Gobench Load Testing Tool

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Grokking Checkpoint, 17/10/2020

Features

- 1. Expressive: Complex scenario, not just a simple HTTP endpoint
- 2. Protocol diversification: MQTT, NATS, and more
- 3. Intuitive: Realtime graph
- 4. Scalable: One million concurrent connection (TBA)

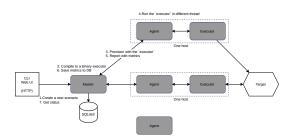
https://github.com/gobench-io/gobench

Expressive: No DSL, only Go yo!

```
package main
import "github.com/gobench-io/gobench/scenario"
   return scenario.Vus{
           Rate: 200, // startup rate (Poisson dist)
        scenario.Vu{
           Rate: 200,
```

```
func f1(ctx context.Context, vui int) {
    fog.Println("tic")
        time.Sleep(1 * time.Second)
    }
}
func f2(ctx context.Context, vui int) {
    // ...
}
```

How does Gobench work, then?



Terminology - Master

Master is one single server

- · Coordinate jobs
- · Manage the network of Agents
- · Collect metrics information from Agents
- · Store results, handle web API requests
- SPOF

\$ gobench --mode master --cluster-port 6890 --port 8080

Terminology - Agent

Agents run on any (Unix) machine

- Receive jobs from Master
- · Run the job by executing Executor
- · Manage data generated by Executor
- · Periodically send resource usage updates and job metrics to Master.

\$ gobench --mode agent --cluster-port 6890 --route master:6890

Terminology - Executor

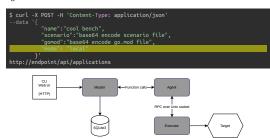
Executor is started by Agent

- · When running the job, Agent has only one Executor
- Aggregate metrics information (gauge, counter, histogram) before report to Agent

\$ executor --agent-soc gobench-agentsocket-14259 --executor-soc executorsock-12

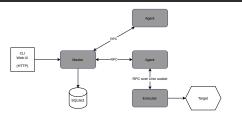
Local mode

Gobench can run in a (default) local mode which Master has just one local Agent



Distributed mode (Work In Process)

```
$ curl -X POST -H 'Content-Type: application/json'
--data '{
    "name": 'cool bench",
    "scenario': 'base64 encode scenario file",
    "gonod': 'base64 encode go.mod file",
    "node: 'cloud",
    "node: 'cloud",
    "node: 'cloud",
}
http://endpoint/api/applications
```



Create new client

Example: https://github.com/gobench-io/gobench/tree/master/clients

Call 2 APIs

```
import (
   "github.com/gobench-io/gobench/executor"
)
executor.Setup(groups)
executor.Notify(netric-id, value)
```

Metric collection

- Aggregate metrics at Executor. Send the result over the Master (via Master)
- 2. Send the raw metrics to master or centralize DB
- (1) is simple; but lost the ability to merge histogram metrics.
- (2) is expensive.

Gobench is using (1)

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- · Distributed model
- · More client types (RPC, WS, graphQL)
- Benchmark the benchmark https://k6.jo/blog/comparing-best-open-source-load-testing-tools#max-rraffic-generation-capability
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May never

· Different DB driver layer to save raw metrics

Gobench is my first serious Golang project. Some learned lessons

Lesson 1: Go plugin is so fragile

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Error when build with different version or build from different path

panic: plugin.Open("plugin"): plugin was built with a different version of package

Still an opened issue https://github.com/golang/go/issues/27751

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Can we reliability force to kill a child goroutine?

No. Phantom routines.

```
func f1(ctx context.Context, vui int) {
  go foo()

for {
    select {
        case <-ctx.Done():
        return
    }
}</pre>
```

Lesson 3: User program must be run at different kernel process

Can we recover from a panic?

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Can we recover from a panic?

Not always.

```
defer func() {
    panic("Panicking")
    select {
```

Move from Go plugin

User scenario + go template => Executor binary

```
out, err := exec.

Command(

"sh', "-c",
fmt.Sprintf("cd %s; go build -o %s", dir, binaryPath),
).
CombinedOutput()
```

Agent and Executor

Communicate via grpc over unix socket

```
cmd := exec.CommandContext(ctx, executorPath,
    "--agent-sock", agentSock,
    "--executor-sock", executorSock)
```

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executor socket

Agent Executor

apent socket
```

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But

- · this package is frozen
- · cannot get remote address https://github.com/golang/go/issues/4584

github.com/gobench-io/gobench