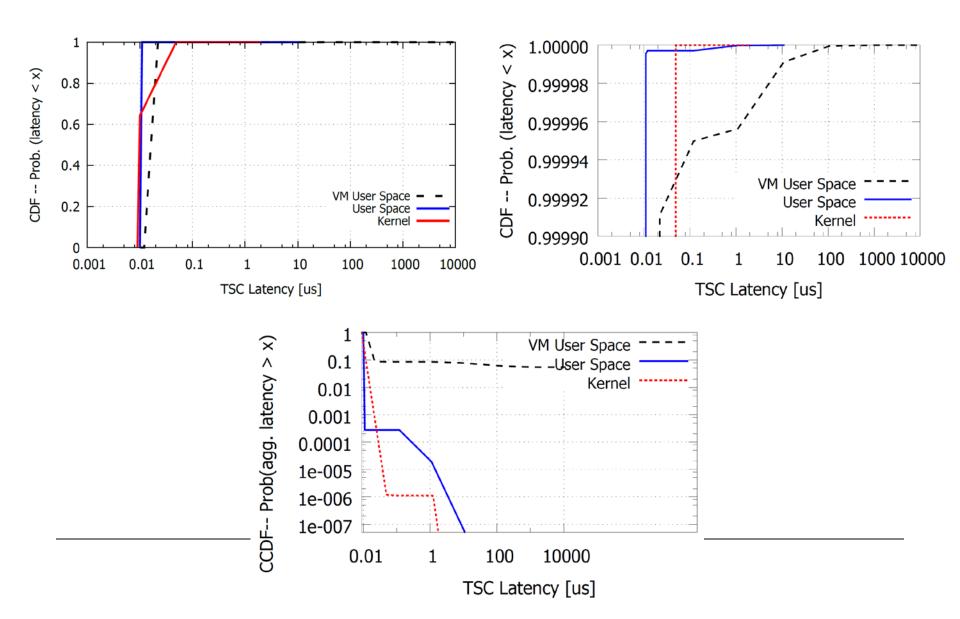
What happens over time?



### Source data:

X≤	User space Events
10	91428291492
11	404700
12	268521
22	268291
120	267465
1097	10768
10869	1

X≤	Kernel Events
9	11117819727
10	3973891503
49	287
53	201
98	90
1155	86
1184	85
1241	77
1982	1



## Example: Topology Measurements

#### Goal:

Build a map of network connectivity that assigns IP addresses to locations

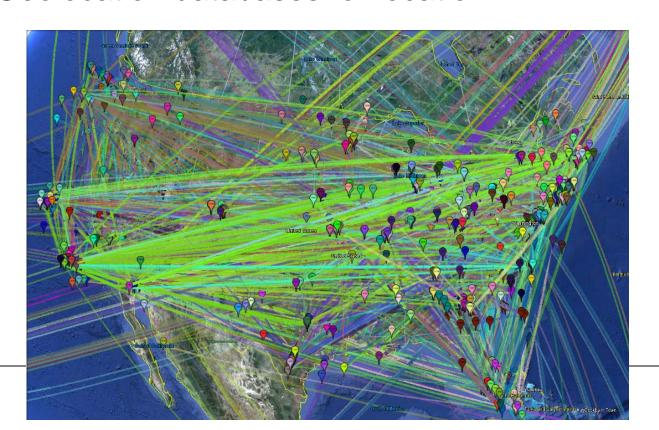
#### Method:

- Simple option: name resolution
  - 4.69.166.1 ⇒ ae-119-3505.edge4.London1.Level3.net
  - But many times information is missing, not indicative or is inaccurate
- Better option: use geolocation services
  - Most services claim to be over 99% accurate

## Example: Topology Measurements

### Building a map of the network:

- Measurements for connectivity
- > Geolocation databases for location

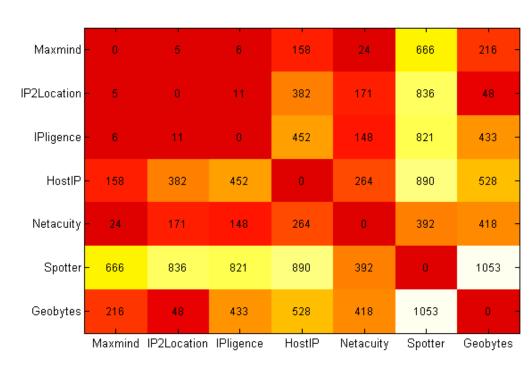


# Example: Topology Measurements What is your ground truth?

Gelolocation databases are over 99% accurate!



Verizon/MCI/UUNET (ASN 703) 10-nodes PoP



Heatmap – Median distance between databases (2011)

### Validation

- Measurements need to be validated
- Don't make assertions!
- Use ground truth (where available)
- Compare different tools and methodologies
- Do the results make sense?
  - > RTT can't be faster than traveling at the speed of light...
- Have I mentioned validation?





## Final Report - Recommendations

- Include all figures within the report
  - Use proper scale, adapt the template if need be
- Make sure that your environment does not affect the results
- Do not make assertions
  - Support your claims through experimentations
- Discuss your results in depth:
  - Compare and contrast results gained through different vantage points, using different tools, on different platforms etc
  - Provide side-by-side comparisons
  - Use the questions in the handouts as guiding examples
- Use the right terminology (accuracy, precision, resolution)
- Correct typos and grammar mistakes
- Make sure not to run out of budget
- Follow the instructions in the handout

## Course Summary

- This course covered measurements tools and measurement techniques
- But also "why out most basic assumptions are wrong", "graphs lie", "what you don't know about your system", ...
- Remember:
  - > Constant vigilance
  - ➤ Look at the data, best-practice, think.
- Applies to all types of measurements

