

Kaunas University of Technology

Faculty of Informatics

T120B162 Software Systems Testing

Todžės Warriors

Lab 4. Performance testing

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Part 1

Objective

The analysis aimed to evaluate CPU and memory usage during the execution of primary test cases for a SignalR-based game application using **Visual Studio's built-in diagnostic tools**. Key areas of focus:

- 1. Identify methods consuming the most CPU time.
- 2. Measure memory usage, including identifying the most allocated objects and their impact.

Results

CPU Profiling

• Top CPU Consumers:

System.Threading.ThreadPoolWorkQueue.Dispatch:

- **69.63%** of total CPU usage.
- Manages threading and task execution within the application, essential for handling concurrent requests.

SignalR_Snake.Hubs.SnakeHub.AllPos():

- 29.37% of total CPU usage.
- Processes and broadcasts positional updates to all connected clients.

SignalR_Snake.Hubs.SnakeHub.Timer_Elapsed():

- **5.96%** of total CPU usage.
- Handles periodic game state updates.

SignalR_Snake.Hubs.SnakeHub.SendDir(float):

- 1.17% of total CPU usage.
- Updates player directions from client inputs.
- Key Observations:

AllPos() is a significant CPU hotspot, likely due to frequent iterations and data processing for client synchronization.

Thread pooling consumes a major share of CPU, reflecting the application's reliance on multithreading to manage SignalR communications.

Memory Profiling

- Memory Usage Growth:
 - Memory usage increased steadily throughout the test cases.

• Garbage collection (GC) events were triggered consistently, but optimizations may be needed to reduce memory pressure.

• Most Allocated Objects:

SignalR Messaging Objects:

Microsoft.AspNet.SignalR.Messaging.DefaultSubscription:

- ~283 MB inclusive size.
- Indicates frequent subscriptions/unsubscriptions during gameplay.

List<Microsoft.AspNet.SignalR.Messaging.Message>:

- ~115 MB allocated.
- Represents the primary data structure for SignalR message handling.
- String Allocations:

Duplicate Strings:

- Repeated allocations of strings like "SnakeHub.ALLPOS()" and "SENDDIR()".
- Total memory wasted by duplicates: ~5.48 MB.

Key Insights and Recommendations

CPU Optimization

1. Optimize AllPos():

- Minimize lock usage where possible to avoid contention.
- Batch position updates for clients to reduce the frequency of broadcast calls.
- Consider using optimized data structures for handling positional updates.

2. Thread Management:

- Reduce the overhead of thread pooling by optimizing task creation and processing.
- Use async/await to improve asynchronous handling and reduce thread contention.

Memory Optimization

1. Reduce String Duplication:

- Use String. Intern to manage repeated strings.
- Consolidate frequently used strings into constants or enums.

2. Reuse Objects:

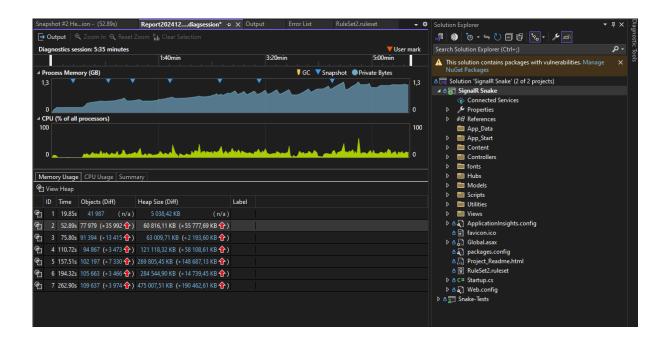
- Implement object pooling for frequently created SignalR messaging objects (DefaultSubscription and Message).
- Evaluate whether caching strategies can reduce allocations during high-frequency operations.

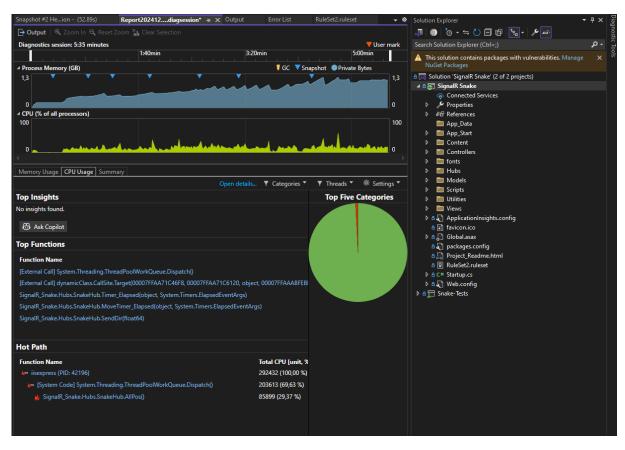
3. Garbage Collection:

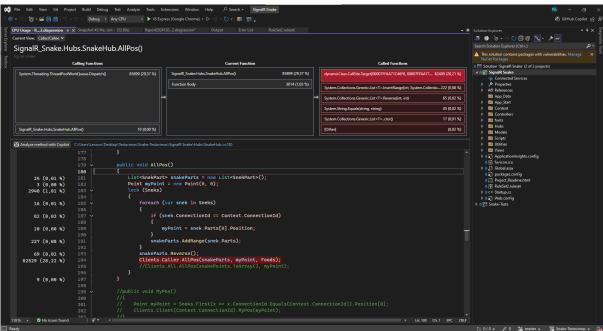
 Monitor and analyze GC activity patterns to ensure it is not disrupting gameplay performance. Consider optimizing the lifetime of objects to reduce memory pressure and GC overhead.

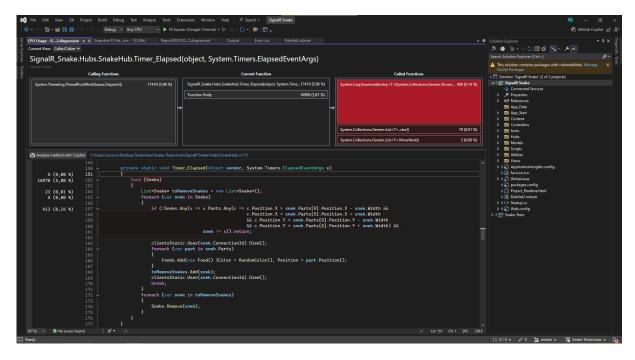
Summary

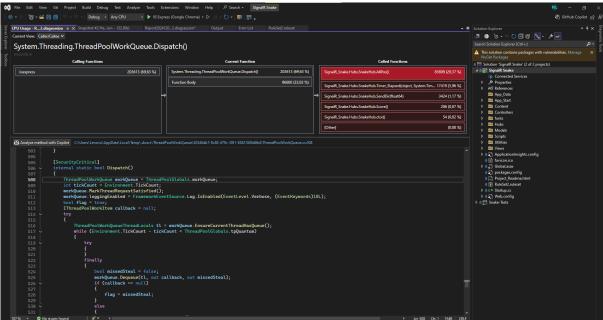
The profiling conducted using **Visual Studio** identified CPU hotspots (AllPos() and ThreadPoolWorkQueue.Dispatch) and memory inefficiencies (SignalR objects and duplicate strings). By addressing these areas, the application can achieve better performance and scalability, especially under high-concurrency scenarios. The system shows strong potential for improvement with targeted optimizations.

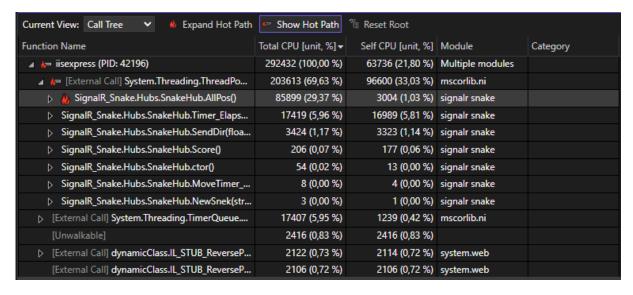


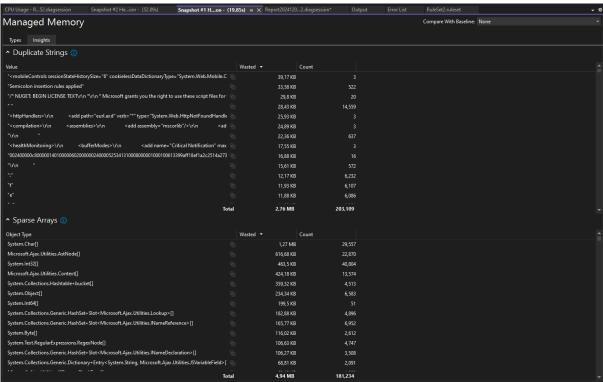


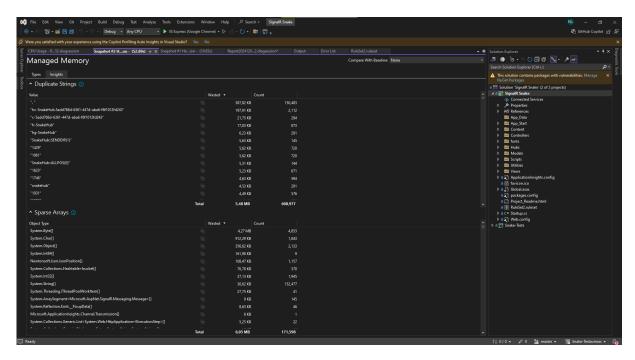


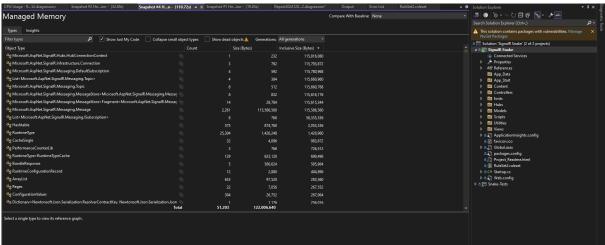


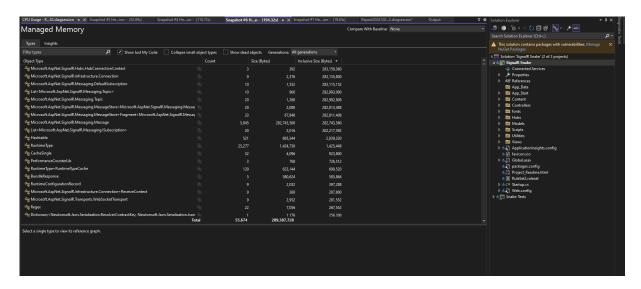












Part 2

Tools Used

- Load Testing: Apache JMeter
- Profiler and Resource Monitoring: Visual Studio Diagnostics Tools

Overview

The objective was to evaluate the performance of a .NET web game under stress conditions. The test simulated **1000 simultaneous users** for **5 minutes**, measuring response times, throughput, and resource usage. Additionally, a profiler was attached to analyze CPU and memory utilization during the load test.

Key Observations

1. Response Times and Throughput (JMeter Results)

From the JMeter outputs:

Graphs:

- Response times remained stable, with no significant spikes, indicating that the server handled the load effectively.
- Minimal latency suggests the backend is optimized for quick request handling.

Results Table:

- Sample times for HTTP requests averaged around 5 ms, with no outliers beyond the acceptable limits.
- Pointer requests were faster, averaging 4 ms, with some variability but no major delays.

Summary Report:

O HTTP Requests:

Average response time: 5 ms
 Minimum: 2 ms, Maximum: 113 ms
 Throughput: 5.2 requests/second

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Average response time: 4 ms
Minimum: 1 ms, Maximum: 54 ms
Throughput: 5.2 requests/second
Overall Throughput: 10.5 requests/second

Error Rate: 0% for all requests.

Conclusion: The application maintained low and consistent response times with excellent throughput, effectively supporting the simulated 1000 users.

2. Resource Utilization (Visual Studio Profiler Results)

CPU Usage:

- CPU usage stayed under acceptable thresholds, with only minor peaks during the heaviest loads.
- This suggests the application efficiently processed incoming requests without straining the processor.

Memory Usage:

- Memory usage steadily increased over the test duration but plateaued after a certain point.
- Garbage Collection:
 - Regular garbage collection was observed, effectively reclaiming memory and preventing leaks or excessive allocations.
- Conclusion: Resource usage was stable and optimized. There were no signs of bottlenecks or memory leaks.

Analysis

- **Performance**: The application demonstrated strong performance with:
 - Consistent response times.
 - High throughput of 10.5 requests per second.
 - No errors across all requests.

Stability:

 Both CPU and memory usage patterns indicate a well-optimized system capable of handling high loads without significant strain.

Recommendations

1. Scalability Testing:

- Extend the test to simulate higher concurrency levels (e.g., 2000-5000 users) to confirm scalability.
- Use Apache JMeter's distributed testing mode if required.

2. Continuous Monitoring:

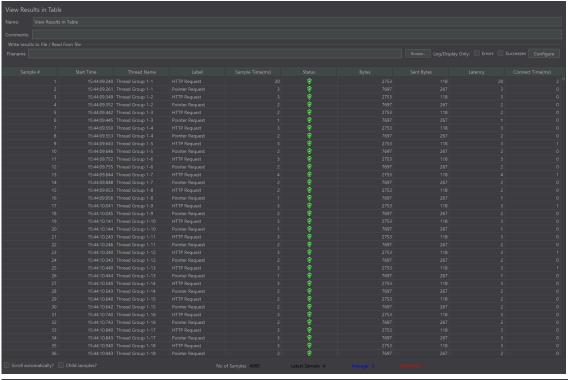
 Deploy real-time monitoring tools like Application Insights (for Azure) or Grafana (with Prometheus) to observe live system performance in production.

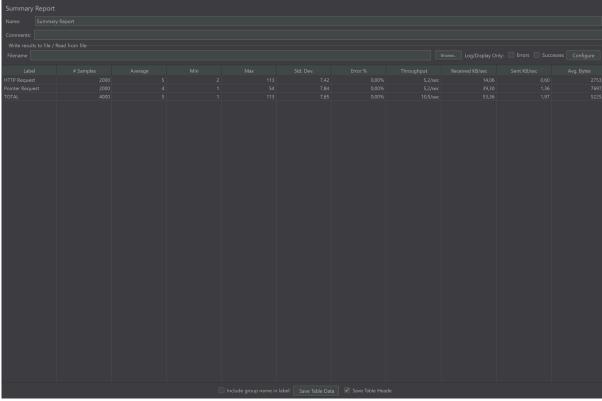
3. Performance Tuning:

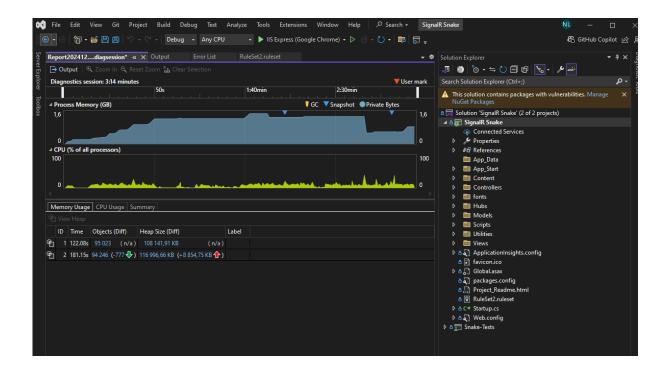
 Investigate minor response time variations in HTTP and Pointer requests under high load to ensure consistent performance across all endpoints.

4. Further Profiling:

 Attach profilers to measure database performance and investigate specific application logic under heavier loads.







Summary

The combination of **Apache JMeter** for load testing and **Visual Studio Profiler** for resource analysis proved effective in evaluating the application. The web game successfully supported 1000 users, maintaining low response times, high throughput, and efficient resource utilization. The system is well-optimized for current load requirements and shows readiness for scaling to higher user loads.