Subject: L2 network namespace benchmarking Posted by Daniel Lezcano on Tue, 27 Mar 2007 22:16:34 GMT

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Hi,

I did some benchmarking on the existing L2 network namespaces.

These patches are included in the lxc patchset at: http://lxc.sourceforge.net/patches/2.6.20
The lxc7 patchset series contains Dmitry's patchset
The lxc8 patchset series contains Eric's patchset

Here are the following scenarii I made in order to do some simple benchmarking on the network namespace. I tested three kernels:

- * Vanilla kernel 2.6.20
- * lxc7 with Dmitry's patchset based on 2.6.20
- * L3 network namespace has been removed to do testing
- * lxc8 with Eric's patchset based on 2.6.20

I didn't do any tests on Linux-Vserver because it is L3 namespace and it is not comparable with the L2 namespace implementation. If anyone is interessted by Linux-Vserver performances, that can be found at http://lxc.sf.net. Roughly, we know there is no performance degradation.

For each kernel, several configurations were tested:

- * vanilla, obviously, only one configuration was tested for reference values.
- * lxc7, network namespace
- compiled out
- compiled in
 - without container
 - inside a container with ip_forward, route and veth
 - inside a container with a bridge and veth
- * lxc8, network namespace
- compiled out
- compiled in
 - without container
 - inside a container with a real network device (eth1 was moved in the container instead of using an etun device)
 - inside a container with ip forward, route and etun

- inside a container with a bridge and etun

Each benchmarking has been done with 2 machines running netperf and tbench. A dedicated machine with a RH4 kernel run the bench servers.

For each bench, netperf and tbench, the tests are ran on:

- * Intel Xeon EM64T, Bi-processor 2,8GHz with hyperthreading activated, 4GB of RAM and Gigabyte NIC (tg3)
- * AMD Athlon MP 1800+, Bi-processor 1,5GHz, 1GB of RAM and Gigabyte NIC (dl2000)

Each tests are run on these machines in order to have a CPU relative overhead.

bench on vanilla
Netperf CPU usage (%) Throughput (Mbits/s)
on xeon 5.99 941.38
on athlon 28.17 844.82

Tbench Throughput (MBytes/s)
on xeon 66.35
on athlon 65.31

bench from Dmitry's patchset
1 - with net_ns compiled out
Netperf CPU usage (%) / overhead Throughput (Mbits/s) / changed

```
on xeon | 5.93 / -1 % | 941.32 / 0 %
on athlon | 28.89 / +2.5 % | 842.78 / -0.2 %
Tbench | Throughput (MBytes/s) / changed |
on xeon | 67.00 / +0.9 %
on athlon | 65.45 / 0 %
 Observation: no noticeable overhead
2 - with net_ns compiled in
 2.1 - without container
  _____
Netperf | CPU usage (%) / overhead | Throughput (Mbits/s) / changed |
-----
| on xeon | 6.23 / +4 % | 941.35 / 0 %
on athlon | 28.83 / +2.3 % | 850.76 / +0.7 %
| Tbench | Throughput (MBytes/s) / changed |
on xeon | 67.00 / 0 %
  -----
on athlon | 65.45 / 0 %
 Observation: no noticeable overhead
 2.2 - inside the container with veth and routes
| Netperf | CPU usage (%) / overhead | Throughput (Mbits/s) / changed |
```

on xeon 17.14 / +186.1 % 941.34 / 0 %
on athlon 49.99 / +77.45 % 838.85 / +0.7 %
 Tbench Throughput (MBytes/s) / changed
on xeon 66.00 / -0.5 %
on athlon 61.00 / -6.65 %
Observation: CPU overhead is very big, throughput is impacted on the less powerful machine
2.3 - inside the container with veth and bridge
on xeon 19.14 / +299 % 941.18 / 0 %
on athlon 49.98 / +77.42 % 831.65 / -1.5 %
on xeon 64.00 / -3.5 %
on athlon 60.07 / -8.3 %
Observation : CPU overhead is very big, throughput is impacted on the less powerful machine
bench from Eric's patchset
1 - with net_ns compiled out

Netperf CPU usage (%) / overhead Throughput (Mbits/s) / changed
on xeon 6.04 / +0.8 % 941.33 / 0 %
on athlon 28.45 / +1 % 840.76 / -0.5 %
Tbench Throughput (MBytes/s) / changed
on xeon 65.69 / -1 %
on athlon 65.35 / -0.2 %
Observation : no noticeable overhead
2 - with net_ns compiled in
2.1 - without container
on xeon 6.02 / +0.5 % 941.34 / 0 %
on athlon 27.93 / -0.8 % 833.53 / -1.3 %
Tbench Throughput (MBytes/s) / changed
on xeon 66.00 / -0.5 % on athlon 64.94 / -0.9 % Observation : no noticeable overhead 2.2 - inside the container with real device

Netperf CPU usage (%) / overhead Throughput (Mbits/s) / changed
on xeon 5.60 / -6.5 % 941.42 / 0 %
on athlon 27.73 / -1.5 % 835.11 / +1.5 %
Tbench Throughput (MBytes/s) / changed
on xeon 74.36 / +12 %
on athlon 70.87 / +8.2 %
Observation: no noticeable overhead. The network interface is only used by the container, so I guess it does not interact with another network traffic and that explains the performances are better. 2.3 - inside the container with etun and routes
Netperf CPU usage (%) / overhead Throughput (Mbits/s) / changed
on xeon 16.25 / +171 % 941.31 / 0 %
on athlon 49.99 / +77 % 828.94 / -1.9 %
on xeon 65.61 / -1.1 %
on athlon 62.58 / -4.5 %
Observation: The CPU overhead is very big. Throughput is a little impacted on the less powerful machine.
2.4 - inside the container with etun and bridge
Netperf CPU usage (%) / overhead Throughput (Mbits/s) / changed

```
on xeon | 18.39 / +207 % | 941.30 / 0 %
on athlon | 49.94 / +77 % | 823.75 / -2.5 %
Tbench | Throughput (MBytes/s) / changed |
-----
on xeon | 66.52 / +0.2 %
on athlon | 61.07 / -6.8 %
```

Observation: The CPU overhead is very big. Throughput is a little impacted on the less powerful machine.

General observations

The objective to have no performances degrations, when the network namespace is off in the kernel, is reached in both solutions.

When the network is used outside the container and the network namespace are compiled in, there is no performance degradations.

Eric's patchset allows to move network devices between namespaces and this is clearly a good feature, missing in the Dmitry's patchset. This feature helps us to see that the network namespace code does not add overhead when using directly the physical network device into the container.

The loss of performances is very noticeable inside the container and seems to be directly related to the usage of the pair device and the specific network configuration needed for the container. When the packets are sent by the container, the mac address is for the pair device but the IP address is not owned by the host. That directly implies to have the host to act as a router and the packets to be forwarded. That adds a lot of overhead.

A hack has been made in the ip_forward function to avoid useless skb_cow when using the pair device/tunnel device and the overhead is reduced by the half.

Regards.

-- Daniel

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