

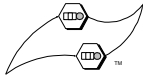
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# End-To-End Scaling: The Response Time Pipe

CMG2001 Session 3208, December 4, 2001  
<http://www.simalytic.com/CMG01/3208ppt.pdf>

**Dr. Tim R. Norton**  
**Simalytic Solutions, LLC**

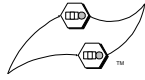
719-635-5825  
email: [tim.norton@simalytic.com](mailto:tim.norton@simalytic.com)  
<http://www.simalytic.com>



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## Agenda

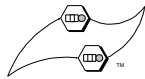
- ◆ **What's the Problem**
  - Background
- ◆ **The Response Time Pipe Solution**
  - Techniques that fit the problem
- ◆ **Response Time Pipe Example**
  - Sample solution to a hypothetical situation



## What's the Problem

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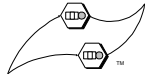
- ◆ **How does the performance of a computer application effect the business?**
  - Defining the relationship between the two:
    - The business result when the application changes
    - The application result when the business changes
  - What is the “effect”?
    - Requires measuring both
  - Implies there is a “good” and a “bad”
    - Assessment of the relationship
    - How to predict when it will become “bad”?
  - How to use performance numbers to answer business (i.e., financial) questions?



## What's the Problem

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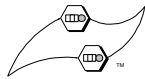
- ◆ **Measure the “effect”**
  - **Measure the Pieces**
  - Measuring the application
    - Different types of applications
      - ▲ Fat/thin client, multi-tier, web based, proprietary, ...
    - Different units of work
      - ▲ Transactions, messages, interactive, asynchronous, ...
    - What is the end-user's experience?
    - Measure everything or just what's “important”?



## What's the Problem

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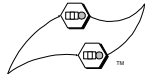
- ◆ **Measure the “effect”**
  - **Measure the Pieces**
  - Measuring the infrastructure
    - Different types of components
      - ▲ Clients, servers, networks, other, ...
      - ▲ How many to measure?
      - ▲ Which ones to measure?
    - Different types of tools
      - ▲ Each specific to some components
    - Different types of metrics
      - ▲ Created by specific tools



## What's the Problem

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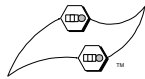
- ◆ **Measure the “effect”**
  - **Measure the Business**
  - Measuring the response time
    - Component response times lack continuity
      - ▲ Pitfall: viewing the magnitude of the component change as the magnitude of the business change
    - End-to-end response times lack enough detail
    - Hard to correlate ETE-RT across components
  - Measuring the through-put
    - Ignores end-user satisfaction
  - Measuring the revenue
    - Doesn't relate to performance metrics



## What's the Problem

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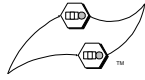
- ◆ **When is the effect “bad”?**
  - Performance metrics neither good nor bad
  - Relationship to the business provides the context
    - The degree of “bad” depends on the impact to the business when objectives are missed.
    - The cost of fixing the performance problem is weighed against the cost of missing the objective:
      - 💡 \$10,000 to fix the problem that costs \$1 a day
      - 💡 \$1,000,000 to fix the problem that costs \$10,000 a day



## What's the Problem

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- ◆ **Predicting when the effect will be “bad”**
  - Many techniques:
    - Trends, models, load tests, over provisioning, ...
  - Cannot invest as much time and effort
    - Inexpensive commodity components
    - Too many components (across many organizations)
    - Rapid changes in markets
  - Throw hardware at the problem
    - May not need a precise answer but do need a target
  - What to do about it?
    - What is the impact from the key components?

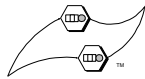


## What's the Problem

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### ◆ What's Needed in a Solution?

- Need an approximation technique
  - Easy to use without years of experience
  - Identifies areas of concern
  - Eliminates areas that don't matter (right now)
  - Usable results quickly enough for business decisions
- Need a technique to tie all the measurement pieces together, regardless of sources
- Need a technique to relate the overall result to the business but still identify key components
  - Provides focus for existing analysis techniques

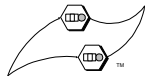


## Response Time Pipe Solution

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### ◆ What is a Response Time Pipe?

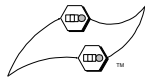
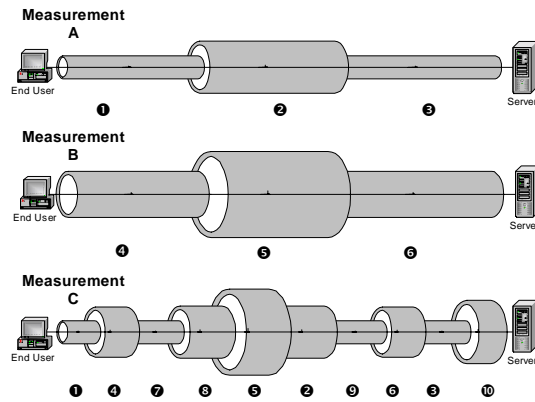
- Way to visualize the relationships between components used by an application.
- A technique that quickly connects different types of component performance measurements or approximations.
- A technique to relate the performance of the components to the business objective.



## Response Time Pipe Solution

### ◆ Why a Pipe?

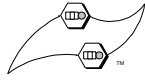
- To provide a visual framework that expresses:
  - Capacity
  - Connection
  - Flow
  - Sections
  - Constrictions
- Looking at different sections provides different perceptions of capacity and performance



## Response Time Pipe Solution

### ◆ How to Build an RTP

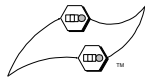
- Identify a unit of business work (transaction)
- Establish the overall objective
- Measure the overall response time
- Divide the infrastructure into sections
- Identify the transaction flow across the sections
- Measure each section with appropriate metrics
- Map the metrics to transaction response times
- Connect the response times from all sections



## Response Time Pipe Example

### ◆ Hypothetical Situation and Infrastructure

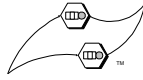
- Operators service customers in a call center
- Simple Create Account Transaction
- Multi-tier infrastructure
  - Client PC
  - Call Center LAN
  - Order Entry Application Server
  - Network segments (LAN→WAN→LAN)
  - Database Server



## Response Time Pipe Example

### ◆ Define each section of the RTP

- Name
- Type of section
  - Client
  - Server
  - LAN
  - WAN



# Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ Define how each section is measured

- Calculated
- Sniffer
- Monitor
- Throughput
- Delay

RTP Create Account is being constructed for Bob Smith, Sr. Capacity Planner at Demo Company (456-555-1234, bob@democo.com).  
RTP Description: This transaction creates a new account for the Order Entry system.

**RTP Sections Information:**

Section 1: Rep-PC is a Client Section: Calculation

Section 2: Call Center LAN is a LAN Network Section: Sniffer

Section 3: OE Application Server is a Server Section: Server-Monitor

Section 4: Colorado LAN is a LAN Network Section: Throughput

Section 5: ATM is a WAN Network Section: Calculation

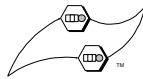
Section 6: Montana LAN is a LAN Network Section: Throughput

Section 7: DB Server is a Server Section: Delay

Click the Submit button below to go to the next step in the RTP-Builder process.

Submit Reset

Document: Done



# Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ Overall objective
- ◆ Enter the transaction measures for each section

- Client calc: CPU & I/O
- Sniffer: Packet count and response time
- Monitor: measured value

Objective for transaction: Objective for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 6

**RTP Sections Information:**

Section 1: Calculation inputs for Rep-PC of type Client

Average CPU Time (seconds): 0.4

Average I/Os (count): 250

Average I/O Time (seconds): .03

Average Disk Cache Hit %: 85

Section 2: Sniffer inputs for Call Center LAN of type LAN Network

Average Transaction Packet Response Time (seconds): .002

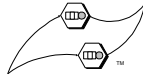
Average Packets per Transaction (count): 300

Section 3: Server Monitor inputs for OE Application Server of type Server

Average Response (seconds): 1.2

Document: Done





## Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ Enter the transaction measures for each section

- Through-put: bytes and through-put
- WAN calc: bytes, speed and overhead
- Delay: value

Section 4:  
Through-put inputs for Colorado LAN of type LAN Network  
Average Bytes per Transaction: 2500  
Average LAN Through-put (bytes/second): 10000

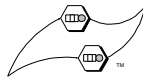
Section 5:  
Calculation inputs for ATM of type WAN Network  
Average Bytes per Transaction: 2500  
Average WAN Speed (Mbps/second): 100  
Average Overhead %: 10

Section 6:  
Through-put inputs for Montana LAN of type LAN Network  
Average Bytes per Transaction: 2500  
Average LAN Through-put (bytes/second): 25000

Section 7:  
Delay inputs for DB Server of type Server  
Average Response (seconds): 1.6

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## Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ Calculate the transaction response times for each section

- Calc: add the component times
- Sniffer: packet response time \* count
- Monitor: value
- Through-put: based on total bytes
- Delay: value

Average CPU Time (seconds): 0.4  
Average I/Os (count): 250  
Average I/O Time (seconds): .03  
Average Disk Cache Hit %: 85  
Average Transaction Time (seconds): 1.53

Section 1:  
Calculation inputs for Rep-PC of type Client

Average Transaction Packet Response Time (seconds): .002  
Average Packets per Transaction (count): 300  
Average Response Time (seconds): 0.6

Section 2:  
Sniffer inputs for Call Center LAN of type LAN Network

Average Response (seconds): 1.2

Section 3:  
Server Monitor inputs for OE Application Server of type Server

Average Bytes per Transaction: 2500  
Average LAN Through-put (bytes/second): 10000  
Average Response (seconds): 0.25

Section 4:  
Through-put inputs for Colorado LAN of type LAN Network

Average Bytes per Transaction: 2500  
Average WAN Speed (Mbps/second): 100  
Average Overhead %: 10  
Average Response (seconds): 0

Section 5:  
Calculation inputs for ATM of type WAN Network

Average Bytes per Transaction: 2500  
Average LAN Through-put (bytes/second): 25000  
Average Response (seconds): 0.1

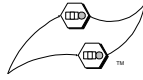
Section 6:  
Through-put inputs for Montana LAN of type LAN Network

Average Response (seconds): 1.6

Section 7:  
Delay inputs for DB Server of type Server

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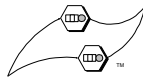
## Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ Compare the estimate to the objective
  - First indicator of “goodness” or “badness”
    - “Best case” estimate of transaction response time

General Information:

RTP Create Account is being constructed for Bob Smith, Sr. Capacity Planner at Demo Company (456-555-1234, bob@democo.com).  
RTP Description: This transaction creates a new account for the Order Entry system.

Response Times for transaction Create Account:  
Objective for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 6  
RTP Estimate for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 5.280 😊



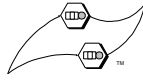
## Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ Build the pipe
  - Each section
  - Type
  - How it's measured
  - Response times
- ◆ Measured:
  - Overall response time
  - Interval

Response Times for transaction Create Account:  
Objective for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 6  
RTP Estimate for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 5.28

Measurement for transaction: Create Account  
Measured End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 5.5  
Measurement interval: Measured time period (minutes): 30

Section Name:	Rep-PC	Call Center LAN	OE Application Server	Colorado LAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Sniffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Throughput	Delay
Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0.1	1.6



# Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ **Add current load information**
  - utilizations
  - transaction counts
  - packet counts
  - byte counts
  - parallelism

RTP Section Utilizations (dynamic page) - Netscape

Section 1: Calculation inputs for Rep-PC of type Client

Average Utilization %: 50  
 Number of devices: 15  
 Count of transactions: 150

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Section 2: Sniffer inputs for Call Center LAN of type LAN Network

Total network packets (count): 270000  
 Average packet response time (all traffic) (seconds): .003  
 Number of parallel network segments: 2  
 Count of transactions: 300

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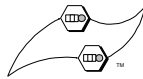
Section 3: Server Monitor inputs for OE Application Server of type Server

Average Utilization %: 65  
 Number of devices: 3  
 Count of transactions: 300

---

Section 4: Through-put inputs for Colorado LAN of type LAN Network

Maximum LAN Through-put (bytes/second): 25000  
 Number of parallel network segments: 2  
 Count of transactions: 300



# Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ **Calculations for each section**
  - New transaction response times
  - Transaction workload utilization
  - Overall utilization
  - Accounts for effect of current load

RTP Section Utilizations (dynamic page) - Netscape

Section 1: Calculation inputs for Rep-PC of type Client

Count of transactions: 150  
 Transaction Response Time: 1.53  
 Average CPU Utilization for Transactions: 0.22 %  
 Number of devices: 15  
 Transactions per device: 10  
 Transactions per device per minute: 0.33  
 Average Utilization: 50 %

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Section 2: Sniffer inputs for Call Center LAN of type LAN Network

Count of transactions: 300  
 Transaction Response Time (seconds): 0.6  
 Average Packets per Transaction (count): 300  
 Average Transaction Packet Response Time (seconds): .002  
 Average Utilization for Transactions: 5 %  
 Number of parallel network segments (count): 2  
 Transactions per parallel network segment per minute: 5  
 Total network packets (count): 270000  
 Average Segment Packet Response Time (seconds): .003  
 Average Segment Utilization: 45 %

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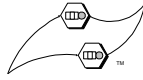
Section 3: Server Monitor inputs for OE Application Server of type Server

Count of transactions: 300  
 Transaction Response Time: 1.2  
 Average Utilization for Transactions: 6.66 %  
 Number of devices: 3  
 Transactions per device: 100  
 Transactions per device per minute: 3.33  
 Average Utilization for Server: 65 %

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Section 4: Through-put inputs for Colorado LAN of type LAN Network

Count of transactions: 300  
 Transaction Response Time: 0.25  
 Average Bytes per Transaction: 2500  
 Average Utilization for Transactions: 0.83  
 Number of parallel network segments: 2  
 Maximum LAN Through-put (bytes/second): 25000  
 Average LAN Through-put (bytes/second): 10000  
 Transactions per parallel network segment per minute: 5  
 Average Segment Utilization: 40 %



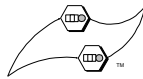
## Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ **Add to pipe:**
  - Trans workload utilization
  - Overall utilization
- ◆ **Compare:**
  - Objective
  - Estimate
  - Actual
- ◆ **Conclusions based on relationships**

Measurement Interval (minutes): 30  
Response Times for transaction Create Account:  
Objective for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 6  
RTP Estimate for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 5.28  
Actual Measurement of Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 5.5

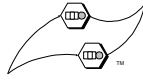
- 😊 The RTP estimated response time is less than the response time objective, which means it is possible for the transaction to meet the business needs. Additional analysis is needed to understand the effects of queuing and interference from other workloads.
- 😊 The measured response time is greater than the response time estimate, which means the estimate probably reflects the minimal transaction time and the measured time includes queuing and interference from other workloads and the RTP predictive steps can use the estimate for the transaction service time.
- 😊 The measured response time is less than the response time objective, therefore this RTP will probably accept more transaction traffic.

Section Name:	Rep-PC	Call Center LAN	OE Application Server	Colorado LAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Sniffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Throughput	Delay
Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0.1	1.6
Section Utilization Estimate:	50 %	45 %	65 %	40 %	50 %	n/a %
Section Utilization by Transaction Estimate:	0.22 %	5 %	6.66 %	0.83 %	0.42 %	n/a %



## Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ **Predicting Future Response Times**
  - Use the initial response time as the service time
    - builds from the “best case” view of the transactions
    - valid because it is from very low activity time
  - Use the relative priority to control the impact of other work on transactions in the RTP section
    - only approximates the relationship
  - Use accepted queuing theory techniques
    - approximates response time (problem with high utilizations)
      - ▲ see Menascé and Allen books
    - allow override with better results (monitors, models, etc....)



# Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ **Application growth:**
  - Overall growth
  - Section growth
- ◆ **Relationship to other work in the section**
  - High
  - Normal
  - Low

What is the projected change in the number of Create Account transactions?  
 (This is the percentage of the existing number of transactions to use in all RTP sections. A value of 100 maintains the current number of transactions in each section. A value of 50 means the expected number of transactions for each section is half of the current number. A value of 200 means the expected number of transactions is twice the current number. Any individual section can be overridden by simply entering a new value below. This default will apply to any transaction count not overridden. To change only a single section, use 100 for the default and then override that section with the new transaction count.)

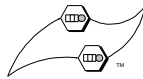
Default transaction count change:  Percent change for all sections (%)

Section Name:	Operator's Workstation	Call Center LAN	OE Application	Colorado LAN	Corp WAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	WAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Stuffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Calculation	Throughput	Delay
No Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0	0.25	1.6
Section Utilization Estimate:	50%	45%	65%	40%	12%	20%	n/a%
Section Utilization by Transaction Estimate:	0.22%	5%	6.66%	0.83%	0%	0.42%	n/a%
Current Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.63	1.29	0.25	0	0.25	1.6

**RTP Sections Information:**

Section 1: Calculation inputs for Operator's Workstation of type Client  
 Count of transactions:   
 Relative transaction priority:

Section 2: Stuffer inputs for Call Center LAN of type LAN Network  
 Count of transactions:   
 Relative transaction priority:

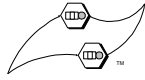


# Response Time Pipe Example

- ◆ **Predicting the transaction:**
  - Objective
  - Actual
  - Estimate
  - Forecast
- ◆ **Predicting each section**
  - Response
  - Utilization
  - Transaction utilization

Response Times for transaction Create Account:  
 Objective for Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 6  
 Actual Measurement of Overall End-to-end Response Time (seconds): 5.5  
 No Load Overall End-to-end Response Time Estimate (seconds): 5.43  
 Current Load Overall Response Time Estimate (seconds): 5.55  
 Forecast Load Overall Response Time Estimate (seconds): 6.67  
 Projected change in the number of Create Account transactions (%): 150

Section Name:	Operator's Workstation	Call Center LAN	OE Application	Colorado LAN	Corp WAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	WAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Stuffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Calculation	Throughput	Delay
No Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0	0.25	1.6
Current Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.63	1.29	0.25	0	0.25	1.6
Forecasted Load Response Time Estimate:	1.66	0.83	1.97	0.32	0	0.29	1.6
Section Utilization Estimate:	50%	45%	65%	40%	12%	20%	n/a%
Section Utilization Forecast:	50.11%	47.5%	68.34%	42.3%	12%	22.71%	n/a%
Section Utilization by Transaction Estimate:	0.22%	5%	6.66%	0.83%	0%	0.42%	n/a%
Section Utilization by Transaction Forecast:	0.33%	7.5%	10%	3.13%	0%	3.13%	n/a%



# Questions?

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## ◆ References:

### 📖 Scaling for E-Business: Technologies, Models, Performance, and Capacity Planning

Daniel A. Menascé, Virgilio A. F. Almeida.  
Prentice Hall, 2000. ISBN: 0130863289

### 📖 Probability, Statistics and Queueing Theory With Computer Science Applications

Allen, Arnold O.  
Academic Press, 1990. ISBN: 0120510510

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