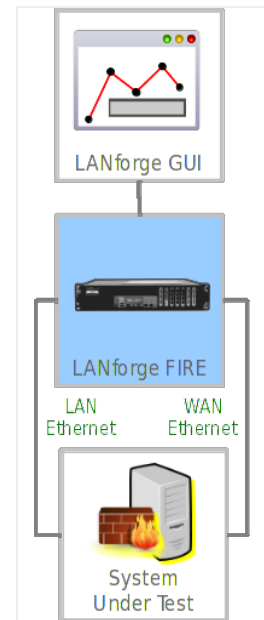
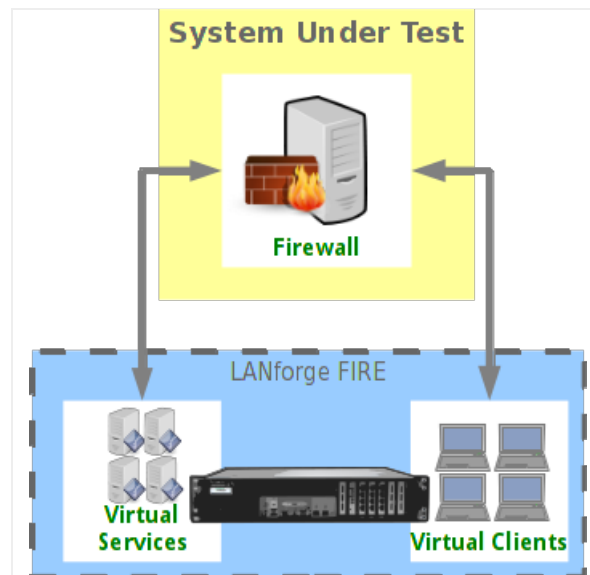


5000 concurrent TCP streams and IP addresses

Goal: Quickly set up 5000 TCP connections from 5000 different IP addresses. Requires LANforge 5.2.10 or later. Use the new feature in 5.2.10 that lets 'multi-conn' Layer-3 TCP connections use a range of secondary IPs to quickly create 5000 stateful TCP/IP connections on different IP addresses. This example uses two 10G ports on a system similar to the LANforge CT503-MIX systems but the procedure should work on all properly licensed higher-end systems. A standard LANforge license only supports 1000 concurrent connections, contact your sales representative for additional licenses. This cookbook assumes basic familiarity with LANforge.



1. Create 5000 secondary IP addresses on an ethernet port. The IP address range should be on the same subnet as the primary IP address on this interface.

- A. Go to the Port Manager tab, select the client-side ethernet port and click Modify. Ensure subnet mask is 255.255.0.0 or similar so we have plenty of room to add the 5000 secondary IPs on the subnet. Apply if changes were made.

eth4 (lf1005c-is14120020) Configure Settings

Port Status Information

Current: LINK-UP 10G-FD TSO GSO GRO

Driver Info: Port Type: Ethernet Driver: ixgbe(4.0.1-k) Bus: 0000:02:00.1 Cur: 5GT/s x8 Max: 5GT/s x8

Port Configurables

General Interface Settings

Enable

- Set IF Down
- Set MAC
- Set TX Q Len
- Set MTU
- Set Offload
- Set Rate Info
- Set PROMISC
- Set Rx-All/FCS
- Set Bypass
- Set Bridge Info
- Set CPU Mask

Services

- HTTP
- FTP
- RADIUS

Down Aux-Mgt

DHCP-IPv6 DHCP Release DHCP Vendor ID: None

DHCP-IPv4 **Secondary-IPs** DHCP Client ID: None

DNS Servers: BLANK Peer IP: NA

IP Address: 192.168.99.30 Global IPv6: AUTO

IP Mask: 255.255.0.0 Link IPv6: AUTO

Gateway IP: 0.0.0.0 IPv6 GW: AUTO

Alias: MTU: 1500

MAC Addr: 00:e0:ed:2c:0b:87 TX Q Len: 1000

Br Cost: ignore Priority: ignore

Rpt Timer: faster (1 s) Watchdog: 0

CPU Mask: NO-SET WiFi Bridge: NONE

Port Rates

- 10bt-HD
- 10bt-FD
- 100bt-HD
- 100bt-FD
- 1000-FD
- 10G-FD
- 40G-FD
- Autonegotiate

Renegotiate

Restart Xcvr

PROMISC

RX-ALL

RX-FCS

Bypass NOW!

Bypass Power-UP

Bypass Power-DOWN

Bypass Disconnect

Advert Rates

- 10bt-HD
- 10bt-FD
- 100bt-HD
- 100bt-FD
- 1000-FD
- 10G-FD
- 40G-FD
- Flow-Control

Offload

- TSO Enabled
- UFO Enabled
- GSO Enabled
- LRO Enabled
- GRO Enabled

Print View Details Probe Sync Apply OK Cancel

- B. Click the **Secondary-IPs** button to bring up the Secondary IP address management window. Enter the IP address range similar to the image below and click **Apply**:

Shelf: 1 Resource: 1 Port: 4 (lf1005c-is14120020: eth4) Secondary-IPs

Reported IPs

Configured IPs

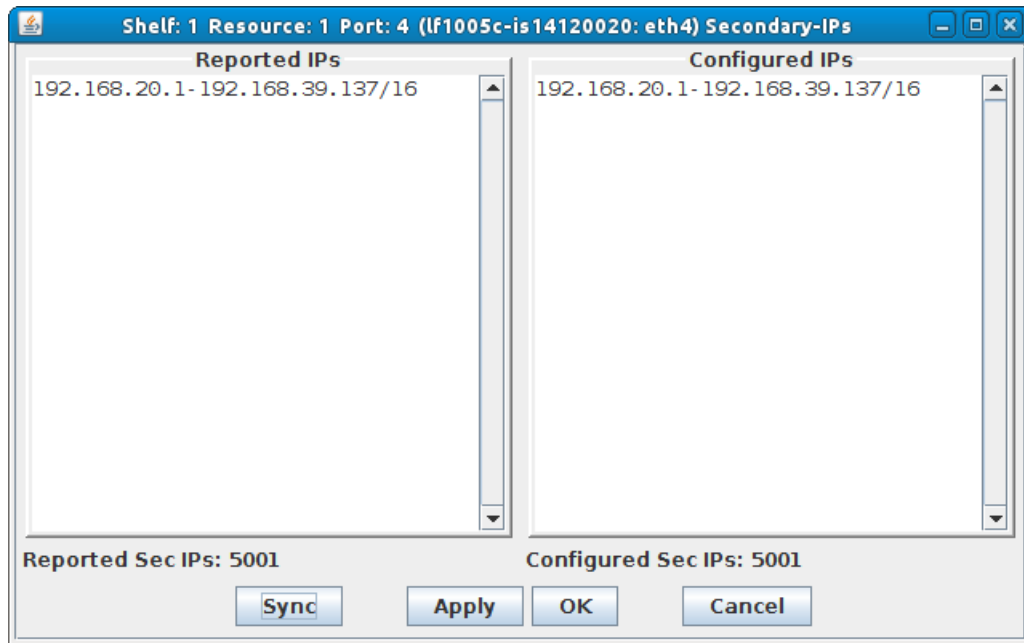
192.168.20.1-192.168.39.250/16

Reported Sec IPs: 0

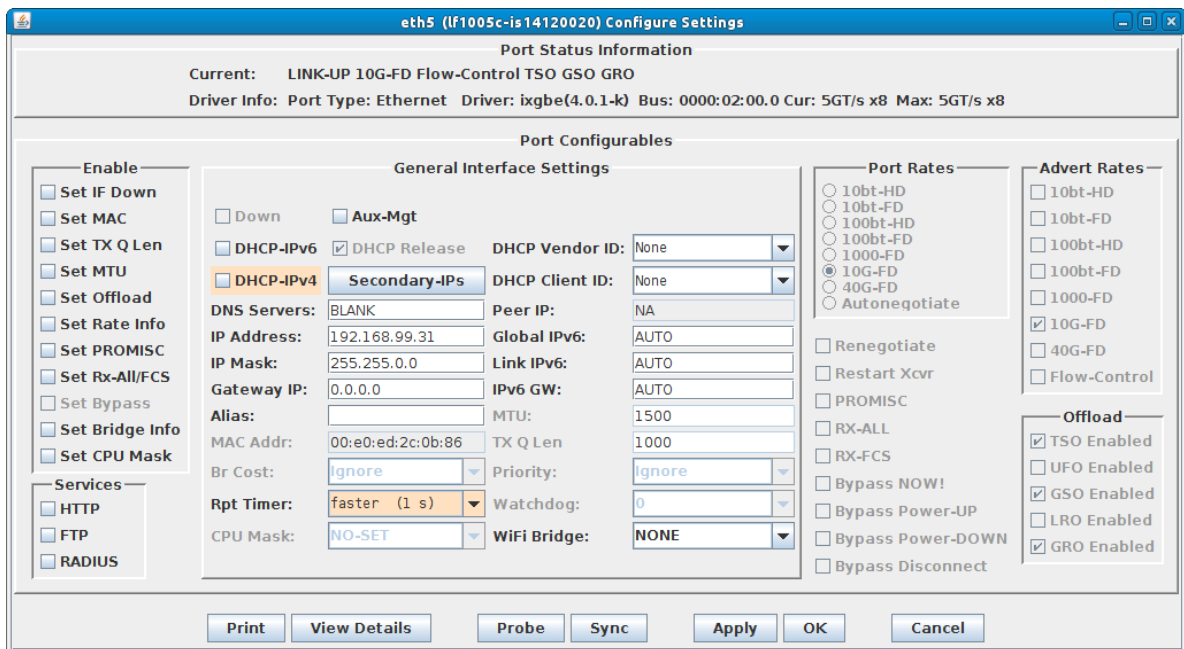
Configured Sec IPs: 0

Sync Apply OK Cancel

C. Click 'Sync' after a few minutes to make sure all of the new IP addresses were properly created.



D. Make sure a second ethernet port on the LANforge is properly configured for the server-side of the network. In this case, we are using a network-emulator in bridge mode as device-under-test, so all IP addresses are on the same subnet.



For more information see [LANforge User's Guide: Ports \(Interfaces\)](#)

2. Create a Layer-3 TCP connection to utilize these 5000 secondary IPs and start the traffic.

- A. Go to the **Layer-3** tab and click Create. Configure the **CX Name**, **CX Type**, **Ports**, and **PDU Size** in section 1. The port in the green section should be the one with the secondary IP Addresses. In section 2, configure **Min IP Port** in the green section, and **Multi-Conn** in both. In section 3, select 'Linear' for the **IP Addr** selection box in the green section. In section 5, select the **Concurrent IP Addr** checkbox in the green section.

tcp-mcon-sec-ip - Create/Modify Cross Connect

Display Sync Batch-Create Apply OK Cancel

1 Cross-Connect
 CX Name: tcp-mcon-sec-ip
 CX Type: LANforge / TCP

Resource:	Endpoint A (Client)	Endpoint B (Server)
Port:	1 (lf1005c-is14120020)	1 (lf1005c-is14120020)
Min Tx Rate:	4 (eth4)	5 (eth5)
Max Tx Rate:	New Modem (56 Kbps)	New Modem (56 Kbps)
Min PDU Size:	Same	Same
Max PDU Size:	9000 (9,000 B)	9000 (9,000 B)
IP ToS:	Best Effort (0)	Best Effort (0)
Pkts To Send:	Infinite	Infinite

2 Report Timer: Cross-Connect
 fast (1 s)

Endpoint A (Client)	Endpoint B (Server)
Pld Pattern	increasing
Min IP Port:	Any (0)
Max IP Port:	AUTO
Min Duration:	Same
Max Duration:	Forever
Min Reconn:	Same
Max Reconn:	Forever
Multi-Conn:	0 (0 ms)
	0 (0 ms)
	Same
	Same
	5000 (5,000)
	One (1)

3 Test Manager: Cross-Connect
 default_tm
 Quiesce: 3 (3 sec)

Endpoint A (Client)	Endpoint B (Server)
IP Addr:	Linear
	AUTO
<input type="checkbox"/> Replay File	<input type="checkbox"/> Replay File
<input type="checkbox"/> Loop	<input type="checkbox"/> Loop
<input type="checkbox"/> Dest Mac	<input type="checkbox"/> Dest Mac
Filename:	
Dest MAC:	00:e0:ed:2c:0b:86
	00:e0:ed:2c:0b:87

4 Snd Buff Size: OS Default OS Default
 Rcv Buff Size: OS Default OS Default
 Send Bad FCS: zero (0%) zero (0%)
 Src MAC: 00:e0:ed:2c:0b:87 00:e0:ed:2c:0b:86
 Use-Proxy Use-Proxy
 Proxy Addr: 192.168.99.31 0.0.0.0
 Proxy Port: 0 0
 Socket Priority: 0 0

5 Conn Timeout: Endpoint A (Client) Endpoint B (Server)
 10s (10 s) 10s (10 s)
 TCP MSS: OS Default OS Default

Endpoint A (Client)	Endpoint B (Server)
<input type="checkbox"/> Do Checksum	<input type="checkbox"/> Do Checksum
<input type="checkbox"/> Duration Quiesce	<input type="checkbox"/> Duration Quiesce
<input type="checkbox"/> Quiesce-After-Range	<input type="checkbox"/> Quiesce-After-Range
<input type="checkbox"/> TCP_NODELAY	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP_NODELAY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concurrent IP Addr	<input type="checkbox"/> Concurrent IP Addr
<input type="checkbox"/> Clear-Port-On-Start	<input type="checkbox"/> Clear-Port-On-Start
<input type="checkbox"/> Linear-IP-Ports	<input type="checkbox"/> Linear-IP-Ports

Endp Name: tcp-mcon-sec-ip-A tcp-mcon-sec-ip-B

- B. Start the connection, and then go to the **Port Mgr** tab, select one of the ethernet ports, and sniff the traffic (or use third-party tools) to verify the IP address range is as expected:

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with the following details for the selected packet (No. 261543):

- Frame 1:** 66 bytes on wire (528 bits), 66 bytes captured (528 bits) on interface 0
- Ethernet II:** Src: Silicom_2c:0b:87 (00:e0:ed:2c:0b:87), Dst: Silicom_2c:0b:86 (00:e0:ed:2c:0b:86)
- Internet Protocol Version 4:** Src: 192.168.38.55 (192.168.38.55), Dst: 192.168.99.31 (192.168.99.31)
- Transmission Control Protocol:** Src Port: 24160 (24160), Dst Port: 33001 (33001), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 0

The bottom pane shows the raw packet data:

```

0000  00 e0 ed 2c 0b 86 00 e0 ed 2c 0b 87 08 00 45 00  ....E.
0010  00 34 75 1f 40 00 40 06 ba fd c0 a8 26 37 c0 a8  .4u.@.@. ...&7..
0020  63 1f 5e 60 80 e9 c0 23 8c 03 c8 29 72 02 80 10  c.^...#...)r...
0030  00 af 0a ce 00 00 01 01 08 0a 00 34 91 05 00 34  .....4...4
0040  91 04  ..
  
```

File: /var/tmp/wireshark_pcapng_et... Packets: 261810 · Displayed: 261810 (100.0%) · Dropped: 198802 (75.9%) Profile: Default