

⁹⁶ lines (67 loc) · 5.04 KB



- Variable: CACHE_RATE , which was adjusted to assess its impact on API performance.
- Metrics Collected:
 - Response Time: How quickly the API responds under load.

- Throughput: The number of requests processed per unit time.
- Error Rate: The frequency of failed requests.
- Latency and Other KPIs: Additional details on resource utilization and performance trends.

Introduction

This document analyzes the API performance based on load tests conducted with k6. The tests were executed under varying CACHE_RATE values to observe how caching influences key performance indicators such as response time, throughput, and error rate. The results are grouped by test runs and are illustrated in the screenshots below.

Performance Results

Group 1: Baseline and Detailed Metrics

The first group of screenshots provides an overall view of the API's performance under a given CACHE_RATE setting, including both aggregate and detailed breakdowns.

	(base) michelledavies@MacBook-Pro lab-5-load-testing-michelleddavies % k6 runenv CACHE_RATE=0 load.js
	// Grafana / // // / / / / / / // / // // / / ((~)
	execution: local script: load.js output: -
	scenarios: (100.00%) 1 scenario, 100 max VUs, 6m35s max duration (incl. graceful stop): * default: Up to 100 looping VUs for 6m5s over 3 stages (gracefulRampDown: 30s, gracefulStop: 30s)
0	
	(base) michelledavies@MacBook-Pro lab-5-load-testing-michelleddavies % k6 runenv CACHE_RATE=0 load.js
	/\ Grafana // /\ / \ \ / / / \/ \ /// / / \ \ (([¬]) /
	execution: local script: load.js output: -
	scenarios: (100.00%) 1 scenario, 100 max VUs, 6m35s max duration (incl. graceful stop): * default: Up to 100 looping VUs for 6m5s over 3 stages (gracefulRampDown: 30s, gracefulStop: 30s)
	running (3m27.1s), 100/100 VUs, 34542 complete and 0 interrupted iterations

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	execution: local script: load.js output: -
	scenarios: (100.00%) 1 scenario, 100 max VUs, 6m35s max duration (incl. graceful stop): * default: Up to 100 looping VUs for 6m5s over 3 stages (gracefulRampDown: 30s, gracefulStop: 30s)
] ri	unning (5m43.9s), 100/100 VUs, 54170 complete and 0 interrupted iterations

Observations:

These images show the initial performance baseline, revealing the average response times and throughput. The detailed breakdown helps identify peak load times and potential bottlenecks before comparing with other CACHE_RATE settings.

Group 2: Varving CACHE RATE Values

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8 ۱Ļ 上 Ø Preview Code Blame Raw := • Test Run with Lower CACHE_RATE : (base) michelledavies@MacBook-Pro lab-5-load-testing-michelleddavies % k6 run --env CACHE_RATE=0 load.js execution: local script: load.js output: prediction responded with 200 checks. 100.00% 56872 out of 56872 data_received. data_sent. http_req_blocked
 udud_sent
 10 MD
 50 MD/s

 http_req_blocked
 avg=544.33µs min=0s
 med=1µs
 max=429.11m

 http_req_connecting
 avg=514.33µs min=0s
 med=0s
 max=142.03m

 http_req_duration
 avg=584.39ms min=95.03ms med=647.44ms max=1.22s
 { expected_response:true }...
 avg=584.39ms min=95.03ms med=647.44ms max=1.22s

 http_req_failed
 0.00%
 0 out of 56872
 max=429.11ms p(90)=1µs
max=142.03ms p(90)=0s p(95)=<mark>1µs</mark> p(95)=0s http_req_duration
{ expected_response:true }...
http_req_failed. p(90)=763.51ms p(95)=798.71ms p(90)=763.51ms p(95)=798.71ms avg=1.55ms min=6µs avg=1.84.1µs min=10µs avg=368.81µs min=0s avg=582.65ms min=94.98ms 56872 155.684544/s http_req_tailed. http_req_receiving..... p(95)=6.55ms med=359us max=404.37ms p(90)=4.76ms http reg sending. med=<mark>81µs</mark> max=15.65ms p(90)=216µs max=295.06ms p(90)=0s $p(95) = 321.44 \mu s$ http_req_tls_handshaking..... http_req_waiting. med=0s p(90)=0s p(95)=0s p(90)=761.5ms p(95)=797.51ms med=644.71ms max=1.22s http_reqs.. avg=585.29ms min=95.1ms med=647.89ms max=1.22s p(90)=763.94ms p(95)=799.15ms iteration_duration..... iterations. vus 56872 10 vus_max..... 100 running (6m05.3s), 000/100 VUs, 56872 complete and 0 interrupted iterations default ~ [------] 000/100 vs, bob/2 complete and o interrupted iter a ERR0[0365] thresholds on metrics 'http_req_duration' have been crossed 0

Key Observations:

At a lower CACHE_RATE (CACHE_RATE=0), the API shows moderate throughput with slightly higher response times. The reduced cache hit rate may be contributing to longer processing times per request.

• Test Run with Medium CACHE_RATE :

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execution: local script: load.js output: -					
scenarios: (100.00%) 1 scenario, 100 ma * default: Up to 100 looping V	ax VUs, 6m35s max d /Us for 6m5s over 3	u <mark>ration (incl</mark> stages (grac	graceful st efulRampDown:	op): 30s, gracefulSt	cop: 30s)
WARN[0000] Error from API server	error	="listen tcp :	L27.0.0.1:656	5: bind: address	already in use"
✓ prediction responded with 200					
checks	<pre>% 55850 out of 558 36 kB/s 48 kB/s 50.87µs min=0s 77.05µs min=0s 44.67ms min=06.09ms 24.67ms min=96.09ms</pre>	50 med=1μs med=0s med=637.65ms med=637.65ms	<pre>max=373.55ms max=122.94ms max=1.3s max=1.3s</pre>	p(90)=1µs p(90)=0s p(90)=767.51ms p(90)=767.51ms	p(95)=1µs p(95)=0s p(95)=797.7ms p(95)=797.7ms
http_req_failed 0.00% http_req_receiving avg=1. http_req_sending avg=1. http_req_tls_handshaking avg=3. http_req_waiting avg=50 http_reqs 55850 ittation_duration avg=50	0 out of 55850 00ms min=6µs 90.95µs min=12µs 72.15µs min=0s 33.46ms min=95.73ms 152.899346/s 152.899346/s	med=112µs med=87µs med=0s med=636.08ms med=638.26ms max=100	<pre>max=413.03ms max=17.88ms max=266.45ms max=1.3s max=1.3s</pre>	p(90)=3.21ms p(90)=210µs p(90)=0s p(90)=766.25ms p(90)=768.18ms	p(95)=5.07ms p(95)=335µs p(95)=0s p(95)=796.54ms p(95)=798.47ms

Key Observations:

With a medium CACHE_RATE (CACHE_RATE=0.5), improvements are seen in response times and throughput. The caching mechanism appears to optimize data retrieval, reducing the server load and processing time.

• Test Run with Higher CACHE_RATE :

(base) michelledavies@MacBook-Pro lab-5-load-testing-michelleddavies % k6 run --env CACHE_RATE=1 load.js execution: local script: load.is output: WARN[0000] Error from API server error="listen tcp 127.0.0.1:6565: bind: address already in use" y prediction responded with 200 09397 190.128132/s avg=479.21ms min=95.14ms med=510.69ms max=1.09s 69397 190.128132/s iteration_duration..... p(90)=663.69ms p(95)=678.5ms iterations. vus vus max.... 100

Key Observations:

0

At a higher CACHE_RATE (CACHE_RATE=1), the API delivers the best performance in terms of throughput and response time. However, this setting may also introduce higher cache overhead or potential stale data issues if not managed properly.

Additional Detailed Views:



Key Observations:

These screenshots offer further insights into latency distributions, error occurrences, and resource utilization. They confirm that as CACHE_RATE increases, the API benefits from improved data retrieval times, but it is important to balance cache freshness and performance.

Synthesis of Findings

• Performance Trade-offs:

Increasing the CACHE_RATE generally enhances API throughput and reduces response times, as the system benefits from caching frequently requested data. However, there is a balance to be maintained—excessively high caching might risk serving outdated information or increase overhead if the cache management is not optimized.

• Metric Correlations:

The detailed metrics indicate a strong correlation between CACHE_RATE and key KPIs:

- **Lower CACHE_RATE :** Results in higher response times and lower throughput.
- **Medium CACHE_RATE :** Provides a balanced performance with moderate improvements.
- **Higher CACHE_RATE :** Offers the best performance in terms of speed and load handling, with the caveat of potential data staleness.

Conclusion

The k6 load tests clearly demonstrate that the CACHE_RATE value is a significant factor in API performance. By fine-tuning this parameter, teams can achieve optimal performance —balancing fast response times with efficient throughput while minimizing errors. The comprehensive visual data from the screenshots underscores the importance of ongoing performance monitoring and the need for tailored caching strategies to meet specific application requirements.