



DTN tests using the Géant Testbed Service (GTS)

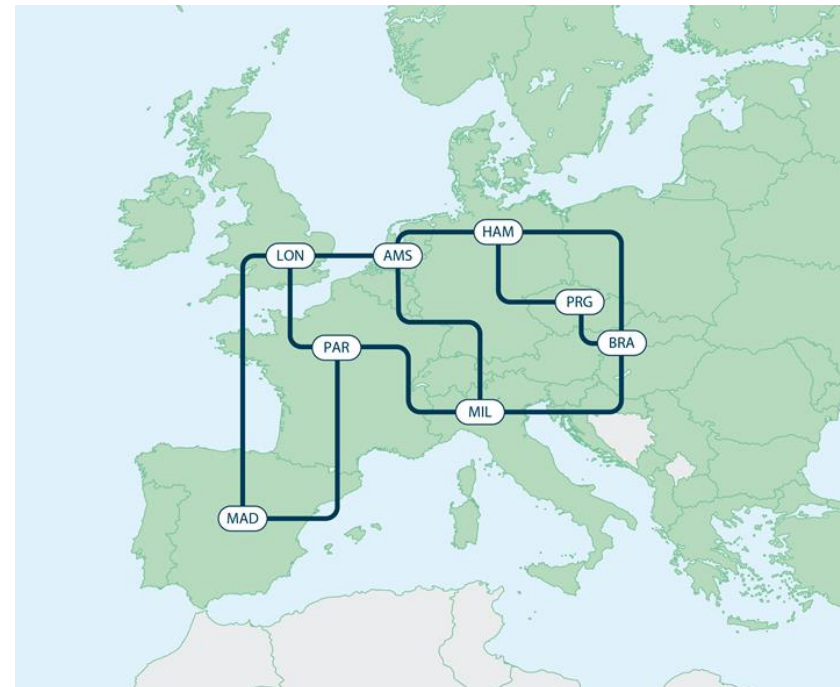
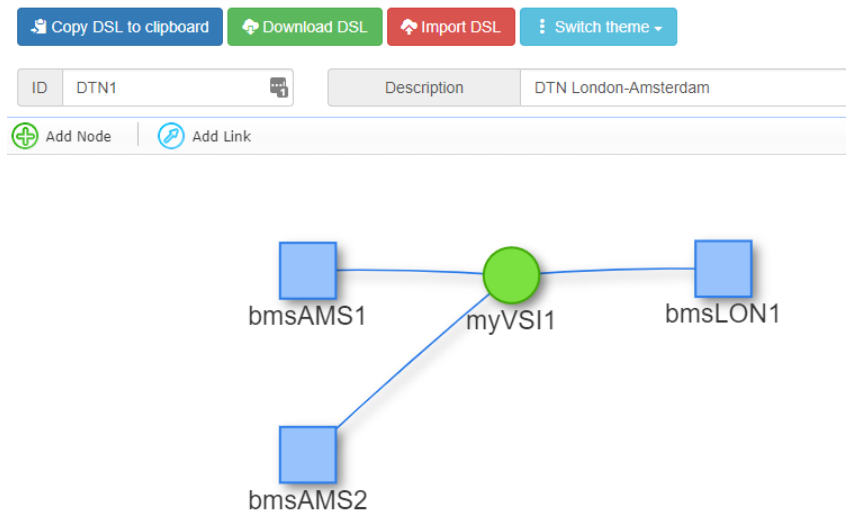
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GÉANT Infoshare - Data Transfer Nodes: How
Fast can your Data Travel?

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The GÉANT Testbeds Service

- “Testbed as a Service” (TaaS) GEANT3plus - April 2013
- Virtualization framework to expedite the deployment of novel network services and networked applications
- Intended for short term proof of concept testing and experimentation purpose only, and any usage related to production operations, business critical or otherwise is not supported
- Web based “Point-n-Click” GUI with script configuration options

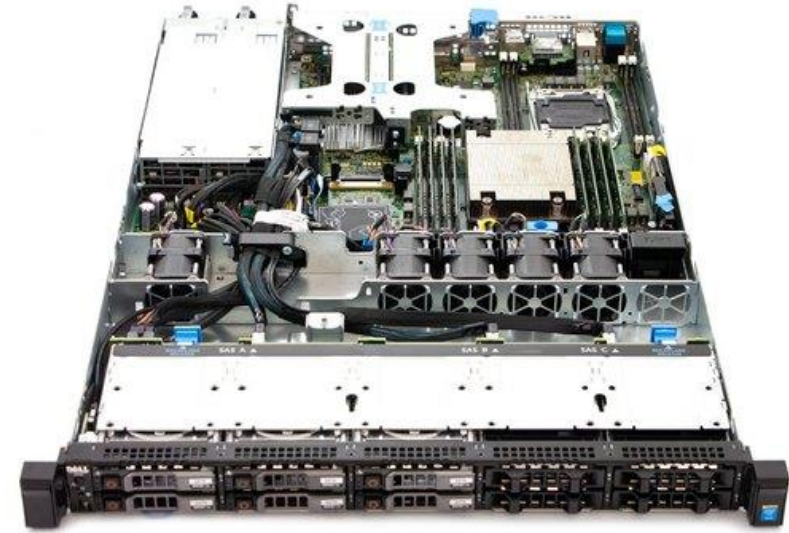


GTS resurses

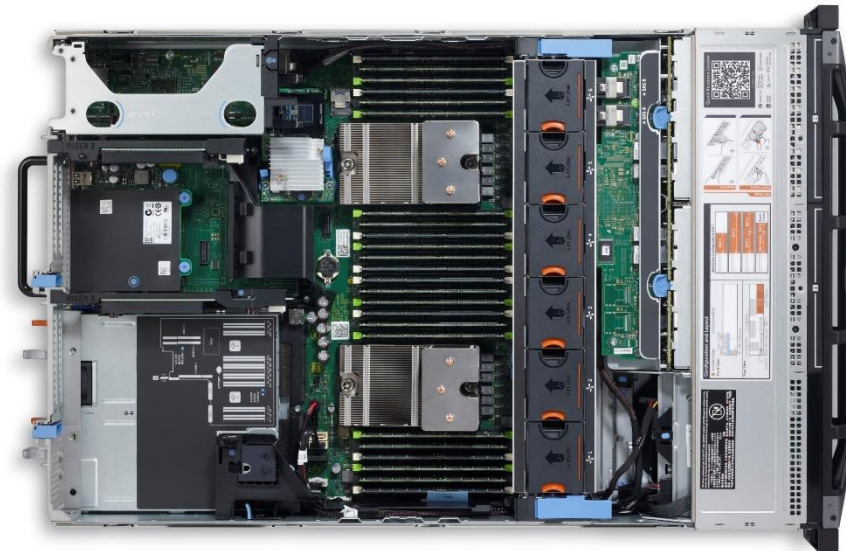
- Available resources in Version 7.0.0 of GTS include:
 - **Hosts** (VMs with data ports and integrated monitoring in the GTS GUI; implemented using OpenStack)
 - Virtual circuits (Ethernet pipe with data ports; implemented using Network Service Interface (NSI) with 10 GE connectivity)
 - Virtual Switch Instances (VSIs) (fully virtualized OpenFlow switch instances (OpenFlow Specification 1.3 with data ports);
 - **BMS** (Bare Metal Servers. A BMS cannot have more than 1 port in current setup).

GTS hardware in testbed

- Dell PowerEdge R430
 - **2x20C**/40T Intel Xeon E5-2660v3 @ 2,6 GHz,
 - 128 Gb ECC DDR4 2133 MHz RAM,
 - 6xSSD, 372 GB, 6,0 Gb/s HDD)
- Dell PowerEdge R520
 - **1x8C**/16T Intel Xeon E5-2450 v2 @ 2,5 GHz,
 - 32 Gb ECC DDR3 1600 MHz RAM,
 - 2xSSD, 372 GB, 6,0 Gb/s HDD



Dell PowerEdge R430



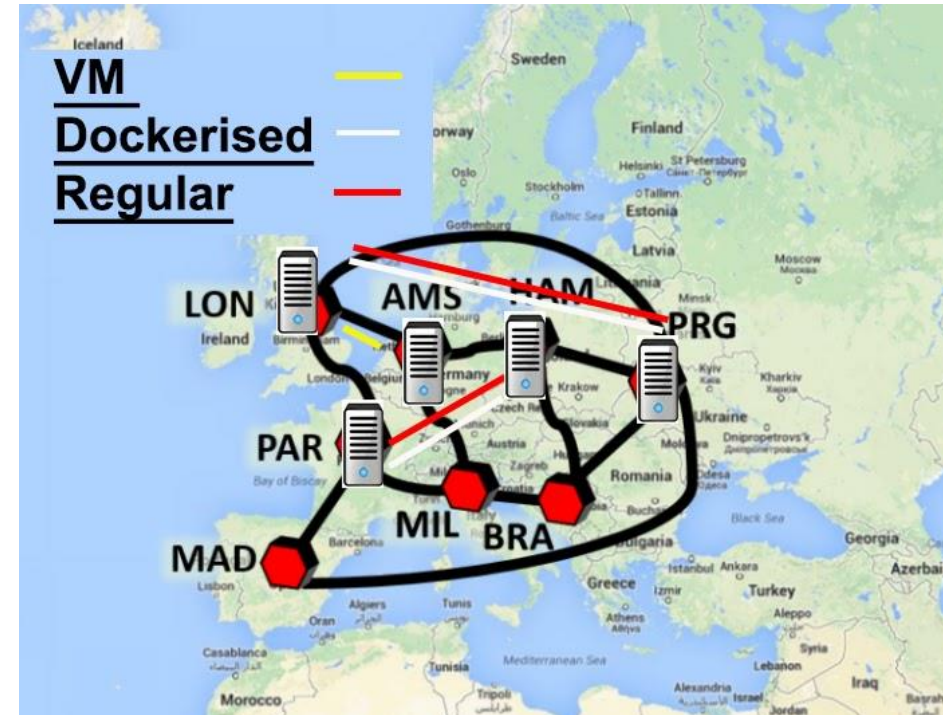
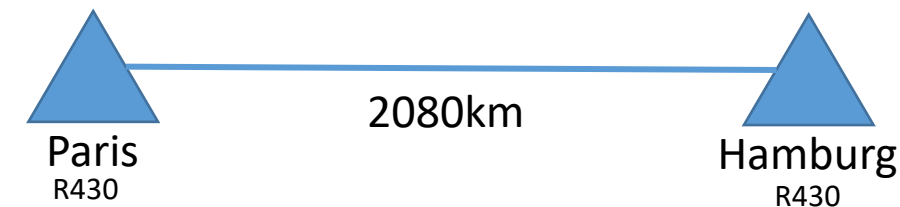
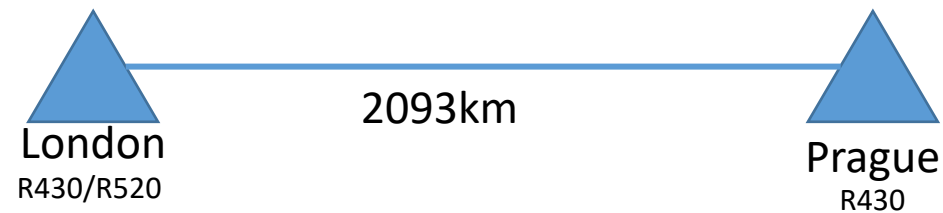
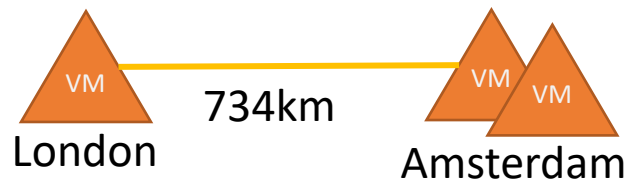
Dell PowerEdge 520

GTS testbed tools

- **Iperf** - active measurements of the maximum achievable bandwidth on IP networks
- **GridFTP** - extension of the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) for grid computing, tool developed by Open Grid Forum (widely used tool for data transfers in science projects and supercomputer centers)
- **FDT** (Fast Data Transfer) - open source application; in basic using numerous TCP streams (managed pool of buffers through one or more TCP sockets)
- **XrootD** - open source application, extension of ROOT daemon; using load balancing for clients between servers
- Ubuntu 18.04 LTS (some test were also done with CentOS 7)
- Network:
 - 10Gbit/s dedicated fiber/lambda links
 - No QoS (best effort), no control over routing

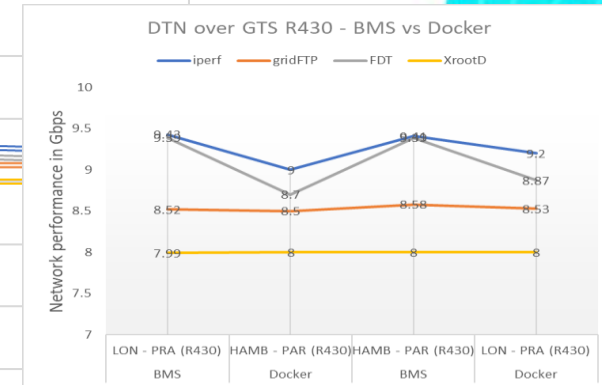
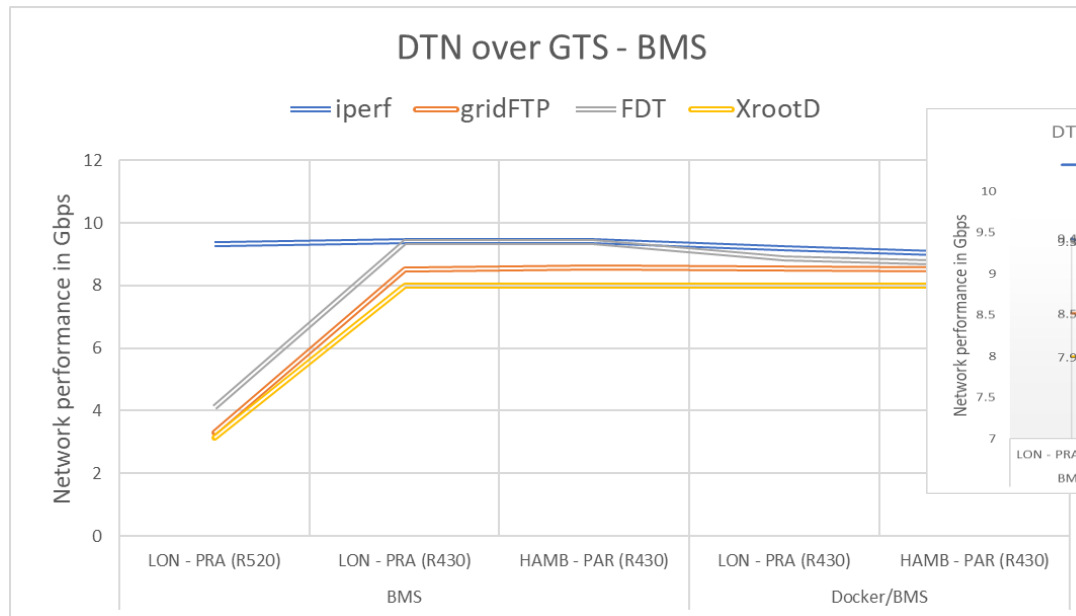
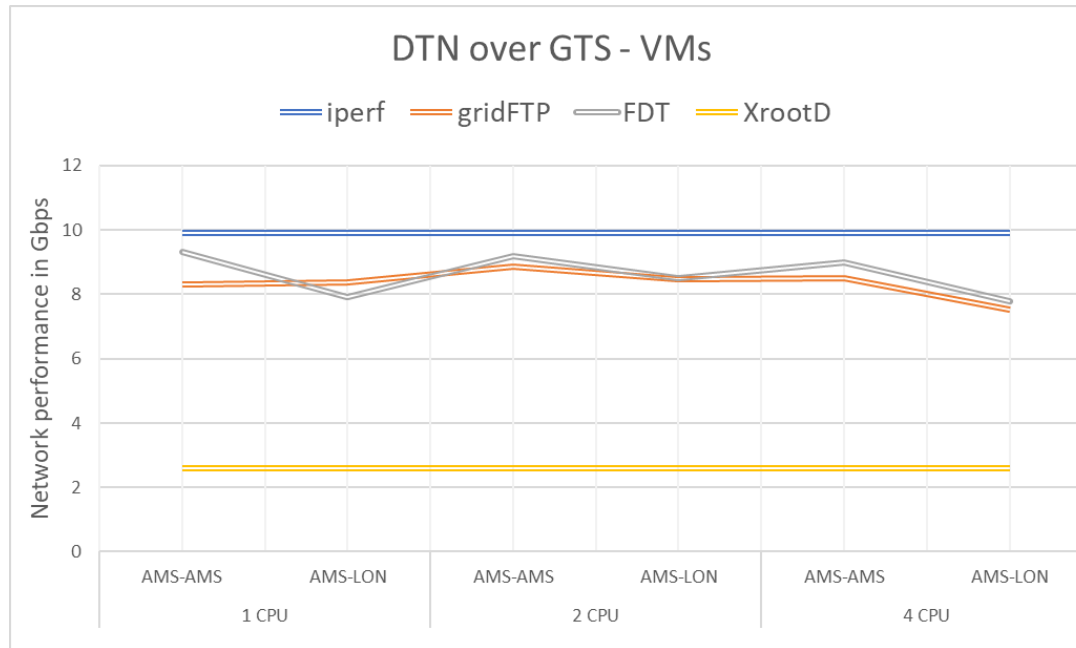
Topology/Tests scenarios

- 512Gbyte file transfer
- VM Testbed:
 - Local test between servers in Amsterdam
 - Test between servers in Amsterdam and London
 - 1xCPU, 2xCPU, 4xCPU VMs
- BMS Testbed:
 - Hamburg <-> Paris (R430)
 - London <-> Prague (R430 and R520)



Test results

- Comments:
 - No control over routing, no QoS...
 - BMS test -> **disk** to **disk** transfer
 - VM test -> **memory** to **memory** transfer (due to low disk space available on VMs)
 - Test were done on 10Gbps NIC (100Gbps NiCs were not available)
 - GTS servers are **NOT** DTN “hi-end hardware”
- Better results on BMS R430
- Poor results on BMS R520 (*issues at London node?*)
- VM tests – „the same” (memory to memory)
- XRootd is highly dependent on hardware resources
- BMS vs Docker BMS (R430):
 - 2-4% in iperf results
 - 5-7% difference for FDT
 - Same results for gridFTP and Xrootd



Thank you

Any questions?

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DTN over GTS test results (all in one)

