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Methodology for Benchmarking SIP Networking Devices

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Abstract

This document describes the methodology for benchmarking Session

Initiation Protocol (SIP) performance as described in SIP

benchmarking terminology document. The methodology and terminology

are to be used for benchmarking signaling plane performance with

varying signaling and media load. Both scale and establishment rate

are measured by signaling plane performance. The SIP Devices to be

benchmarked may be a single device under test (DUT) or a system under

test (SUT). Benchmarks can be obtained and compared for different

types of devices such as SIP Proxy Server, SBC, and server paired

with a media relay or Firewall/NAT device.

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1. Terminology

In this document, the key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED",

"SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT

RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" are to be interpreted as

described in BCP 14, conforming to [RFC2119] and indicate requirement

levels for compliant implementations.

Terms specific to SIP [RFC3261] performance benchmarking are defined

in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

RFC 2119 defines the use of these key words to help make the intent

of standards track documents as clear as possible. While this

document uses these keywords, this document is not a standards track

document. The term Throughput is defined in [RFC2544].

2. Introduction

This document describes the methodology for benchmarking Session

Initiation Protocol (SIP) performance as described in Terminology

document [I-D.sip-bench-term]. The methodology and terminology are

to be used for benchmarking signaling plane performance with varying

signaling and media load. Both scale and establishment rate are

measured by signaling plane performance.

The SIP Devices to be benchmarked may be a single device under test

(DUT) or a system under test (SUT). The DUT is a SIP Server, which

may be any [RFC3261] conforming device. The SUT can be any device or

group of devices containing RFC 3261 conforming functionality along

with Firewall and/or NAT functionality. This enables benchmarks to

be obtained and compared for different types of devices such as SIP

Proxy Server, SBC, SIP proxy server paired with a media relay or

Firewall/NAT device. SIP Associated Media benchmarks can also be

made when testing SUTs.

The test cases provide

benchmark metrics of Registration Rate, SIP Session Establishment

Rate, Session Capacity, and IM Rate. These can be benchmarked with

or without associated Media. Some cases are also included to cover

Forking, Loop detection, Encrypted SIP, and SIP Flooding. The test

topologies that can be used are described in the Test Setup section.

Topologies are provided for benchmarking of a DUT or SUT.

Benchmarking with Associated Media can be performed when using a SUT.

SIP permits a wide range of configuration options that are also

explained in the Test Setup section. Benchmark metrics could

possibly be impacted by Associated Media. The selected values for

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Session Duration and Media Streams per Session enable benchmark

metrics to be benchmarked without Associated Media. Session Setup

Rate could possibly be impacted by the selected value for Maximum

Sessions Attempted. The benchmark for Session Establishment Rate is

measured with a fixed value for maximum Session Attempts. This paragraph seems confusing as it stands, maybe move into the applicable section and clean up the language a bit? Perhaps a separate section that strictly addresses media and non-media testing as I know this came up late in the game for this draft.

Finally, the overall value of these tests is to serve as a comparison

function between multiple SIP implementations. One way to use these

tests is to derive benchmarks with SIP devices from Vendor-A, derive

a new set of benchmarks with similar SIP devices from Vendor-B and

perform a comparison on the results of Vendor-A and Vendor-B. This

document does not make any claims on the interpretation of such

results.

3. Benchmarking Topologies

Familiarity with the benchmarking models in Section 2.2 of

[I-D.sip-bench-term] is assumed. Figures 1 through 10 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term] contain the canonical topologies that can be

used to perform the benchmarking tests listed in this document.

4. Test Setup Parameters

4.1. Selection of SIP Transport Protocol

Test cases may be performed with any transport protocol supported by

SIP. This includes, but is not limited to, SIP TCP, SIP UDP, and

TLS. The protocol used for the SIP transport protocol must be

reported with benchmarking results.

4.2. Signaling Server

The Signaling Server is defined in the companion terminology

document, ([I-D.sip-bench-term], Section 3.2.2) It is a SIP-speaking

device that complies with RFC 3261. Conformance to [RFC3261] is

assumed for all tests. The Signaling Server may be the DUT or a

component of a SUT. The Signaling Server may include Firewall and/or

NAT functionality. The components of the SUT may be a single

physical device or separate devices.

4.3. Associated Media

Some tests require Associated Media to be present for each SIP

session. The test topologies to be used when benchmarking SUT

performance for Associated Media are shown in [I-D.sip-bench-term],

Figures 4 and 5. This is the paragraph where I would put in the details you have in the Intro section.

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4.4. Selection of Associated Media Protocol

The test cases specified in this document provide SIP performance

independent of the protocol used for the media stream. Any media

protocol supported by SIP may be used. This includes, but is not

limited to, RTP, RTSP, and SRTP. The protocol used for Associated

Media MUST be reported with benchmarking results.

4.5. Number of Associated Media Streams per SIP Session

Benchmarking results may vary with the number of media streams per

SIP session. When benchmarking a SUT for voice, a single media

stream is used. When benchmarking a SUT for voice and video, two

media streams are used. The number of Associated Media Streams MUST

be reported with benchmarking results. I think the type of media stream encoding and the overall bandwidth consumed by the media streams is important as well to document.

4.6. Session Duration

SUT performance benchmarks may vary with the duration of SIP

sessions. Session Duration MUST be reported with benchmarking

results. A Session Duration of zero seconds indicates transmission

of a BYE immediately following successful SIP establishment indicate

by receipt of a 200 OK. An infinite Session Duration indicates that

a BYE is never transmitted.

4.7. Attempted Sessions per Second

DUT and SUT performance benchmarks may vary with the rate of

attempted sessions offered by the Tester. Attempted Sessions per

Second MUST be reported with benchmarking results.

4.8. Stress Testing

The purpose of this document is to benchmark SIP performance; this

document does not benchmark stability of SIP systems under stressful

conditions such as a high rate of Attempted Sessions per Second. This is confusing, you may well stress test the device; might be good to eliminate this section. The benchmarking document contains this section: “SIP Overload [I-D.ietf-soc-overload-design] is within the scope of

this work item. “

4.9. Benchmarking algorithm

In order to benchmark the test cases uniformly in Section 6, the

algorithm described in this section should be used. Both, a prosaic

description of the algorithm and a pseudo-code description are

provided.

The goal is to find the largest value of a SIP session-request-rate,

measured in sessions-per-second, which the DUT/SUT can process with

zero errors. To discover that number, an iterative process (defined

below) is used to find a candidate for this rate. Once the candidate

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rate has been found, the DUT/SUT is subjected to an offered load

whose arrival rate is set to that of the candidate rate. This test

is run for an extended period of time, which is referred to as

infinity, and which is, itself, a parameter of the test labeled T in

the pseudo-code. This latter phase of testing is called the steady-

state phase. If errors are encountered during this steady-state

phase, then the candidate rate is reduced by a defined percent, also

a parameter of test, and the steady-state phase is entered again

until a final (new) steady-state rate is achieved.

The iterative process itself is defined as follows: I would conmvert this paragraph into bullet steps, it is hard to follow a starting rate

of 100 sessions per second (sps) is selected I think the starting rate should be a configurable parameter, 100 sps might be very low and test will take very long Instead of fixed number increments, the algorithm should call out percent increases. Another way to speed this test up is to start at the maximu sps specified by the manaufracturer and go down until the true max rate is found. The test is executed

for the time period identified by t in the pseudo-code below. If no

failures occur, the rate is increased to 150 sps and again tested for

time period t. The attempt rate is continuously ramped up until a

failure is encountered before the end of the test time t. Then an

attempt rate is calculated that is higher than the last successful

attempt rate by a quantity equal to half the difference between the

rate at which failures occurred and the last successful rate. If

this new attempt rate also results in errors, a new attempt rate is

tried that is higher than the last successful attempt rate by a

quantity equal to half the difference between the rate at which

failures occurred and the last successful rate. Continuing in this

way, an attempt rate without errors is found Some folks call this a “zero-ing in” algortyhm. The operator can

specify margin of error using the parameter G, measured in units of

sessions per second.

The pseudo-code corresponding to the description above follows.

; ---- Parameters of test, adjust as needed

t := 5000 ; local maximum; used to figure out largest

; value

T := 50000 ; global maximum; once largest value has been

; figured out, pump this many requests before calling

; the test a success

m := {...} ; other attributes that affect testing, such

; as media streams, etc.

s := 100 ; Initial session attempt rate (in sessions/sec)same comment as above and another variable to define the percent increase in sps should be specified (versus the increase to 150 comment)

G := 5 ; granularity of results - the margin of error in sps

C := 0.05 ; caliberation amount: How much to back down if we

; have found candidate s but cannot send at rate s for

; time T without failures

; ---- End of parameters of test

; ---- Initialization of flags, candidate values and upper bounds

f := false ; indicates that you had a success after the upper limit

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F := false ; indicates that test is done

c := 0 ; indicates that we have found an upper limit

proc main

find\_largest\_value ; First, figure out the largest value.

; Now that the largest value (saved in s) has been figured out,

; use it for sending out s requests/s and send out T requests.

do {

send\_traffic(s, m, T) ; send\_traffic not shown

if (all requests succeeded) {

F := true ; test is done

} else if (one or more requests fail) {

s := s - (C \* s) ; Reduce s by calibration amount

steady\_state

}

} while (F == false)

end proc

proc find\_largest\_value

; Iterative process to figure out the largest value we can

; handle with no failures

do {

send\_traffic(s, m, t) ; Send s request/sec with m

; characteristics until t requests have

; been sent

if (all requests succeeded) {

s' := s ; save candidate value of metric

if ( c == 0 ) {

s := s + (0.5 \* s)

}else if ((c == 1) && (s''-s')) > 2\*G ) {

s := s + ( 0.5 \* (s'' - s );

}else if ((c == 1) && ((s''-s') <= 2\*G ) {

f := true;

}

else if (one or more requests fail) {

c := 1 ; we have found an upper bound for the metric

s'' := s ; save new upper bound

s := s - (0.5 \* (s - s'))

}

} while (f == false)

end proc

I skipped over the pseudo-code section.

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5. Reporting Format

5.1. Test Setup Report

SIP Transport Protocol = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(valid values: TCP|UDP|TLS|SCTP|specify-other)

Session Attempt Rate = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(session attempts/sec)

IS Media Attempt Rate = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(IS media attempts/sec)

Total Sessions Attempted = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(total sessions to be created over duration of test)

Media Streams Per Session = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(number of streams per session)

Associated Media Protocol = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(RTP|RTSP|specify-other

Media Encoding

Media Packet Size = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(bytes)

Media Offered Load = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(packets per second)

Media offered Load (Mbps)

Media Session Hold Time = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(seconds)

Establishment Threshold time = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(seconds)

Loop Detecting Option = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(on|off)

Forking Option

Number of endpoints request sent to = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(1, means forking is not enabled)

Type of forking = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(serial|parallel)

Authentication option = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(on|off; if on, please see Notes 2 and 3 below).

Note 1: Total Sessions Attempted is used in the calculation of the

Session Establishment Performance ([I-D.sip-bench-term], Section

3.4.5). It is the number of session attempts ([I-D.sip-bench-term],

Section 3.1.6) that will be made over the duration of the test.

Note 2: When the Authentication Option is "on" the test tool must be

set to ignore 401 and 407 failure responses in any test described as

a "test to failure." If this is not done, all such tests will yield

trivial benchmarks, as all attempt rates will lead to a failure after

the first attempt.

Note 3: When the Authentication Option is "on" the DUT/SUT uses two

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transactions instead of one when it is establishing a session or

accomplishing a registration. The first transaction ends with the

401 or 407. The second ends with the 200 OK or another failure

message. The Test Organization interested in knowing how many times

the EA was intended to send a REGISTER as distinct from how many

times the EA wound up actually sending a REGISTER may wish to record

the following data as well: Number of responses of the following

type: 401: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (if authentication turned on; N/A otherwise)

407: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (if authentication turned on; N/A otherwise)

5.2. Device Benchmarks for IS

Registration Rate = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(registrations per second)

Re-registration Rate = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(registrations per second)

Session Capacity = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(sessions)

Session Overload Capacity = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(sessions)

Session Establishment Rate = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(sessions per second)

Session Establishment Performance = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(total established sessions/total sessions attempted)(no units)

Session Attempt Delay = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(seconds)

5.3. Device Benchmarks for NS

IM Rate = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (IM messages per second)

6. Test Cases

6.1. Baseline Session Establishment Rate of the test bed

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the Emulated Agent

(EA) with zero failures.

Procedure:

1. Configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 1 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

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2. Set media streams per session to 0.

3. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the baseline session establishment rate. This rate MUST

be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: This is the scenario to obtain the maximum Session

Establishment Rate of the EA and the test bed when no DUT/SUT is

present. The results of this test might be used to normalize test

results performed on different test beds or simply to better

understand the impact of the DUT/SUT on the test bed in question.

6.2. Session Establishment Rate without media

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with no

associated media and zero failures.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT/SUT is being benchmarked as a user agent client or

a user agent server, configure the DUT in the test topology

shown in Figure 1 or Figure 2 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

Alternatively, if the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or a

B2BUA, configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure

5 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

7 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate. This rate MUST be

recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: This is the scenario to obtain the maximum Session

Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT.

6.3. Session Establishment Rate with Media on DUT/SUT

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures when Associated Media is included in the benchmark

test and the media is running through the DUT/SUT.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a user agent client or a

user agent server, configure the DUT in the test topology

shown in Figure 3 or Figure 4 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

Alternatively, if the DUT is being benchmarked as a B2BUA,

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configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 6 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

9 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 1.

4. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with media. This rate MUST

be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: Session Establishment

Rate results obtained with Associated Media may be lower than

those obtained without media in the case where the server and the

NAT, Firewall or Media Relay are running on the same platform.

6.4. Session Establishment Rate with Media not on DUT/SUT I think this test should come before 6.3)

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures when Associated Media is included in the benchmark

test but the media is not running through the DUT/SUT.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as proxy or B2BUA, configure

the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 7 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 1.

4. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with media. This rate MUST

be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: Session Establishment Rate results obtained with

Associated Media with any number of media streams per SIP session

are expected to be identical to the Session Establishment Rate

results obtained without media in the case where the server is

running on a platform separate from the platform on which the

Media Relay, NAT or Firewall is running

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6.5. Session Establishment Rate with Loop Detection Enabled

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures when the Loop Detection option is enabled and no

media streams are present.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, and loop

detection is supported in the DUT, then configure the DUT in

the test topology shown in Figure 5 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

If the DUT does not support loop detection, then this step can

be skipped.

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Turn on the Loop Detection option in the DUT or SUT.

5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with loop detection

enabled. This rate MUST be recorded using any pertinent

parameters as shown in the reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: Session Establishment Rate results obtained with

Loop Detection may be lower than those obtained without Loop

Detection enabled.

6.6. Session Establishment Rate with Forking

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures when the Forking Option is enabled.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, and

forking is supported in the DUT, then configure the DUT in the

test topology shown in Figure 5 in [I-D.sip-bench-term]. If

the DUT does not support forking, then this step can be

skipped.

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Set the number of endpoints that will receive the forked

invitation to a value of 2 or more (subsequent tests may

increase this value at the discretion of the tester.)

5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with forking. This rate

MUST be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in

the reporting format of Section 5.1.

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Expected Results: Session Establishment Rate results obtained with

Forking may be lower than those obtained without Forking enabled.

6.7. Session Establishment Rate with Forking and Loop Detection

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures when both the Forking and Loop Detection Options are

enabled.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, then

configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 5 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Enable the Loop Detection Options on the DUT.

5. Set the number of endpoints that will receive the forked

invitation to a value of 2 or more (subsequent tests may

increase this value at the discretion of the tester.)

6. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with forking and loop

detection. This rate MUST be recorded using any pertinent

parameters as shown in the reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: Session Establishment Rate results obtained with

Forking and Loop Detection may be lower than those obtained with

only Forking or Loop Detection enabled.

6.8. Session Establishment Rate with TLS Encrypted SIP (media versus no media sub-tests?)

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures when using TLS encrypted SIP.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, then

configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 5 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Configure Tester to enable TLS over the transport being

benchmarked. Make a note the transport when compiling

results. May need to run for each transport of interest.

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5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with encryption. This rate

MUST be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in

the reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: Session Establishment Rate results obtained with

TLS Encrypted SIP may be lower than those obtained with plaintext

SIP.

6.9. Session Establishment Rate with IPsec Encrypted SIP (media versus no media sub-tests?)

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures when using IPsec Encryoted SIP.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, then

configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 5 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Configure Tester for IPSec.

5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with encryption. This rate

MUST be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in

the reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: Session Establishment Rate results obtained with

IPSec Encrypted SIP may be lower than those obtained with

plaintext SIP.

6.10. Session Establishment Rate with SIP Flooding

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the SUT with zero

failures when SIP Flooding is occurring.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, then

configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 5 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Set s = 500 (c.f. Section 4.9).

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5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with flooding. This rate

MUST be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in

the reporting format of Section 5.1. How do we know that sps = 500 would cause flooding on all devices?

Expected Results: Session Establishment Rate results obtained with

SIP Flooding may be degraded.

6.11. Maximum Registration Rate

Objective:

To benchmark the maximum registration rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, then

configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 5 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set media streams per session to 0.

4. Set the registration timeout value to at least 3600 seconds.

5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the maximum registration rate. This rate MUST be recorded

using any pertinent parameters as shown in the reporting

format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results:

6.12. Maximum Re-Registration Rate

Objective:

To benchmark the maximum re-registration rate of the DUT/SUT with

zero failures.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or B2BUA, then

configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 5 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

8 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. First, execute test detailed in Section 6.11 to register the

endpoints with the registrar.

4. After at least 5 mintes of Step 2, but no more than 10 minutes

after Step 2 has been performed, execute test detailed in

Section 6.11 again (this will count as a re-registration).

5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the maximum re-registration rate. This rate MUST be

recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

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reporting format of Section 5.1.

Expected Results: The rate should be at least equal to but not more

than the result of Section 6.11.

6.13. Maximum IM Rate

Objective:

To benchmark the maximum IM rate of the SUT with zero failures.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT/SUT is being benchmarked as a user agent client or

a user agent server, configure the DUT in the test topology

shown in Figure 1 or Figure 2 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

Alternatively, if the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or a

B2BUA, configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure

5 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

5 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the maximum IM rate. This rate MUST be recorded using any

pertinent parameters as shown in the reporting format of

Section 5.1.

Expected Results:

6.14. Session Capacity without Media

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Capacity of the SUT without Associated

Media.

Procedure:

1. If the DUT/SUT is being benchmarked as a user agent client or

a user agent server, configure the DUT in the test topology

shown in Figure 1 or Figure 2 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

Alternatively, if the DUT is being benchmarked as a proxy or a

B2BUA, configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure

5 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Configure a SUT according to the test topology shown in Figure

7 in [I-D.sip-bench-term].

3. Set the media treams per session to be 0.

4. Set the Session Duration to be a value greater than T.

5. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the baseline session establishment rate. This rate MUST

be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

reporting format of Section 5.1.

6. The Session Capacity is the product of T and the Session

Establishment Rate.

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Expected Results: The maximum rate at which the DUT/SUT can handle

session establishment requests with no media for an infinitely

long period with no errors. This is the SIP "throughput" of the

system with no media.

6.15. Session Capacity with Media

Objective:

To benchmark the session capacity of the DUT/SUT with Associated

Media.

Procedure:

1. Configure the DUT in the test topology shown in Figure 3 or

Figure 4 of [I-D.sip-bench-term] depending on whether the DUT

is being benchmarked as a user agent client or user agent

server. Alternatively, configure the DUT in the test topology

shown in Figure 6 or Figure 7 in [I-D.sip-bench-term]

depending on whether the DUT is being benchmarked as a B2BUA

or as a proxy. If a SUT is being benchmarked, configure the

SUT as shown in Figure 9 of [I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Set the media streams per session to 1.

3. Set the Session Duration to be a value greater than T.

4. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the baseline session establishment rate. This rate MUST

be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

reporting format of Section 5.1.

5. The Session Capacity is the product of T and the Session

Establishment Rate.

Expected Results: Session Capacity results obtained with Associated

Media with any number of media streams per SIP session will be

identical to the Session Capacity results obtained without media (can you really say that? I thought there was the chance it would be lower as with the other tests) Or does this mean the test case where media does not flow through? If that is the case, then why even do this test?

6.16. Session Capacity with Media and a Media Relay/NAT and/or Firewall

Objective:

To benchmark the Session Establishment Rate of the SUT with

Associated Media.

Procedure:

1. Configure the SUT as shown in Figure 7 or Figure 10 in

[I-D.sip-bench-term].

2. Set media streams per session to 1.

3. Execute benchmarking algorithm as defined in Section 4.9 to

get the session establishment rate with media. This rate MUST

be recorded using any pertinent parameters as shown in the

reporting format of Section 5.1.

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Expected Results: Session Capacity results obtained with Associated

Media with any number of media streams per SIP session may be

lower than the Session Capacity without Media result if the Media

Relay, NAT or Firewall is sharing a platform with the server.

7. IANA Considerations

This document does not requires any IANA considerations.

8. Security Considerations

Documents of this type do not directly affect the security of

Internet or corporate networks as long as benchmarking is not

performed on devices or systems connected to production networks.

Security threats and how to counter these in SIP and the media layer

is discussed in RFC3261, RFC3550, and RFC3711 and various other

drafts. This document attempts to formalize a set of common

methodology for benchmarking performance of SIP devices in a lab

environment.

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10. References

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