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No. 208305

JULY 2008

Hewlett-Packard Co.

Hardware-Accelerated iSCSI Solutions Performance Comparison of Hardware and Software



Accelerated iSCSI from ProLiant Servers to StorageWorks Storage Arrays

Premise: Software-based iSCSI initiators place undue burden on server resources. Hardware-accelerated iSCSI improves server performance and CPU efficiency by offloading much of the processing. Server and network administrators can establish the benefits of software versus hardware acceleration for iSCSI to make an informed decision on the type of NICs to provision in the servers.

H ewlett-Packard Co. commissioned The Tolly Group to evaluate the performance benefits of multifunction server adapters in ProLiant servers featuring hardware-accelerated iSCSI over traditional software-based iSCSI initiators communicating to StorageWorks storage arrays.

Tolly Group engineers tested two end-toend iSCSI storage solutions from HP. The first was a ProLiant server with an HP NC373T Gigabit Server Adapter communicating with a StorageWorks 1200 All in One (AiO) Storage System. Engineers also tested a ProLiant DL380 G5 server with an HP NC373i Gigabit Server Adapter communicating with a StorageWorks 2012i Modular Smart Array (MSA2012i).

Tests compared the throughput and CPU utilization of software-based iSCSI (Microsoft iSCSI initiator) against hardware-accelerated iSCSI under various disk access scenarios, using and Iometer test tool.

Tests were conducted in April 2008.

Test Highlights

- Outperforms software-based iSCSI by reducing CPU utilization by up to 8X with hardware-accelerated iSCSI in the AiO 1200 solution
- Outperforms software-based iSCSI by up to 5X reduced CPU utilization with hardware-accelerated iSCSI in the MSA2012i solution
- Demonstrates close to theoretical maximum unidirectional iSCSI throughput over Gigabit Ethernet links, with up to 112 MBps (897 Mbps) over one GbE link in the 1200 AiO solution, and up to 226 MBps (1,806 Mbps) over two GbE links in the MSA2012i solution





Software-based iSCSI

Hardware-accelerated iSCSI

Note: StorageWorks MSA2012i was deployed with dual iSCSI controllers (across two ports) and and HP ProLiant DL380 G5 Server with HP NC373i LOM Multi-function Gigabit Server Adapter.

Source: The Tolly Group, April 2008

Figure 1

Executive Summary

HP's end-to-end iSCSI solutions, equipped with NC373T and NC373i Multifunction Gigabit Server Adapters featuring hardware acceleration for iSCSI, demonstrate up to 10% improvement in throughput and up to 8X reduced CPU utilization compared to software-based iSCSI using the same server hardware.

Traditional software-based iSCSI initiators burden server resources with iSCSI processing overhead, effectively reducing the CPU efficiency and performance.

Hardware-accelerated iSCSI initiators offload most of the processing overhead from the CPU onto dedicated hardware, thereby freeing up server resources to increase the server efficiency and performance.

HP's end-to-end iSCSI solutions featuring hardwareaccelerated iSCSI with either a dedicated NC373T Network Interface Card (NIC) or an HP NC373i LAN on Motherboard (LOM) hardware based on Broadcom's 5708 Network Controller. This solution was tested against software-based iSCSI using the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator built into the Windows Server 2003 operating system.

Test results in almost all test cases showed noticeable improvement in the peak throughput and decreased CPU utilization (the lower, the better) with hardware-accelerated iSCSI versus software-based iSCSI. (See Figures 1-4 for detailed results.)

RESULTS

MSA2012I SOLUTION ISCSI PERFORMANCE

CPU utilization showed marked improvement; lower CPU utilization is better for overall performance. With a softwarebased solution, the CPU utilization was 10%; with hardware acceleration the CPU utilization was just 2%.

In the area of throughput, the MSA2012i solution demonstrated peak throughput of 1,675 Mbps over two GbE ports using software-based iSCSI in 100% read access mode, which improved to 1,812 Mbps with hardware-accelerated iSCSI for the 128-KB request size.

In 100% write access mode, the MSA2012i solution demonstrated peak throughput of 1,327 Mbps over two GbE ports using software-based iSCSI, which improved to 1,481 Mbps with hardware-accelerated iSCSI for the 32 KB request size. CPU utilization also showed an improvement from 24% with a software-based solution to 9% with hardware acceleration.

In the 70% read-30% write access mode, CPU utilization again showed an improvement from 22% with a software-based solution to 9% with hardware acceleration.

In the same scenario, the MSA2012i solution demonstrated peak throughput of 1,521 Mbps





over two GbE ports using software-based iSCSI, which improved to 1,641 Mbps with hardware-accelerated iSCSI for the 32 KB request size. For detailed list of results for all access modes and the corresponding request sizes, see Figure 4.

AIO 1200 SOLUTION ISCSI PERFORMANCE

In 100% read access mode, CPU utilization showed a drop from 8% with softwarebased to 1% with hardware acceleration.

The AiO 1200 solution demonstrated peak throughput of 814 Mbps using softwarebased iSCSI, which improved to 897 Mbps using hardwareaccelerated iSCSI for the 128 KB request size.

In 100% write access mode, CPU utilization showed a drop from 6% with a software-based solution to 2% with hardware acceleration. On the throughput front, the AiO 1200 solution demonstrated peak throughput of 825 Mbps using softwarebased iSCSI, which improved to 863 Mbps using hardwareaccelerated iSCSI for the 32-KB request size.

In 70% read-30% write access mode, CPU utilization showed a drop from 16% with softwarebased acceleration to 3% with hardware acceleration. On the throughput side, the AiO 1200 solution demonstrated peak throughput of 805 Mbps using software-based iSCSI, which improved to 833 Mbps using Hewlett-Packard Co.

Hardware-Accelerated iSCSI



Throughput and CPU Utilization Improvement Comparison

hardware-accelerated iSCSI for the 32 KB request size. For detailed results, see Figure 4.

TEST SETUP & METHODOLOGY

Tolly Group engineers tested two end-to-end iSCSI solutions from HP. See Figure 5 for hardware and software details of the solutions tested, and Figure 6 for the test bed layout.

Product Specifications

Vendor-supplied information not necessarily verified by The Tolly Group Hardware-Accelerated iSCSI Solutions

HP NC373T

Product Specifications*

- Bus type: PCI Express (x4)
- Onboard memory: 92KB
- Connector: one RJ-45
- Sabling: Category 5, 5E, 6 or better
- Ethernet controller: Broadcom 5708
- Multifunction support: TCP/IP Offload for Windows, accelerated iSCSI
- IEEE Support: 802.3, 802.3u, 802.3x, 802.3ab, 802.1p, 802.1Q

HP ProLiant DL140 G3 Product Specifications*

Processor

- Dual-Core Intel® Xeon® Processor 5140 (2.33 GHz, 1333 MHz FSB)
 - Processor cores: 2
- Processor cache: 8MB L2 (2x4MB)
 Memory

• Hot plug 3.5 inch SAS 10K 36GB

Deployment

Rack height: 1U

- Networking: Two embedded NC320i PCle Gigabit Server Adapters

HP ProLiant DL380 G5 Product Specifications*

Processors

- Quad-Core Intel® Xeon® Processor E5430
 - (2.66 GHz, 80W, 1333 MHz FSB)
 - Processor cores: 4
 - Processor cache: 8MB L2 (2x4MB)

Memory

♀ 4GB, PC2-5300 DDR2 Fully Buffered DIMMs Drives

Gereich Gerei

Deployment

Rack height: 2U

 Networking: Two embedded NC373i Multifunction Gigabit Network Adapters (with Broadcom 5708 Ethernet controllers) with TCP/IP Offload Engine for Windows and support for Accelerated iSCSI through an optional Licensing Kit
 Redundant power supplies and fans

For more information contact:

Hewlett-Packard Co. 3000 Hanover St., Palo Alto, CA 94304 Phone: (800) 474-6836, (650) 857-1501 URL: http://www.hp.com

ΗP

END-TO-END HARDWARE-ACCELERATED ISCSI SOLUTIONS

ΗP

The AiO 1200 solution consisted of an HP ProLiant DL140 G3 server with HP NC373T PCIe Multifunction Gigabit Server Adapter communicating with an HP StorageWorks 1200 All-in-One (AiO) Storage System.

The AiO 1200 was equipped with 12 spindles of 146 GB hard disk drives configured as eight iSCSI targets with two virtual drives of 20 GB each. Each virtual disk was mapped onto the server and offered as a target to the software or hardware iSCSI initiator.

The DL140 G3 server connected to the iSCSI controller on the AiO 1200 via a Gigabit Ethernet (GbE) connection (copper cable with RJ-45 connectors) via an HP ProCurve 2824 switch.

The MSA solution consisted of an HP ProLiant DL380 G5 server with NC373i LOM Multifunction Gigabit Server Adapter communicating with an HP StorageWorks 2012i Modular Storage Array (MSA) with dual iSCSI controllers.

The MSA2012i was also equipped with 12 spindles of 146 GB hard disk drives which were divided into four virtual disks — two disks of 290 GB and two disks of 140 GB. The virtual disks were again mapped to the server and offered as targets to the software or hardware iSCSI initiators.

The DL380 G5 server was equipped with two GbE ports from two embedded NC373i LOM Multifunction Gigabit



Performance Improvement with Hardware-Accelerated iSCSI (As Reported by Iometer 2006.07.27)

			Throughput (Mbps)		% CPU Utilization	
Test	Scenario	Object Size (bytes)	Software- Based iSCSI	Hardware Accelerated iSCSI	Software- Based iSCSI	Hardware Accelerated iSCSI
v		512	243	239	46	31
orks MSA 2012i erver and HP NC373i LON pter)	100% Read	32K	1,668	1,806	14	4
		128K	1,675	1,812	10	2
	100% Write	2K	253	264	23	9
		8K	808	868	22	10
geW(80 G5 s ada		32K	1,327	1,481	24	9
Stora t DL38		4K	225	212	12	4
HP (70% Read 30% Write	8K	505	528	16	6
d dH)		32К	1,521	1,641	22	9
e	100% Read	512	155	168	37	22
3T PC		32K	802	892	11	2
1200 P NC3:		128K	814	897	8	1
AiO Mith H	100% Write	2K	556	622	39	22
/orks erver v apter)		8K	807	850	13	8
ageW 0 G3 s Adi		32K	825	863	6	2
Stor t DL14	70% Read 30% Write	4K	141	139	8	2
HP		8K	272	273	11	3
d dH)		32K	805	833	16	3
Note: 1K	Note: 1K bytes = 1,024 bytes					
Source: The	burce: The Tolly Group, April 2008 Figure 4					

HP

Sever Adapters. These ports connected to the two iSCSI controllers on the MSA2012i via an HP ProCurve 2824 switch.

The Iometer test tool (version 2006.07.27) running on a ProLiant DL140 G3 server was used to measure the iSCSI performance of the two solutions.

Three different I/O access methods were tested with 100% sequential access pattern - 100% read, 100% write and 70% read 30% write. Throughput (in Megabytes per second, MBps) and the corresponding percentage of CPU utilization were recorded as reported by Iometer. Throughput values were reported as Megabits per second (Mbps).

For the 100% read mode, data request sizes of 512 bytes, 32 KB and 128 KB were tested. For the 100% write mode, data request sizes of 2 KB, 8 KB and 32 KB were tested. For the 70% Read 30% Write mode, data request sizes of 4 KB. 8 KB and 32 KB were tested.

For all the tests, Iometer was configured to use 32 outstanding I/O requests per target, with one worker per CPU core of the server under test. Thus, the AiO 1200 solution was tested with two workers since the ProLiant DL140 G3 server was equipped with a dual core Intel Xeon CPU. Similarly, the MSA2012i solution was tested with four workers since the ProLiant DL380 G5 server in the solution was equipped

Solutions Under Test Hardware and Software Details

The "MSA2012i Solution"

HP ProLiant DL380 G5 server

* Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Edition SP2 * Intel Xeon CPU 5150 @ 2.66 GHz, 4GB RAM, 36GB 10K RPM SAS HDD * Two HP NC373i Multifunction Giaabit Server Adapters (Driver ver 4.1.3.0) * HP NC373i iSCSI Device (Driver ver 4.1.8.0) * Microsoft iSCSI Initiator (HBA FW 1.5. Driver ver 5.2.3790.1653) * Smart Array P400 Controller (Driver ver 5.8.0.64) HP StorageWorks 2012i Modular Storage Array Dual iSCSI controllers * 12 spindles of 146GB 15K RPM SAS HDDs Iometer console running on a HP ProLiant DL140 G3 server * Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition SP1 * Intel Xeon CPU 5140 @ 2.33GHz, 1GB RAM, 75GB HDD * Two HP NC320i PCIe Gigabit Server Adapters (Driver ver 10.42.0.0) * Two HP NC360T PCIe Gigabit Server Adapters (Driver ver 9.9.14.0) * Iometer 2006.07.27 The "AiO 1200 Solution" HP ProLiant DL140 G3 Server * Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Edition SP2 * Intel Xeon CPU 5140 @ 2.33GHz, 1GB RAM, 75GB HDD * HP NC373T PCIe Multifunction Gigabit Server Adapter (Driver ver 4.1.3.0) * HP NC373i Virtual Bus Device (Driver ver 4.1.5.0) * HP NC373T iSCSI Device (Driver 4.1.8.0) * Microsoft iSCSI Initiator (FW ver 1.4, Driver ver 5.2.3790.1653) * Multipath Support (Driver ver 1.20.3790.2099) HP StorageWorks 1200 All-in-One Storage System * Microsoft Windows Storage Server 2003 SP2 * Intel Xeon CPU 3070 @ 2.66 GHz, 2GB RAM * 12 spindles of 146GB 15K RPM SAS hard disks * Two HP NC324i PCIe Dual Port Gigabit Server Adapters (Driver ver 10.39.0.0) * HP iLO Management Channel Interface Driver (Driver ver 1.12.0.0) * Microsoft iSCSI Initiator (HBA FW ver 1.5, Driver ver 5.2.3790.1653) * Smart Array P400 Controller (RAID) (Driver ver 6.8.0.32) * WinTarget Local Mount Adapter (Driver ver 5.2.3790.3412) Iometer console running on a HP ProLiant DL140 G3 server * Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Edition SP2 * Intel Xeon CPU 5140 @ 2.33GHz, 1GB RAM, 1x 75GB HDD * Two HP NC320i PCIe Multifunction Gig Server Adapters (Driver ver 10.62.1.2) * Iometer 2006.07.27 Source: The Tolly Group, April 2008 Figure 5

with a quad core Intel Xeon processor.

Tests initially were run with the software-based initiator enabled for the iSCSI traffic, and then repeated with the hardware acceleration enabled.

Software-based iSCSI tests used the Microsoft iSCSI Initiator built into the Windows Server 2003 Enterprise x64 Edition SP2 operating system running on the servers under test.

Hardware-accelerated iSCSI tests used the iSCSI initiator running in hardware on the NC373i LOM adapter and the NC373T NIC.

All tests were run three times, and the results were averaged to ensure consistency of results.

HP



Test Tool Summary						
Vendor	Product	Web URL:				
Public Domain	lometer 2006.07.27	http://www.iometer.org				

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