

Scaling Peer-to-Peer Testing with Linux Containers

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- ◆ Introduction & Context (P2P and LXC)
- ◆ Experiment design & discovered limitations
- ◆ Experimental evaluation of LXC scaling
- ◆ Scaling challenges
- ◆ Future work & Conclusions

Introduction

- ◆ **Studying the peer performance and behaviour inside a swarm**
 - ◆ Known and unknown protocols
 - ◆ Real-life client implementations
- ◆ **Approaches for studying P2P systems**
 - ◆ Simulators
 - ◆ Real-deployments
 - ◆ **Virtualization**
- ◆ **BitTorrent as a P2P implementation**

Virtualization

- ◆ Previously tested virtualized applications:
 - ◆ tracking application interaction (Huang et. all)
 - ◆ simulating BitTorrent swarms (Deaconescu et. all)
- ◆ BitTorrent on OpenVZ infrastructure (Deaconescu et. all)
 - ◆ Limited number of virtualized peers (max. 5 peers/node)
 - ◆ OpenVZ - No support in the Linux kernel mainline
- ◆ Known results: *hrktorrent* determined as the fastest client
- ◆ Solution: Linux Containers (LXC)

Linux Containers (LXC)

- ◆ Lightweight virtualization solution (Operating System level)
 - ◆ isolated resources
 - ◆ processes (~ process groups), memory, file system (~ chroot)
- ◆ Virtualization solution implemented in kernel mainline
 - ◆ starting with kernel version 2.6.29 (March 2009)
- ◆ Node = Container
- ◆ Real BitTorrent clients running each node (= peers)

Linux Containers (2)

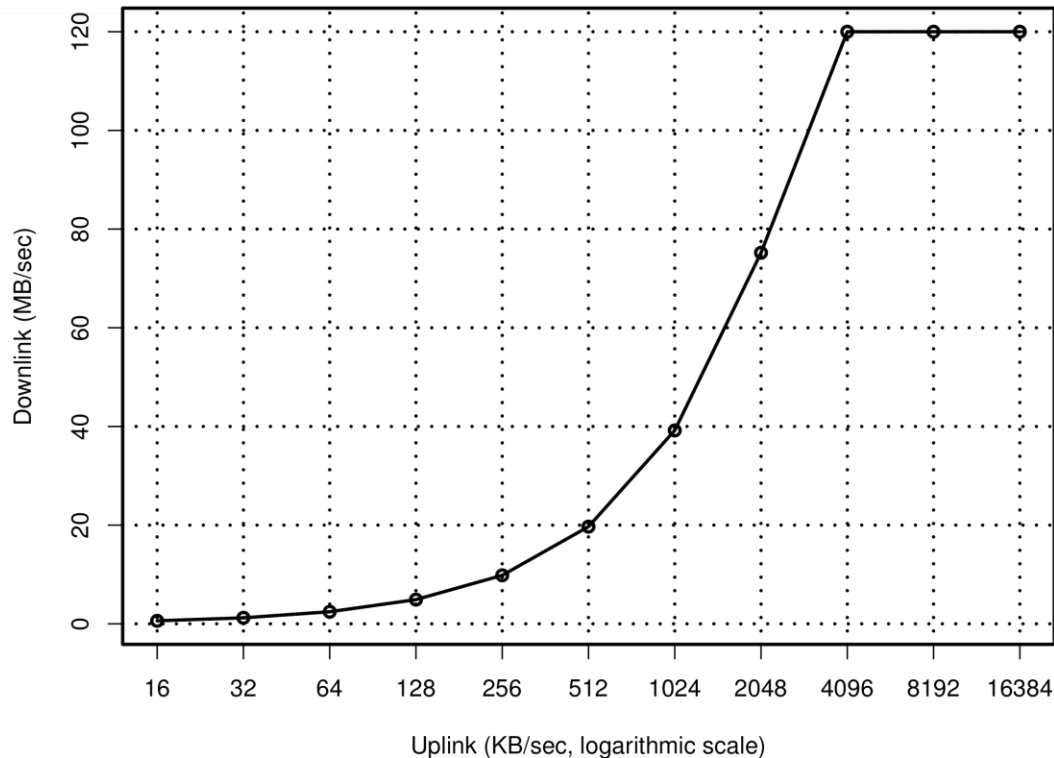
- ◆ Control Groups (cgroups) for:
 - ◆ Process environment isolation
 - ◆ Managing restrictions
- ◆ Created framework for managing the entire life-time of the Peer-to-Peer swarm on top of LXC
 - ◆ Description of the node topology and their attributes
 - ◆ Description of the P2P clients
 - ◆ Starting/Stopping/Destroying the nodes

Experiment overview

- ◆ Host system
 - ◆ Intel(R) Core(TM)2 Duo CPU T7500 @ 2.20GHz
 - ◆ 1.5 GB RAM
 - ◆ 5.7 GB HDD partition
- ◆ Debian testing (“squeeze”) with stock 2.6.32 Linux kernel
- ◆ Bandwidth limitation: **tc**

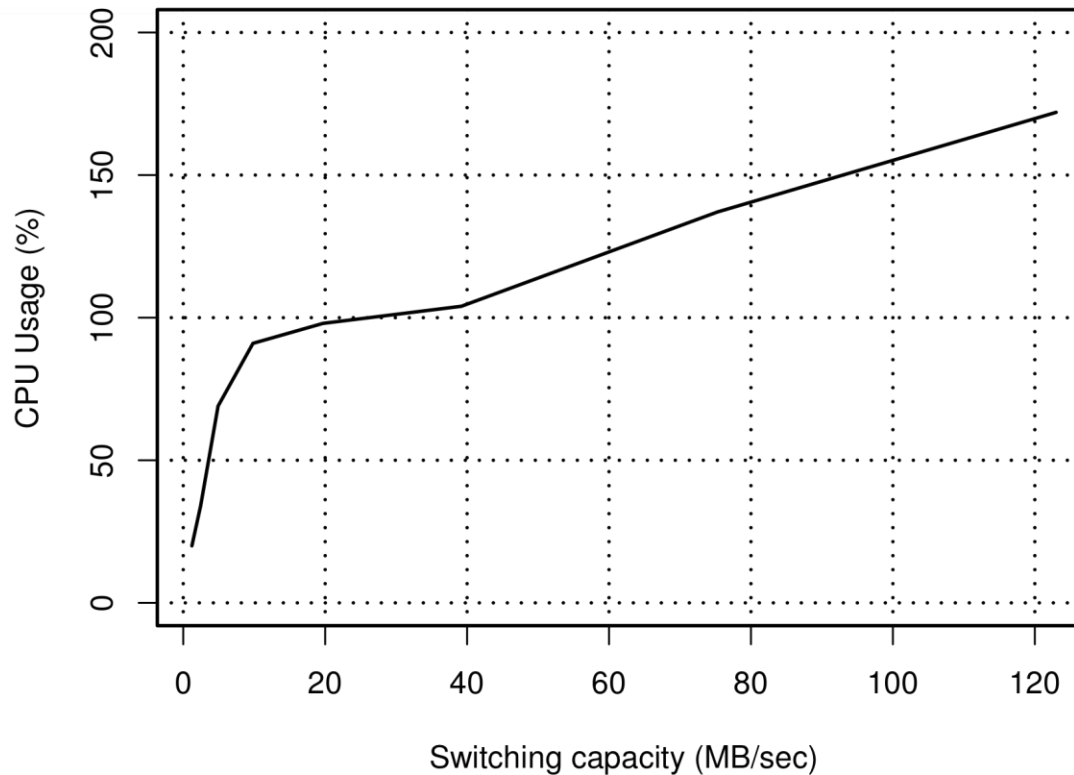
Virtualization Limitations

- Uplink limitation can affect the downlink capacity



Virtualization Limitations (2)

- Switching capacity - CPU usage (peak 123 MB/sec – 172 % CPU)



Experiment details

- ◆ 6 scenarios
- ◆ Containers:
 - ◆ 1 tracker
 - ◆ 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 peers (10 % seeders, 90 % leechers)
- ◆ Node bandwidth limitations:
 - ◆ Uplink: 32 KB/s
 - ◆ Downlink: 128 KB/s

Experiment details – File system

- ◆ Baseline file system for all peers
- ◆ **Read-only bind mount points** for common file system directories (/bin, /usr, /lib etc.)
- ◆ Per container directories:
 - ◆ /root – container specific files, torrent data
 - ◆ /var – logs, temporary files

Host analysis

◆ File system usage

- ◆ Baseline file system: 260.45 MB
- ◆ Node file system:
min 1 MB, max 1 MB + 20 MB torrent data + logs 100 KB
- ◆ Peak (100 peers): 2043.2 MB

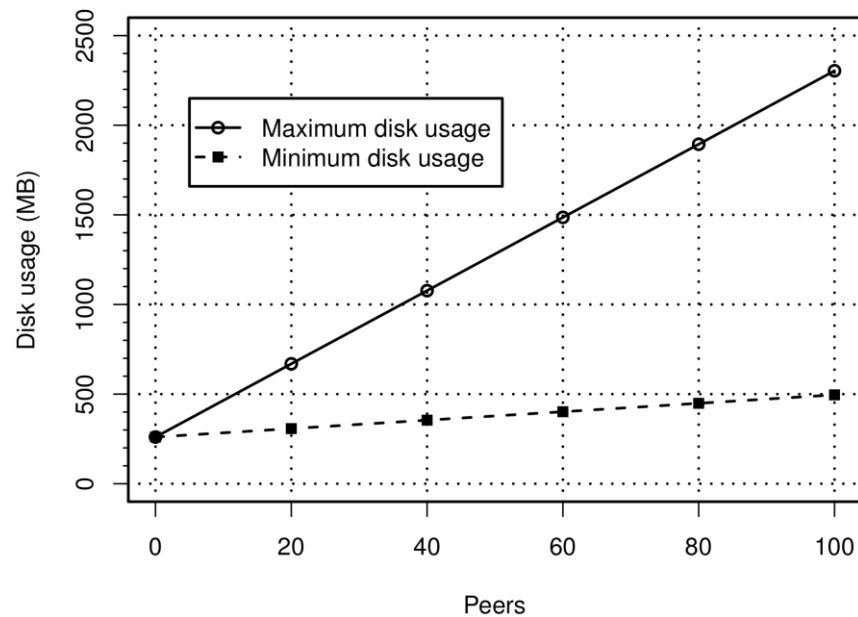
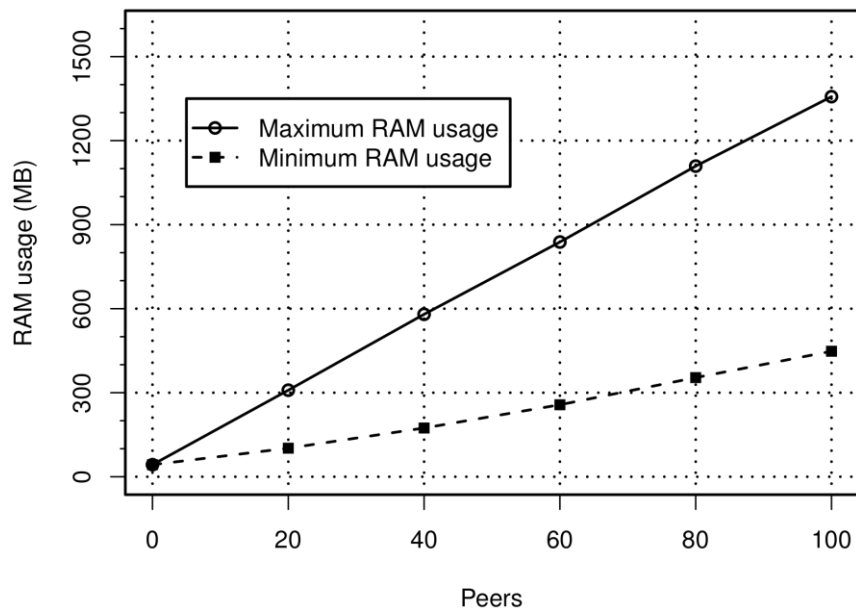
◆ RAM

- ◆ Host RAM: 43 MB
- ◆ Container RAM: min 4 MB, max 13 MB
- ◆ Peak (Host + 100 peers): 1357 MB

Host analysis (2)

- ◆ CPU usage:
 - ◆ Processes/node: lxc-start, init, getty, sshd, hrktorrent/bttrack
 - ◆ Peak node process count (100 peers): 500 processes
 - ◆ Peak CPU usage: 90%
- ◆ Linear growth of resource usage
 - ◆ File system (peak ~2 GB)
 - ◆ CPU (peak 90%)
 - ◆ RAM (peak 1357 MB - close to experiment limit)

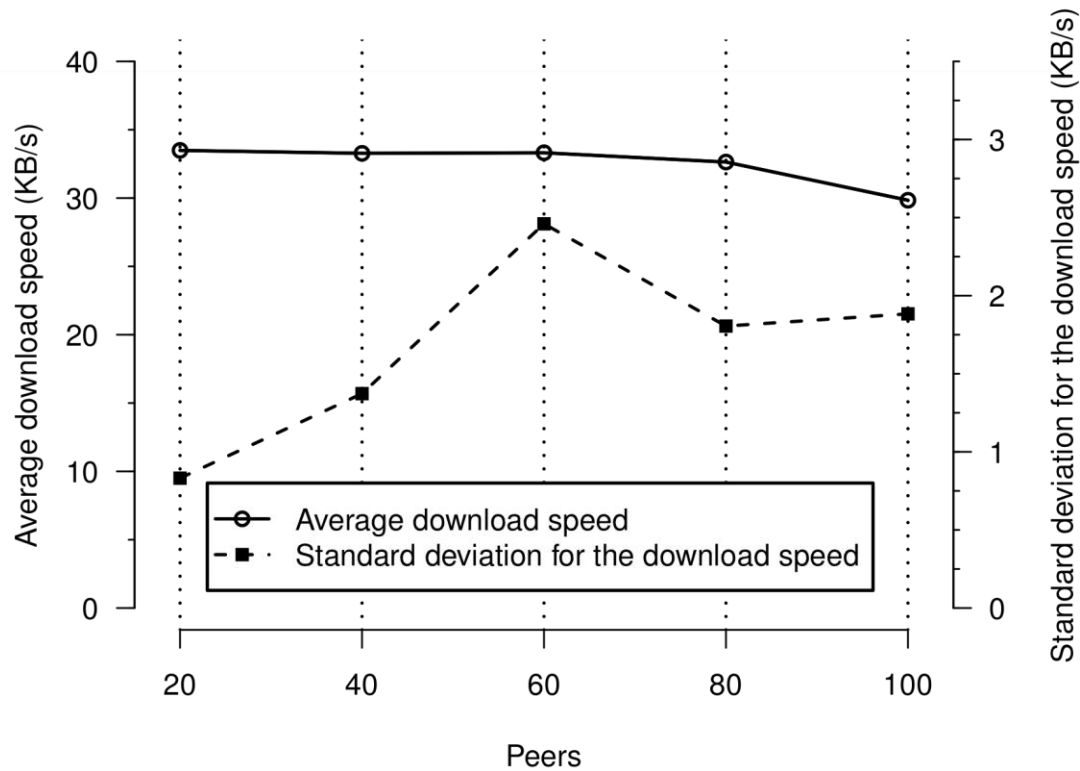
Host analysis (3)



Swarm analysis

- ◆ Tracker logs vs. **Peer logs**
- ◆ Measuring the impact on performance for each peer:
 - ◆ ~~Average download speed (time)~~
 - ◆ **Standard deviation** for the average download speed (time)
- ◆ Slowly increasing trend for the standard deviation

Swarm analysis (2)



Scaling challenges

- ◆ Switching leads to increased CPU usage
 - ◆ Prevent CPU contention by traffic shaping
- ◆ Uplink limitations can affect downlink traffic
- ◆ Peer implementation details
 - ◆ Example: *hrktorrent* favors local network peers

Scaling challenges (2)

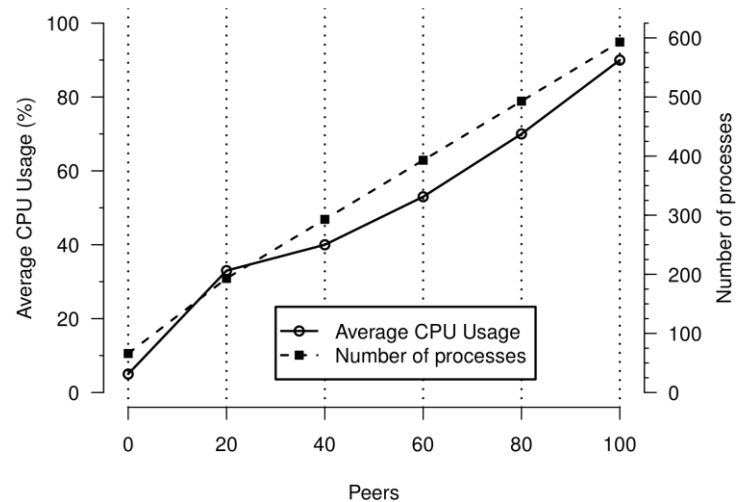
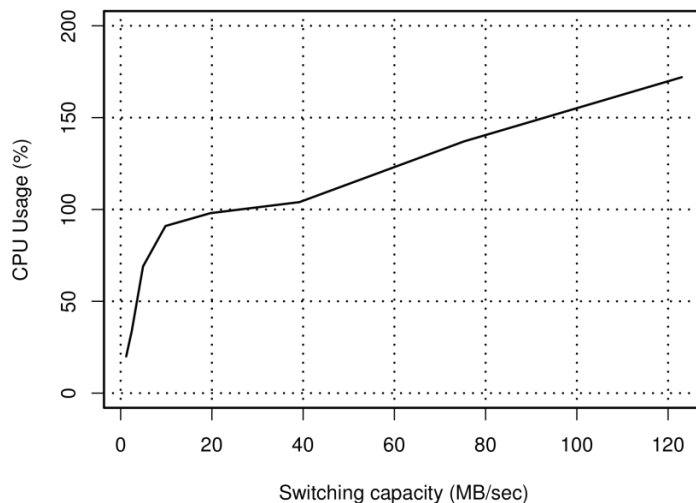
- ◆ Host components might not scale properly - **Network ARP cache**
- ◆ *ping* command error - 'connect: No buffer space available'
- ◆ Logs: 'Network table overflow' errors
- ◆ A normal host vs. 100 containers with less than 100 neighbours
- ◆ Solution: increase network caches by a factor of 256

Future work

- ◆ Linux Containers benefits from using *cgroups*
- ◆ CPU-set support – pinning containers to specific CPU cores
- ◆ CPU accounting
- ◆ Memory Resource Controller (adds overhead)
- ◆ Block I/O controller

Future work (2)

- Correlations between **swarm resource consumption** and **swarm performance**
- initial switching capacity testing: **9.83 MB/sec** uses **90% CPU**
- 100 peers swarm: **2.62 MB/sec** uses **90% CPU**

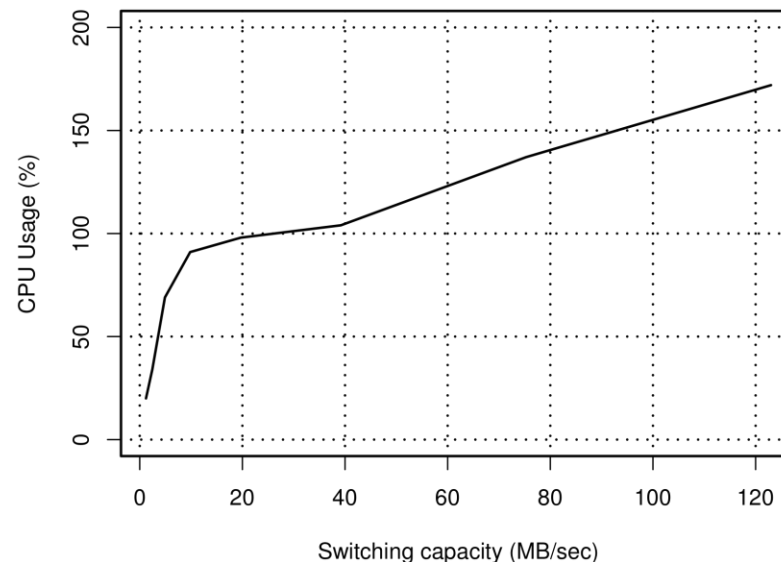


Future work (3)

- ◆ Resource usage expectations:
 - ◆ 100 peers swarm: **2.62 MB/sec** uses **90 % CPU**
 - ◆ 2.62 MB/sec **should use ~60 % CPU**
- ◆ Overhead of 500 processes running at the same time: context switches, I/O etc.
- ◆ Maximum switching capacity with the same overhead?
 - ◆ 172 % CPU usage has a maximum 123 MB/sec
 - ◆ With the same overhead (~ 30%), switching should be the equivalent of ~120 % CPU usage

Future work (3)

- Maximum switching capacity with the same overhead
 - 172 % CPU usage has a maximum 123 MB/sec
 - ~120 % CPU usage has a **maximum of 40-50 MB/sec?**



Conclusions

- ◆ LXC – virtualization platform
- ◆ Advantages
 - ◆ Real P2P clients (BitTorrent)
 - ◆ Read-only bind mount points (extremely low disk footprint)
 - ◆ Available in the kernel mainline
- ◆ Disadvantages
 - ◆ Still in development (example: cgroups)
 - ◆ Scarce documentation

Conclusions (2)

- ◆ Impact of scaling an LXC-based testing platform on
 - ◆ Host resource utilization (File system, RAM, CPU)
 - ◆ Swarm performance
- ◆ Virtualization in multiple-container scenarios
- ◆ Multiple scaling challenges
- ◆ Platform for testing **real-life P2P applications**

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