

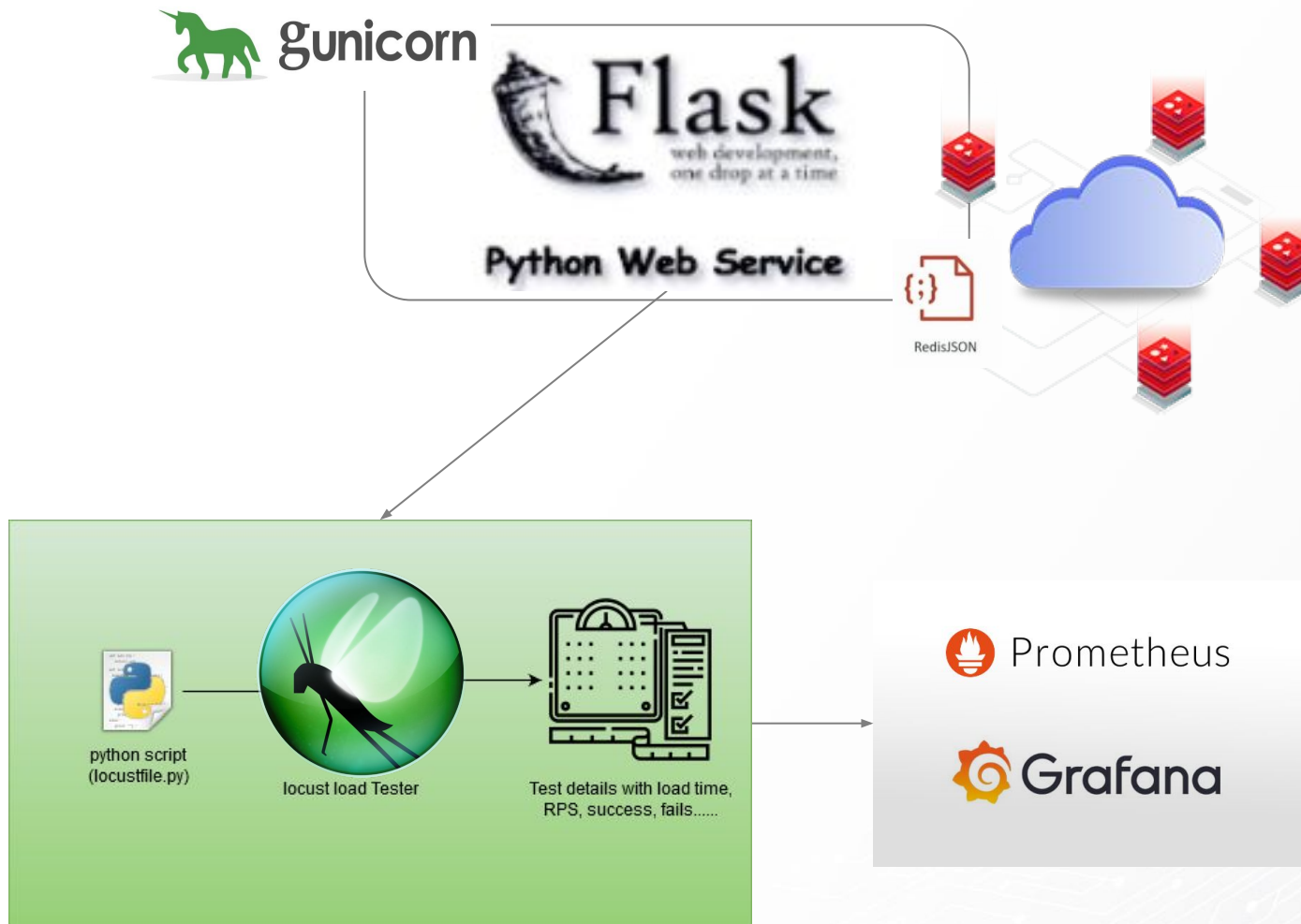


# RedisJSON + Locust

Load testing your Redis-enabled Services in a breeze



# Demo Architecture



- **Flask REST API Services:**

- RedisJSON 1.0 on Redis Cloud
- Gunicorn

- **Locust Load testing:**

- lightweight scripts
- Easy to group/separate test set
- Spawn rate
- Event hook
- Distributed

- **Visualization:**

- cAdvisor: API container usage monitoring
- Scrape some customized metrics from Locust.io via Prometheus
- Visualize them all on Grafana

# Configuration:

**Locust simulation:** 100k user; 10000 user/sec spawn rate;  
1 master; 4 workers

**App server:** 32GB/8 cores VM; 20 workers, 2 threads per worker;

**Sample JSON Object:** 15K bytes pokemon log

# POST 15k+ JSON object

Statistics Charts Failures Exceptions Download Data

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	90%ile (ms)	Average (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)	Average size (bytes)	Current RPS	Current Failures/s
POST	/api/v1/add_json	21116	0	32	60	42	4	983	15587	489.7	0
POST	/api/v1/add_string	21096	0	31	59	42	4	980	15587	486.2	0
Aggregated		42212	0	31	60	42	4	983	15587	975.9	0



# GET the entire 15k JSON doc



HOST  
http://34.82.107.148:5000

STATUS  
**SPAWNING**  
10420 users  
[Edit](#)

RPS  
**911.7**

FAILURES  
**0%**



Reset  
Stats

**Statistics** Charts Failures Exceptions Download Data

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	90%ile (ms)	Average (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)	Average size (bytes)	Current RPS	Current Failures/s
GET	/api/v1/get_json	16618	0	3100	4500	2713	7	17274	30453	444.2	0
GET	/api/v1/get_string	16837	0	3100	4500	2736	3	17503	15587	467.5	0
Aggregated		33455	0	3100	4500	2724	3	17503	22971	911.7	0

# GET a nested field on 15k JSON object



HOST  
http://34.83.156.26:5000/

STATUS  
**SPAWNING**  
2524 users  
[Edit](#)

RPS  
**2039.4**

FAILURES  
**0%**



Reset  
Stats

[Statistics](#) [Charts](#) [Failures](#) [Exceptions](#) [Download Data](#)

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	90%ile (ms)	Average (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)	Average size (bytes)	Current RPS	Current Failures/s
GET	/api/v1/get_json_by_key_and_field	40620	0	17	36	34	2	1250	8342	687.8	0
GET	/api/v1/get_nested_json	40262	0	16	34	31	2	1247	46	676	0
GET	/api/v1/get_string_by_key_and_field	40589	0	19	37	33	3	1254	8260	675.6	0
Aggregated		121471	0	17	36	33	2	1254	5565	2039.4	0

# UPDATE a nested field on 15K+ JSON Object



LOCUST

HOST  
http://34.82.107.148:5000/

STATUS  
**SPAWNING**  
2659 users  
[Edit](#)

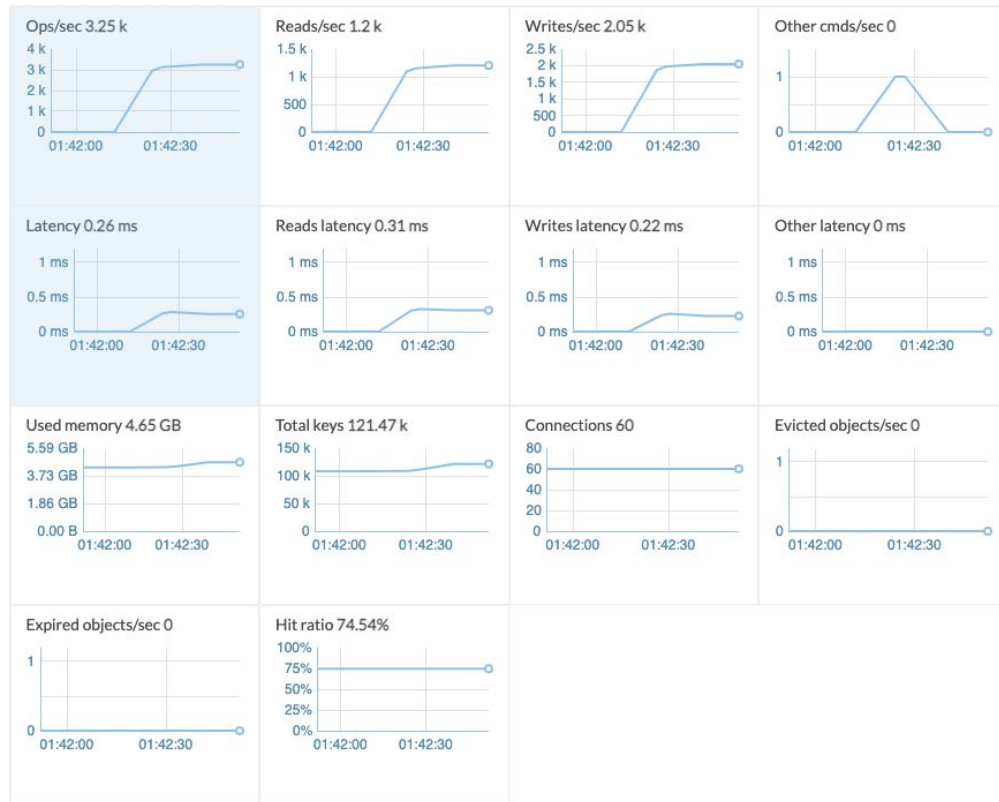
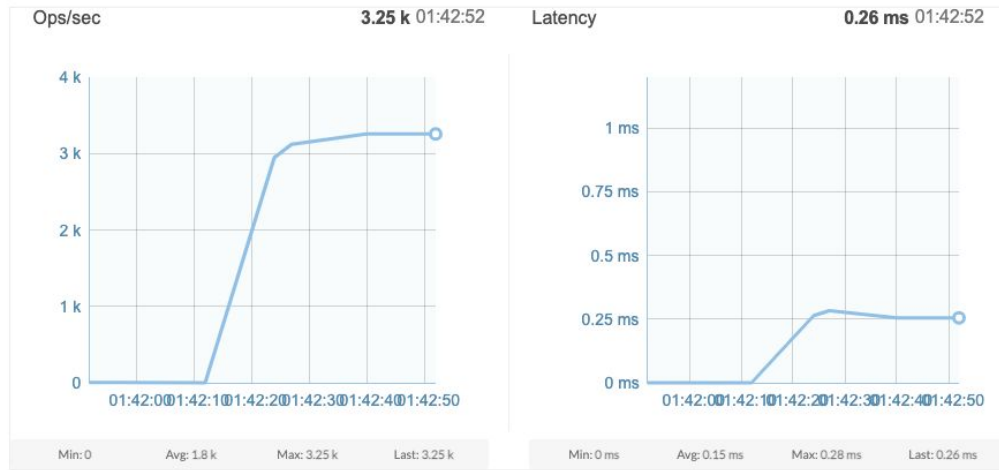
RPS  
**1735.7**

FAILURES  
**0%**



[Statistics](#) [Charts](#) [Failures](#) [Exceptions](#) [Download Data](#)

Type	Name	# Requests	# Fails	Median (ms)	90%ile (ms)	Average (ms)	Min (ms)	Max (ms)	Average size (bytes)	Current RPS	Current Failures/s
PUT	/api/v1/json_numblncryBy	25686	0	36	49	49	7	1616	30363	349.8	0
PUT	/api/v1/updateField_json	51114	0	18	42	38	2	1614	84	685.4	0
PUT	/api/v1/updateField_string	51129	0	34	47	46	5	1634	15521	700.5	0
Aggregated		127929	0	32	46	43	2	1634	12333	1735.7	0





# Why Load testing

In summary, load testing helps you to:

- Determine the **throughput** required to support the anticipated peak production load.
- Determine the **adequacy** of a hardware environment.
- Evaluate the adequacy of a load balancer.
- Detect **concurrency** issues.
- Detect **functionality errors under load**.
- Collect data for scalability and capacity-planning purposes.
- Help to determine **how many users** the application can handle before performance is compromised.
- Help to determine **how much load the hardware can handle** before resource utilization limits are exceeded.

Most importantly, show how powerful and reliable Redis/ Redis Modules are under stress testing

# What's Locust

- **Define user behaviour in code**

No need for clunky UIs or bloated XML. Just plain code

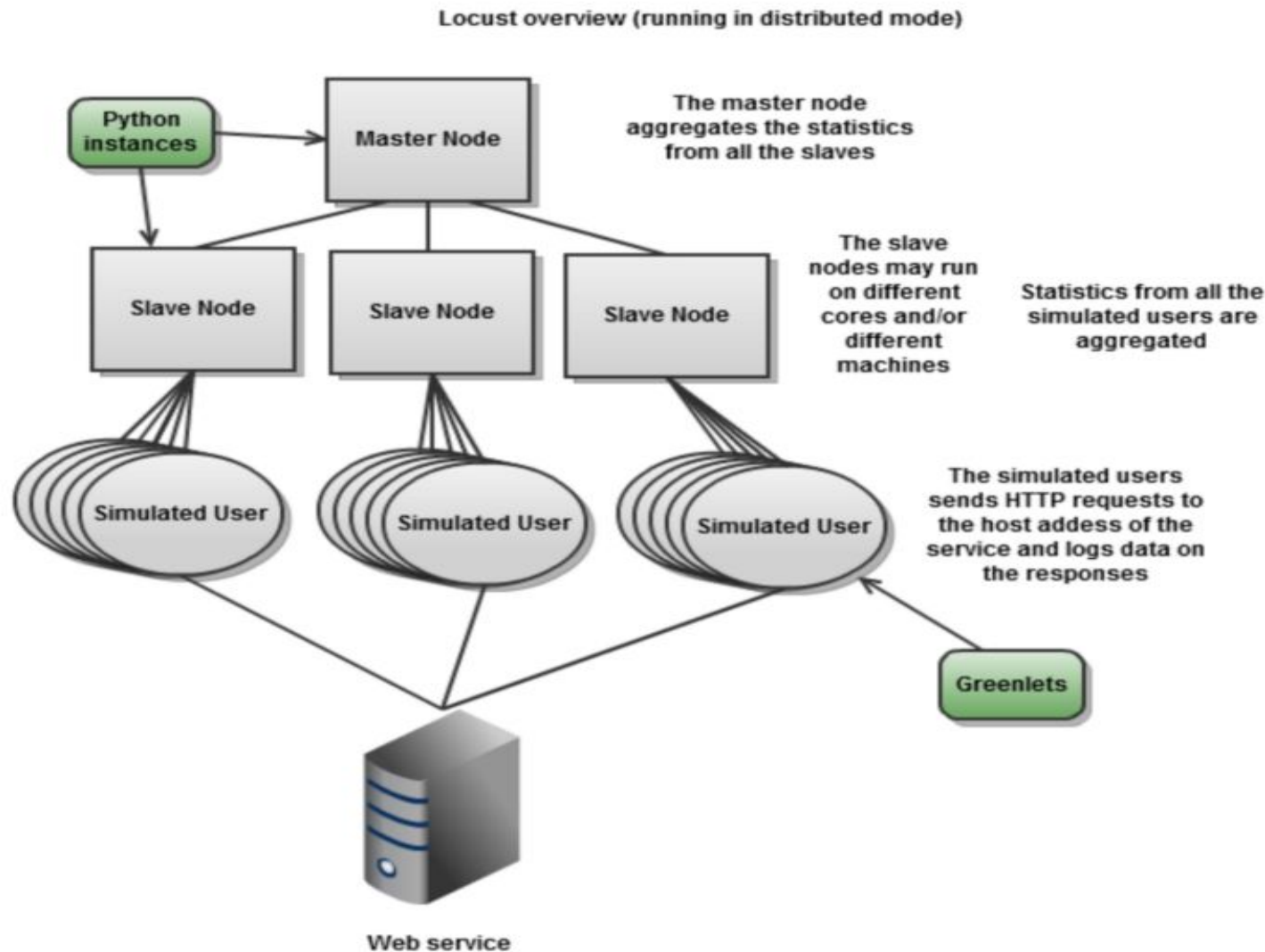
```
""" Build the TaskSet """
class testOnPost(TaskSet):
    @tag('add_random_small_json')
    @task(3)
    def add_random_small_json(self):
        json_doc = {
            'id': "basicUserJson:" + str(uuid.uuid4()),
            'name': fake.name(),
            'age': fake.random_int(min=0, max=100),
            'location': str(fake.latitude()),
            'address': fake.street_address()
        }
        json_doc = json.dumps(json_doc)

        self.client.post('/api/v1/redisjson',
            data=json_doc,
            headers={'Content-Type': 'application/json'},
            timeout=50,
            name='/api/v1/add_random_small_json')
```

```
class testOnPut(TaskSet):

    @tag('update_nested_field_json')
    @task(2)
    def update_field_nested(self):
        update = {
            'key': random.choice(AdvancedUserTestSet),
            'field': 'company.name',
            'str': 'Redis Lab'
        }
        self.client.put('/api/v1/redisjson/update',
            data=json.dumps(update),
            headers={'Content-Type': 'application/json'},
            timeout=50,
            name='/api/v1/update_field_nested')
```

# What's Locust, and what can it do



- **Distributed & scalable**

Locust supports running load tests distributed over multiple machines, and can therefore be used to simulate millions of simultaneous users

source:

<https://akshaye-ks.medium.com/locust-an-easy-distributed-load-testing-framework-a4d8aaa9c245>



# Bonus: How to tune a production-ready Flask app with Gunicorn

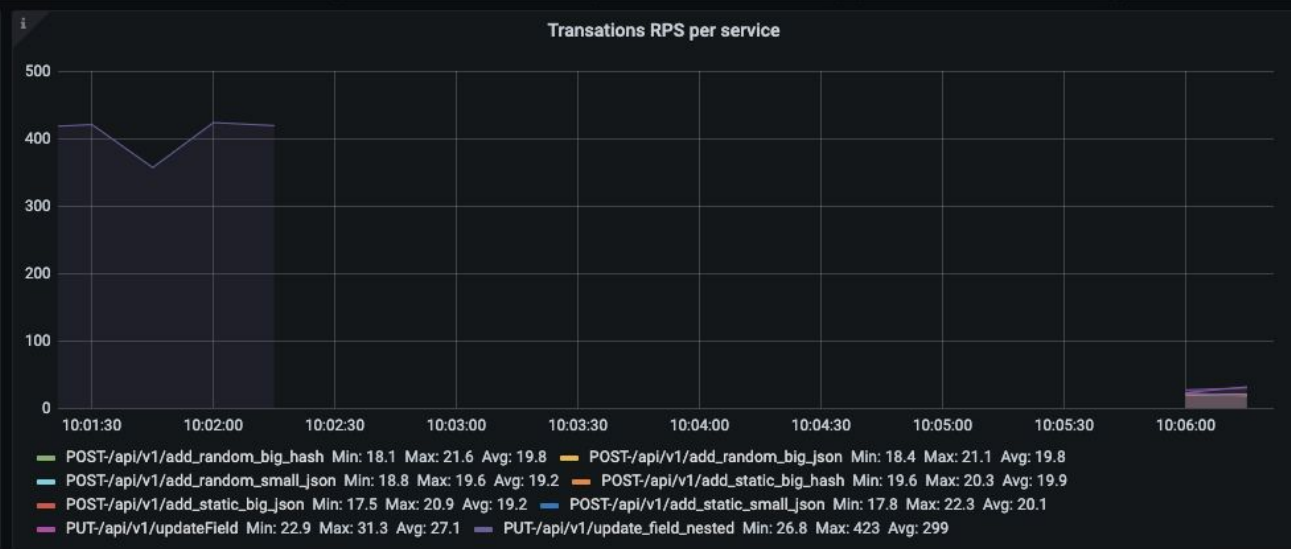


<https://medium.com/building-the-system/gunicorn-3-means-of-concurrency-efbb547674b7>



# Take away & Lesson learned & More to come

1. Tuning your web application is crucial
2. Find the right test cases for your audience
3. Monitor the resource usage and allocate resources efficiently
4. Terraform + Cloud deployment



Questions?