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Benchmarking Methodology for EVPN Multicasting
draft-vikjac-bmwg-evpnmultest-02

Abstract

This document defines methodologies for benchmarking IGMP proxy performance over EVPN-VXLAN. IGMP proxy over EVPN is defined in draft-ietf-bess-evpn-igmp-mld-proxy-02, and is being deployed in data center networks. Specifically this document defines the methodologies for benchmarking IGMP proxy convergence, leave latency Scale, Core isolation, high availability and longevity.

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1. Introduction

IGMP proxy over EVPN-VXLAN is defined in draft-ietf-bess-evpn-igmp-mld-proxy-02, and is being deployed in data center networks. Specifically this document defines the methodologies for benchmarking IGMP proxy convergence, leave latency Scale, Core isolation, high availability and longevity.

1.1. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

1.2. Terminologies

Leaf A layer 2 or layer 3 capable device

Spine layer 3 capable device which is used to inter connect leaves

CE Customer Router/Devices/Switch.

AA EVPN Terminologies AA All-Active.

AC Attachment Circuit

RT Router Tester.

DUT Device under Test.

Sub Interface Each physical Interfaces is subdivided in to Logical units.

EVI EVPN Instances which will be running on sub interface or physical port of the provider Edge routers.

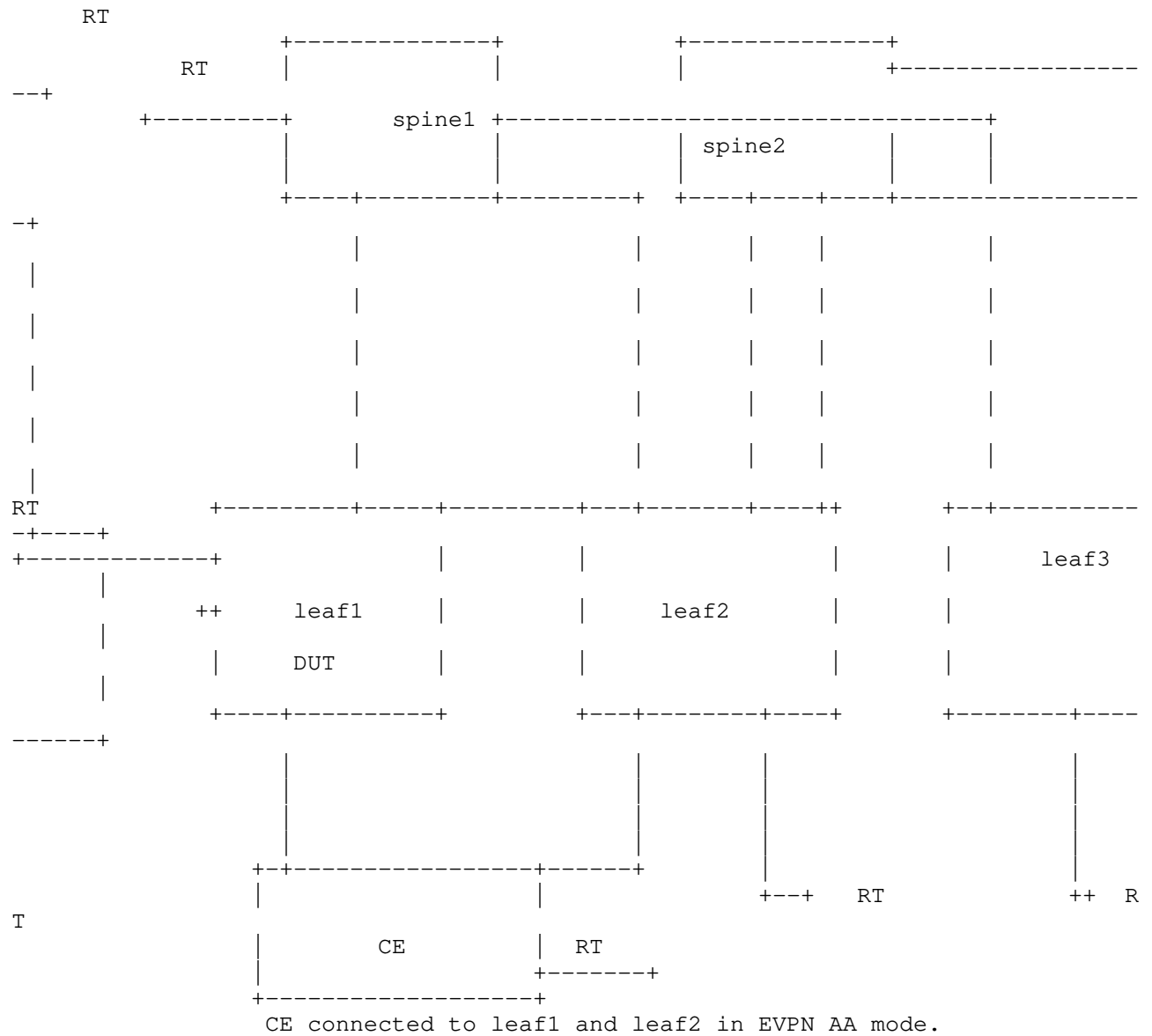
DF Designated Forwarder.

ESI Ethernet Segment Identifier.

2. Test Topology

EVPN Overlay Network running on leaf1, leaf2 leaf3, spine1 and spine 2
:

Topology Diagram



Topology 1

Topology Diagram

Figure 1

There are six routers in the topology. Leaf1,leaf2, leaf3,spine1,spine2 emulating a data center network. CE is a customer device connected to leaf1 and leaf2, it is configured with bridge domains in different vlans. The router tester is connected to CE,leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine 2 to emulate multicast source and host generating igmp join/leave.

All routers except CE are configured with EBGp for the underlay

All router are configured with EVPN-VXLAN overlay

All leaves and spine must be configured "N" EVPN-VXLAN instances depends up on the cases.

Leaf1 and Leaf2 must be configured with ESI per vlan or ESI on IFD.

Leaf1 and leaf2 are running Active Active mode of EVPN-VXLAN.

CE is acting as bridge configured with vlans

Depends up on the test multicast traffic/host will be emulated by RT

The above configuration will serve as base configuration for all the test cases.

3. Test Cases

The following tests are conducted to measure the learning rate,leave rate,leave latency of IGMP messages which propagates in leaf and spine.

3.1. How long it takes to learn (X1...Xn) IGMP join messages in DUT

Objective:

To Record the time taken to learn X1...Xn igmp join generated by host/hosts.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2.Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure a vlan in RT which is present in leaf1 then send igmp join messages for groups X1... Xn from RT to this vlan present in leaf1. Measure the time taken to learn X1..Xn (*,G) entries in the DUT.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken to learn the X1....Xn groups creating (*,G) entries in the DUT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to learn and create $X1...Xn$ (*,G) entries in DUT which is measured in sec = $(T1+T2+...Tn/N)$

3.2. How long it takes to clear the (*,G) entries in the DUT

Objective:

To Record the time taken to clear the $X1... Xn$ (*,G) entries in DUT.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure a vlan in RT which is present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages for groups ranging from $X1...Xn$ from RT to this vlan present in leaf1 Then stop these igmp join messages from RT.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken to flush these $X1...Xn$ (*,G) entries in DUT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to flush these $X1...Xn$ (*,G) entries in sec = $(T1+T2+...Tn/N)$

3.3. How long it takes the DUT to stop forwarding the traffic(Measuring the leave latency)

Objective:

To Record the time taken by the DUT to stop forwarding the multicast traffic during the receipt of IGMP leave from RT.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA

mode. Configure a vlan in RT which is present in leaf1, then send igmp join from RT for this vlan to leaf1 for groups ranging from "X1...Xn". Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to leaf1. Send IGMP leave messages for these groups from RT to leaf1. Measure the time taken by the DUT to stop these multicast traffic to RT.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken by DUT to stop the multicast traffic flowing towards RT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to stop the traffic towards RT connected in leaf1 in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

3.4. How long it takes to learn (X1...Xn) IGMP join messages for N vlans in DUT

Objective:

To Record the time taken to learn X1...Xn IGMP join generated by host/hosts located in N vlans.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT, these vlans must be present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages for the groups ranging from X1...Xn for these N vlans from RT. Measure the time taken to learn these X1..Xn (*,G) entries in the DUT for N vlans.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken to learn the X1....Xn groups creating (*,G) entries in the DUT for N vlans.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to learn and create $X1...Xn$ (*,G) entries for N vlans in DUT which is measured in $sec = (T1+T2+...Tn/N)$

3.5. How long it takes to clear the (*,G) entries in the DUT for N vlans

Objective:

To Record the time taken to clear the $X1... Xn$ (*,G) entries in DUT for N vlans.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT, these vlans must be present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages for groups ranging from $X1...Xn$ for these N vlans from RT. Then stop these IGMP messages.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken to flush these $X1...Xn$ (*,G) entries in DUT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to flush these $X1...Xn$ (*,G) entries in $sec = (T1+T2+...Tn/N)$

3.6. How long it takes the DUT to stop forwarding the traffic for N vlans (Measuring the leave latency)

Objective:

To Record the time taken by the DUT to stop forwarding the multicast traffic to N vlans during the receipt of IGMP leave messages from RT.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT for groups ranging from $X1...Xn$ to these vlans

present in leaf1. Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to leaf1. Send the IGMP leave messages for these groups in all vlans. Measure the time taken by the DUT to stop the traffic for these group flowing towards RT.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken by DUT to stop the multicast traffic flowing towards RT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to stop the traffic towards RT in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

3.7. How long it takes to learn (X1...Xn) IGMP join messages for N vlans in DUT working EVPN AA mode

Objective:

To Record the time taken to learn X1...Xn IGMP join generated by host/hosts located in N vlans in DUT operating in EVPN AA mode.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT, these vlans must be present in leaf1,leaf2, then send igmp join messages for the groups ranging from X1...Xn for these N vlans from RT to CE connected to leaf1 and leaf2 working EVPN AA mode. Measure the time taken to learn these X1..Xn (*,G) entries in the DUT for N vlans.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken to learn the X1....Xn groups by creating (*,G) entries in the DUT for N vlans.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to learn and create X1...Xn (*,G) entries for N vlans which is measured in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

3.8. How long it takes to clear the (*,G) entries for N vlans in DUT working EVPN AA

Objective:

To Record the time taken to clear the X1... Xn (*,G) entries in DUT for N vlans.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT, these vlans must be present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages for groups ranging from X1...Xn for these N vlans from RT to CE which is connected to leaf1 and leaf2 working in EVPN AA mode. Then stop these IGMP messages.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken to flush these X1...Xn (*,G) entries in DUT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to flush these X1...Xn (*,G) entries in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

3.9. How long it takes the DUT operating in EVPN AA to stop forwarding the traffic for N vlans (Measuring the leave latency)

Objective:

To Record the time taken by the DUT to stop forwarding the multicast traffic to N vlans during the receipt of IGMP leave messages from RT.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these

groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Send the IGMP leave messages for these groups in all vlans from RT connected to CE. Measure the time taken by the DUT to stop the traffic for these group flowing towards RT.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken by DUT to stop the multicast traffic flowing towards RT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to stop the traffic towards RT in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

3.10. How long does it take the DUT in EVPN AA to handle Join Timeout and stop forwarding

Objective:

To record the time takes for handling of Type-7 withdrawal and clearing the state and stop forwarding the traffic.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Send the IGMP leave messages for these groups in all vlans from RT connected to CE. The iGMP leave must reach the leaf1. It will send type 7 withdrawal to DUT working in EVPN AA. Measure the time taken by the DUT to stop the traffic flowing to CE. This time will give the leave latency due to type 7 withdrawal.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken by DUT to stop the multicast traffic flowing towards RT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to stop the traffic towards RT in sec =
(T1+T2+..Tn/N)

3.11. How long does it take an Ingress to learn a remote Type-6 join, create state and forwarding

Objective:

To record the time takes for forwarding the traffic by DUT after the receipt of type 6 join from peer MHPE in same ESI.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. leaf2 and leaf1 are working EVPN AA mode. Leaf 2 will send the type 6 join to the DUT(leaf 1). Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Measure the time taken by DUT to forward the traffic after the receipt of type 6 join from leaf1.

Measurement :

Measure the time taken by DUT to forward the multicast traffic flowing towards RT.

Repeat these test and plot the data. The test is repeated for "N" times and the values are collected. The time is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Time taken by DUT to forward the traffic towards RT in sec =
(T1+T2+..Tn/N)

4. Link Flap

4.1. To Measure the multicast packet loss in EVPN AA scenario on a CE link failure

Objective:

To measure the packet loss during the CE to DF link failure.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Fail the DF-CE link. The NON DF now will act as DF and start forwarding the multicast traffic.

Measurement :

Measure the multicast packet loss during the link failure. Repeat the test "N" times and plot the data. The packet loss is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Packet loss in sec = $(T1+T2+...Tn/N)$

4.2. To Measure the multicast packet loss in EVPN AA scenario on a core failure

Objective:

To measure the packet loss during the DF core failure

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these

groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Fail the DF core link. The NON DF now will act as the DF and starts forwarding the multicast traffic.

Measurement :

Measure the multicast packet loss during the link failure.Repeat the test "N" times and plot the data.The packet loss is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Packet loss in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

4.3. To Measure the multicast packet loss in EVPN AA scenario on a routing failure

Objective:

To measure the packet loss during the DF routing failure

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2.Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Fail the DF by restart routing. The NON DF now will act as the DF and starts forwarding the multicast traffic.

Measurement :

Measure the multicast packet loss during the link failure.Repeat the test "N" times and plot the data.The packet loss is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Packet loss in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

5. Scale Convergence

5.1. To measure the packet loss during the core link failure.

Objective:

To Measure the convergence at a higher number of vlans and igmp joins.

Topology : Topology 1

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Fail the core link of DF. The NON DF now will act as DF and start forwarding the multicast traffic. The vlans and the multicast groups must be a higher value of N taken at random.

Measurement :

Measure the packet loss in seconds once the core link is restored. Repeat the test "N" times and plot the data. The packet loss is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Packet loss in sec = $(T1+T2+..Tn/N)$

6. High Availability

6.1. To Record the whether there is traffic loss due to routing engine failover for redundancy test.

Objective:

To record traffic loss during routing engine failover.

Topology : Topology 3

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1,leaf2,leaf3,spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp

join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE. Then perform a routing engine failure.

Measurement :

There should be 0 traffic loss which is the ideal case, No change in the DF role. DUT should not withdraw any routes. Repeat the test "N" times and plot the data. The packet loss is calculated by averaging the values obtained from "N" samples.

Packet loss in sec = $(T1+T2+...Tn/N)$

7. SOAK Test

This is measuring the performance of DUT running with scaled configuration with traffic over a period of time "T' ". In each interval "t1" the parameters measured are CPU usage, memory usage, crashes.

7.1. To Measure the stability of the DUT with scale and traffic.

Objective:

To measure the stability of the DUT in a scaled environment with traffic.

Topology : Topology 3

Procedure:

Configure "N" evpn-vxlan in leaf1, leaf2, leaf3, spine1 and spine2. Leaf1 and leaf2 are connected to CE which are working in EVPN AA mode. Configure N vlans in RT which are present in leaf1, then send igmp join messages from RT connected to CE for groups ranging from X1...Xn to these vlans. The CE in turn forwards the igmp messages to leaf1 and leaf2 operating in EVPN AA mode. Then send traffic to these groups from spine1. Traffic flows from spine1 to CE.

Measurement :

Take the hourly reading of CPU, process memory. There should not be any leak, crashes, CPU spikes.

8. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Al and Sarah for the support.

9. IANA Considerations

This memo includes no request to IANA.

10. Security Considerations

There is no additional consideration from RFC 6192.

11. References

11.1. Normative References

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Appendix A. Appendix

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