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ETSI GR NFV-TST 012 V0.0.2 (2018-12)

**Group REPORT**

Network Functions Virtualisation (NFV);

Testing;

VIM & NFVI Control and Management Performance Evaluation

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Reference

DGS/NFV-xxx

Keywords

NFV, NFVI, VIM, Performance

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# Foreword

This Group Report (GR) has been produced by ETSI Industry Specification Group Network Function Vistualiztion (NFV).

# Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "**should**", "**should not**", "**may**", "**need not**", "**will**", "**will not**", "**can**" and "**cannot**" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the [ETSI Drafting Rules](https://portal.etsi.org/Services/editHelp!/Howtostart/ETSIDraftingRules.aspx) (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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# Executive summary

# Introduction

# 1 Scope

The present document is a group report on methods and metrics for the evaluation of VIM & NFVI control and management performance. The evaluated NFV components in the present document include the NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) and Virtual Infrastructure Management (VIM). The evaluating area considered by this document is the capability of the operation and management of virtual resource which are performed by VIM and executed by NFVI, e.g. the time of virtualization container instantiation, scaling, migration.

Based on the performance evaluation result, the present document provides guidelines for relative comparison of different implementations of VIM & NFVI. The present document also provides advises about how to choose the most suitable implementation in different scenarios.

# 2 References

## 2.1 Normative references

Normative references are not applicable in the present document.

## 2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non‑specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

[i.1] ETSI GS NFV 004: "Network Function Virtualisation(NFV); Virtualisation Requirements ".

[i.2] ETSI GS NFV-IFA 027: ”Network Functions Virtualization (NFV); Management and Orchestration; Performance Measurements Specification”.

[i.3] ETSI GS NFV-TST 001: ”Pre-deployment Testing; Report on Validation of NFV Environments and Services”.

[i.4] ETSI GR NFV-TST 004: ”Guidelines for Test Plan on Path Implementation through NFVI”.

[i.5] RFC 8172: ”Considerations for Benchmarking Virtual Network Functions and Their Infrastructure”.

# 3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

## 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the [following] terms and definitions [given in ... and the following] apply:

## 3.2 Symbols

## 3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the [following] abbreviations [given in ... and the following] apply:

# 4 Overview

Editor’s Note：This chapter provides the overview introduction of VIM & NFVI performance evaluation. This chapter explains what is VIM&NFVI performance evaluation and why the performance evaluation is needed.

## 4.1 Introduction

**Note：VIM & NFVI performance evaluation in this document is limited to the control and management plane of VIM. VIM & NFVI is simply referred as Infrastructure Domain in this document.**

According to NFV standards, NFV Infrastructure (NFVI) is the key component of the NFV architecture that describes the hardware and software components on which virtual network functions (VNFs) are deployed. And Virtualized Infrastructure Manager (VIM) is a key component of the NFV-MANO architectural framework which is responsible for controlling and managing the NFV infrastructure (NFVI) compute, storage, and network resources. The detailed functional requirements for VIM have been defined in NFV IFA 010.

The main job of infrastructure domain performance evaluation is to measure how well those control and management functional requirements are fulfilled. In another word, it is aimed to evaluate the control and management capability of VIM. The primary assumption of performance evaluation is that those functional requirements have been realized correctly according to the corresponding NFV standards definition. And the interoperability requirements between VIM and NFVI have been met.

Under the current logical NFV framework, the operations for controlling and managing the NFVI resource are initiated by VIM and then executed by NFVI. So, infrastructure domain control and management performance is affected by two main parts:

* The ability of VIM to control and manage the resource
* The response capability of NFVI to the request from VIM

With regarding to industrial implementation, VIM and NFVI are normally delivered as one product. As a consequence, the above two parts are closely related and therefore it is difficult to separate them from each other during the evaluation process. Based on those considerations, VIM and NFVI are considered as a unified system under test/evaluation unity in this document.

The performance evaluation in the present document can serve the following purposes:

1. It can be used for the relative comparison of different infrastructure domain implementations. In reality, different NFVIs can be implemented based on different virtualization technologies. And different VIMs may have different controlling and managing strategies and algorithms. Even for the same cloud platform (e.g. Openstack), there exist different enterprise editions. There is in lack of unified and comprehensive performance metrics and methods to find out which implementation performs better. The present document provides the corresponding metrics and methods to measure the performance of different infrastructure domain implementation. It can also provide some guide advises for infrastructure domain selection in different scenarios. The type and size of VNFs vary in different deployment scenarios. Therefore, operators may have different preferences about the capability of infrastructure domain. The performance evaluation in the present document can help operators have a comprehensive and detailed understanding about the capability of infrastructure domain, in order to guide operators to choose the most suitable implementation for the specific deployment scenario.
2. It can be used to describe the performance requirements for both operators and vendors. The present document provides a set of metrics for performance evaluation. On the one hand, those metrics can be used by operators to quantitatively describe their own performance requirements. On the other hand, vendors can offer the benchmarking results of these metrics to demonstrate that whether the infrastructure domain implementation meets performance requirements from operators.
3. It can help to position resource-related problems. When failures happen to the whole system (VNF + NFVI + MANO), it may be caused by failed resource management, wrong VNF configurations or even a breakdown of MANO. With the help of the proposed benchmarking methods in this document, the operators can easily find out whether infrastructure domain should take responsibility and thus improve the efficiency of troubleshooting.

## 4.2 Background

Editor’s Note：This subchapter provides the background information about the performance evaluation. This chapter also provides the brief background information about different VIM&NFVI implementations.

For infrastructure domain implementation, there are a lot of different choices provided by companies and communities. OpenStack is an open source virtualization platform which can support operators to deploy VNFs by using virtual machines (VMs) and COTS hardware. And OPNFV community has implemented OpenStack for VIM component according to ETSI NFV specification.

In addition to OpenStack, there are some other commercial implementations which also use VMs for VNF deployment provided by different companies. With the development of virtualization technology, more and more companies are considering to build the container-based platform for NFV. The container-based platform can provide better service agility (e.g. dynamically provision VNFs for offering on demand services).

In some scenarios, service providers may have strict requirements for VNF isolation based on security considerations. In order achieve both isolation and agility, some companies and communities start looking for possible solutions to combine Kubernetes with OpenStack. For now, there are two main options for combining OpenStack with Kubernetes:

1. The first option is to deploy Kubernetes on OpenStack. The advantage of this method is that the Kubernetes can be quickly deployed and flexibly expanded, and the multi-tenancy of the container is indirectly realized by the multi-tenant of the virtual machine with good isolation. The disadvantages is that deploying container on VM may cause little loss to computing performance and multi-layer nesting of network may increase the delay.
2. The second option is to integrate Kubernetes with various components of OpenStack. The two communities, OpenStack and Kubernetes, are collaborating with each other to provide a complete suite of integration drives and plugins.

The present document provides metrics and methods which can be used to evaluate the performance of different infrastructure domain implementations. There are some projects in communities and industries which can be as the reference to the present document.

Project Rally in OpenStack designs the test tool to check whether OpenStack works well under high load. The following table lists the test cases provided by Rally which are related to infrastructure domain control and management performance evaluation:

Table 1 Reference Use Cases from Project Rally

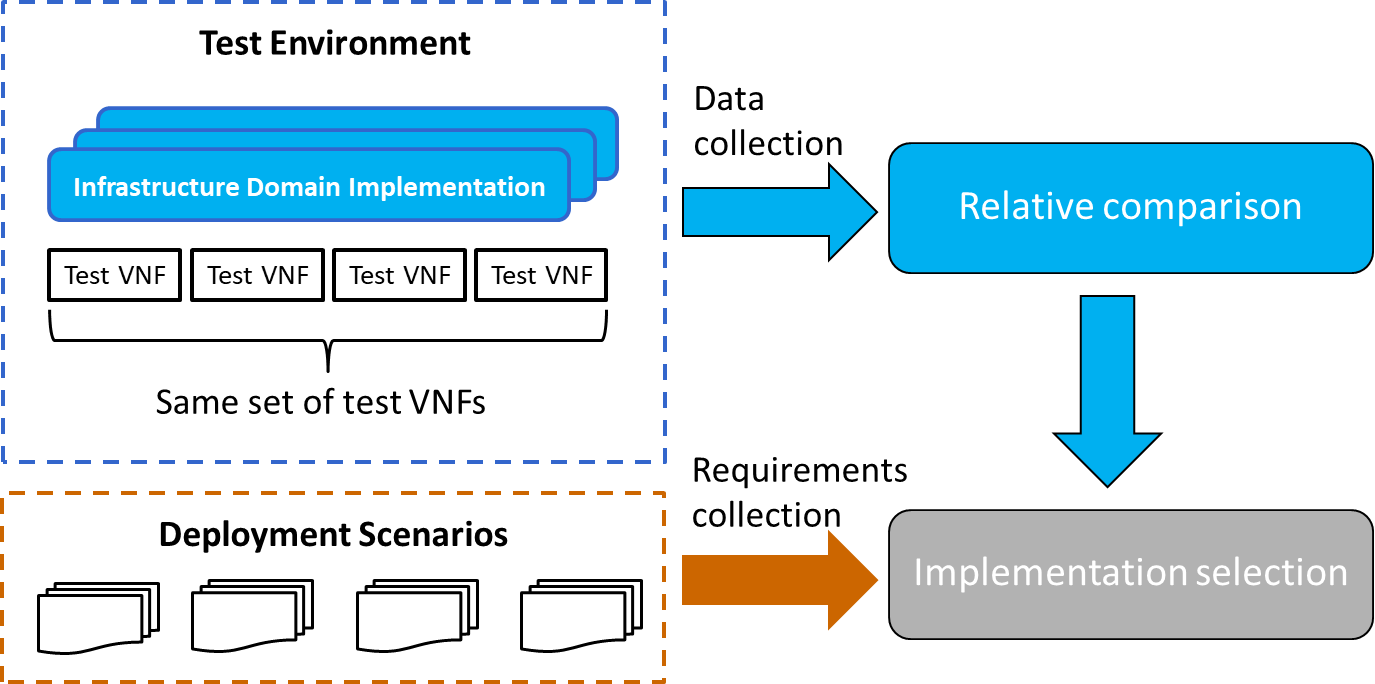
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| OpenStack Component | Test cases | Corresponding requirement |
| Cinder | Create-and-attach-volume  Create-and-delete-volume  Create-and-list-volume  Create-and-update-volume | Related to performance evaluation for VIM’s storage resource management |
| Create-and-delete-snapshot  Create-and-list-snapshot | Related to performance evaluation for VIM’s virtualized resource snapshot management |
| Swift | Create-container-and-object-then-delete-all  Create-container-and-object-then-list-object | Related to performance evaluation for VIM’s storage resource management |
| Glance | Create-and-deactivate-image  Create-and-delete-image  Create-and-get-image  Create-and-list-image  Create-and-update-image | Related to performance evaluation for VIM’s software image management |
| Neutron | Create-and-delete-network  Create-and-delete-ports  Create-and-delete-routers  Create-and-delete-subnets  Create-and-show-subnets  Create-and-update-subnets | Related to performance evaluation for VIM’s network resource management |
| Nova | Boot-and-block-migrate  Boot-and-delete  Boot-and-list  Boot-and-live-migrate  Boot-and-migrate | Related to performance evaluation for VIM’s resource instance (VM for  OpenStack ) management |

## 4.3 Use cases

### 4.3.1 Use cases related to implementation selection

The use case is limited to the case that multiple infrastructure domain candidates are provided for operators to select. They are installed in the same test environment with same set of testing VNFs. The set of testing VNFs is designed with simple function and different resource requirements. They will be operated (instantiated, scaled, destroyed …) in order to test the control and management plane of infrastructure domain. Continuous monitoring allows the testers (operators) to get the performance data about the infrastructure domain control and management functional behaviours in the same operator environment.

With those performance data, operators can run relative comparison between different infrastructure domains. Those performance data can also help operator to have comprehensive understanding about their capabilities from different dimensions. Combining with the requirements from different VNF deployment scenarios, operator can choose the most suitable infrastructure domain implementation. For example, in the scenarios which has a lot of micro-VNFs with short life cycle, operator may prefer the implementation with better flexibility in resource control and management. The performance data collected from the measurement can help operators to find the most suitable one.



**Figure 4-X: Use Case Related to Implementation Selection**

# 5 Framework for Metric and Measurement Definition

Editor’s note: This chapter will introduce the framework for the definition of performance metrics and measurments. Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 will describe the defined metrics and measurement process in the framework defined in this chapter.

## 5.1 Performance Metric Definition Template

The present document provides the following template of element in separate sub-clauses for performance metrics definition:

1. Background Introduction

This sub-clause contains the background information of the performance metric.

1. Name

This sub-clause contains the name of performance metric. For the metric which may already exist in industry, it may be renamed in this sub-clause.

1. Parameters

This sub-clause contains the parameters (input factors) which need to be specified in order to collect the performance metric.

1. Unit(s)

This sub-clause specifies the unit(s) of performance metric.

1. Definition

This sub-clause contains the definition of performance metric. It explains which control and management function of VIM the metric is defined to measure.

1. Method of Measurement

This sub-clause contain the method to measure the performance metric,

1. Discussion

This sub-clause contain the additional information which isn’t covered in the above sub-clause. This sub-clause is not mandatory.

## 5.2 Performance Measurement Definition Template

The present document provides the following template of element in separate sub-clauses for performance measurement definition:

1. Description

This sub-clause contains the description of the performance measurement.

1. Measurement Name

This sub-clause contains the name which is used to identify performance measurement.

1. Measurement Method

This sub-clause contains the methods in which the measurement is obtained.

1. Measured Metric(s)

This sub-clause lists the metrics which can be measured through the performance measurement

1. Trigger

This sub-clause contains the trigger which start the measurement.

1. Sources of Error

This sub-clause lists the factors which may cause failure to the performance measurement,

1. Measurement Procedure

This sub-clause provides the procedure manual of performance measurement.

# 6 Test Set-ups and Configuration

Editor’s note: This chapter provides the information about set-up and configuration of performance evaluation. The introduction of SUT (system under test) is also covered.

## 6.1 Test Setups

Editor’s note: This subchapter introduces VM-based set-up and Container-based set-up. It may cover the mix scenarios where both VM and container exist. It requires further discussion.

## 6.2 Configurations

Editor’s note: This subchapter introduces the necessary configurations of each set-up component.

# 7 Control and Management Performance Metric

Editor’s note: This chapter describes the metrics which are used for VIM & NFVI control and management performance evaluation

# 8 Performance Measurement

Editor’s note: This chapter describes the methods and procedures of performance measurement

# 9 High-level Evaluation

Editor’s note: This chapter may be renamed later. This chapter collects high-level requirements for VIM&NFVI performance and recommends evaluation methods based on the metrices collected from performance measurements.

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Annex B:  
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Annex :  
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Change History

| Date | Version | Information about changes |
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| <Month year> | <#> | <Changes made are listed in this cell> |
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*Latest changes made on 2018-02-09*