



KubeCon

CloudNativeCon

— North America 2018 —

# Performance Testing Ingress for Internet-Scale Workloads

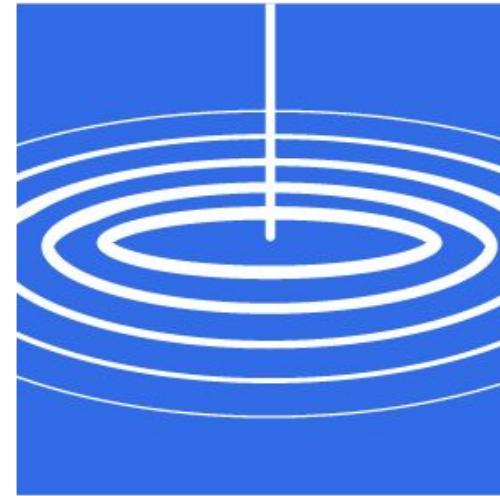
Alexander Brand, Heptio

# Kubernetes Ingress

- Organizations typically have a portfolio of applications that are offered to end users over the Internet
- Kubernetes supports multiple ways of exposing applications to the outside world
- Ingress is the answer if you are looking for layer 7 load balancing



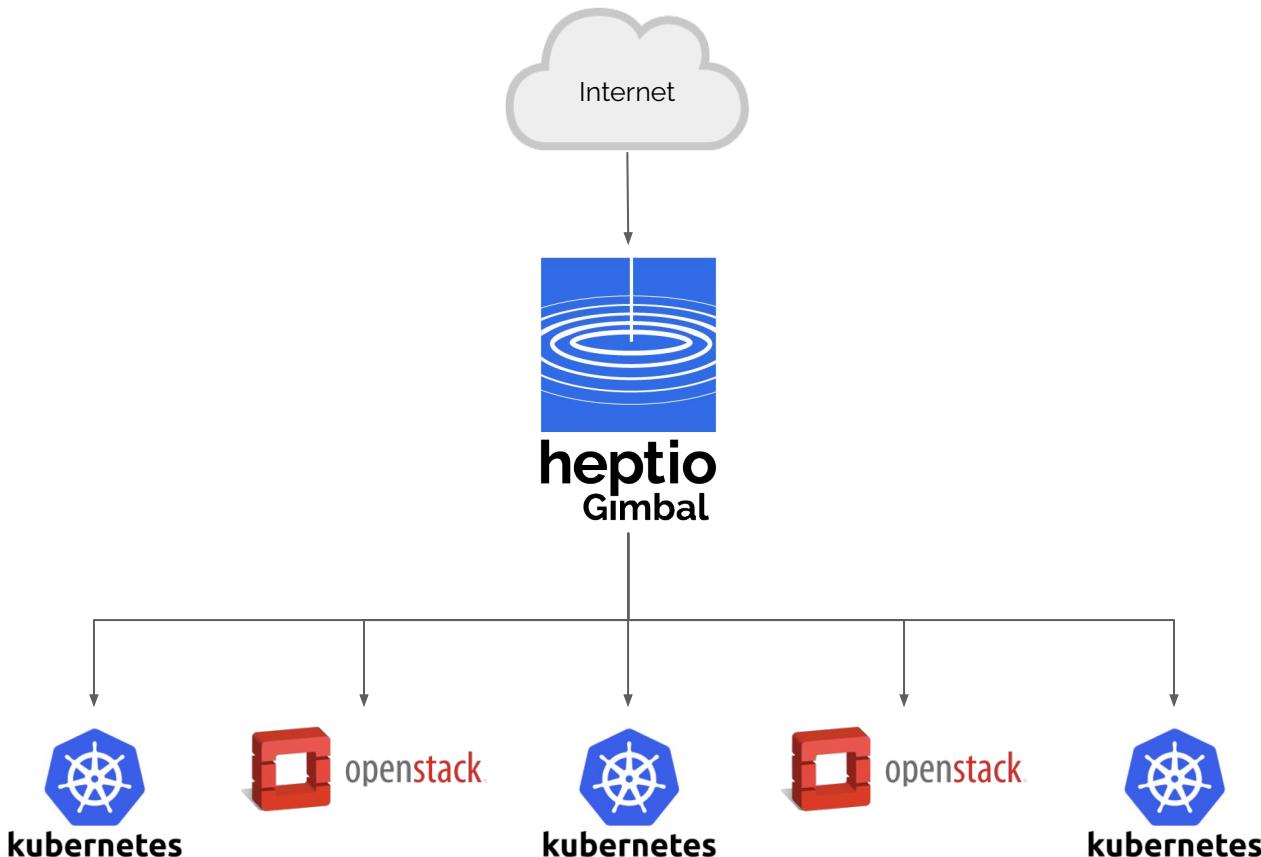
**heptio**  
Contour

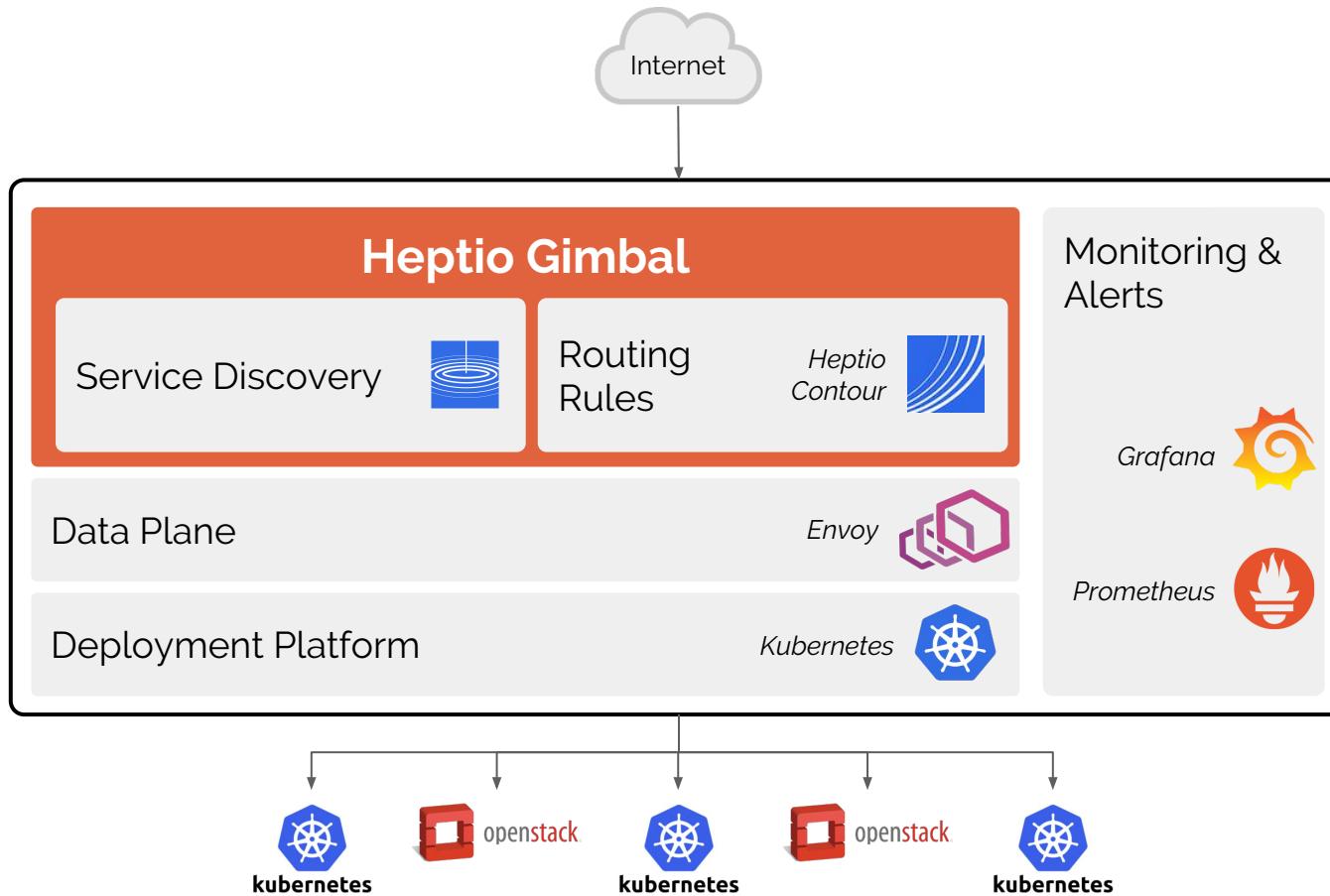


**heptio**  
Gimbal

# Why did we create Gimbal?

- Open sourced from co-development project with Yahoo Japan Corporation subsidiary, Actapio
- Operate hundreds of services that are exposed to the Internet
- Run multiple OpenStack and Kubernetes clusters





Let's talk performance

# Requirements

- Millions of concurrent connections
- Thousands of services per datacenter
- Tens of thousands of endpoints per datacenter
- < 30ms P99 round-trip time latency

# Multiple variables

- Requests per second
- Concurrent connections
- Response payload size
- Number of services
- Number of endpoints
- Number of Ingress / IngressRoutes
- Number of proxy (Envoy) pods

# Multiple Subsystems

- Data plane
- Control plane
- Discovery system
- Monitoring system

# Two pronged approach

## Micro-benchmarks

Understand the impact of a single variable on a specific subsystem.

For example: “Understand the effect of number of concurrent connections on response latency”

## Macro-benchmarks

Understand the impact of “realistic” load on the system (or subsystem)

For example: “Understand the effect of 100k CC and 30k RPS on the performance of the system”

# Micro-benchmarks

# Example: Concurrent connections vs Latency

**Test Method:** Adjust the number of concurrent connections in wrk2, and observe effect on latency

**Variable Under Test:** # of Concurrent Connections

**Test Cases:** 10k, 25k, 50k, 100k, 250k, 500k, 1m

**Expected:** < 30 ms P99 Latency

# Micro-benchmarks

## Pros

- Helped us identify bottlenecks/bugs in Contour and the discovery subsystem



Openstack Discoverer logs incorrect update #95

**Closed** stevesloka opened this issue on May 8 · 3 comments

stevesloka commented on May 8

The openstack discoverer logs updates for services when no updates have happened. The following example show the lb being added, then shows an update on each cycle when it wasn't updated in openstack.

```
time="2018-05-08T13:10:17Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: add service 'demo/lb1-2ad'
time="2018-05-08T13:10:17Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: add endpoints 'demo/lb1-2
time="2018-05-08T13:10:47Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
time="2018-05-08T13:11:17Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
time="2018-05-08T13:11:47Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
time="2018-05-08T13:12:19Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
time="2018-05-08T13:12:47Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
time="2018-05-08T13:13:21Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
time="2018-05-08T13:13:47Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
time="2018-05-08T13:14:17Z" level=info msg="Successfully handled: update service 'demo/lb1-
```

stevesloka added the **bug** label on May 8

stevesloka self-assigned this on May 8

alexbrand commented on Jun 6 • edited

While running performance tests, this issue was very prominent. The discoverer is enqueueing updates at a faster rate than the workers are dequeuing items (Related to #140). This results in memory consumption and an ever growing queue.

Memory:

Assignees

- alexbrand
- stevesloka

Labels

- bug
- discoverer
- p1 - Important

Projects

- None yet

Milestone

- v0.3-beta.1

Notifications

Unsubscribe

You're receiving notifications because you were assigned.

2 participants

Lock conversation



[Openstack Discoverer logs inc](#) +

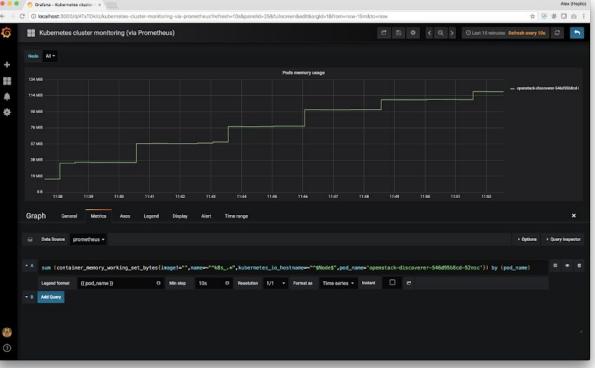
← → C GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/heptio/gimbal/issues/95

 alexbrand commented on Jun 6 • edited

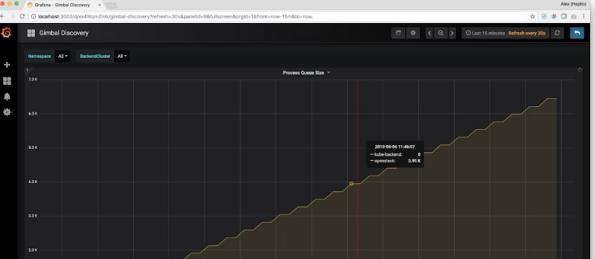
Member + 

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Memory:



Queue:



You're receiving notifications because you were assigned.

2 participants



 Lock conversation

 Transfer this issue Beta

The heptio logo is visible in the top right corner.

# Micro-benchmarks

## Pros

- Helped us identify bottlenecks/bugs in Contour and the discovery subsystem
- Gave us confidence that the control plane (Contour) could handle a large number of Services, Endpoints, Ingress and IngressRoute

# Micro-benchmarks

## Pros

- Helped us identify bottlenecks/bugs in Contour and the discovery subsystem
- Gave us confidence that the control plane (Contour) could handle a large number of Services, Endpoints, Ingress and IngressRoute
- Time is your friend - Less time needed to setup and run

# Micro-benchmarks

## Cons

- Evaluates the system through a narrow lens

# Micro-benchmarks

## Cons

- Evaluates the system through a narrow lens
- Doesn't necessarily reflect real world usage

# Macro-benchmarks

# Macro-benchmarks

- Test the system under “realistic” load
- Measure and evaluate multiple metrics
- Gives you an idea of where the bottlenecks are, and how the system should be scaled to handle more load
- Depending on hardware availability, budget, etc, you might have to scale the test down

# Our approach

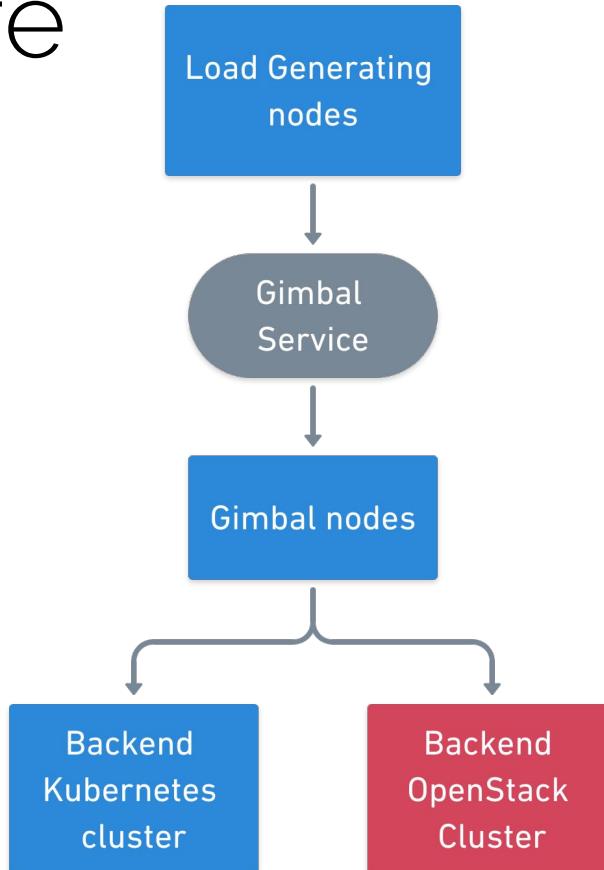
Run tests at three different scales and ensure resource utilization scales linearly

100k CC & 10k RPS	200k CC & 10k RPS	300k CC & 10k RPS
100k CC & 20k RPS	200k CC & 20k RPS	300k CC & 20k RPS
100k CC & 30k RPS	200k CC & 30k RPS	300k CC & 30k RPS

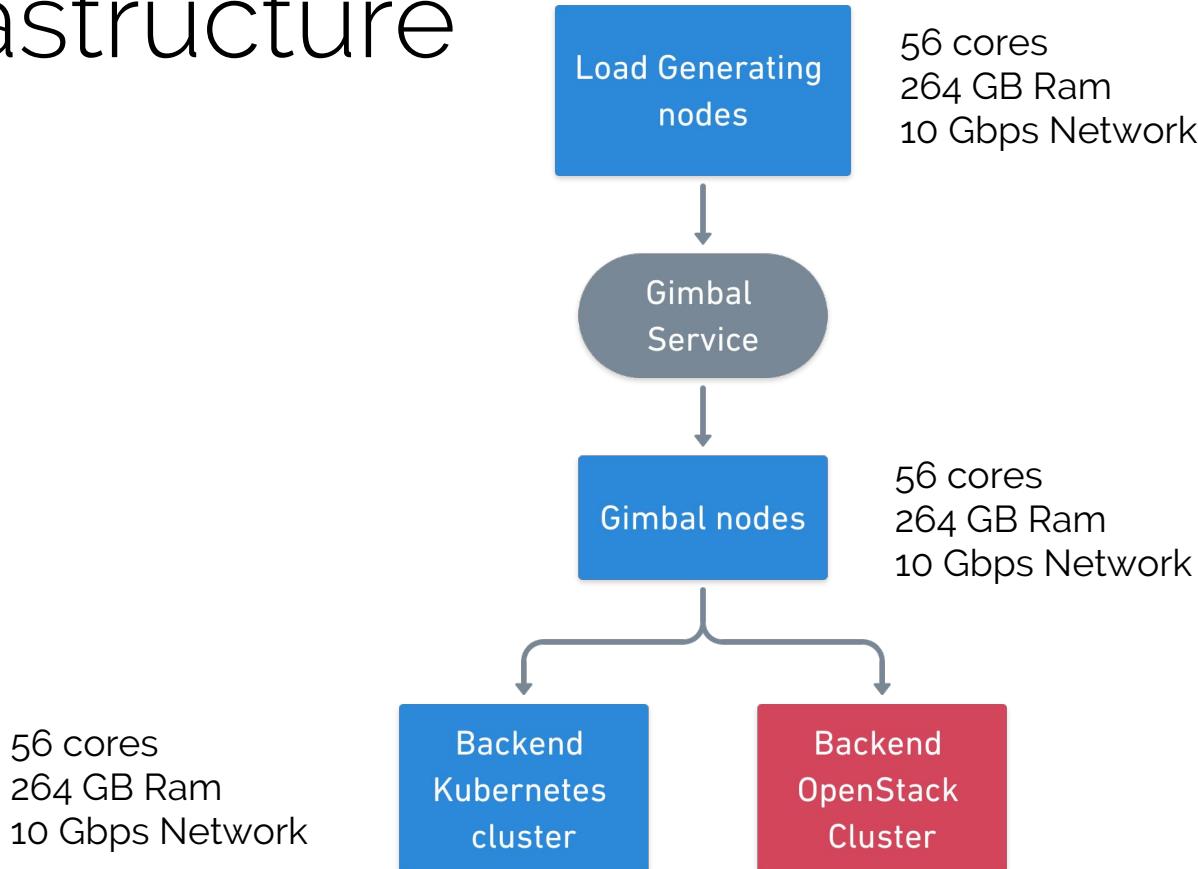
CC = concurrent connections

RPS = requests per second

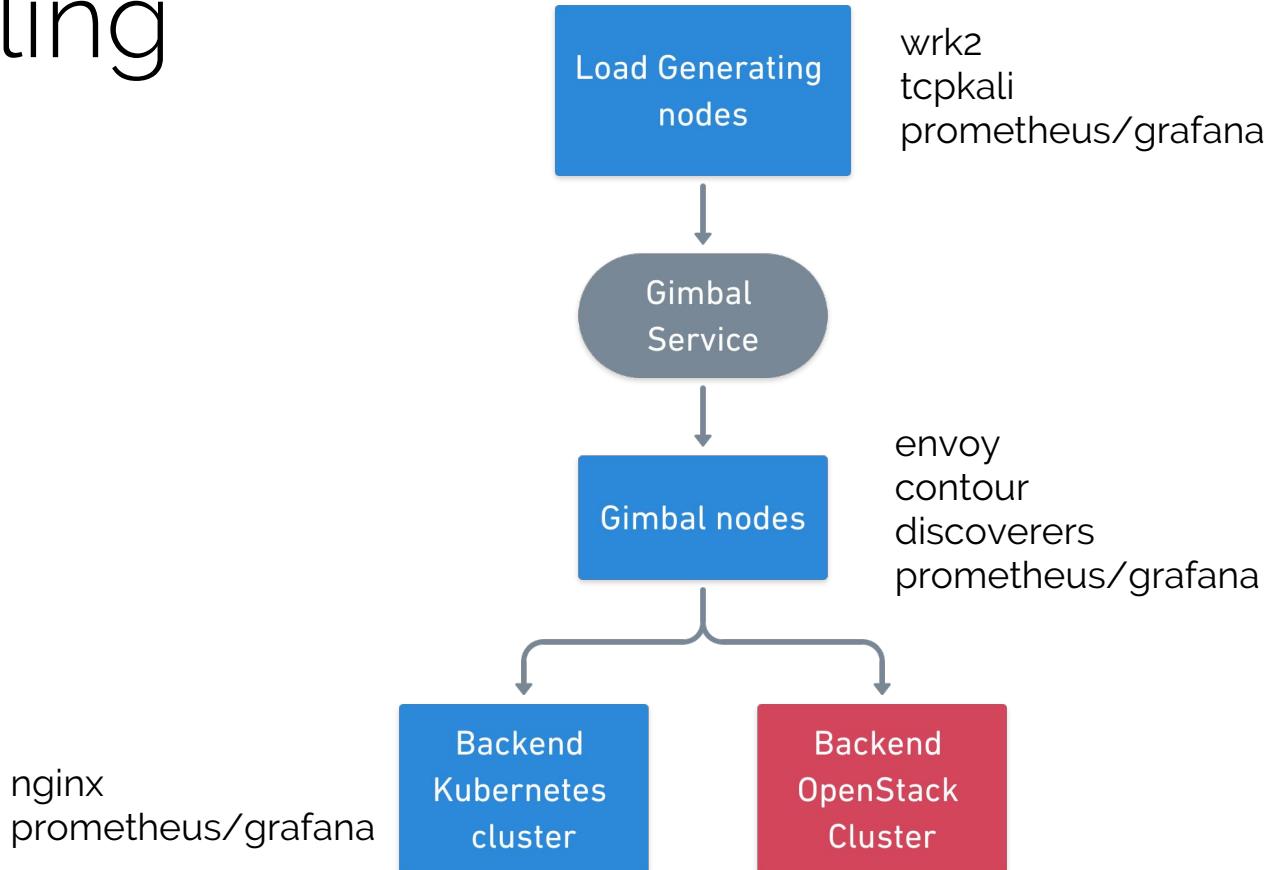
# Infrastructure



# Infrastructure



# Tooling



# wrk2



- HTTP benchmarking tool with accurate latency measurements
- Can generate significant load from a single, multi-core machine
- Deployed as a Kubernetes Job
- <https://github.com/giltene/wrk2>

Untitled-1

1 abc apiVersion

```
1 apiVersion: batch/v1
2 kind: Job
3 metadata:
4   labels:
5     workload: wrk2
6   generateName: wrk2-
7 spec:
8   backoffLimit: 6
9   completions: 1
10  parallelism: 1
11  template:
12    metadata:
13      labels:
14        workload: wrk2
15    spec:
16      affinity:
17        podAntiAffinity:
18          preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
19            - weight: 1
20              podAffinityTerm:
21                labelSelector:
22                  matchExpressions:
23                    - key: workload
24                      operator: In
25                      values:
```

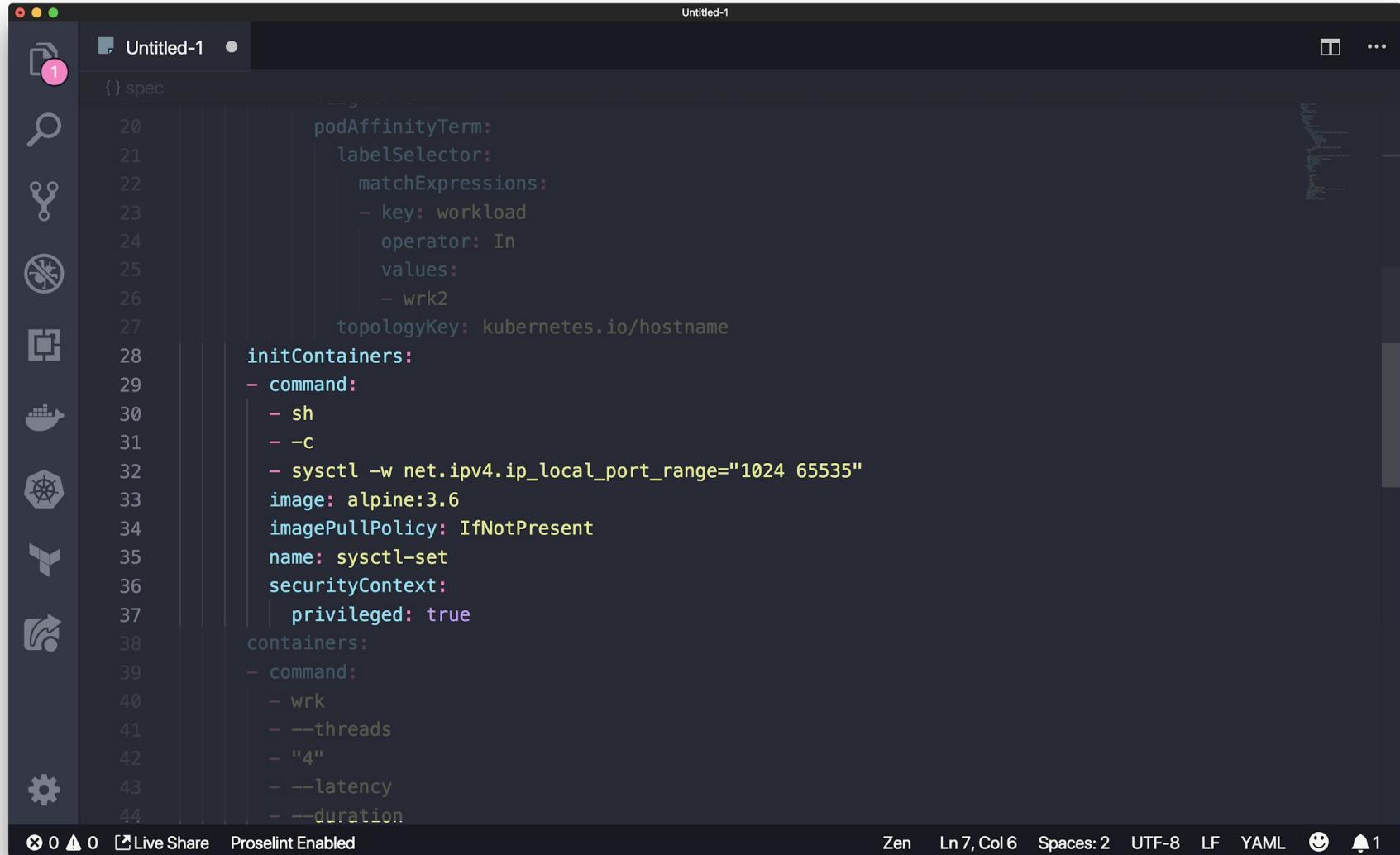
0 0 Live Share ProseLint Enabled Zen Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF YAML 1

Untitled-1

1 Untitled-1

```
{ } spec
  spec:
    backoffLimit: 6
    completions: 1
    parallelism: 1
    template:
      metadata:
        labels:
          workload: wrk2
      spec:
        affinity:
          podAntiAffinity:
            preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
              - weight: 1
                podAffinityTerm:
                  labelSelector:
                    matchExpressions:
                      - key: workload
                        operator: In
                        values:
                          - wrk2
                topologyKey: kubernetes.io/hostname
            initContainers:
              - command:
                - sh
                - -c
```

Live Share Proselint Enabled Zen Ln 7, Col 6 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF YAML 😊 🔔 1



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window titled "Untitled-1". On the left is a vertical toolbar with various icons: a document with a pink circle containing the number "1", a magnifying glass, a gear, a network connection, a shield, a clipboard, a ship, a compass, a Y-axis icon, a speaker, and a gear at the bottom.

The main area displays a YAML configuration file:

```
{} spec
 38   containers:
 39     - command:
 40       - wrk
 41       - --threads
 42       - "4"
 43       - --latency
 44       - --duration
 45       - "300"
 46       - --connections
 47       - "600"
 48       - --rate
 49       - "30000"
 50       - --header
 51       - "Host: example.com"
 52       - http://envoy.gimbal-contour.svc.cluster.local
 53     image: bootjp/wrk2
 54     imagePullPolicy: Always
 55     name: wrk2
 56   nodeSelector:
 57     workload: wrk
 58   restartPolicy: OnFailure
```

The code editor has a status bar at the bottom with the following information: "0 0 Live Share ProseLint Enabled", "Zen Ln 7, Col 6 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF YAML", and a set of small icons for file operations.

# tcpkali

- TCP load generator used to open thousands of connections
- Opens connections and keeps them open
- Much better at opening connections than wrk2
- Deployed as a Kubernetes Job
- <https://github.com/satori-com/tcpkali>

Untitled-1

{ } spec > { } template > { } spec > abc restartPolicy

```
1 apiVersion: batch/v1
2 kind: Job
3 metadata:
4   labels:
5     workload: tcpkali
6     generateName: tcpkali-
7 spec:
8   completions: 6
9   parallelism: 6
10  template:
11    metadata:
12      labels:
13        workload: tcpkali
14    spec:
15      affinity:
16        podAntiAffinity:
17          preferredDuringSchedulingIgnoredDuringExecution:
18            - weight: 1
19              podAffinityTerm:
20                labelSelector:
21                  matchExpressions:
22                    - key: workload
23                      operator: In
24                      values:
25                        - tcpkali
```

Untitled-1

{ } spec > { } template > { } spec > abc restartPolicy

```
29      - sh
30      - -c
31      - sysctl -w net.core.somaxconn=65535; sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_local_port_range="1024 65535"
32      image: alpine:3.6
33      imagePullPolicy: IfNotPresent
34      name: sysctl-set
35      securityContext:
36          privileged: true
37      containers:
38          args:
39              - tcpkali
40              - --connections
41              - "50000"
42              - --duration
43              - "420"
44              - --connect-rate
45              - "2000"
46              - envoy.gimbal-contour.svc.cluster.local:80
47              image: jojiisacth/tcpkali
48              imagePullPolicy: Always
49              name: tcpkali
50      restartPolicy: Never
```

# Nginx

- Used nginx as the target service
- Ran as a Kubernetes Deployment
- Ran tests against two variants: “vanilla” (600 bytes) and custom (22 kilobytes)
- Default configuration was inadequate for our load test

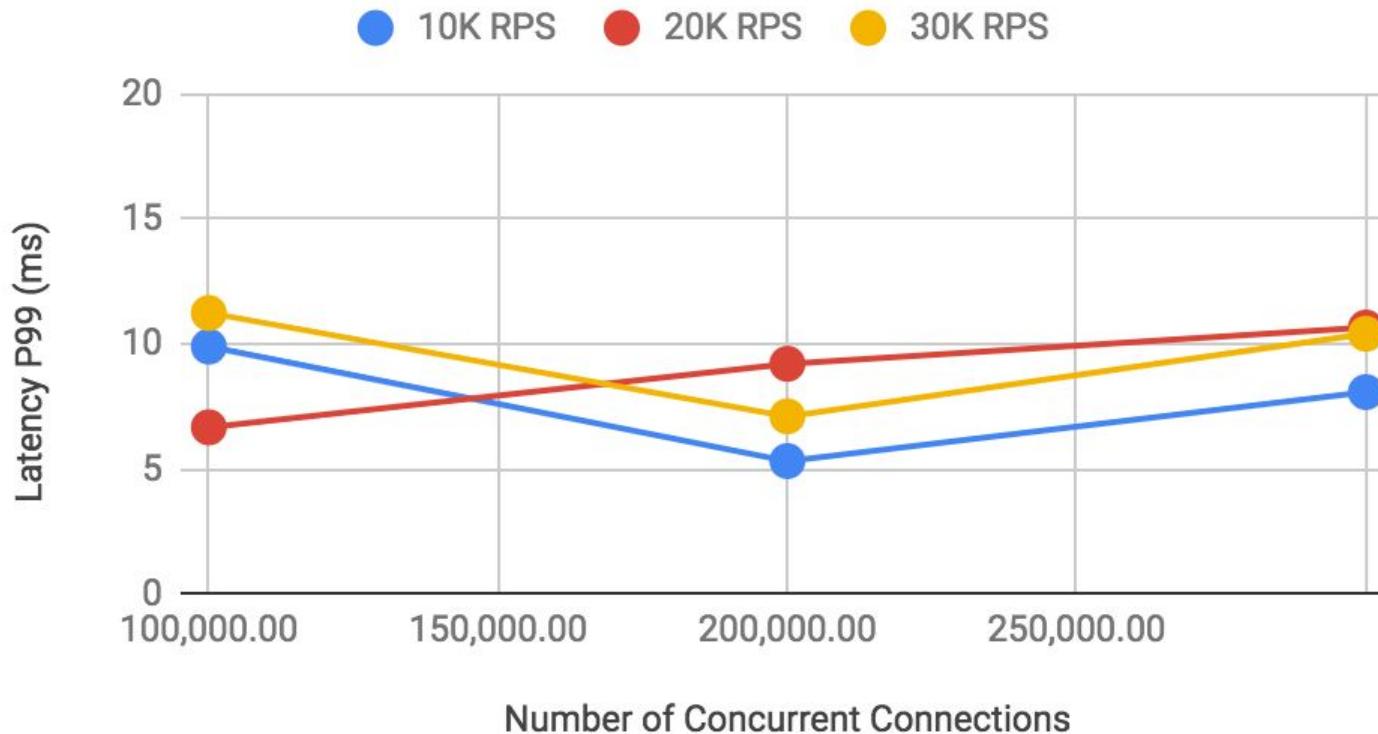
Untitled-1

{ } spec abc type

```
1 apiVersion: v1
2 data:
3   nginx.conf: |2
4     user root;
5     worker_processes auto;
6     worker_rlimit_nofile 262144;
7
8     error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log warn;
9     pid      /var/run/nginx.pid;
10
11
12   events {
13     use epoll;
14     worker_connections 65536;
15     multi_accept on;
16   }
17
18
19   http {
20     include      /etc/nginx/mime.types;
21     default_type application/octet-stream;
22
23     log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
24           '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
25           '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
```

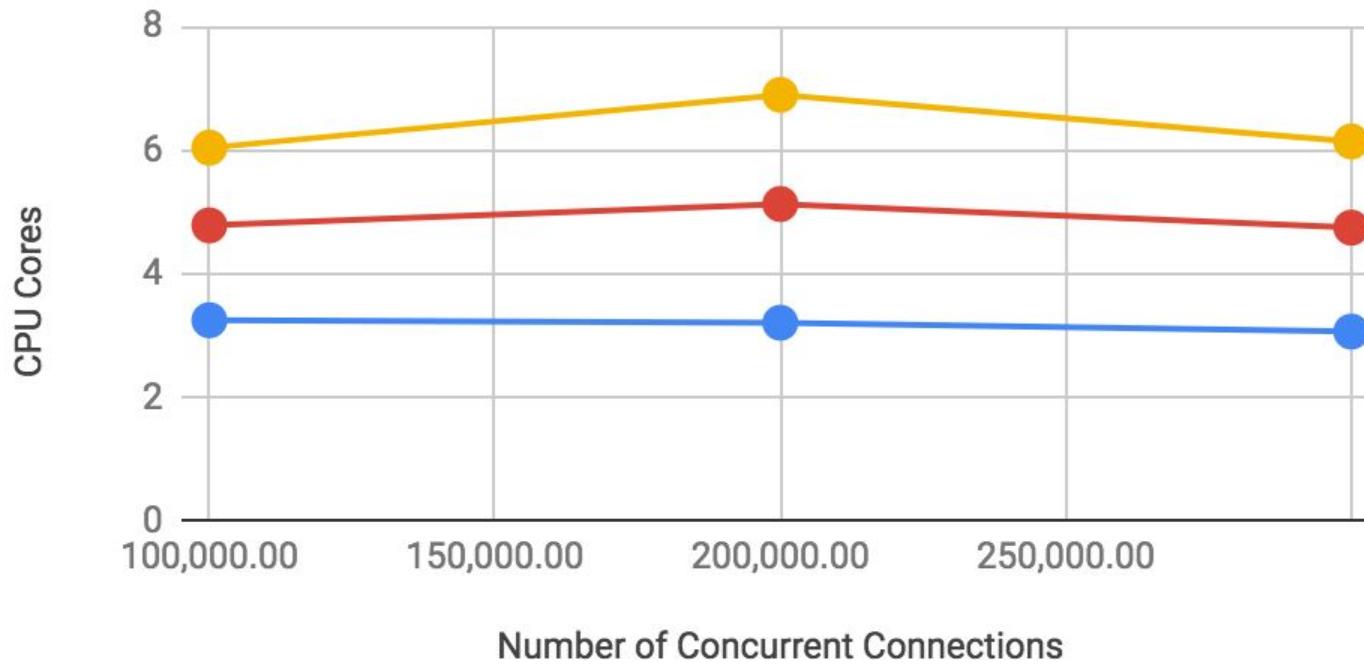
# Results

# Gimbal: Impact of Concurrency & RPS on Latency

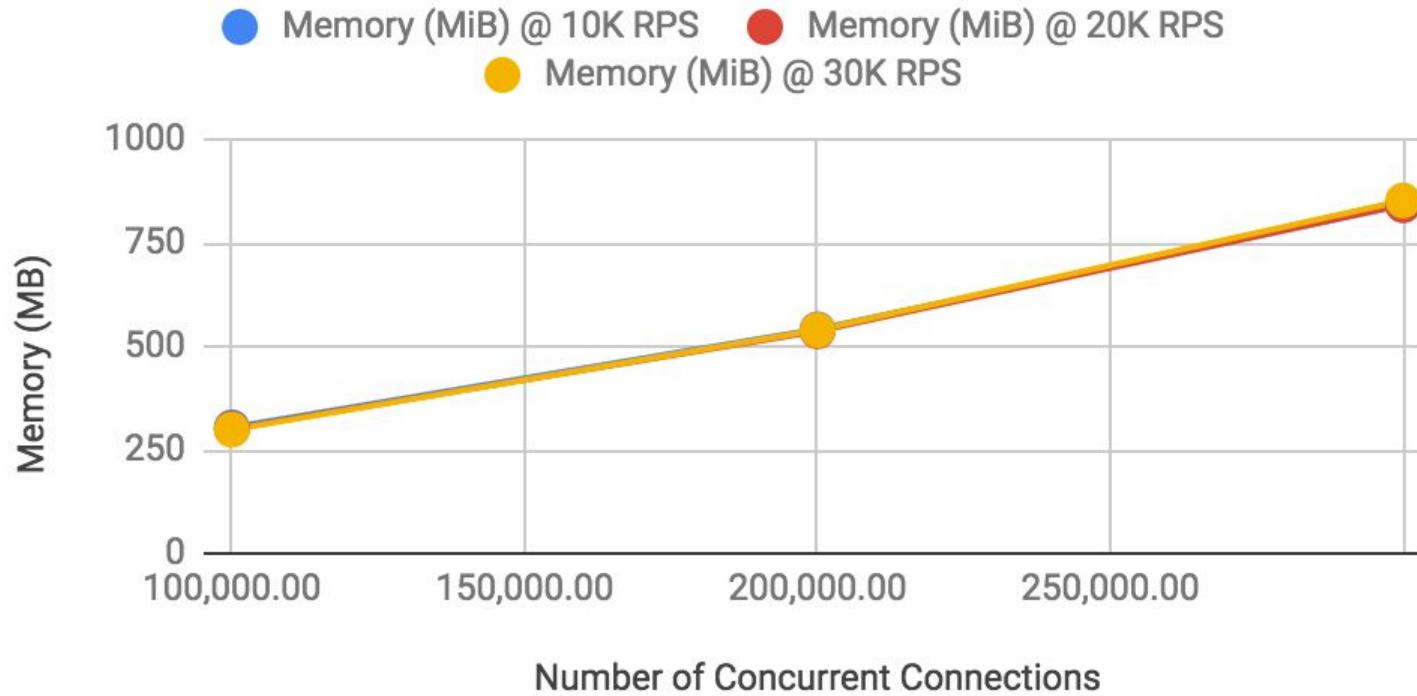


## Gimbal: Impact of Concurrency & RPS on CPU

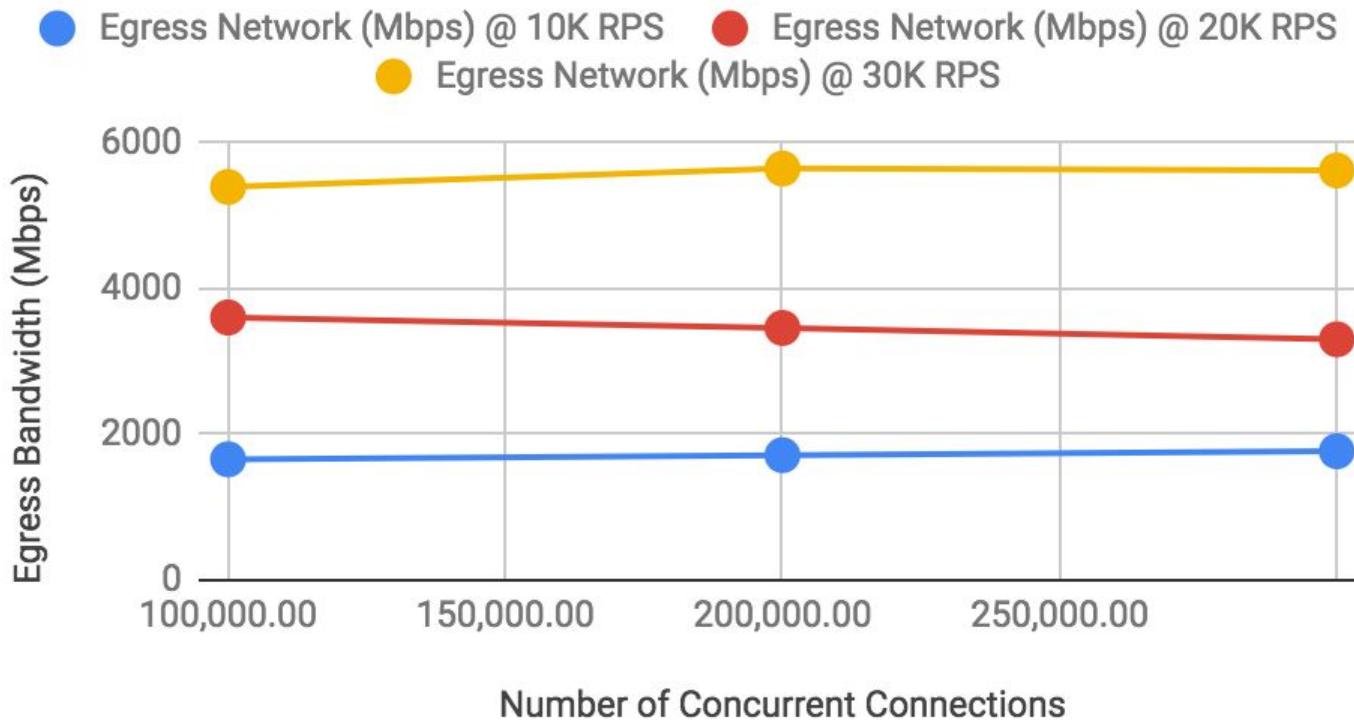
- CPU Cores @ 10K RPS
- CPU Cores @ 20K RPS
- CPU Cores @ 30K RPS



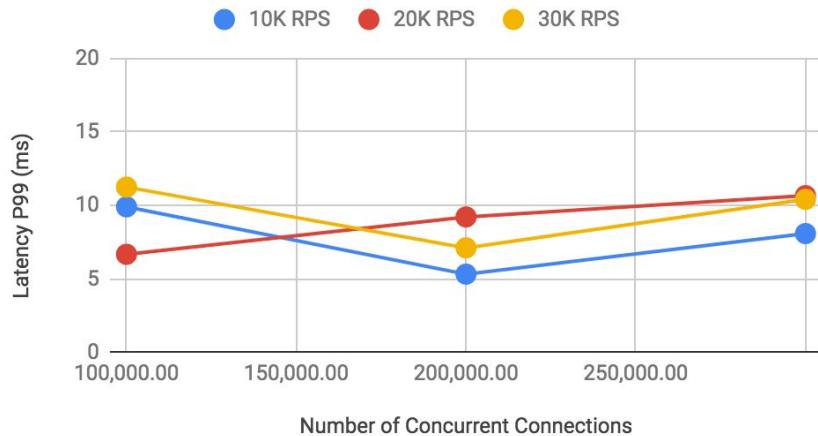
# Gimbal: Impact of Concurrency & RPS on Memory



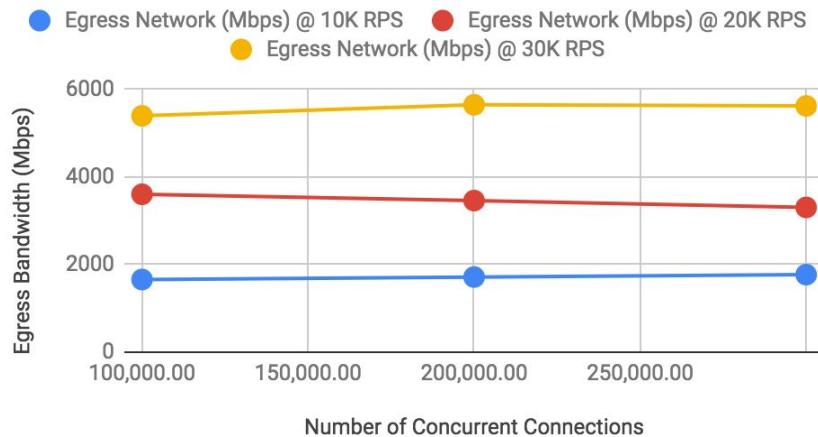
## Gimbal: Impact of Concurrency & RPS on Network



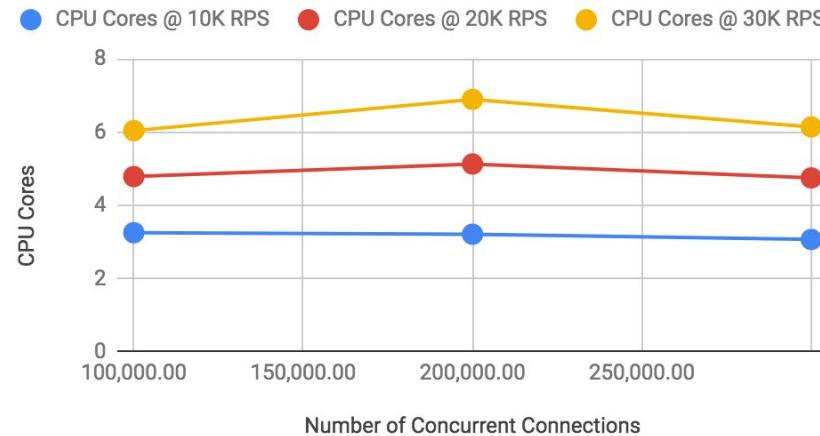
## Gimbal: Impact of Concurrency & RPS on Latency



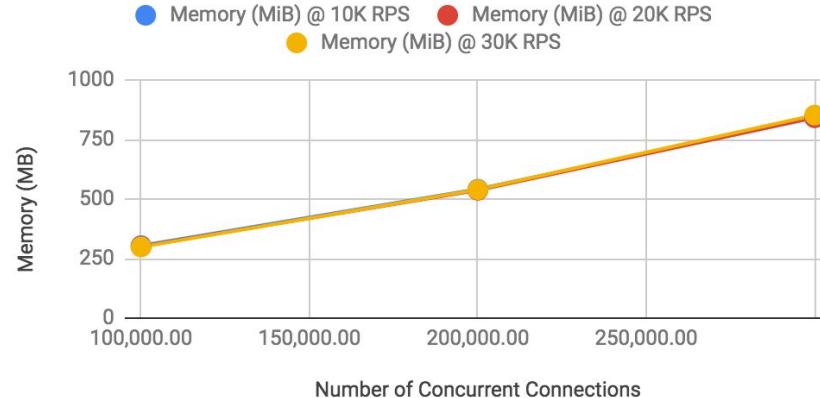
## Gimbal: Impact of Concurrency & RPS on Network

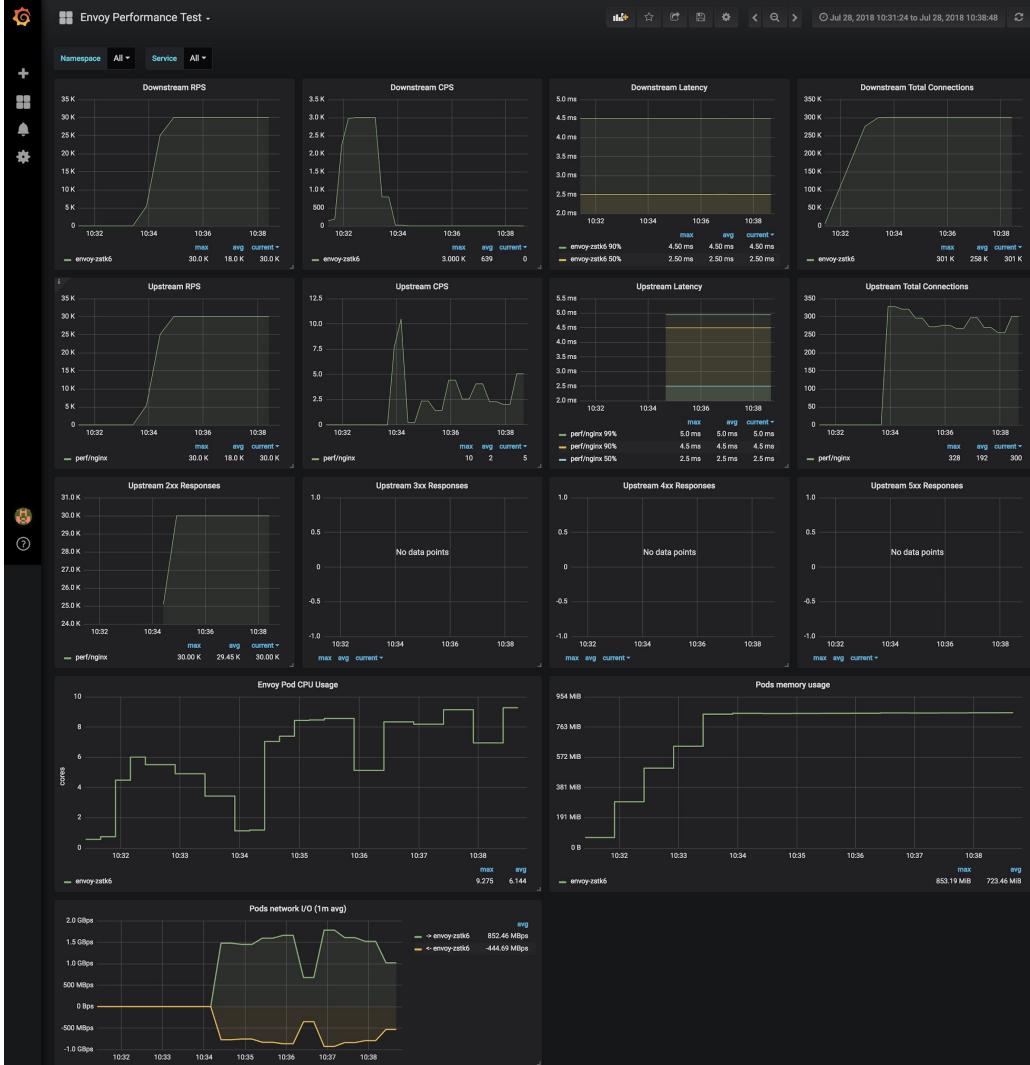


## Gimbal: Impact of Concurrency & RPS on CPU



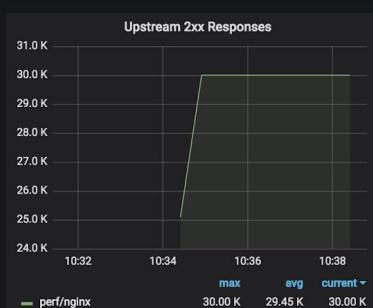
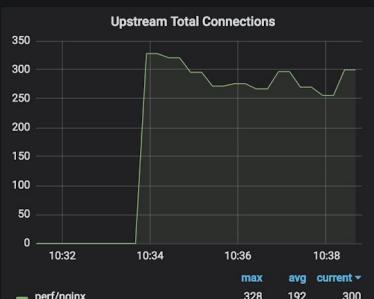
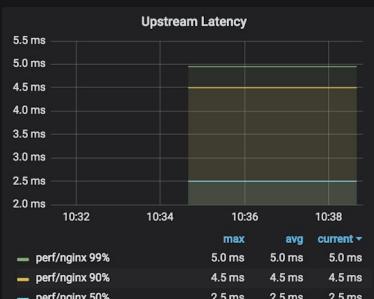
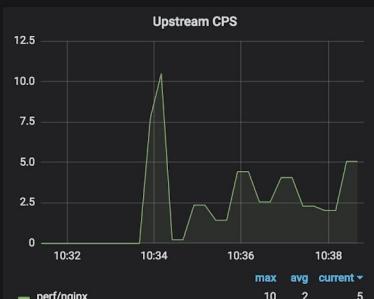
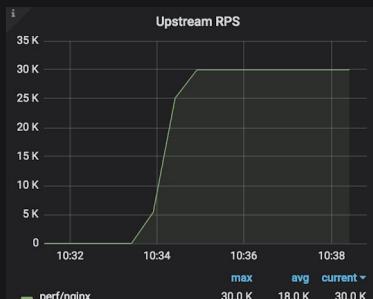
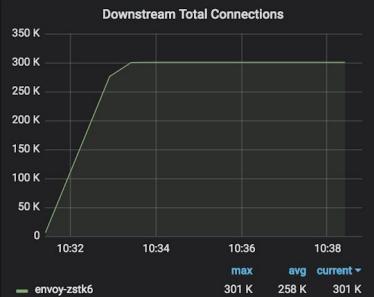
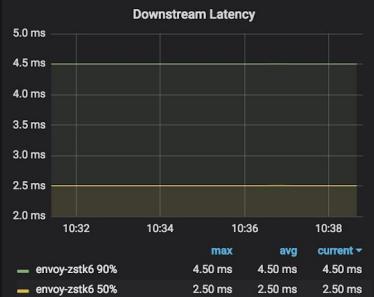
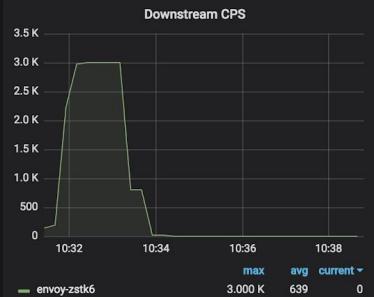
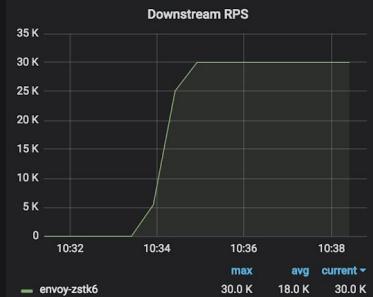
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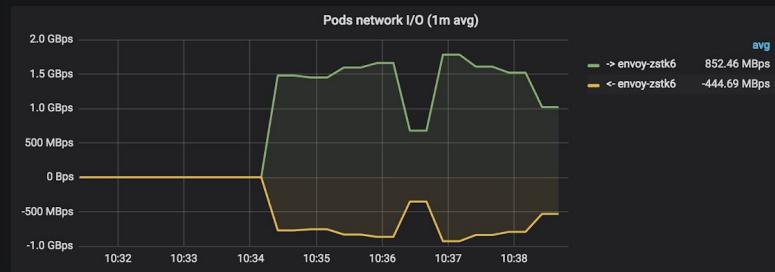
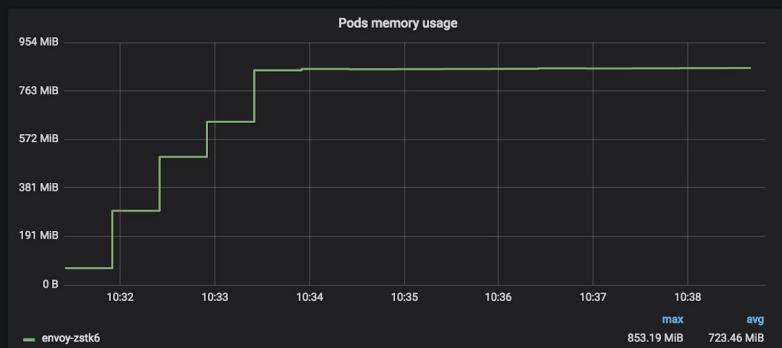
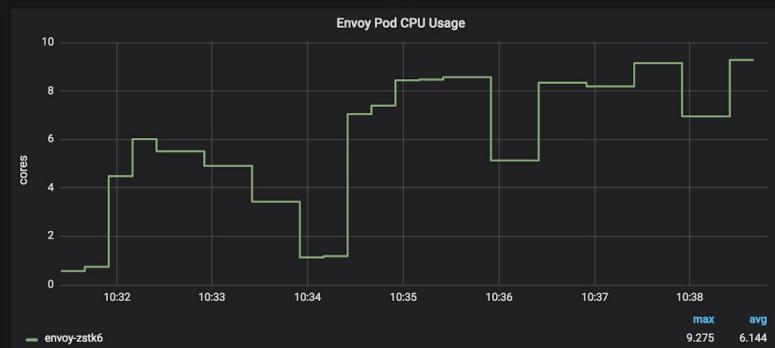
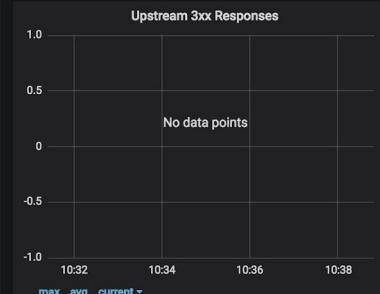
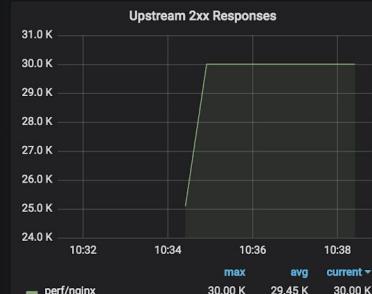
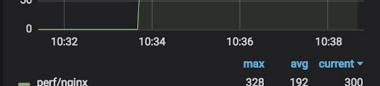
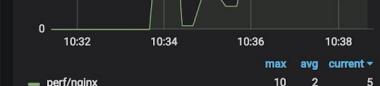
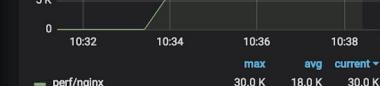






Namespace All ▾ Service All ▾





# Lessons Learned

# Document everything

- Create a plan that outlines what and how you are going to test
- Create a results table (or document) to capture the numbers you care about
- Document the environment's characteristics and specifications
- Keep a journal or scratchpad while you are running tests

# Observability is paramount

- Prometheus and Grafana proved to be indispensable
- Envoy, Contour, Gimbal discoverers all produce useful metrics
- Node-level visibility via Prometheus node\_exporter
- Create test-specific dashboards
- Metrics are key to understand the system under test
- Don't fly blind

# Short tests can be deceptive

- Test should be in the order of minutes instead of seconds
- Allows all components in the test path to warm up
- Reduces network jitter over a long measurement period
- Prometheus can obtain a larger set of data points

# Check the network

- Understand your network's capacity before running any tests
- Keep the capacity in mind when designing test cases
- The network will limit your testing if the pipes are overfilled
- For example, we observed very different performance when running on AWS vs bare-metal lab
- Use iperf3 to measure network bandwidth

# Tweak the kernel

- The kernel can get in your way
- System and kernel logs can be helpful
- Can use init containers in Kubernetes

# Timebox rabbit holes

- Weird things will happen at scale
- Some might be one-offs, some might be actual issues
- Take a note of what happened
- Investigate, but make sure to set a timebox on it

# Understand first, automate later

- Resist temptation to automate everything from the get-go
- The test plan or strategy might change along the way
- Once the strategy is solid, document it
- Creating end-to-end automation might not be worth it



# Happy testing!



heptio/gimbal | heptio/contour



@alexbrand