Stress & Load Tests

Final Version

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Introduction

This document purpose is to present and analyze the results of the stress & load tests that were perform on the system to check the performance and durability of our system toward mass of requests.

Formal Requirements

The formal requirements as described in the version specification file:

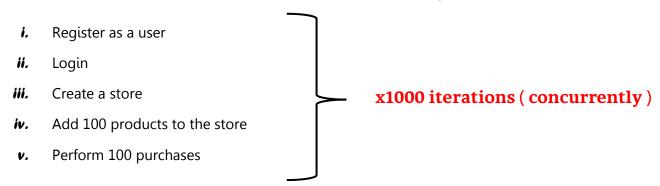
```
    ל. המדדים (SLI) עבור עמידה ביעדים, וההסכמים לגבי העמידה במדדים (SLA), הם:

            התמודדות עם 100 בקשות (אירועים כגון התחברות, רכישה וכו') בו זמנית תוך עמידה בזמן תגובה של לכל היותר שניה לכל בקשה. 1,009 SLA = 95%
            תמיכה בעד 1,000 חנויות, כאשר בכל חנות יש בממוצע 1,000 מוצרים, בהיקף של 10,000 משתמשים רשומים ובהיסטורייה של עד 1,000,000 רכישות. SLA=100%
            תמיכה ב-1,000 מבקרים במערכת בכל רגע נתון. SLA=100%
            המערכת אינה מפסיקה לפעול, גם כשיש אירועים לא צפויים, כמו נפילות תקשורת או קשר לרכיבים שונים (למעט פעולות סגירה יזומות). SLA = 95%
```

Tests Description

Our stress & load tests were performed as follows:

We performed one comprehensive test that contained the following steps:



In addition, we performed a test that performed a constant purchase.

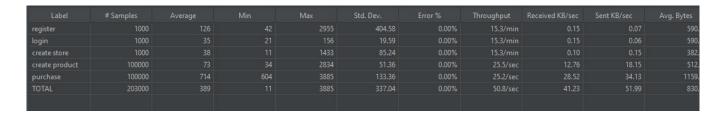
Lastly, we performed a simple test to handle 100 Get Products requests.

Results

The results of the comprehensive test when performed without external systems:



The results of the comprehensive test when performed with external systems:



The results of the constant purchase test:



The results of the simple test that handles 100 Get Products requests:

Label	# Samples	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.		Throughput	Received KB/sec	Sent KB/sec	Avg. Bytes
get products					2.25		99.1/sec	41.04	12.68	424.0
TOTAL					2.25	0.00%	99.1/sec	41.04	12.68	424.0

Analysis

Comprehensive test

Comparing the results, we can confidently declare that our bottleneck lies in the utilization of the external systems (payment & shipping).

The purchase action, when performed without the external systems, takes **44 milliseconds** on average, compared to **714 milliseconds** (approximately 16 times slower) when performed with external systems.

The bottleneck is also reflected in the **Max** column, which specifies how long took did the slower purchase take :

- **without external systems** 359 milliseconds
- ➡ with external systems 3,885 milliseconds (almost 11 times slower than the
 purchase without external systems, and ~ 4 seconds)

Constant purchase test

As we can see, our system dealt with **785,897** purchases (until we stopped the test).

Each purchase took 2839 milliseconds on average (\sim 2.8 seconds) which is slower than the findings in the comprehensive test.

we assumed that it happens due to the massive load on the single database.

As a result, we suggest the utilization of a **Distributed Database** to deal with the requirement of 1,000,000 purchases.

We would like to point out the fact that we would probably met the requirement of 1,000,000 purchases if the purchases would have been spread across a longer period of time.

Simple Test

As requested in the formal requirements, our system response time to each *Get Products* request was indeed less than 1 second, we even reached an average response time of 17 milliseconds, when the slowest response time (Max) stands at 25 milliseconds.