

Changing MTU Packet Size in EOS Storage at CERN

Jumbo Frames (MTU 9000 bytes)

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Background

Jumbo Frames explained ...



Switching EOS servers to MTU 9000

CERN

- Why?
 - Initial request from CMS (online)
- Why else?

• Improved Throughput

- lower ratio header/paypload
- Reduced CPU Overhead
 - less packets to handle
- Lower Latency for High Bandwidth Applications
 - less fragmentation
- Better Utilization of Network Resources
 - less congestion/packet drops
- **Optimized** for Modern Data-Intensive Applications
 - SD-WAN MPLS
- Enhanced **Performance** in Virtualized and Storage Environments
 - support in VMWare, Hyper-V, ISCSI, NFS

MTU Pre-testing

Switching EOS servers to MTU 9000



• How?

. . .

on each storage server in EOSPILOT: ip link set dev ethXYZ mtu 9000 → we are done 😁 !

 \rightarrow But it didn't work 😭 !

EOS transfers got stuck/slow \rightarrow packet loss 0.1% to 100%

• How to test that something is wrong?



- Verify MTU 9000 setting with ping request: packet of 9000 bytes including headers
 - IPV6 headers = 40 bytes + 8 bytes ICMP payload in a ping request
 - This has to work:

```
ping -f -6 -M do -s 8952 mtu9000-host (disable fragmentation)
ping -f -6 -s 10000 mtu9000-host (require fragmentation)
```

both didn't work properly - too high/complete packet loss!

Network Background



Network MTU configuration

- All network links had Ethernet MTU 9216 and IPv4/6 MTU 9000
- VXLAN ESI sends original packets over direct connections, but they get VXLAN encapsulated when they go via the Spine Routers
- 9000B user IP packets become 9050B IP packets when encapsulated in VXLAN
- These VXLAN packets didn't fit in the links to the Spine routers
- The IP MTU of the links between Spine and Leaf routers has been increased to fit VXLAN (9100B). This change has been applied to all the PDC and MDC routers



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VXLAN encapsulation





MTU Impact Pre-Testing

Benchmarking EOS servers with MTU 9000 in EOSPILOT



- Verify clients with MTU 1500 and MTU 9000 work against EOSPILOT server with MTU 9000
 - Download Benchmark 7.34 TB from 70 nodes toggling all clients between MTU 1500 and 9000 Attention: runtime < bin size in Monit







Run	MTU	Time [s]
1	1500	106
2	9000	116
3	9000	110
4	1500	126

- Number of packets reduced when MTU 1500 → MTU 9000 ✓
- No obvious change in performance normal fluctuations

Planned testing with CMS

Plan for JUMBO Frame Tests for CMS



• Overview

- Based on requests from Point5 and discussions with the network team, JUMBO frame tests for CMS are planned.
- Focus:
 - Short-distance tests (Point5) and long-distance tests (FNAL).
 - CMST0 activity included to evaluate the impact on non-JUMBO frame machines connecting to EOS.
- **Goal**: Assess performance benefits, especially over long distances, and evaluate the impact on non-JUMBO frame machines connecting to EOS.

Plan for JUMBO Frame Tests for CMS

CERN

• EOSPILOT instance

- Tests will be conducted on EOSPILOT instead of EOSCMS.
- Involves transfers from Point5, CMST0, and FNAL via RUCIO.
- Safer environment to evaluate performance and impact before moving to EOSCMS.
- Requires small configuration changes for all parties to interact with EOSPILOT instance: permission accesses and new paths.
- Key involvement
 - From CMS:
 - Point5: Data Transfer from P5 to EOS.
 - Proposal: Transfer **50TB from P5 to EOS** with **6GB filesize**.
 - CMS-RUCIO: FNAL transfers via RUCIO.
 - Proposal: Transfer **50TB from CERN to FNAL** to evaluate performance with **3-4GB filesize**.
 - CMST0: Simulating activity with non-JUMBO frame clients right after the ingestion from Point5.
 - **From IT**: EOS and Network teams will monitor the traffic and the speed/time for moving that data.

Plan for JUMBO Frame Tests for CMS

CERN

- Schedule
 - January 13, 2025:
 - Morning: Tests without JUMBO frames (Point5 & CMST0).
 - Afternoon: FNAL tests without JUMBO frames.
 - January 14-15, 2025: Tests with JUMBO frames enabled.
 - January 16, 2025: Final round of tests without JUMBO frames.

Thank you for your attention!

Question or comments?