

Benchmarking Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Informational  
Expires: January 9, 2020

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July 08, 2019

Multiple Loss Ratio Search for Packet Throughput (MLRsearch)  
draft-vpolak-mkonstan-bmwg-mlrsearch-02

Abstract

This document proposes changes to [RFC2544], specifically to packet throughput search methodology, by defining a new search algorithm referred to as Multiple Loss Ratio search (MLRsearch for short). Instead of relying on binary search with pre-set starting offered load, it proposes a novel approach discovering the starting point in the initial phase, and then searching for packet throughput based on defined packet loss ratio (PLR) input criteria and defined final trial duration time. One of the key design principles behind MLRsearch is minimizing the total test duration and searching for multiple packet throughput rates (each with a corresponding PLR) concurrently, instead of doing it sequentially.

The main motivation behind MLRsearch is the new set of challenges and requirements posed by NFV (Network Function Virtualization), specifically software based implementations of NFV data planes. Using [RFC2544] in the experience of the authors yields often not repetitive and not replicable end results due to a large number of factors that are out of scope for this draft. MLRsearch aims to address this challenge and define a common (standard?) way to evaluate NFV packet throughput performance that takes into account varying characteristics of NFV systems under test.

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1. Terminology

- o Frame size: size of an Ethernet Layer-2 frame on the wire, including any VLAN tags (dot1q, dot1ad) and Ethernet FCS, but excluding Ethernet preamble and inter-frame gap. Measured in bytes.
- o Packet size: same as frame size, both terms used interchangeably.

- o Inner L2 size: for tunneled L2 frames only, size of an encapsulated Ethernet Layer-2 frame, preceded with tunnel header, and followed by tunnel trailer. Measured in Bytes.
- o Inner IP size: for tunneled IP packets only, size of an encapsulated IPv4 or IPv6 packet, preceded with tunnel header, and followed by tunnel trailer. Measured in Bytes.
- o Device Under Test (DUT): In software networking, "device" denotes a specific piece of software tasked with packet processing. Such device is surrounded with other software components (such as operating system kernel). It is not possible to run devices without also running the other components, and hardware resources are shared between both. For purposes of testing, the whole set of hardware and software components is called "system under test" (SUT). As SUT is the part of the whole test setup performance of which can be measured by [RFC2544] methods, this document uses SUT instead of [RFC2544] DUT. Device under test (DUT) can be re-introduced when analysing test results using whitebox techniques, but this document sticks to blackbox testing.
- o System Under Test (SUT): System under test (SUT) is a part of the whole test setup whose performance is to be benchmarked. The complete methodology contains other parts, whose performance is either already established, or not affecting the benchmarking result.
- o Bi-directional throughput tests: involve packets/frames flowing in both transmit and receive directions over every tested interface of SUT/DUT. Packet flow metrics are measured per direction, and can be reported as aggregate for both directions (i.e. throughput) and/or separately for each measured direction (i.e. latency). In most cases bi-directional tests use the same (symmetric) load in both directions.
- o Uni-directional throughput tests: involve packets/frames flowing in only one direction, i.e. either transmit or receive direction, over every tested interface of SUT/DUT. Packet flow metrics are measured and are reported for measured direction.
- o Packet Loss Ratio (PLR): ratio of packets received relative to packets transmitted over the test trial duration, calculated using formula:  $PLR = (pkts\_transmitted - pkts\_received) / pkts\_transmitted$ . For bi-directional throughput tests aggregate PLR is calculated based on the aggregate number of packets transmitted and received.

- o Packet Throughput Rate: maximum packet offered load DUT/SUT forwards within the specified Packet Loss Ratio (PLR). In many cases the rate depends on the frame size processed by DUT/SUT. Hence packet throughput rate MUST be quoted with specific frame size as received by DUT/SUT during the measurement. For bi-directional tests, packet throughput rate should be reported as aggregate for both directions. Measured in packets-per-second (pps) or frames-per-second (fps), equivalent metrics.
- o Bandwidth Throughput Rate: a secondary metric calculated from packet throughput rate using formula:  $bw\_rate = pkt\_rate * (frame\_size + L1\_overhead) * 8$ , where L1\_overhead for Ethernet includes preamble (8 Bytes) and inter-frame gap (12 Bytes). For bi-directional tests, bandwidth throughput rate should be reported as aggregate for both directions. Expressed in bits-per-second (bps).
- o Non Drop Rate (NDR): maximum packet/bandwidth throughput rate sustained by DUT/SUT at PLR equal zero (zero packet loss) specific to tested frame size(s). MUST be quoted with specific packet size as received by DUT/SUT during the measurement. Packet NDR measured in packets-per-second (or fps), bandwidth NDR expressed in bits-per-second (bps).
- o Partial Drop Rate (PDR): maximum packet/bandwidth throughput rate sustained by DUT/SUT at PLR greater than zero (non-zero packet loss) specific to tested frame size(s). MUST be quoted with specific packet size as received by DUT/SUT during the measurement. Packet PDR measured in packets-per-second (or fps), bandwidth PDR expressed in bits-per-second (bps).
- o Maximum Receive Rate (MRR): packet/bandwidth rate regardless of PLR sustained by DUT/SUT under specified Maximum Transmit Rate (MTR) packet load offered by traffic generator. MUST be quoted with both specific packet size and MTR as received by DUT/SUT during the measurement. Packet MRR measured in packets-per-second (or fps), bandwidth MRR expressed in bits-per-second (bps).
- o Trial: a single measurement step.
- o Trial duration: amount of time over which packets are transmitted and received in a single throughput measurement step.

## 2. MLRsearch Background

Multiple Loss Ratio search (MLRsearch) is a packet throughput search algorithm suitable for deterministic systems (as opposed to probabilistic systems). MLRsearch discovers multiple packet

throughput rates in a single search, with each rate associated with a distinct Packet Loss Ratio (PLR) criteria.

For cases when multiple rates need to be found, this property makes MLRsearch more efficient in terms of time execution, compared to traditional throughput search algorithms that discover a single packet rate per defined search criteria (e.g. a binary search specified by [RFC2544]). MLRsearch reduces execution time even further by relying on shorter trial durations of intermediate steps, with only the final measurements conducted at the specified final trial duration. This results in the shorter overall search execution time when compared to a traditional binary search, while guaranteeing the same results for deterministic systems.

In practice two rates with distinct PLRs are commonly used for packet throughput measurements of NFV systems: Non Drop Rate (NDR) with  $PLR=0$  and Partial Drop Rate (PDR) with  $PLR>0$ . The rest of this document describes MLRsearch for NDR and PDR. If needed, MLRsearch can be easily adapted to discover more throughput rates with different pre-defined PLRs.

Similarly to other throughput search approaches like binary search, MLRsearch is effective for SUTs/DUTs with PLR curve that is continuously flat or increasing with growing offered load. It may not be as effective for SUTs/DUTs with abnormal PLR curves.

MLRsearch relies on traffic generator to qualify the received packet stream as error-free, and invalidate the results if any disqualifying errors are present e.g. out-of-sequence frames.

MLRsearch can be applied to both uni-directional and bi-directional throughput tests.

For bi-directional tests, MLRsearch rates and ratios are aggregates of both directions, based on the following assumptions:

- o Packet rates transmitted by traffic generator and received by SUT/DUT are the same in each direction, in other words the load is symmetric.
- o SUT/DUT packet processing capacity is the same in both directions, resulting in the same packet loss under load.

### 3. MLRsearch Overview

The main properties of MLRsearch:

- o MLRsearch is a duration aware multi-phase multi-rate search algorithm:
  - \* Initial Phase determines promising starting interval for the search.
  - \* Intermediate Phases progress towards defined final search criteria.
  - \* Final Phase executes measurements according to the final search criteria.
  - \* Final search criteria is defined by following inputs:
    - + PLRs associated with NDR and PDR.
    - + Final trial duration.
    - + Measurement resolution.
- o Initial Phase:
  - \* Measure MRR over initial trial duration.
  - \* Measured MRR is used as an input to the first intermediate phase.
- o Multiple Intermediate Phases:
  - \* Trial duration:
    - + Start with initial trial duration in the first intermediate phase.
    - + Converge geometrically towards the final trial duration.
  - \* Track two values for NDR and two for PDR:
    - + The values are called lower\_bound and upper\_bound.
    - + Each value comes from a specific trial measurement:
      - Most recent for that transmit rate.
      - As such the value is associated with that measurement's duration and loss.
    - + A bound can be valid or invalid:

- Valid `lower_bound` must conform with PLR search criteria.
  - Valid `upper_bound` must not conform with PLR search criteria.
  - Example of invalid NDR `lower_bound` is if it has been measured with non-zero loss.
  - Invalid bounds are not real boundaries for the searched value:
    - o They are needed to track interval widths.
  - Valid bounds are real boundaries for the searched value.
  - Each non-initial phase ends with all bounds valid.
  - Bound can become invalid if it re-measured at longer trial duration in sub-sequent phase.
- \* Search:
- + Start with a large (`lower_bound`, `upper_bound`) interval width, that determines measurement resolution.
  - + Geometrically converge towards the width goal of the phase.
  - + Each phase halves the previous width goal.
- \* Use of internal and external searches:
- + External search:
    - Measures at transmit rates outside the (`lower_bound`, `upper_bound`) interval.
    - Activated when a bound is invalid, to search for a new valid bound by doubling the interval width.
    - It is a variant of "exponential search".
  - + Internal search:
    - A "binary search" that measures at transmit rates within the (`lower_bound`, `upper_bound`) valid interval, halving the interval width.
- o Final Phase:

- \* Executed with the final test trial duration, and the final width goal that determines resolution of the overall search.
- o Intermediate Phases together with the Final Phase are called Non-Initial Phases.

The main benefits of MLRsearch vs. binary search include:

- o In general MLRsearch is likely to execute more trials overall, but likely less trials at a set final trial duration.
- o In well behaving cases, e.g. when results do not depend on trial duration, it greatly reduces (>50%) the overall duration compared to a single PDR (or NDR) binary search over duration, while finding multiple drop rates.
- o In all cases MLRsearch yields the same or similar results to binary search.
- o Note: both binary search and MLRsearch are susceptible to reporting non-repeatable results across multiple runs for very bad behaving cases.

Caveats:

- o Worst case MLRsearch can take longer than a binary search e.g. in case of drastic changes in behaviour for trials at varying durations.

#### 4. Sample Implementation

Following is a brief description of a sample MLRsearch implementation based on the open-source code running in FD.io CSIT project as part of a Continuous Integration / Continuous Development (CI/CD) framework.

##### 4.1. Input Parameters

1. `*maximum_transmit_rate*` - Maximum Transmit Rate (MTR) of packets to be used by external traffic generator implementing MLRsearch, limited by the actual Ethernet link(s) rate, NIC model or traffic generator capabilities. Sample defaults: 2 \* 14.88 Mpps for 64B 10GE link rate, 2 \* 18.75 Mpps for 64B 40GE NIC (specific model) maximum rate (lower than 2 \* 59.52 Mpps 40GE link rate).
2. `*minimum_transmit_rate*` - minimum packet transmit rate to be used for measurements. MLRsearch fails if lower transmit rate needs

to be used to meet search criteria. Default: 2 \* 10 kpps (could be higher).

3. \*final\_trial\_duration\* - required trial duration for final rate measurements. Default: 30 sec.
4. \*initial\_trial\_duration\* - trial duration for initial MLRsearch phase. Default: 1 sec.
5. \*final\_relative\_width\* - required measurement resolution expressed as (lower\_bound, upper\_bound) interval width relative to upper\_bound. Default: 0.5%.
6. \*packet\_loss\_ratio\* - maximum acceptable PLR search criteria for PDR measurements. Default: 0.5%.
7. \*number\_of\_intermediate\_phases\* - number of phases between the initial phase and the final phase. Impacts the overall MLRsearch duration. Less phases are required for well behaving cases, more phases may be needed to reduce the overall search duration for worse behaving cases. Default (2). (Value chosen based on limited experimentation to date. More experimentation needed to arrive to clearer guidelines.)

#### 4.2. Initial Phase

1. First trial measures at configured maximum transmit rate (MTR) and discovers maximum receive rate (MRR).
  - \* IN: trial\_duration = initial\_trial\_duration.
  - \* IN: offered\_transmit\_rate = maximum\_transmit\_rate.
  - \* DO: single trial.
  - \* OUT: measured loss ratio.
  - \* OUT: MRR = measured receive rate.
2. Second trial measures at MRR and discovers MRR2.
  - \* IN: trial\_duration = initial\_trial\_duration.
  - \* IN: offered\_transmit\_rate = MRR.
  - \* DO: single trial.
  - \* OUT: measured loss ratio.

\* OUT: MRR2 = measured receive rate.

3. Third trial measures at MRR2.

\* IN: trial\_duration = initial\_trial\_duration.

\* IN: offered\_transmit\_rate = MRR2.

\* DO: single trial.

\* OUT: measured loss ratio.

#### 4.3. Non-Initial Phases

1. Main loop:

1. IN: trial\_duration for the current phase. Set to initial\_trial\_duration for the first intermediate phase; to final\_trial\_duration for the final phase; or to the element of interpolating geometric sequence for other intermediate phases. For example with two intermediate phases, trial\_duration of the second intermediate phase is the geometric average of initial\_trial\_duration and final\_trial\_duration.
2. IN: relative\_width\_goal for the current phase. Set to final\_relative\_width for the final phase; doubled for each preceding phase. For example with two intermediate phases, the first intermediate phase uses quadruple of final\_relative\_width and the second intermediate phase uses double of final\_relative\_width.
3. IN: ndr\_interval, pdr\_interval from the previous main loop iteration or the previous phase. If the previous phase is the initial phase, both intervals have lower\_bound = MRR2, upper\_bound = MRR. Note that the initial phase is likely to create intervals with invalid bounds.
4. DO: According to the procedure described in point 2., either exit the phase (by jumping to 1.7.), or calculate new transmit rate to measure with.
5. DO: Perform the trial measurement at the new transmit rate and trial\_duration, compute its loss ratio.
6. DO: Update the bounds of both intervals, based on the new measurement. The actual update rules are numerous, as NDR external search can affect PDR interval and vice versa, but

the result agrees with rules of both internal and external search. For example, any new measurement below an invalid `lower_bound` becomes the new `lower_bound`, while the old measurement (previously acting as the invalid `lower_bound`) becomes a new and valid `upper_bound`. Go to next iteration (1.3.), taking the updated intervals as new input.

7. OUT: current `ndr_interval` and `pdr_interval`. In the final phase this is also considered to be the result of the whole search. For other phases, the next phase loop is started with the current results as an input.
2. New transmit rate (or exit) calculation (for point 1.4.):
    1. If there is an invalid bound then prepare for external search:
      - + IF the most recent measurement at NDR `lower_bound` transmit rate had the loss higher than zero, then the new transmit rate is NDR `lower_bound` decreased by two NDR interval widths or the amount needed to hit the current width goal, whichever is larger.
      - + Else, IF the most recent measurement at PDR `lower_bound` transmit rate had the loss higher than PLR, then the new transmit rate is PDR `lower_bound` decreased by two PDR interval widths.
      - + Else, IF the most recent measurement at NDR `upper_bound` transmit rate had no loss, then the new transmit rate is NDR `upper_bound` increased by two NDR interval widths.
      - + Else, IF the most recent measurement at PDR `upper_bound` transmit rate had the loss lower or equal to PLR, then the new transmit rate is PDR `upper_bound` increased by two PDR interval widths.
    2. If interval width is higher than the current phase goal:
      - + Else, IF NDR interval does not meet the current phase width goal, prepare for internal search. The new transmit rate is a geometric average of NDR `lower_bound` and NDR `upper_bound`.
      - + Else, IF PDR interval does not meet the current phase width goal, prepare for internal search. The new transmit rate is a geometric average of PDR `lower_bound` and PDR `upper_bound`.

3. Else, IF some bound has still only been measured at a lower duration, prepare to re-measure at the current duration (and the same transmit rate). The order of priorities is:

- + NDR lower\_bound,
- + PDR lower\_bound,
- + NDR upper\_bound,
- + PDR upper\_bound.

4. Else, do not prepare any new rate, to exit the phase. This ensures that at the end of each non-initial phase all intervals are valid, narrow enough, and measured at current phase trial duration.

#### 4.4. Sample MLRsearch Run

TODO add a sample MLRsearch run with values.

### 5. Known Implementations

The only known working implementation of MLRsearch is in Linux Foundation FD.io CSIT project [FDio-CSIT-MLRsearch]. MLRsearch is also available as a Python package in [PyPI-MLRsearch].

#### 5.1. FD.io CSIT Implementation Deviations

This document so far has been describing a simplified version of MLRsearch algorithm. The full algorithm as implemented contains additional logic, which makes some of the details (but not general ideas) above incorrect. Here is a short description of the additional logic as a list of principles, explaining their main differences from (or additions to) the simplified description, but without detailing their mutual interaction.

##### 1. Logarithmic transmit rate.

- \* In order to better fit the relative width goal, the interval doubling and halving is done differently.

- \* For example, the middle of 2 and 8 is 4, not 5.

##### 2. Optimistic maximum rate.

- \* The increased rate is never higher than the maximum rate.

- \* Upper bound at that rate is always considered valid.
3. Pessimistic minimum rate.
    - \* The decreased rate is never lower than the minimum rate.
    - \* If a lower bound at that rate is invalid, a phase stops refining the interval further (until it gets re-measured).
  4. Conservative interval updates.
    - \* Measurements above current upper bound never update a valid upper bound, even if drop ratio is low.
    - \* Measurements below current lower bound always update any lower bound if drop ratio is high.
  5. Ensure sufficient interval width.
    - \* Narrow intervals make external search take more time to find a valid bound.
    - \* If the new transmit increased or decreased rate would result in width less than the current goal, increase/decrease more.
    - \* This can happen if the measurement for the other interval makes the current interval too narrow.
    - \* Similarly, take care the measurements in the initial phase create wide enough interval.
  6. Timeout for bad cases.
    - \* The worst case for MLRsearch is when each phase converges to intervals way different than the results of the previous phase.
    - \* Rather than suffer total search time several times larger than pure binary search, the implemented tests fail themselves when the search takes too long (given by argument `_timeout_`).
6. IANA Considerations
- No requests of IANA.

## 7. Security Considerations

Benchmarking activities as described in this memo are limited to technology characterization of a DUT/SUT using controlled stimuli in a laboratory environment, with dedicated address space and the constraints specified in the sections above.

The benchmarking network topology will be an independent test setup and MUST NOT be connected to devices that may forward the test traffic into a production network or misroute traffic to the test management network.

Further, benchmarking is performed on a "black-box" basis, relying solely on measurements observable external to the DUT/SUT.

Special capabilities SHOULD NOT exist in the DUT/SUT specifically for benchmarking purposes. Any implications for network security arising from the DUT/SUT SHOULD be identical in the lab and in production networks.

## 8. Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Alec Hothan of OPNFV NFVbench project for thorough review and numerous useful comments and suggestions.

## 9. References

### 9.1. Normative References

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