High-Volume Performance Test Framework using Big Data

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Background

- POC (Proof of Concept) to scale IBM-Sterling Order Management Application to peak hour volume
  - Largest IBM retail transaction volume tested
  - 7 million order lines per hour (2000 order lines per second)
  - Includes creating - Initial Load, Test data generation and Stubs

- Challenges
  - Limitations with commercial tools and cost
  - Cost of infrastructure and scripting
  - Tight timelines and limited resources
  - Dynamic, data-driven test scenarios
  - Achieve sub-second response times

- Test approach
  - Avoid complex scripting logic for interfaces and stubs
  - Shift from code-based to content-based testing – Big Data
  - Team used MongoDB as the test harness database
  - Perl, Python and Java were used for scripting/coding
MongoDB and the Framework

- MongoDB is an open-source and a leading NoSQL database
  - Document Oriented Storage and document based-querying
  - Map/Reduce for aggregation and data processing
  - Quick install, setup and faster scripting
  - Supports real-time insert/update of documents

- Framework
  - IBM’s strategy of reuse of process, methodology and technical assets
  - Framework makes it easy to adopt and adapt
  - Enables TaaS (Testing as a Service) – deploy on cloud
Test Planning & Execution

Load Generator - Virtual
- 6 Cores, 24 GB RAM
- RHEL (any)
- Perl 5.18.2
- Grinder 3.11
- MongoDB 2.4.9

Application Servers - Physical - E5-2637V2 3.5GHz processors
- 8 Cores, 64 GB RAM
- RHEL 5 Advanced Platform (Update 8)
- JBoss EAP 5.1 / 6
- Sun Java 2 JSDK 6.0
- NMON 14 for RHEL

Storage - 96 GB x 1

Search Servers - Physical - E5-2637V2 3.5GHz processors
- 8 Cores, 64 GB RAM each
- RHEL 5 Advanced Platform (Update 8)
- Sun Java 2 JSDK 6.0
- NMON 14 for RHEL

Storage - 608 GB x 3

DB Servers - Physical - E5-2637V2 3.5GHz processors
- 8 Cores, 64 GB RAM each
- RHEL 5 Advanced Platform (Update 8)
- Oracle - 11.2.0.3
- NMON 14 for RHEL

TIBCO Servers - Physical - E5-2637V2 3.5GHz processors
- 8 Cores, 64 GB RAM each
- WINTEL
- TIBCO 6.1 or 7.0
- NMON 14 for Win
- Others (monitoring)

Agent/Integration Servers - Physical - E5-2637V2 3.5GHz processors
- 20 Cores, 256 GB RAM each
- RHEL 5 Advanced Platform (Update 8)
- Sun Java 2 JSDK 6.0
- NMON 14 for RHEL

Storage - 64 GB x 3

Transaction Shard - 1
Transaction Shard - 2
Transaction Shard - 3
Transaction Shard - 4
Master, Metadata, Configuration & RestAPI

Storage - 512 GB x 12 x 4 Shards

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Test Results & Lessons Learned

- **Store and process large XMLs** - enables generation and manipulation of input/output xmls
- **Performance test logic** is built in data, rather than in scripts
- **Quick scripting** in any language (Perl, Java, JavaScript, etc.)
- **Real-time control over stubs** (response data, response time and format) – for e.g. substitutions when inventory runs out during a floor kill - at random and pre-defined
- **Predict** test profile, **validate** accuracy of tests and manipulate tests **during runtime**
- Provide **real-time updates** of response times, errors etc. using standard big data analytical tools – output xmls stored and verified for transaction process verification
- Enables **more controlled performance tests** – detect errors, re-runs with minimal time/effort
- Enables **data reuse** in other projects (with minimal updates)
- **Storing performance outputs** like – log files, heap and thread dumps, statistics details, etc. and analyze side-by-side with test output data
7 million order lines far exceeds the peak e-commerce traffic volume of most retailers in the world (with a few exceptions in China). Given that we have not encountered any bottlenecks with our test framework, do you think our strategy can be adopted for high volume transactions in Finance, Insurance or Telecom.

We think that every product vendor should supply the process of testing as a service (TaaS). That will be a necessity in the coming days for all enterprise products.