

Grafana k6

Canton Linux Enthusiasts

G. Saxena (@gsvolt)

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Section 1

Introduction

WB

- G, [gsvolt](#)
- Co-Founder, [Akron Makerspace](#)
 - [Makerspace](#):
 - A place in which people with shared interests, can gather to work on projects while sharing ideas, equipment, and knowledge.
- Owner, [Whiskey Bits LLC](#)
 - Custom Software
- Fond of k6



Section 2

Performance Testing



- The capabilities of (how good, fast or efficient) of a machine when observed under particular conditions

- Take measures to check the quality, performance or reliability of something before putting it into widespread use



- Act of measuring, validating or checking a systems capabilities (stability, speed, efficiency) when observed under particular conditions
- Branch of testing whose primary concern is verifying how well a system works instead of if it works



Focus 1/3: Time

- Measure responsiveness of a solution to given events. How fast will it react.
- Can include qualitative aspects of a user's experience like responsiveness during normal operations.



- Impact after a given event
- These can be computer resource consumption like: CPU, RAM and measurable metrics like:
 - temperature, connections, data transfers etc).



- “when observed under specific conditions”
- Eg: Real User Monitoring, instrumentation, load-tests, single-user tests, no-user tests



Why Performance Testing?

- To make sure your software responds fast
- Test resource consumption - ensure resources are properly used for multiple users
- Ensure availability (SRE) of your software
- Allow early detection of problems in software



Section 3

k6 OSS

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-
- “Modern load testing tool built for developer happiness”
- “Democratize load testing”

Existing Load Testing Tools

- Apache JMeter
- Gatling
- Micro Focus Load Runner
- And others...



- 2008: Formerly known as [Load Impact](#)
- 2011: Load Impact 2.0
- 2015: Load Impact 3.0
- 2017: [k6 released to the public](#)
- 2020: Active development on xk6 begins (Extensions/Integrations for k6)
- 2021: Acquired by Grafana Labs



Few myths of Load Testing

- Load tests always break applications
- Repeatedly send the same requests to API
- Expensive to do load testing
- Only load test in production



Why k6?

- Developer and tester friendly
 - Javascript scripting language to write tests
 - Familiar to users of [Cypress](#), [Selenium WebDriver](#), [Puppeteer](#), [Playwright](#)
 - [Visual Studio Code Extension](#)
 - Many integrations



Why k6?

- Performant
 - Written in Go with performance in mind. Keyword: *concurrent*
- Upto ~40K users on one load generator (one k6 instance at runtime)
 - This is important because with ~30K VU's, we can get 300k requests per second or 6-12M requests per minute
 - Each VU is expected to use atleast 1-5 MB RAM
- Locally we can aim to run about 1K VUs using about 1-5 GB RAM in a typical load test



Why k6?

- Easy to Scale
 - Run tests with one load generator locally, or use the same script on the cloud
 - Can be used in tandem with tools like [kubernetes](#) to mimick Google scale load tests



Why k6?

- Integrates with tools like CircleCI, Github Actions, Gitlab, Jenkins, Team City, Azure Pipelines
- k6 OSS and k6 Cloud (SaaS, paid, value added offering) - similar to Grafana



Why k6? (Light Reading)

- Executive Solution Sheet
- Whitepaper: Modern Load Testing for Engineering Teams
- Stewardship
- Buy vs Build



Load Testing Manifesto

Manifesto

- Simple testing is better than no testing
- Load testing should be goal oriented
- Load testing by developers
- Developer experience is super important
 - Local environment
 - Everything as code
 - Automation
- Load test in a pre-production environment



Installation: k6 on Debian

```
$ sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 \
    --recv-keys C5AD17C747E3415A3642D57D77C6C491D6AC1D69
$ echo "deb https://dl.k6.io/deb stable main" | \
    sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/k6.list
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install k6
```

Other platforms...

```
$ k6 version
k6 v0.36.0 (2022-01-24T09:50:03+0000/ff3f8df, go1.17.6, linux/amd64)
```



k6 [command]

Available Commands:

- archive Create an archive
- cloud Run a test on the cloud
- convert Convert a HAR file to a k6 script
- help Help about any command
- inspect Inspect a script or archive
- login Authenticate with a service
- pause Pause a running test
- resume Resume a paused test
- run Start a load test
- scale Scale a running test
- stats Show test metrics
- status Show test status
- version Show application version



Test Life Cycle

```
// test.js
// 1. init code
// - Can import modules

export function setup() {
  // 2. setup code - called once per test, after 1.
}

export default function (data) {
  // 3. VU (Virtual User) code - Mandatory (hard)
  // Runs repeatedly - locally, in the cloud as well as in clustered mode
  // - Cannot load anything from local filesystem or modules
}

export function teardown(data) {
  // 4. teardown code - called once per test, after 3.
}
```



Section 4

k6 Demo



Launch the api in its own terminal:

```
cd api  
make run
```



For this and other tests that follow, run one of these commands in a different terminal:

```
cd test
```

```
make run_01
```

or

```
cd test
```

```
k6 run 01_test.js
```



Review Results in Terminal

- Only 1 VU was utilized
- Report includes statistics like:
 - data_received, data_sent
 - http_reqs
- Very simple/silly test: Only uses 1 VU
- Next, lets run `make run_01_load` to run the test for 30s with 10 VUs



01_test.js - Part2

```
cd test
```

```
make run_01_load
```

or

```
cd test
```

```
k6 run --vus 10 --duration 30s 01_test.js
```



Review Results in Terminal

- Slightly better imitation of a load test
- Immediately see valuable feedback
- Lets learn/discuss/review:
 - [Metric Types](#) (similar to Prometheus) and,
 - [Built-in metrics](#)
- Next, lets do two modifications:
 - Add a [local filesystem module](#) for our tests so that we can share constants like url to use
 - Roll our command-line arguments into an [options](#) object in the script and increase the number of VUs to 100



```
cd test  
make run_02
```



Review Results in Terminal

- Getting a bit better at loading the system
- ~160MB data transfer by approx. 350K requests
- We've removed command line arguments
- Still not real world though
- Next, lets do these modifications:
 - Add [stages](#) in our options to make the test more real-world
 - Add [sleep](#) method to allow for some wait time
 - Add [check](#) method to check response from api
 - Add a non-existing route/page in addition to /albums to see how the load test reports its results



```
cd test  
make run_03
```



Review Results in Terminal

- Few checks failed and were reported in the results
- Hmm.. failures.. wonder what the exit code is for this run in the terminal, so lets check `echo $?`
 - Outcome: 0
- Ideologically, k6 always returns 0 - to use k6 in CI/CD pipelines, we need to add thresholds to explicitly mark a failure



```
cd test  
make run_04
```



Review Results in Terminal

- This time we see this:
 - ERRO[0011] some thresholds have failed
- Also, `echo $?` results in a non-zero return value which can be safely used in CI/CD



Section 5

k6 - Deeper Dive



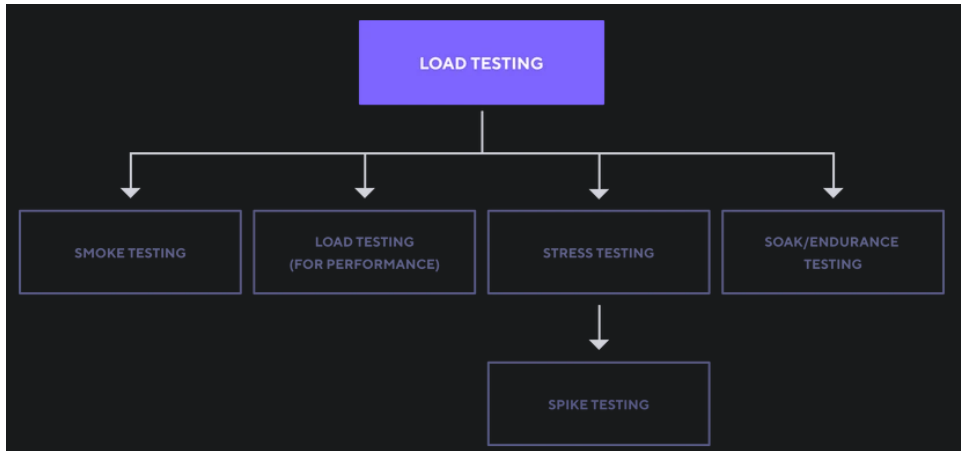


Figure 1: Test Types

- Small load test using which we can verify test script doesn't have issues and no errors are thrown under minimal load
- [More details...](#)



- Performance of a system in terms of concurrent users or requests per second
- Defines tests that represent typical load and peak load
- Using thresholds you define tests for both cases
- Recommended to always provide ramp-up time in your scripts
- Advice: “Start Small”
- If your load tests are failing you’ve managed to stress your system
- [More details. . .](#)



- Attempt to find extreme conditions your system can handle, gradually loading the system
- “Beyond breaking point”
- Eg: Black Friday/Cyber Monday
- [More details...](#)

Spike Test

- Immediately (as quickly as possible) load the entire system - no ramp-up times
- Surge
- Objective is to figure out if/how your system recovers from a spike
- [More details...](#)



- Reliability and performance of a system over an extended period of time
- Find issues related to memory leaks, lost requests, race-conditions, disk storage, and external requests
- Typically a way to verify how well your database is doing
- Recommended to start with 80% of your systems capacity, and extend duration to hours
- This test may yield excess cost - so be mindful of that in a cloud environment!
- [More details. . .](#)



Advanced Features

- HAR Converter
- Browser Recorder
- Examples & Tutorials
- Postman <-> k6
- Typescript <-> k6



Section 6

xk6

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Why xk6?

- Extensibility
- Step1: Choose [extensions](#)
- Step2: Download a k6 binary with those extensions
- Step3: Use the downloaded version of k6 for your tests that can leverage the extensions you selected



Protocols supported by k6

- HTTP/1.1
- HTTP/2
- WebSockets
- gRPC
- Examples of extensions:
 - xk6-datadog: Query datadog metrics
 - xk6-sql: Load test database systems
 - [And others...](#)



- One rule: Name needs to begin with “xk6-” in a public github repository
- You can [create your own extensions](#)



- Integrations

Section 7

k6 Cloud

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Why k6 Cloud ?

- Scalability
- Automation
- collaboration
- Rich Insights
- Integrations



- Test Builder



- Comparing k6 OSS and k6 Cloud



Short Example

- Free Tier offers 50 concurrent users after a sign-up

```
$ export K6_TOKEN=secret_token  
$ k6 login cloud --token $K6_TOKEN  
$ k6 cloud test.js
```



- Developer
- Team
- Pro
- Custom & Enterprise
- [More Details...](#)



- Docs



Section 8

k6 Pros vs Cons



k6 Pros vs Cons

Pros

- Not declarative (glad they went away from yaml/json in favor of JS)
- JS itself isn't executed, but converted to Go
- Very extensible
- Excellent performance
- Self-hosted or SaaS
- Results export

Cons

- None that I have witnessed yet :)



Section 9

References/Resources

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- [Awesome k6](#)
- [k6](#)
- [xk6](#)
- [Other repos. . .](#)



- Slack
- Youtube
- Forum
- StackOverflow Tag

Section 10

Questions/Feedback

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