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Experimental Evaluation of Packet Capturing For Web Services

Chao-Chih Chen†, Yung Ryn Choe *, Chen-Nee Chuah‡ and Prasant Mohapatra*
†Department of Computer Science. University of California, Davis, CA 95616
Email {cchchen,pmohapatra}@ucdavis.edu
*Sandia National Laboratories
Email {yrchoe}@sandia.gov
‡Department of Electrical Engineering. University of California, Davis, CA 95616
Email: chuah@ucdavis.edu

***Abstract*—Network measurement is a discipline that provides the techniques to collect data that are fundamental to many branches of computer science. While many capturing tools and comparison have made available in the literature and elsewhere, the impact of these packet capturing tools to existing processes have not been quantitatively studied. While not a concern for collection methods in which dedicated servers are used, many usage scenarios of packet capturing now requires the packet capturing tool to run concurrently with operational machines.**

In this paper we perform experimental evaluations to the performance impact that packet capturing process have on web-based services; in particular, we observe the impact on web servers. We find that running packet capturing process indeed impacts the performance of web servers, but on a multi-core system the impact varies depending on whether the two are co-located. In addition, the architecture and behavior of the web server and scheduling is coupled with the behavior of the packet capturing process, which in turn also affect the web server's performance.

I. Introduction

Network measurement is a discipline that provides the foundation for many studies in networked systems. From capacity planning to anomaly detection to network security, being able to measure and collect data from the network is crucial for the success in these fields. One such popular method to collect data from the network is packet capturing. Because the collected data (the packet) contains application-invariant and application-specific information, it is a good candidate to for a one-time data collection that can provide various types of analysis. In addition, packet capture tools are widely available (e.g., Wireshark, TCPDump for Linux, NetMon for Windows), and there are mature libraries for custom codes to tap into the packet monitoring process.

In the past network measurements are often collected at the routers, by means of port mirroring and dedicated machine to collect the packets. Another way to monitor the network is to do so at the edge of the network (i.e., monitor at the server machines). This reduces the need to have a dedicated machine and also amortizes the cost of packet capturing over all the machines.

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The research community is ripe with methods of improving packet capturing efficiency. However, not many research works have looked into the performance impact to existing processes already on the server machine. Although not a concern if dedicated machines are used to capture packets, the performance impact of capturing process becomes important if it is to co-locate in the same physical machine as running processes. In fact, in some cases monitoring at the server machines is preferred, if not essential. For example, there are works that attempt to discover application-level dependency [1], [2] while others try to localize the source of faults from information derived from captured packets [3]. Without capturing the network information at the server machines, details such as application-level dependency is either impossible or much more difficult to capture anywhere else.

Recognizing the deficiency of research work in this area, we carry out experiments to examine the impact that packet capturing process has on web-based services. In particular, we test packet capturing process' performance impact to web servers at their saturation point. This gives us some insight to the maximum performance achievable when packet capturing process also running, and whether it adversely impacts existing services.

The contributions of this paper are:

- Experimental evaluation of the performance impact of capturing process to co-located web-based services.
- Deployment of two web servers of different architecture to validate the universality of observed results.
- Measurement of both system-level statistics and user-perceived statics to observe correlation between system-level statistics and user-perceived statistics.

In Section II we briefly go over the packet capturing process; Section III presents the evaluation methodology and the results obtained; Section IV discuss the related works and Section V discusses future works and concludes the paper.

II. Packet Capturing Process

This section provides a high-level overview of the packet capturing, as to make the discussion in this paper complete. The goal of this section is not to provide a complete detail of the internals involved in packet capturing, but to illuminate the many processes involved in delivering the packet from the network card to the kernel and to the user application. This will help us understand the behaviors observed in Section III; details of the packet capturing process described here can be found in [4], [5].

When packets is transmitted over the wire, the network interface card (NIC) normally pick up the packet if the packet is destined for it; under promiscuous mode it will pick up all packets sensed. Once the packet is recognized for reception, the NIC's interrupt routine is invoked, in which the routine allocates a space in memory and copies the packet into the allocated memory. The packet is not immediately processed after moving to the memory, as the interrupt routine is intended to perform as little operation as possible. When the packet is picked up later by the software interrupt handler, it passes the packet upwards to the appropriate protocol handler based on the packet's protocol type.

For packets destined for packet capturing tools, a special handler is used so that all the packets can be handled and subsequently forwarded to the capturing process. Corresponding with this special handler is a special socket type called PF_PACKET, and the packet is copied and delivered to a socket of PF_PACKET type. Copying is needed because the packet might be actually destined for an application at the local machine, so the data must be copied for separate consumption by the capturing process and the application.

While this overview is brief, it illuminates the many transactions involved in capturing the packet, and these transactions will result in the use of CPU resource. The experiments to be discussed in Section III are aimed at observing how its uptake of CPU resource affects the performance of web servers.

III. Evaluation

In this section we present the experimental results obtained when running the packet capturing tool under various application scenarios. We will first discuss the set-up of our experiment and the metrics we set out to measure; then we will discuss the results of the experiment and various inferences drawn from those results.

A. Experimental Set-up

To observe the effects of packet capturing on applications, we deployed two web servers and collected various performance metrics when packet capturing was turned on. The web servers used are Apache [6] and Nginx [7]. We choose to use Apache because it is rated the most-used web server according to the latest survey by NetCraft (February 2011 at the time of writing) [8]; while Nginx is also used to because its architecture is fundamentally different from that of Apache.

The Apache architecture offers various Multi-Processing Modules (MPM) as a way to scale the web server with increasing user demand. These MPMs are either multi-processed, multi-threaded, or both. However, Apache is based on blocking method calls according to the comparison made in [9] (also corroborated in [10]. One implication of such an architecture means that in order to scale, the number of threads and process needed to spawn also increases. On the other hand, Nginx [7] is a highly-scalable web server developed to address the C10K problem [11]. Nginx operates under the asynchronous call model, so a single process can scale quite well against increasing concurrent request volume.

To measure the performance impact of packet capturing, we monitor the CPU/memory/bandwidth utilization of all applications, and appliaction-specific metrics if the specific experimental tools provides additional information. The monitoring tool we used in this experiment is a vanilla TCPDump, as we would like to observe the impact of a free and widely available tool without any performance modification to it (e.g., mmap extension, PF_RING extension [13]). For the web servers, we use HTTP_LOAD [12] to measure the web servers' performance. In addition, for all the experiments the web server is hosted on a DuoCore system, but we confine the web server to a single core. This allows us to experiment with co-locating and separating the packet capturing and web server process. By doing so, we can observe the effect that sharing CPU resource has on the performance degradation of the web servers.

In the following discussions, we only report the CPU/bandwidth utilization of the three universal metrics collected because memory footprint in all scenarios do not reach system threshhold.

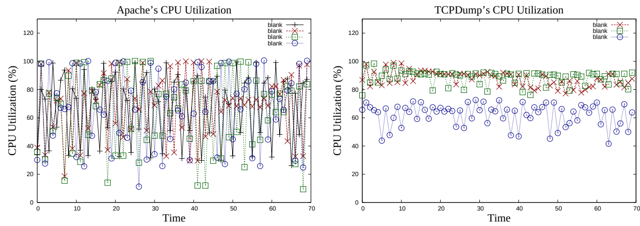
B. Web Servers

Figure 1 and Figure 2 shows the CPU and bandwidth utilization for one run of the experiment, when running the HTTP_LOAD to retrieve files from the web servers. For each plot we show the metric in the absence of TCPDump and in the presence of TCPDump. In addition, we also vary the location of TCPDump from co-locating with the web server process to residing on a different CPU core.

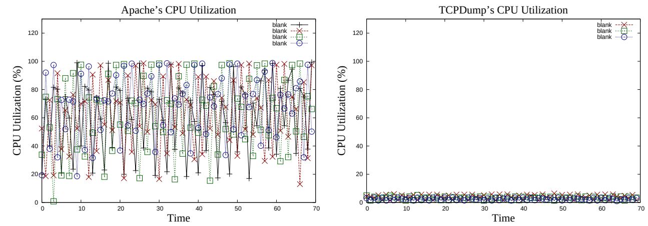
Upon first glance, we first discover that the behavior of Apache and Nginx are visibly different, with Apache more prone to CPU and bandwidth fluctuation, while Nginx is more stable in both aspects. This could be attributed by the fact that Apache's method of scaling with demand results in much more context switches between the various worker threads, resulting in the performance fluctuation. While Nginx is using much less number of processes, and is able to serve requests without getting constantly interrupted.

With the web server and TCPDump pinned to different CPU core, both processes are shown to take up significant amount of CPU resource. In both types of web servers, the web server process takes up nearly one hundred percent of the process while the TCPDump process also consumes significant CPU resource. Since the sum of the their CPU utilization is over one hundred percent, this confirms that both processes do indeed run on its own core (as each CPU core has one hundred percent resource, making total available resources two hundred percent).

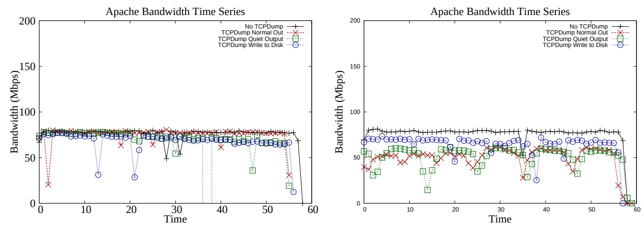
When the server and TCPDump process are bound to the same CPU processes, the Apache server seems to be holding more share of the CPU resource while Nginx expectedly



(a) CPU Utilization For Apache and TCPDump When Pinned To Different CPU Core

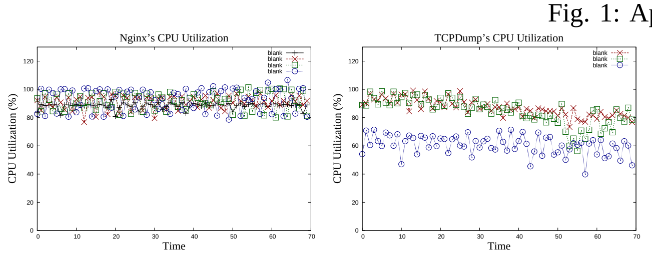


(b) CPU Utilization For Apache and TCPDump When Pinned To Same CPU Core

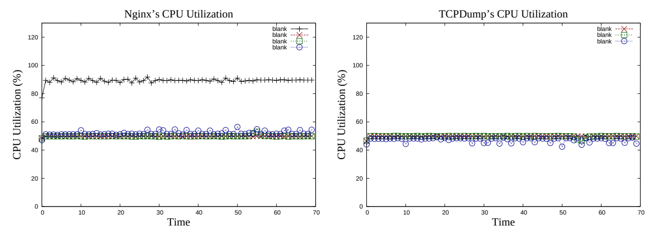


(c) Bandwidth Utilization When Apache and TCPDump Are Pinned To The Different (left) Or The Same CPU Core (right)

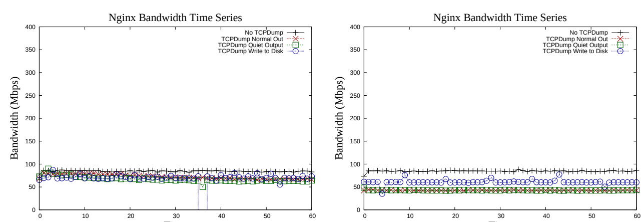
Fig. 1: Apache Results



(a) CPU Utilization For Nginx and TCPDump When Pinned To Different CPU Core



(b) CPU Utilization For Nginx and TCPDump When Pinned To Same CPU Core

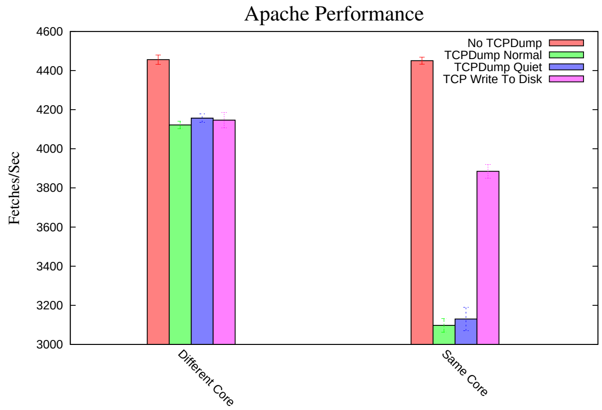


(c) Bandwidth Utilization When Nginx and TCPDump Are Pinned To Different (left) Or The Same CPU Core (right)

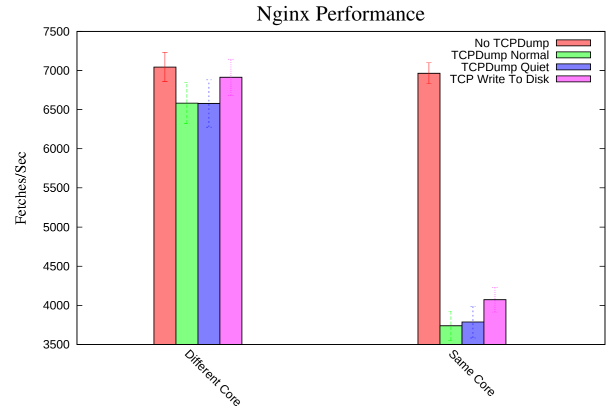
Fig. 2: Nginx Results

shares the resource equally with TCPDump. In fact, in our initial experiment TCPDump has almost no access to the CPU, using only a few percent of the CPU resource at any given time. The shown graph is showing TCPDump's CPU utilization when Apache's niceness is increased to fifteen (out of maximum of nineteen), making it less favorable to scheduling than TCPDump. Even so, TCPDump is still not receiving equal share amount of CPU utilization to capture packets. This phenomenon can be explained by understanding the method in which Apache scales with increasing user demand. To maintain scalability, the worker MPM in Apache has a parent process that monitors and distributes incoming load. The parent process spawns a number of child process that actually serve the request, with the maximum number of child processes constrained by the ServerLimit directive (defaults to sixteen, which is our setting). The kernel scheduling algorithm would then try to equally distribute the available CPU resource to all active process, majority of which belongs to Apache. On the other hand, Nginx and TCPDump expectedly shares the CPU resource equally, due to the fact that only one active Nginx process is actively serving incoming requests. This result has significant implication to the efficiency of the web server and packet capturing process. That to ensure capturing process has access to enough CPU to process the captured packet, it should be scheduled on a separate core. If the capturing process is to be co-located with the web server, care must be taken to understand the structure and behavior of the web server, to ensure the capturing process also has access to the CPU resource.

Next we look at the bandwidth utilization result. When



(a) Apache Server's Performance



(b) Nginx Web Server's Performance

Fig. 3: Web server performance in fetches/second

TCPDump and the web server are pinned to different CPU core, the cpu utilization for both Apache and Nginx are fairly stable. However, when they co-exist on the same CPU core, one can observe that Apache's bandwidth fluctuation is visible, though not unreasonable. Nginx, on the other hand, remains stable in both scenarios. A common trend in both web servers is that the achieved bandwidth is lower in the case when TCPDump is running (regardless of its co-location status with the server process), with the achieved bandwidth visibly lower when the two process are co-located. It is interesting to note that, even though Nginx's CPU consumption has decreased by fifty percent, its achieved bandwidth has only dropped by twenty to thirty percent.

While these metrics shed some light on the resource consumption and possible performance of the system, they do not explicitly tell us the performance that users can expect. To gain more insight, we scrape the reports generated by HTTP_LOAD at each client machine at the end of each experiment. Figure 3 shows the aggregate number of fetches per second that are observed from all the clients. We note that the baseline experiment (i.e., TCPDump is not running) shows the performance of Apache and Nginx is quite good. With the presence, of TCPDump, the performance of the web server varies depending on the co-location. When TCPDump is not co-located with the server process, TCPDump seems to decrease the average performance of the web server by only a small percentage. However, when TCPDump co-locates with the server process on the same core, the result is more dramatic. Correlating the results in Figure 3 with Figure 1b and Figure 2b, we can see that the CPU share TCPDump has obtained is directly proportional to the decrease in the average fetches per second achievable. The significant performance degradation for the case where TCPDump and the server processes are on same core – but little performance degradation when on different core – suggests that CPU utilization is the main source of the web servers' performance degradation.

In summary, the experiments carried out in this section implies that CPU utilization alone is a good performance indicator for web servers. In the case for Apache, even though it dominates the CPU when co-located with TCPDump, the fetches per second achievable is considerably lower; while Nginx consumes much less CPU but has similar performance degradation as Apache. However it is undeniable that the presence of TCPDump has negative performance impacts to the web servers, so care should be taken when running packet capturing process such as TCPDump, as to ensure the performance impact to the web servers is minimal. In addition, when TCPDump has equal opportunity to contend for the CPU resource it does consume a non-trivial amount, and this has performance impact for admins looking to consolidate different types of task onto a single machine. For tasks that are CPU-bound, consolidating it with machines running packet capturing processes could elongate the task completion time as well as diminishing the number of packets captured.

IV. Related Works

For evaluation of packet capturing tools, the closest works to this paper are those that either explicitly evaluate packet capturing performance or attempts to improve the packet capturing performance. This is because in both types of work, an evaluation of the various aspects of packet capturing tools such as CPU utilization and packets captured are usually presented. Below we briefly describe both types of work.

Deri [13] has suggested that the packet capturing process is inefficient due to overhead involved in copying the packet. The work proposes a new socket type, PF_RING, in which the packet can be copied directly from the device driver buffer to user-accessible memory, drastically reducing memory allocation and copying operations. A later work improved upon PF_RING by proposing a new architecture in which multi-core processor can be utilized to increase the monitoring capability of the system [14]. In both of these works, Deri et al. discovered that the capturing process do not handle high traffic volume well due to the memory operations from device driver to kernel and from kernel to user level, as well as sub-optimal utilization of resource available at device and kernel level.

In [15], [16], the authors investigate the performance of packet capturing tools in various software and hardware platform. The metrics investigated in these works are the packets captured [15], [16], with [15] having some emphasis on the CPU utilization and [16] focusing on the percentage of packets captured. Both works are important because they evaluate the performance of packet capturing tools using common platforms, so the valid conclusions can be drawn regarding the hardware or software stacks involved in packet capturing.

Our paper differs from all these works in that we do not emphasize on the performance of the packet capturing tool, but whether the packet capturing tool affects existing applications, and if so to what degree. Even though the hardware used to host the capturing process and web server is multi-core, we only utilize one core for either the web server or the packet capturing process. This is so we could monitor the effect of co-locating the two processes, and have shown that co-location causes dramatic performance degradation to the web servers.

V. Conclusion And Future Works

In this paper we examine the performance of web servers in the presence of packet capturing process. We find that CPU sharing is directly proportional to the performance degradation experienced by the web server, and separating the two processes onto different cores improves the performance of the web server.

This work is a good start, but more environments can be considered:

- **Serving larger web pages**: We need to repeat the experiments for the case when web servers are serving larger web pages. This would make the web server more I/O bound, and having the capturing process write to disk should create another source of performance degradation.
- **Serving dynamic pages**: In this paper we have looked at the case when web servers host static pages, dynamic page would put more CPU demand on the server, and the performance impact of such needs to be investigated.
- **Caching pages**: When serving static pages, the web page can be cached in memory, thus avoiding the disk completely. More experiments should be performed to investigate the effect of such a strategy.
- **Monitoring technology**: In this work we do not take advantage of the prototypes made available from prior research works, future work will investigate the effect of packet capturing tools using these improvements.

We believe this work is the first step towards thoroughly understanding the behavior of co-locating capturing process and web servers. From these experiments, we can understand how to best capture packets when the capturing process has to be co-located with the on-line service, and whether new techniques can be applied to perform network measurement.

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