

perfSONAR

In the Wild: Real-world Troubleshooting with perfSONAR

2nd European perfSONAR User Workshop

Doug Southworth (dojosout@iu.edu)

Senior Analyst/Programmer

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Packet Loss and Poor Performance

CCNY GRE Tunnel to JGN



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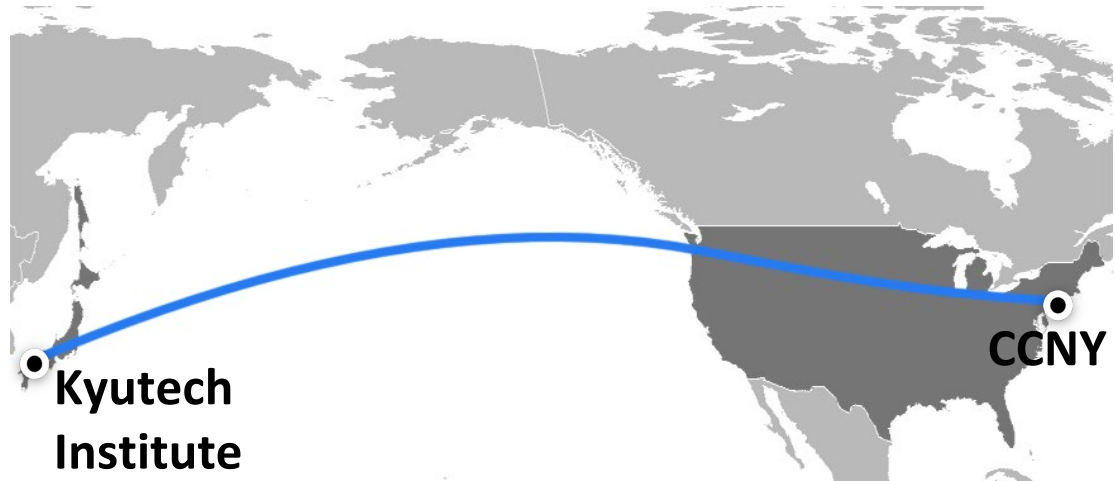
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City College of New York (CCNY) to Kyutech Institute (JGN)

Reported asymmetric,
poor performance
across GRE tunnel

- JGN → CCNY (TCP)
 - No packet loss
 - 79Mbps throughput
- CCNY → JGN (TCP)
 - **0.082%** packet loss
 - **8Mbps** throughput



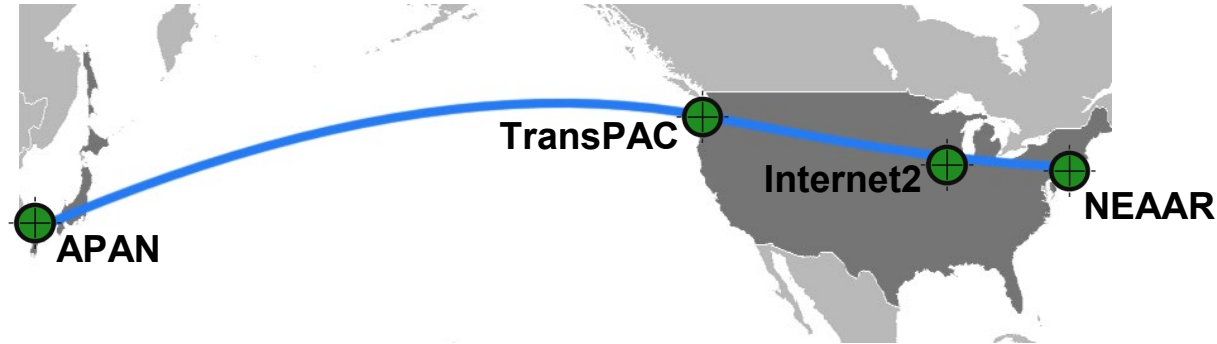
Tested UDP performance, however, was symmetric at 90Mbps either direction

Initial troubleshooting

Used perfSONAR nodes along the path to test to closest open node available-at ManLan.

Nodes located at

- APAN/Tokyo
- TransPAC/Seattle
- Internet2/Chicago
- NEAAR/ManLan



Testing to NYC showed good performance and no packet loss- indicating problem was likely within CCNY

Internal troubleshooting



- CCNY and EPOC engineers installed perfSONAR node in researcher's lab
- Tests from prior locations to lab showed same packet loss as original problem
- Verified issue within campus

Regional troubleshooting

- NYSERNet
 - Regional network for NY
 - Provides R&E connectivity for CCNY
 - Engineers installed a new CCNY pS node at campus edge
- Testing edge to lab
 - Packet fragmentation and MTU issues on the ingress path to CCNY
 - Packet loss isolated to specific segment of the CCNY campus network



Problem located



With this data

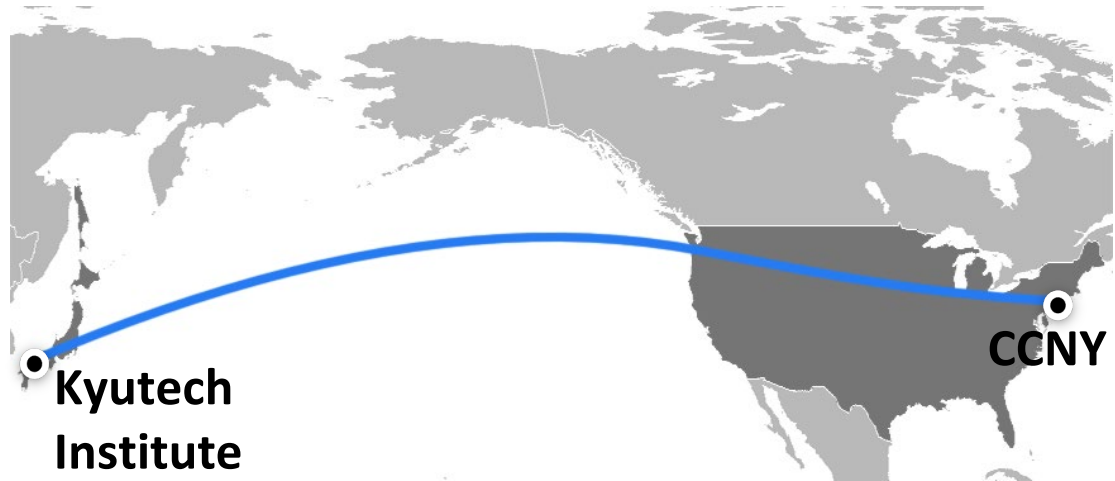
- CCNY engineers did additional local troubleshooting
- Cause identified as outdated network security device
- Replacement had been scheduled, expedited due to results

After replacement

- pS tests verified performance was greatly improved

Final Results

- CCNY/JGN GRE tunnel shows consistent, symmetric performance
- JGN → CCNY (TCP)
 - No packet loss
 - 80Mbps throughput
- CCNY → JGN (TCP)
 - No packet loss
 - 85Mbps throughput
 - 10-fold improvement



Takeaways

- Using perfSONAR outside of the network under test can be useful for troubleshooting
- Testing with different protocols can aid in diagnosis
- Partnership and data sharing is essential



Routing and Congestion

Iowa State University



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The problem to be solved

- Performance issue between ISU and UCAR
 - ISU climate researcher required access to real time NOAA Earth observation data
- This use case required a minimum of 80Mbps sustained throughput, with 320Mbps being ideal
 - Intermittent rate decreases to 32Mbps were occurring
 - Performance had degraded slowly over time, with a significant decrease in the past few months

Initial data gathering

- ISU researcher, at the request of EPOC engineers, installed the perfSONAR toolkit on the file transfer server in his lab
 - Bandwidth tests looked good ISU > UCAR
 - UCAR > ISU tests revealed high numbers of packet retransmits and general poor performance
 - Trace routes revealed asymmetric routing

Digging deeper

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- With these findings, we went back to the campus CI staff
 - ISU WAN network engineer confirmed recent changes to their Internet2 and GPN connections.
 - Evidence of packet fragmentation along the path was uncovered, with some jumbo frame packets being dropped or fragmented
 - Additional perfSONAR nodes were installed along the path to further isolate the issue.

First steps toward resolution

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- Based on the perfSONAR data gathered up to this point, it was determined that the issue was confined to the ISU network.
 - ISU engineers proceeded to update the operating systems on several pieces of network hardware
 - Configuration changes were also made to equipment along the path

These steps helped, but there was still progress to be made

The final pieces

- Existing 10Gbps GPN provided link to Internet2 was found to be congested; upgraded to 100Gbps
- Replaced the entire switching infrastructure in Agronomy Hall with newer hardware
- Normalized the network path between Agronomy Hall and the campus core network to remove the routing asymmetry.

And now, the moment we've all been waiting for...



- Average transfer rates rose to over 600Mbps
- The ISU researcher is once again able to process Earth observation data in real time

Takeaways

- What seems like a simple problem may be multiple issues
 - Routing, bandwidth, and MTU settings all came into play
- Even when the network “worked”, the performance could have been better
 - We need to be able to see performance data over time, not at just a point in time