

Introduction to Layer 4-7 Traffic Generation

Goal: Use LANforge to emulate layer 4-7 download traffic Creating web browsing and movie watching emulation is a common task with LANforge. This cookbook will introduce HTTP download examples and describe the difference between the *Layer 4-7* and *Generic* traffic generation techniques. We will begin on a CT520a with 20 stations. There are two methods of emulating web browsing:

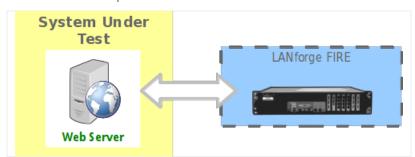
- 1. Layer 4-7 connections: these are workers doing downloads using curl
- 2. **Generic connections**: these are scripts called programs that can download or upload. Not just any program can be used, these programs need to be able to bind to a specified network interface.

If you want to:

1.

- ...load test a web server, you will use mostly use Layer 4-7 connections.
- ...**multiple video streams**, you would use **Generic** connections that call c-clive
- ...**Upload files**, you would use **Generic** connections that call curl

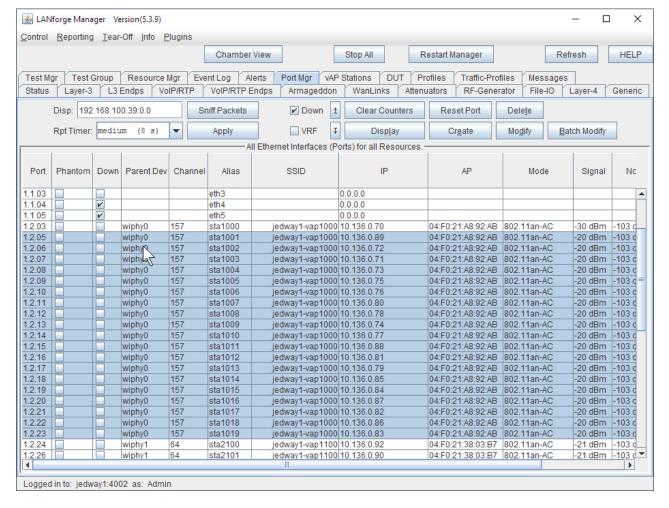
The following examples do not assume your LANforge has a route to the Internet, but are pointing at a webserver IP address. We are going to show making a common mistake in the first example.



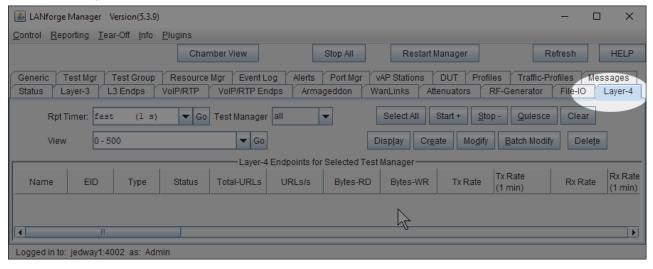


Simple HTTP Get

2. Check your *Port Mgr* tab and note we have 20 stations on resource 2, radio wiphy0.



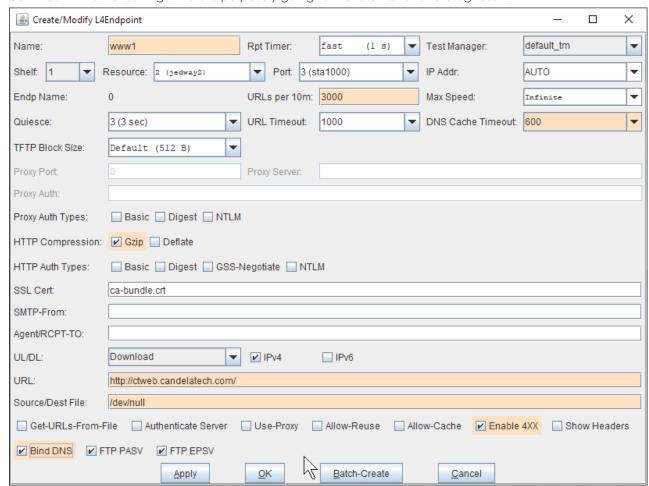
3. Move to the Layer 4-7tab



4. Create a new connection, this example is named www1. on resource 2, WiFi station sta1000 Next, consider the URLs per 10 minute field.

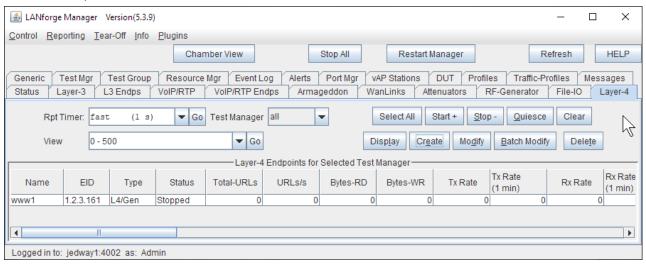
Create/Modify L4	_		×					
Name:	www1	Rpt Timer:	fast (1 s)	-	Test Manager:	default_tm		-
Shelf: 1	Resource: 2 (jedway2)	▼ Port: 3 (s	ta1000)	-	IP Addr:	AUTO		┰
Endp Name:	0	URLs per 10m:	100		Max Speed:	Infinite		┰
Quiesce:	3 (3 sec)	URL Timeout:	10000	How	many URLs should try to	o process per	10 minute	es: 🛩
TFTP Block Size:	Default (512 B) ▼				• 600: 1/s • 1200: 2/s			П
Proxy Port:					● 1800: 3/s ● 2400: 4/s			
Proxy Auth:					• 3000: 5/s			
Proxy Auth Types:	☐ Basic ☐ Digest ☐ NTLM							
HTTP Compression:	Gzip Deflate							
HTTP Auth Types:	Basic Digest GSS-I	Negotiate 🔲 NTL	.M					

- A. Hover your mouse over the *URLs per 10 min* field to see the tool tip. If you wanted to create *five connections* per second, that would be **3000** connections in 10 minutes. This differs from the *Max Speed* field, which sets the maximum bit per second for the connection.
- 5. Continue with other settings. We are purposely going to make an error and diagnose it.

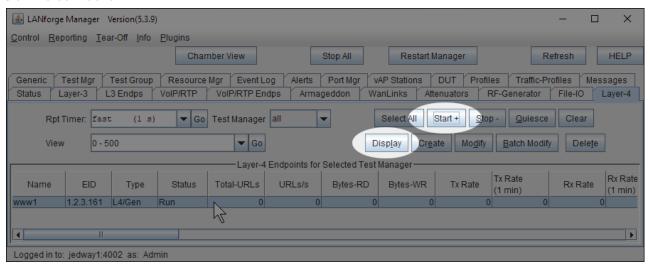


- A. Set the request rate, choose the number of URLs per 10 min to 3000
- B. DNS Cache Timeout: 600
- C. Select Gzip
- D. Set *URL* to http://10.136.0.1/
- E. Set Destination file or directory to /dev/null if you are on Linux. (If you are on Windows, you need to use NUL)
- F. Select **Enable 4XX** to show errors in logs

- G. Select Bind DNS so that hostnames are resolved over sta1000 (not over our management port)
- H. Click **Apply**. Do not close this window.
- 6. Back in the Layer 4-7tab, select the connection

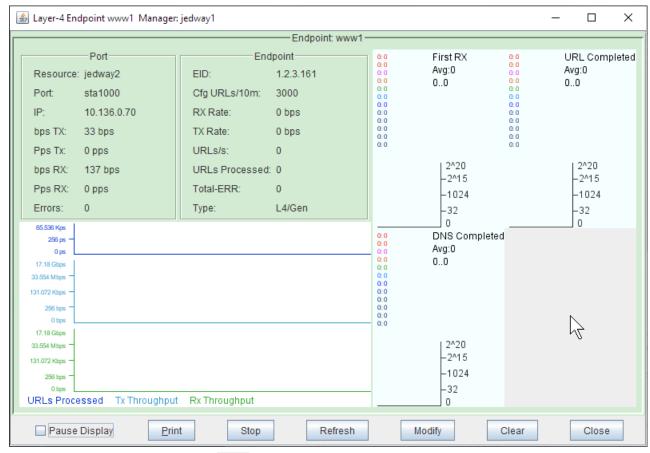


7. Start the connection

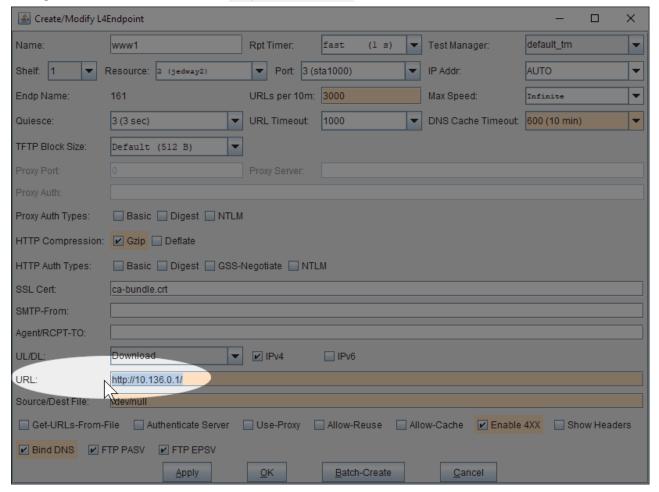


A. ... then click Display

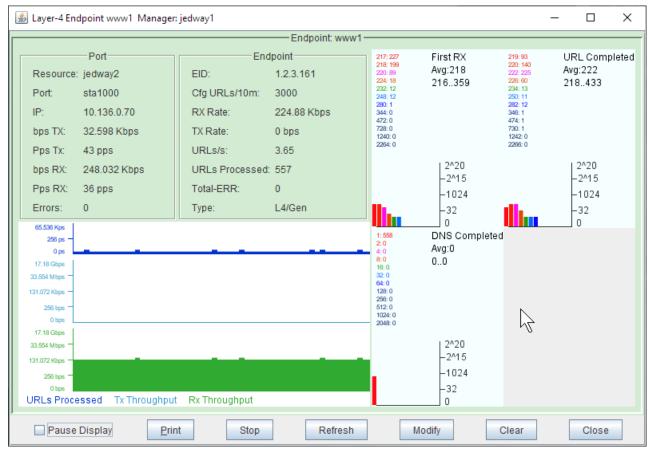
8. Watch the www1 endpoint window...



- A. Notice how there is no traffic to ctweb: because the hostname will not resolve over our test network. This is a common mistake. Let's use the IP of our other LANforge hosting our test network instead.
- 9. Change the URL to use an IP address: http://10.136.0.1/



- A. Click Apply
- B. Do not close the window.
- 10. The endpoint display now shows traffic.

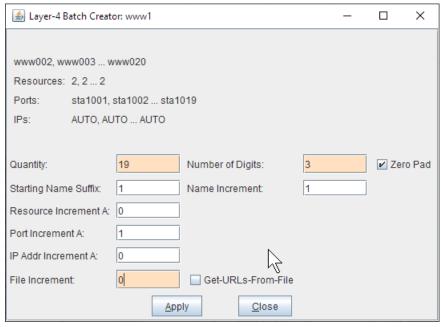


- A. Not having DNS resolution is a common problem in test networks.
- B. It can cause problems when connecting to a https website and getting certificate errors.
- C. Click Close
- 11. It is pretty simple to create a connection per WiFi station on our LANforge. Return to our **Create/Modify L4Endpoint** window for www1

Name:	www1	Rpt Timer:	fast ((1 s)	•	Test Manager:	default_tm	T		
Shelf: 1 🔻 F	Resource: 2 (jedway2)	Port: 3 (s	ta1000)	ŀ	•	IP Addr:	AUTO	-		
Endp Name:	161	URLs per 10m:	3000			Max Speed:	Infinite	T		
Quiesce:	3 (3 sec) 🔻	URL Timeout:	1000		T	DNS Cache Timeout:	600 (10 min)	-		
TFTP Block Size:	Default (512 B)									
Proxy Port:		Proxy Server:								
Proxy Auth:										
Proxy Auth Types:	Basic Digest NTLM									
HTTP Compression:	☑ Gzip ☐ Deflate									
HTTP Auth Types:	☐ Basic ☐ Digest ☐ GSS-Negotiate ☐ NTLM									
SSL Cert:	ca-bundle.crt									
SMTP-From:										
Agent/RCPT-TO:										
UL/DL:	Download	☑ IPv4	☐ IPv6							
URL:	http://10.136.0.1/									
Source/Dest File:	/dev/null									
☐ Get-URLs-From-File ☐ Authenticate Server ☐ Use-Proxy ☐ Allow-Reuse ☐ Allow-Cache ☑ Enable 4XX ☐ Show Headers										
				74						

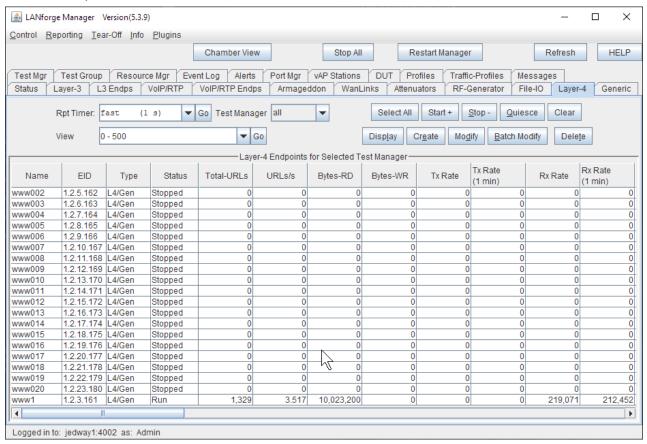
A. Click Batch-Create

12. In the **Batch Create** window, create 19 more connections

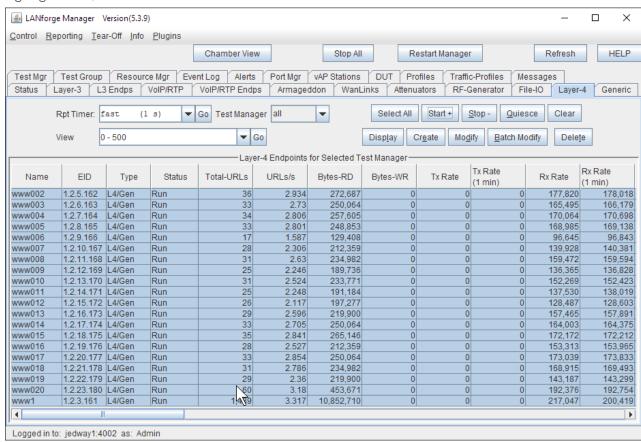


- A. Quantity: 19
- B. Number of Digits **3**
- C. File Increment: **0** (because we don't have multiple /dev/nu11 files)
- D. Click Apply

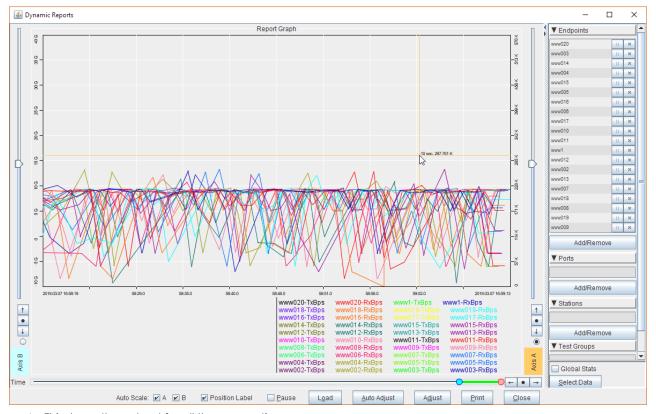
13. Back in the Layer 4-7tab, observe all our connections



14. Hightlight them, and click Start



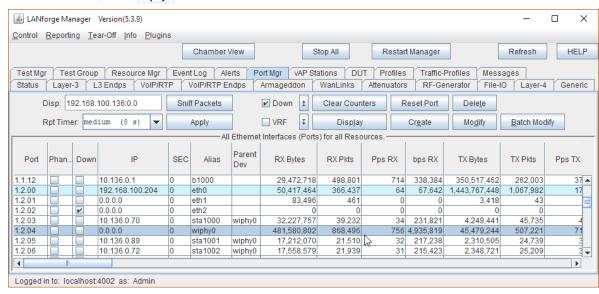
- 15. Note that if we were to *Right Click*→Display to show dynamic report
- 16. Right Click → Dynamic Report to show dynamic report



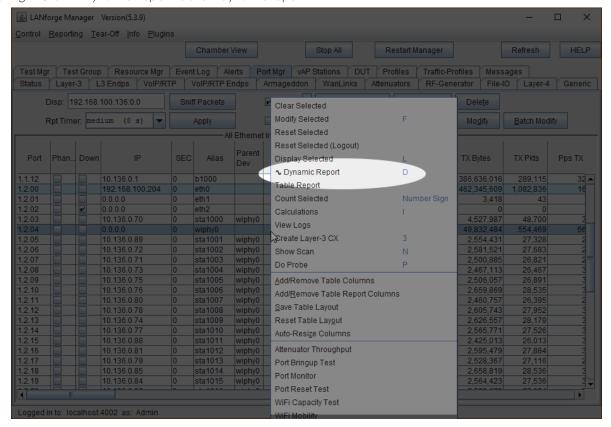
- A. This shows throughput for all the connections.
- B. Notice how crowded this graph is. There is a simpler way to display overall throughput.

17. Next, select the Port Martab.

A. Select resource 2, radio wiphy0



B. Right Click → Dynamic Report to show dynamic report



C. See the overall throughut through the radio

