

**CAMUNDA
CON 2024**

The State of Performance

Falko Menge



Falko Menge

Senior Principal Solution Architect

Open Standards Ambassador

- 15 years at Camunda
- **#team-pre-sales-emea-apac**
- Proving to prospects that Camunda is the solution
- Representing Camunda in Open Standards, e.g. BPMN 2.0, DMN 1.6, ...



github.com/falko

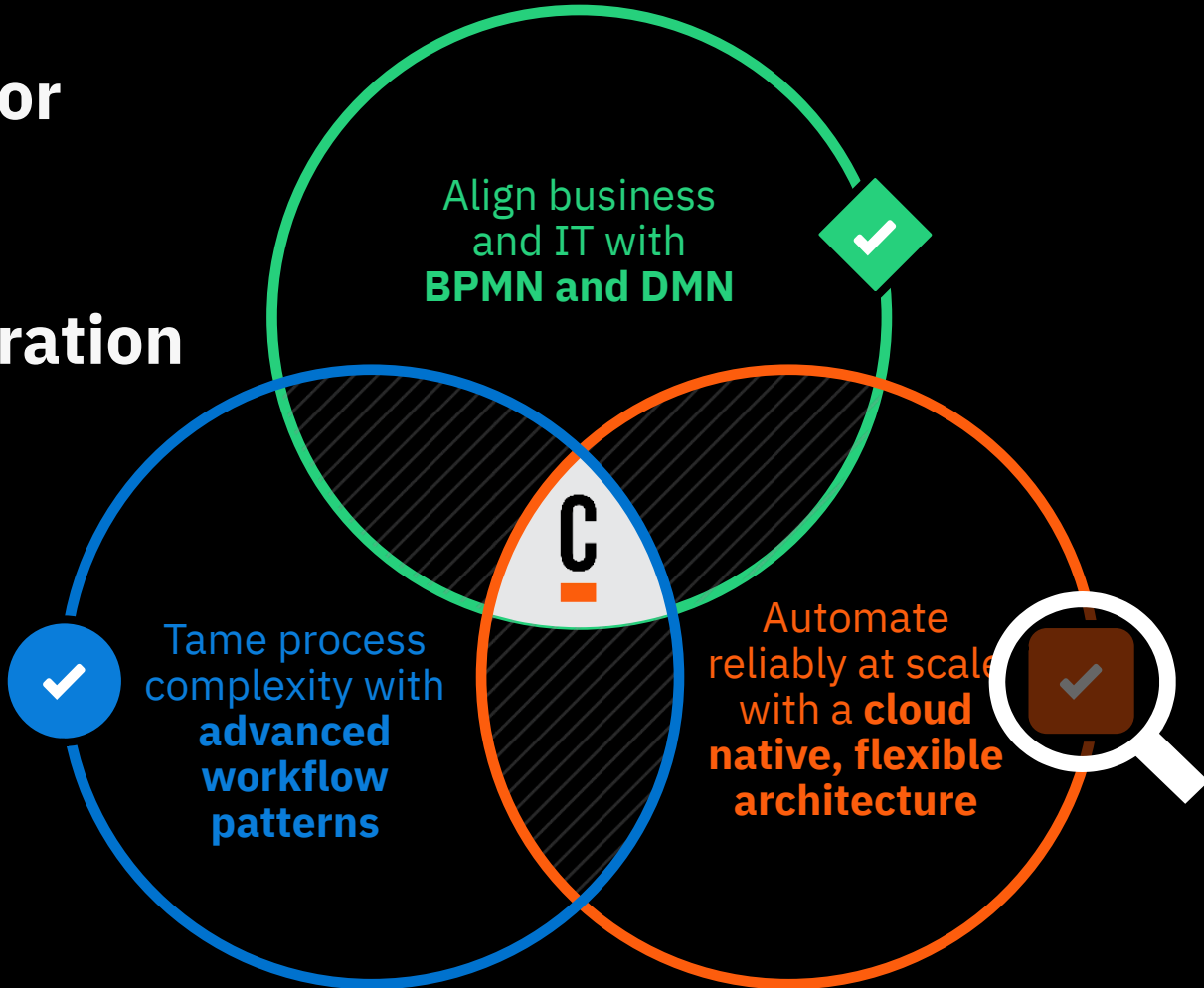


twitter.com/falko_menge

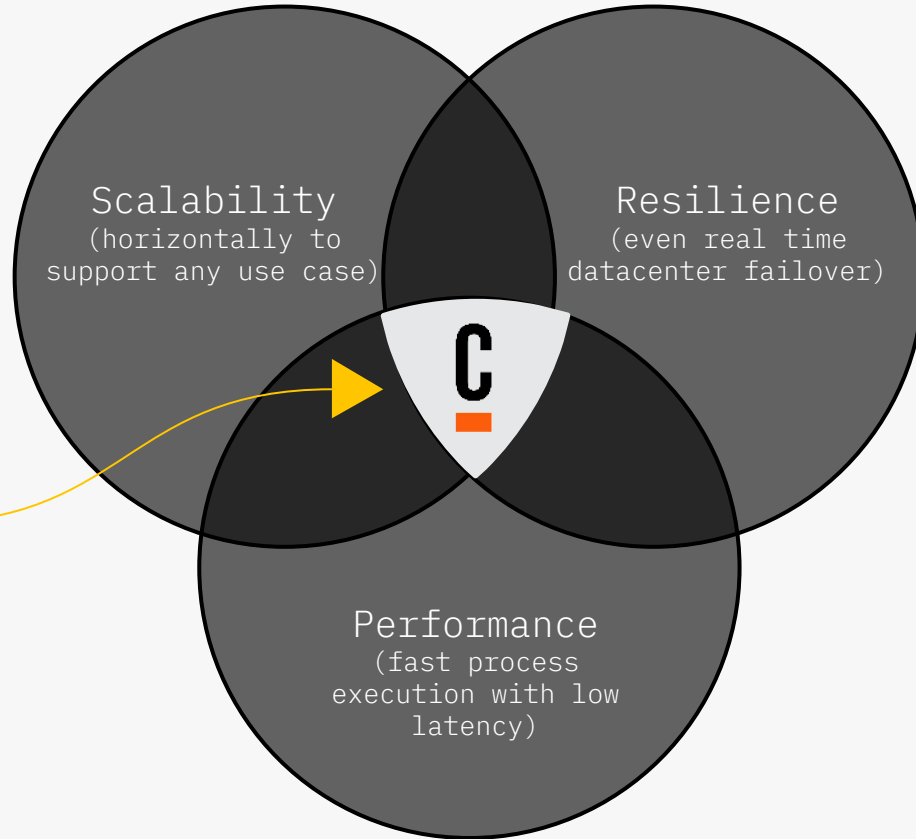


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What you need for true End-to-End Process Orchestration



Stateful, long-running process orchestration



Incredibly
difficult to
achieve in
combination

High-Performance Use Cases



- Instant payments (Echtzeitüberweisungen)
- Stock trade matching & settlement
- End-of-day asset balance
- Merchant payment batch clearing
- Insurance compliance checks
- Pre-paid mobile order rallies after ad campaigns
- End-of-month/year bulk orders of network equipment

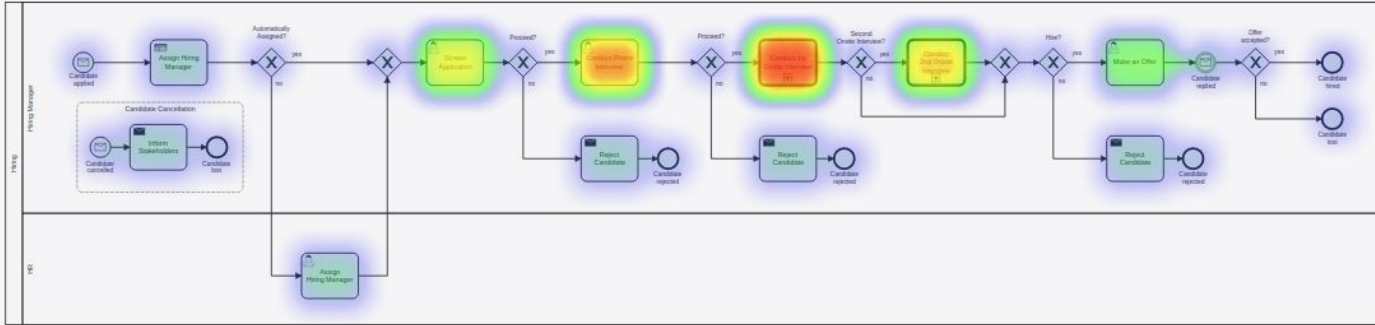


Typical Questions from Customers



- Can you handle X million transactions per day?
=> Default answer: Yes, it's horizontally scalable. **Let's talk!**
- Can you prove it?
=> Existing benchmark data?
=> Performance tests in a Proof of Concept (PoC) workshop
- How much hardware do I need?
=> Sizing based on performance tests

Key Process Performance Metrics



- **Throughput**
 - Number of process instances completed per second (PI/s)
- **Process size**
 - Number of tasks in the BPMN process model (tasks/PI)
- **Process latency (cycle time/process instance duration)**
 - Time to execute process instance from start to end (ms)
- **Inter-region network latency**
 - Traveling time of network packets between geographically distant regions (ms)

Workload Characteristics of Customers



Throughput (PI/s)	Process size (#tasks)	99% Latency (ms)	Multi-Region Setup
10,000	8 tasks	500 ms	active-passive east-west 60ms
500	3 tasks + 2 messages + 2 call activities	1,000 ms	active-active 10ms avg / 35ms max
2,400	10 tasks	1,200 ms	active-passive 52ms one way
1,700	10 tasks	120,000 ms	active-active-passive 2x east coast + 1x central
800	8 tasks	200 ms	active-passive 62ms
3,000	3 tasks	300 ms	single-region replication factor = 1

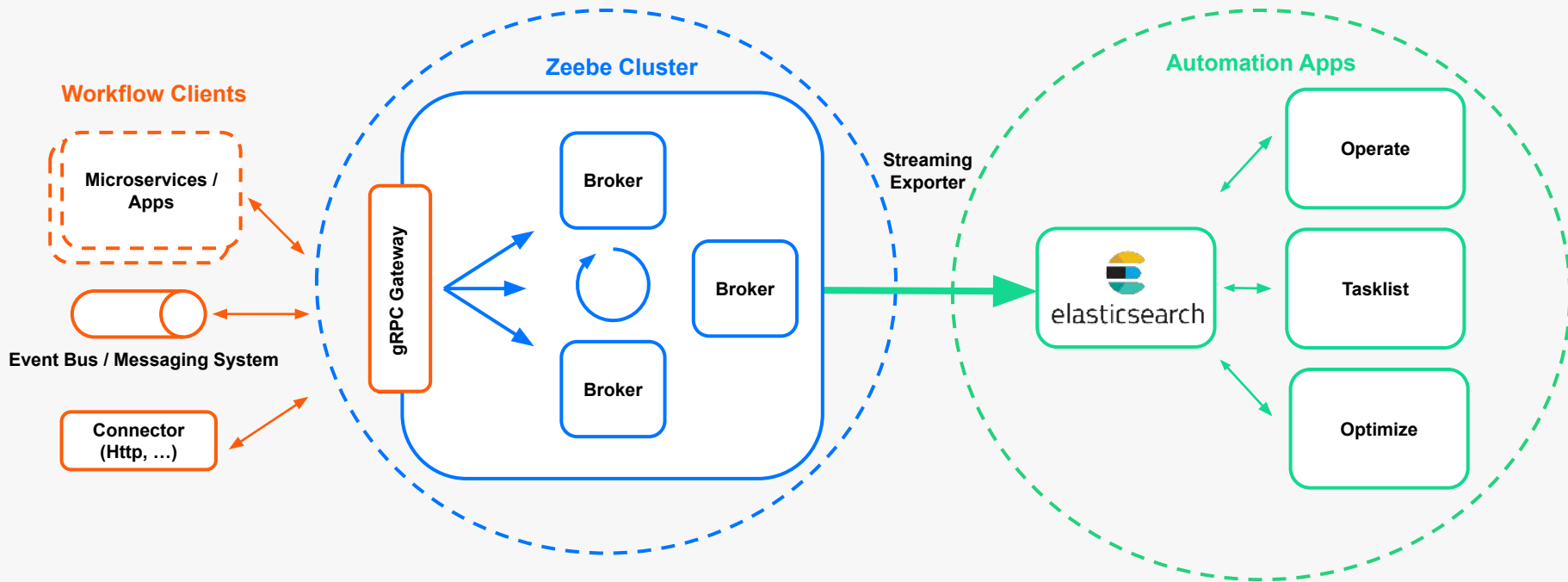
Why is Camunda 8 fast?

Command Query Responsibility Segregation (CQRS)

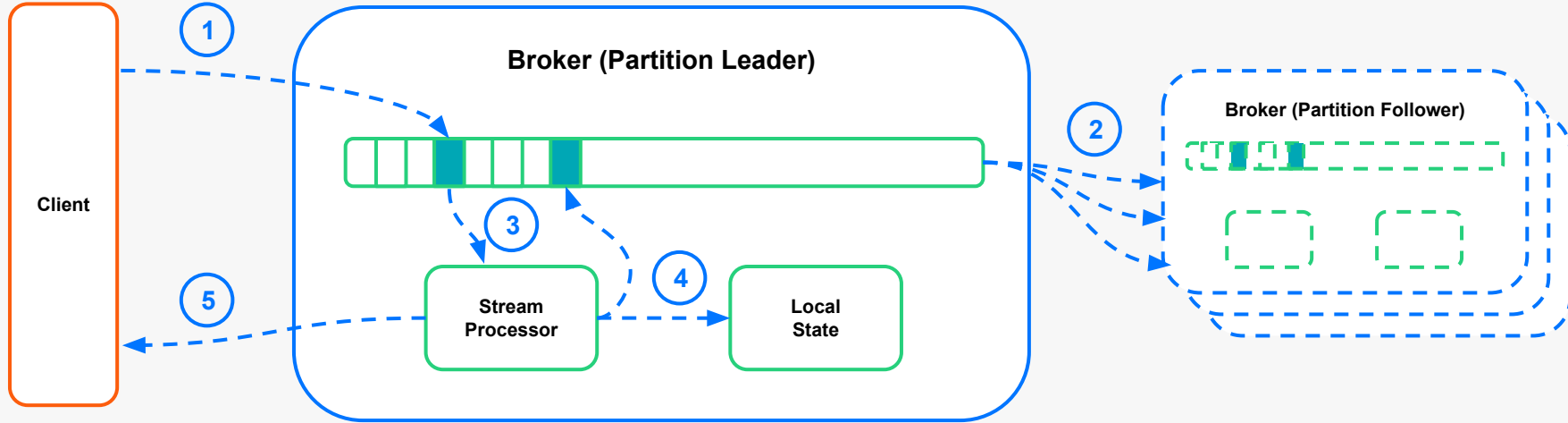


Write-optimized

Read-optimized



Process Execution interpreted as Stream Processing



1 Send & Append Command

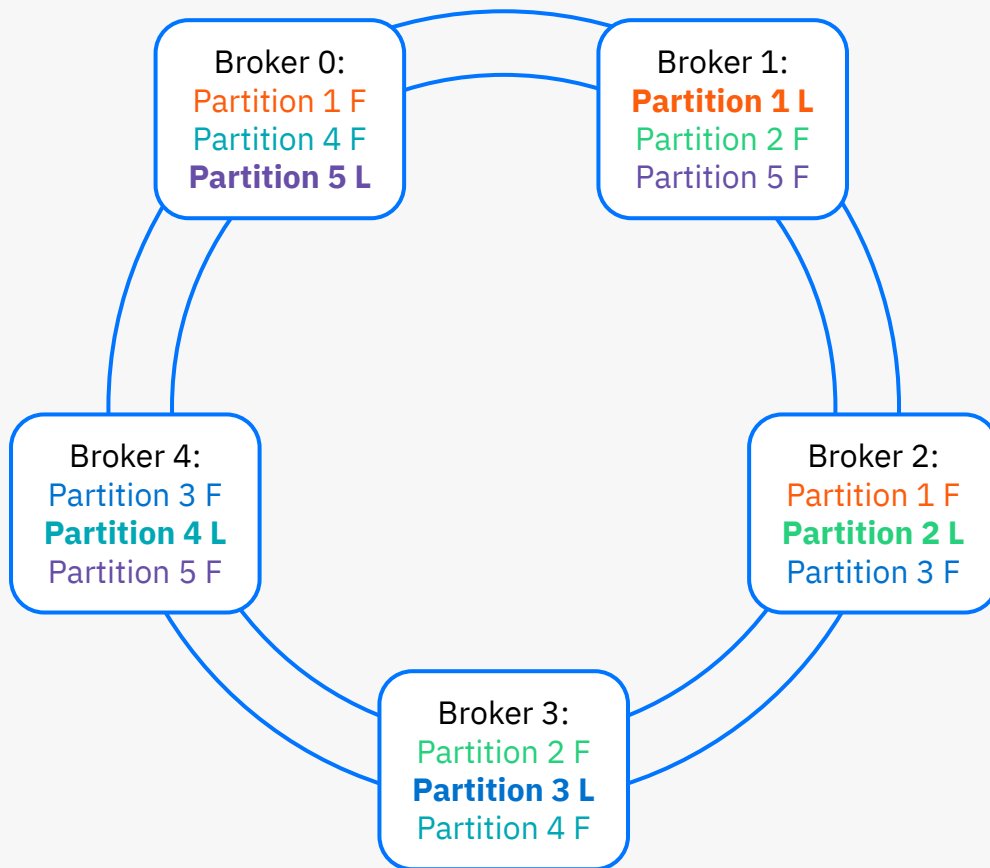
2 Replicate & Commit Command

3 Validate & Process Command

4 Apply to State & Write Event

5 Send Response

Partitions (Shards) and Replication using Raft

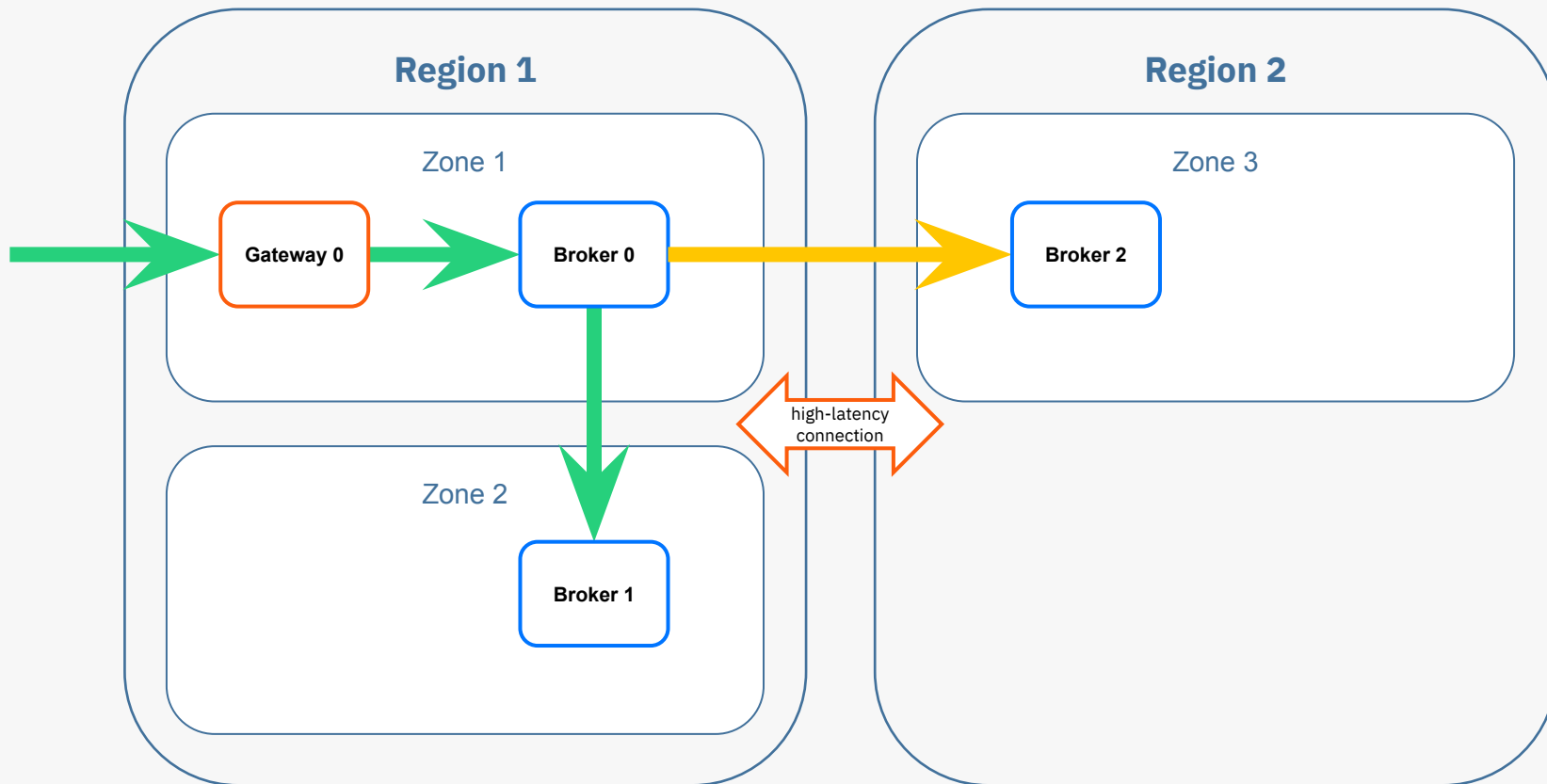


Example:

- 5 Brokers
- 5 Partitions
- Replication factor 3

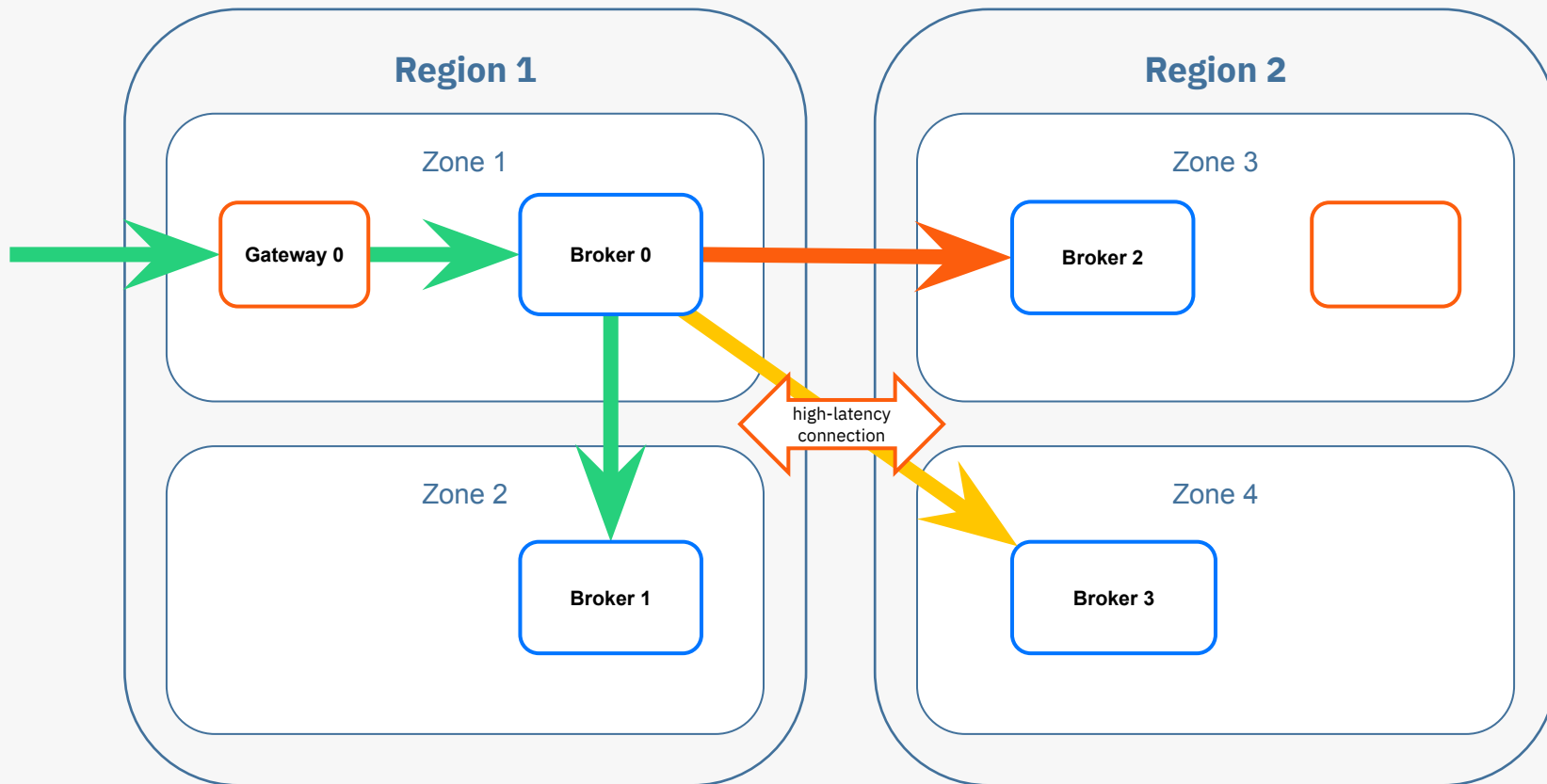
- **L = Leader**
- F = Follower

Dual-region active-passive



replication factor 3 => quorum 2 => commits stay local

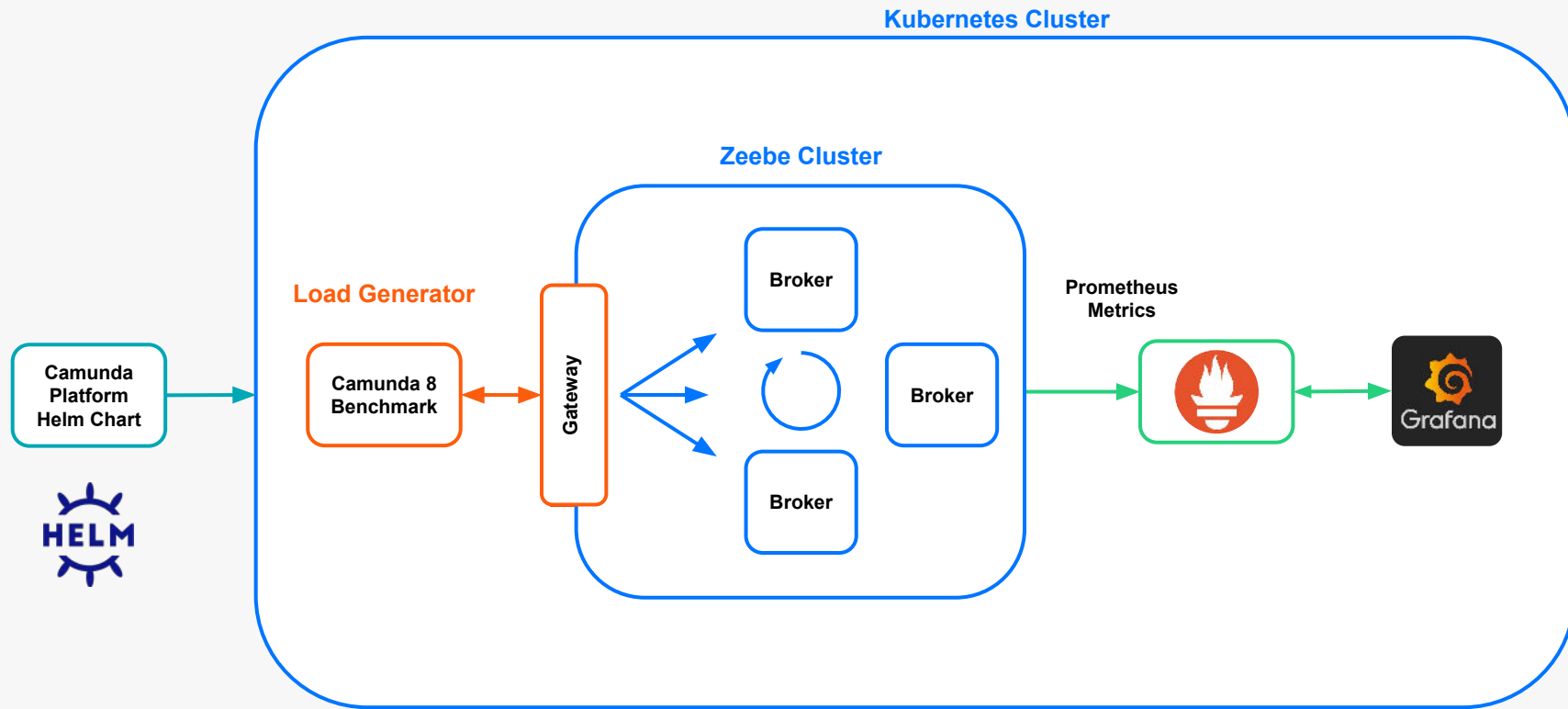
Dual-region active-active



replication factor 4 => quorum 3 => commits must go cross-region

Benchmarking a Process Engine

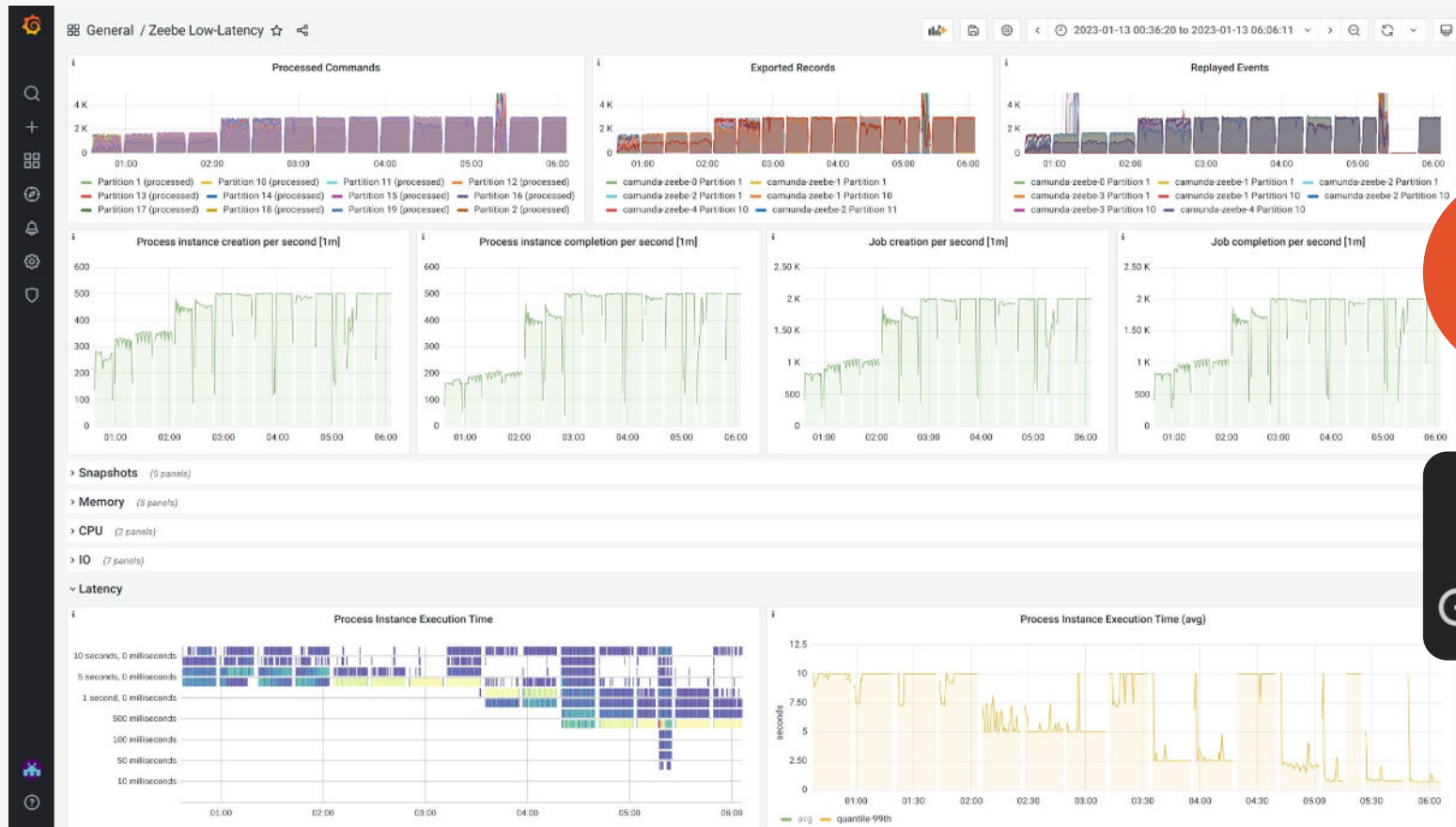
Benchmark Setup – Don't try this at home*



*but on a proper server environment, i.e. neither your laptop nor a SaaS trial cluster

helm.camunda.io

Zeebe Grafana Dashboard

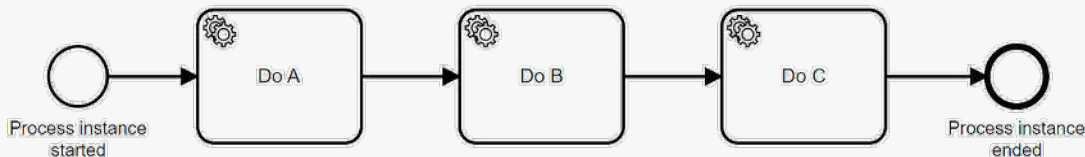


Load Generator: Camunda 8 Benchmark

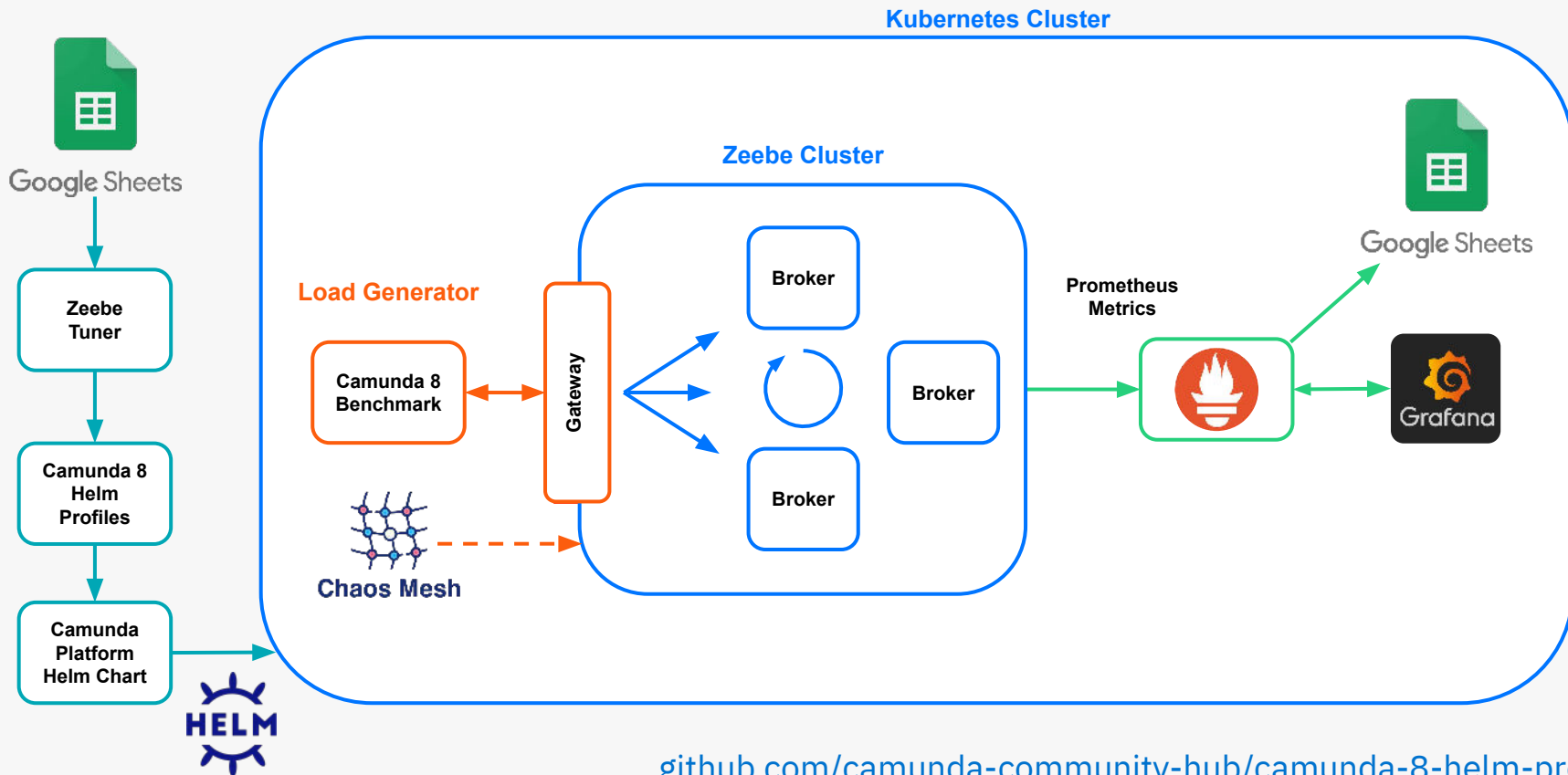


github.com/camunda-community-hub/camunda-8-benchmark

- Java-based load generator for Zeebe
- Simulates the gRPC workload of clients
- Starts thousands of process instances at fixed/increasing rate
 - Overcomes Java scheduler limitations
- Completes tens of thousands of jobs
 - Configurable delay & payload
 - Implemented as asynchronous/reactive as possible, i.e. no blocking of threads => Follows our best practices for [writing good workers](#)



Iterative Benchmark Setup with Zeebe Tuner



Zeebe Tuner (parameterized Kubernetes tests)



- Zeebe Tuner project (Spring Boot)
 - Programmatically reads Benchmark Template Spreadsheet
 - Creates directory + scripts to run each test
 - Tests can be shared and re-run
 - One Bash script to run multiple tests in sequence
 - Saves url to easily view results
 - Able to run tests unattended
 - Results can be viewed as Grafana Chart and analyzed



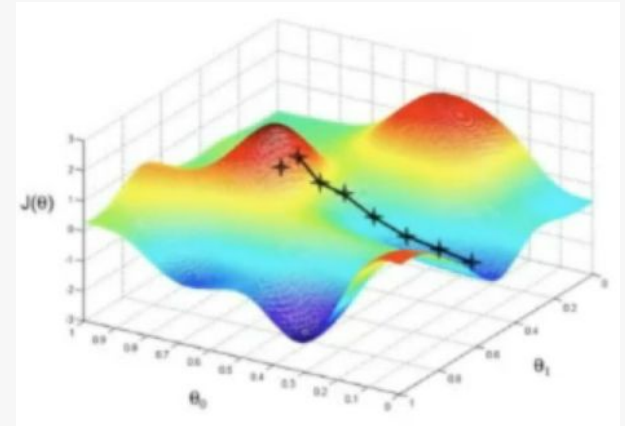
Google Sheets



github.com/camunda-consulting/zeebe-tuner

Test Strategies

- Exploratory tests: starting from a baseline change one parameter at a time to find new directions
- Navigating the terrain: iterate through various values within a parameter's value range to find local optimum, then iterate over other parameters to find global optimum



Optimize Performance First, Hardware Cost Second



- First test with “unlimited” hardware, e.g. reserve more CPUs and memory than the brokers could possibly use
 - That reduces the number benchmark parameters to iterate over
 - Find optimal number of partitions per broker and other parameters
- Then measure CPU and memory consumption and reduce hardware limits to optimize costs
- Also long-running tests to check stability should be done later

Performance engineering is a process

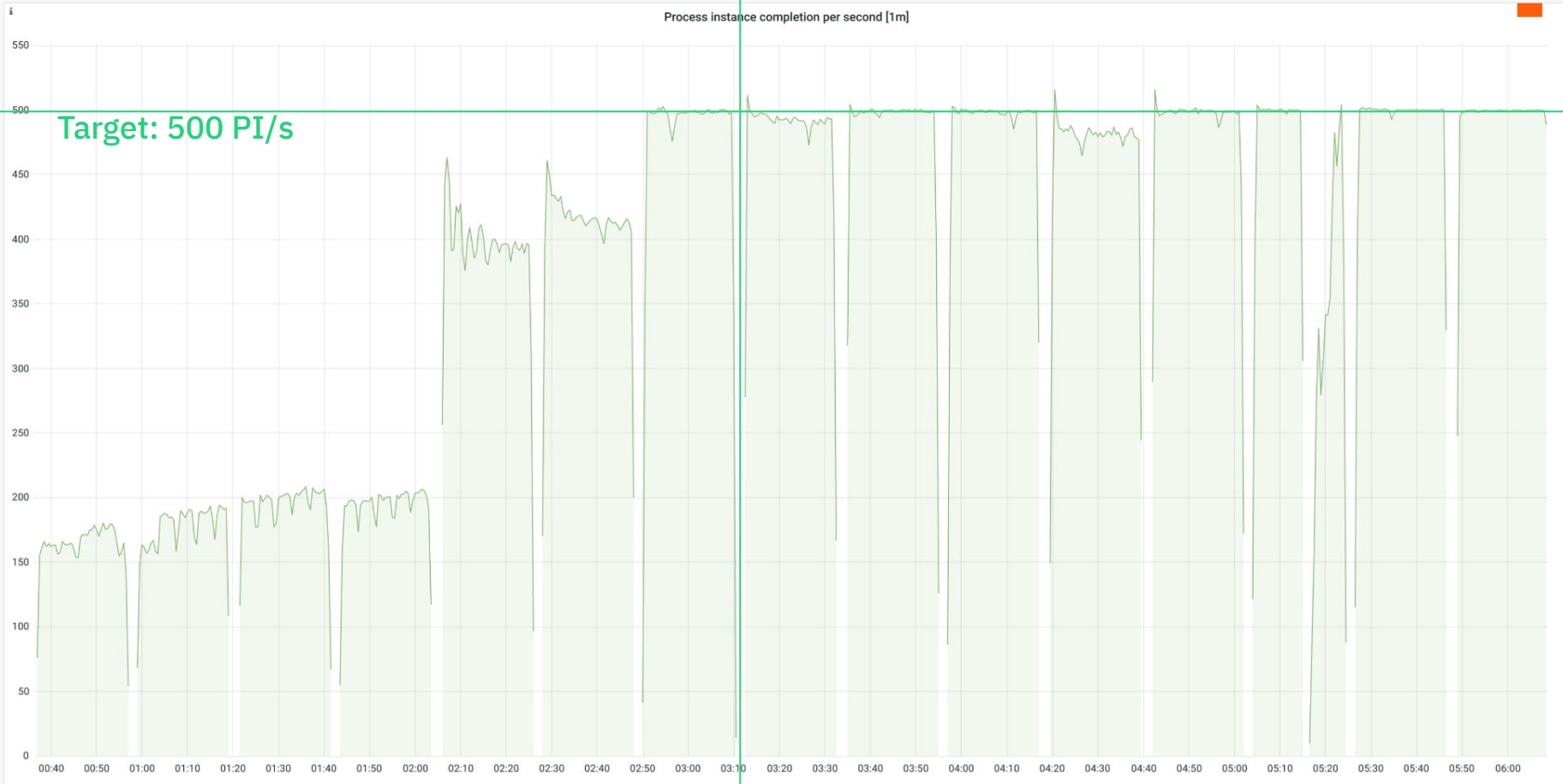


- A change in the code may invalidate prior optimization results, e.g.
 - Number of workers
 - Number of job types
- Parameters are interrelated, i.e. changing one requires changing others, e.g.
 - Number of partitions & brokers
 - vCPUs & thread pool sizes

=> Optimization is an ongoing process

Benchmark Results

Throughput (PI/s)



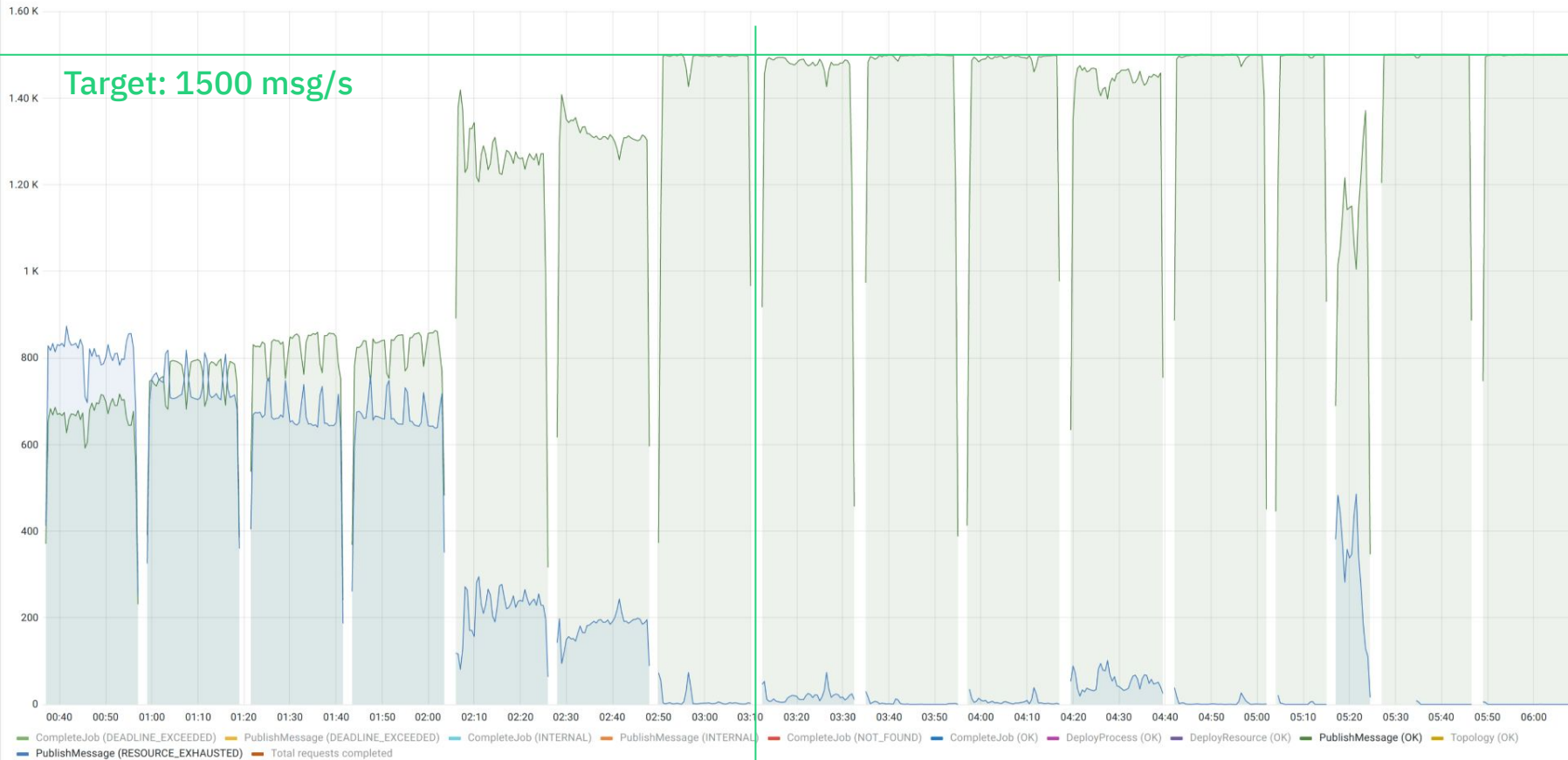
Configuration Tuning

Engine Hacking

Message Throughput & Backpressure



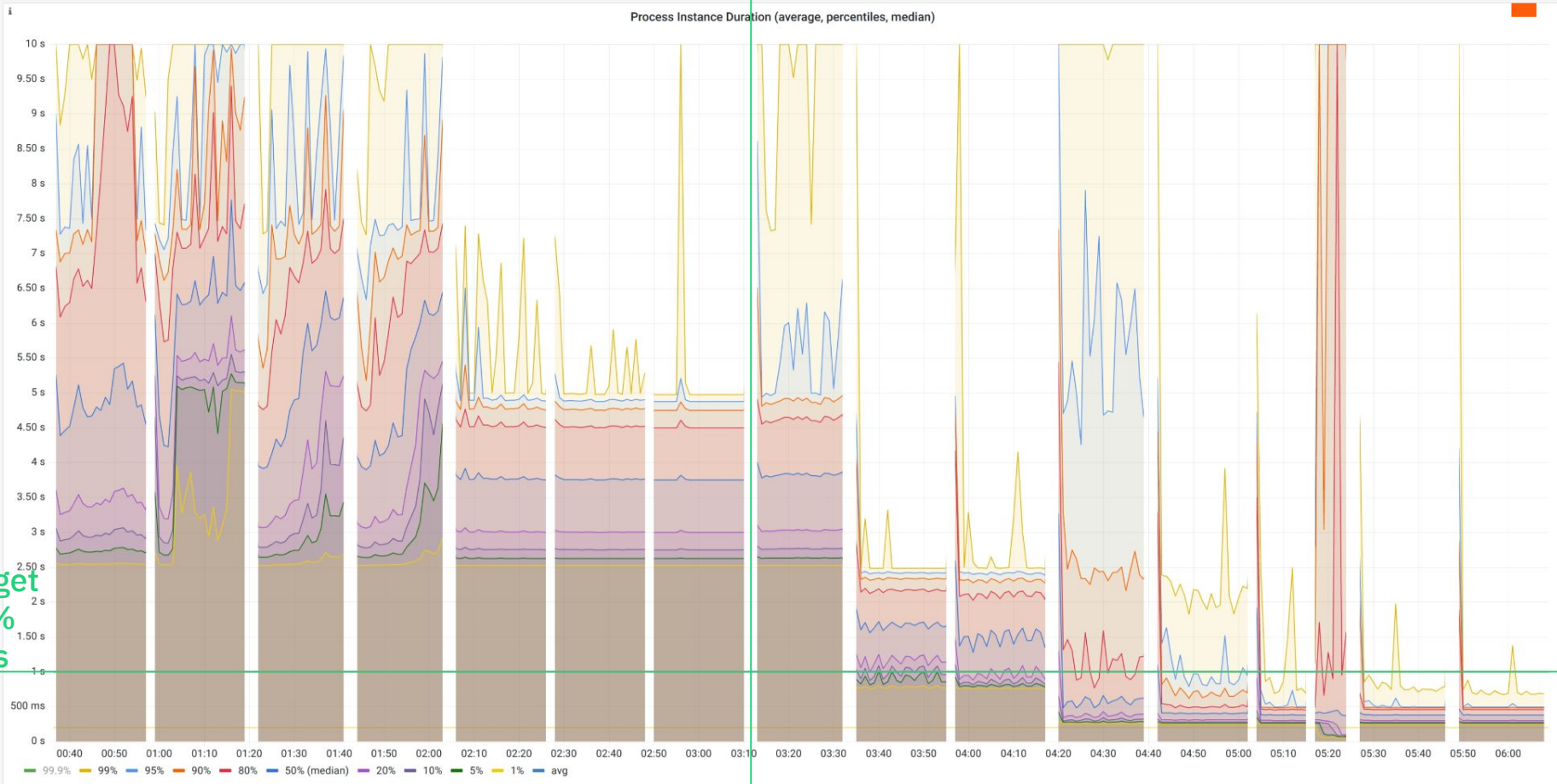
gRPC requests per second (range = 1m)



Configuration Tuning

Engine Hacking

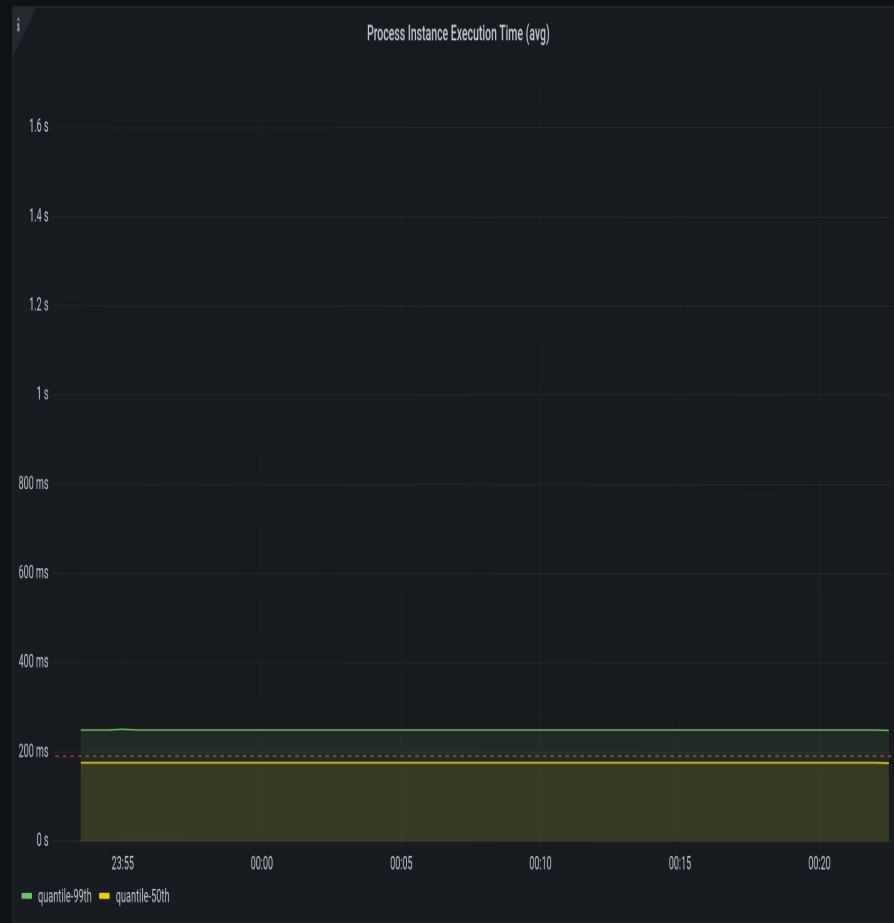
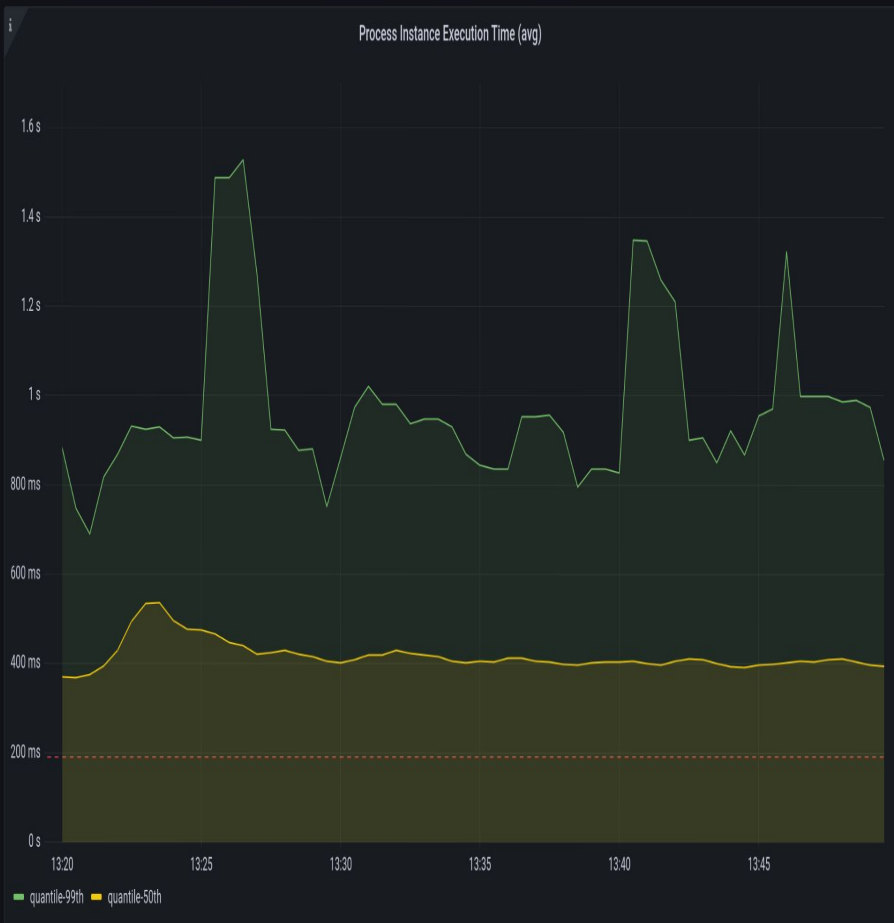
Process Instance Duration (Latency)



Configuration Tuning

Engine Hacking

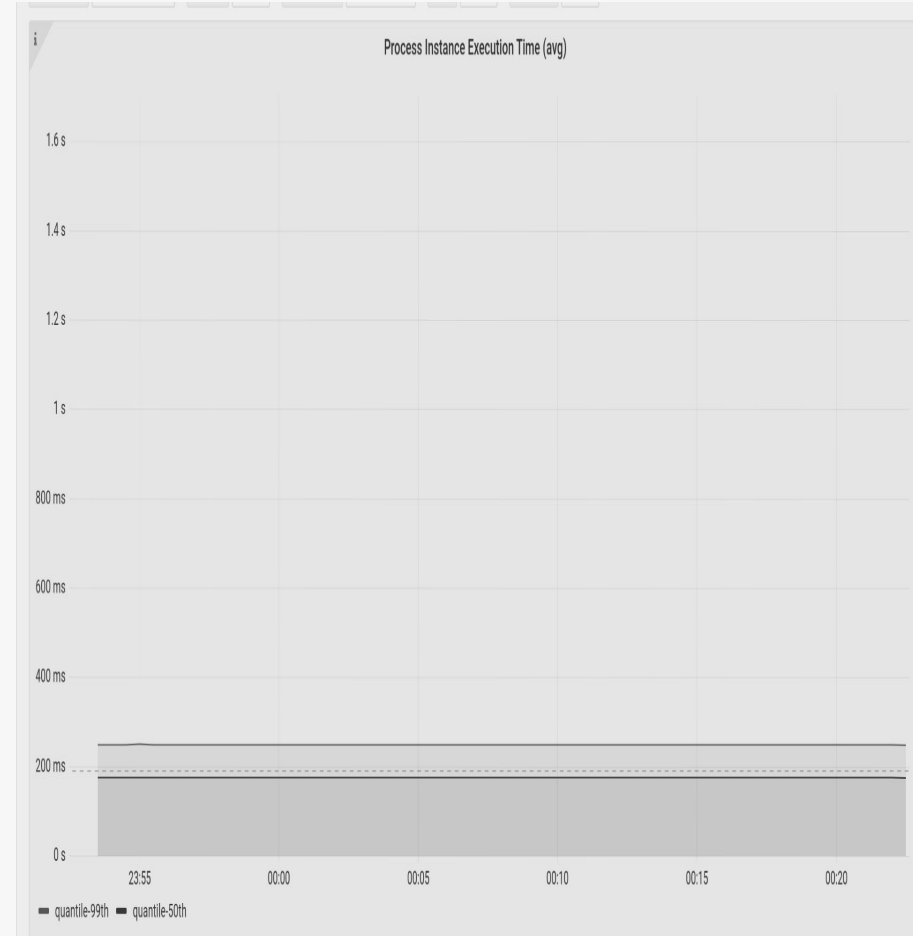
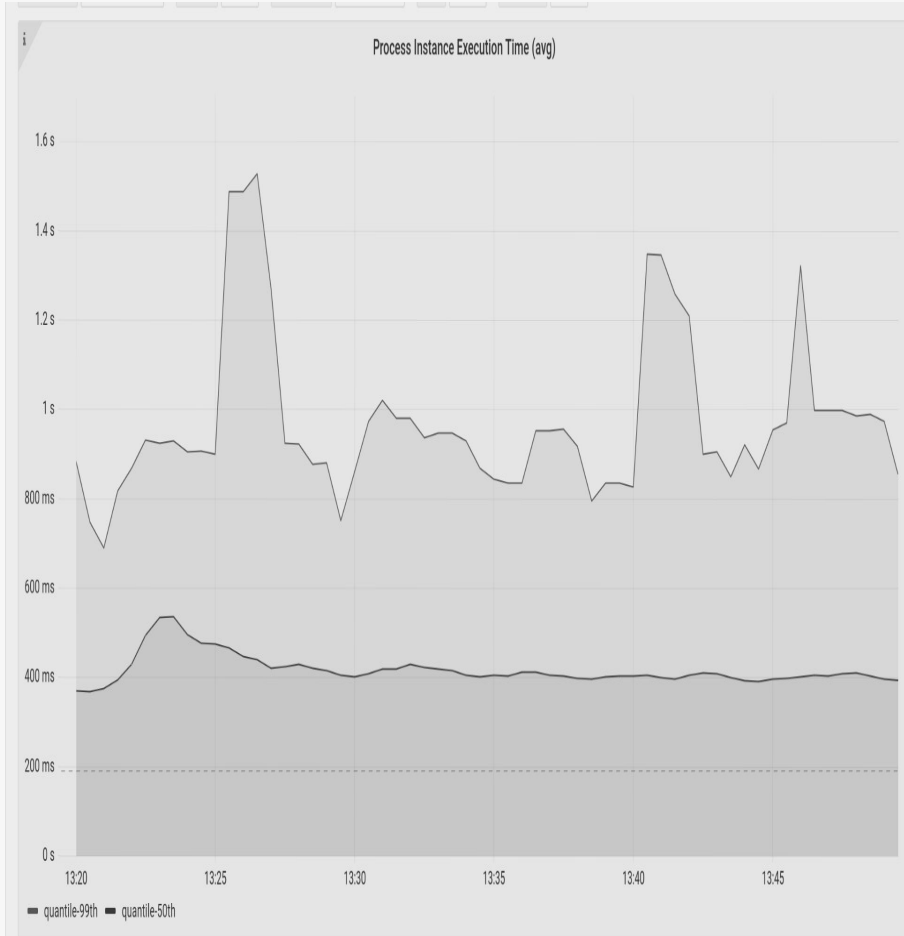
Job Streaming: PI Duration -56%



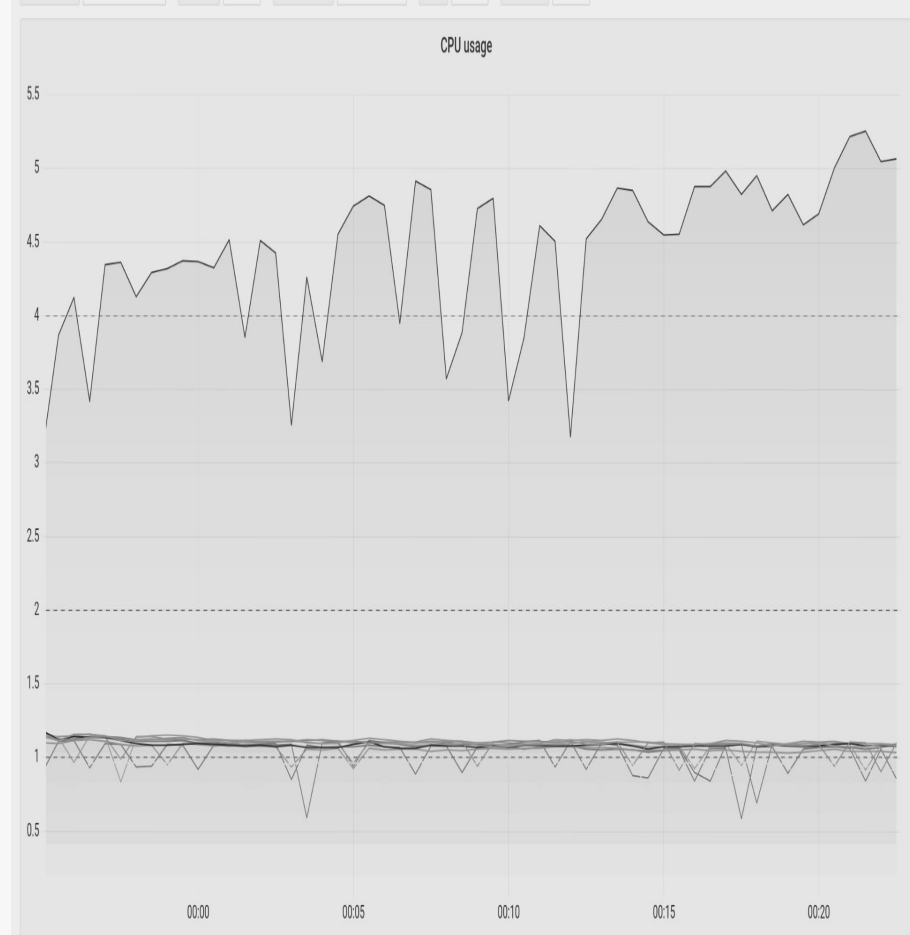
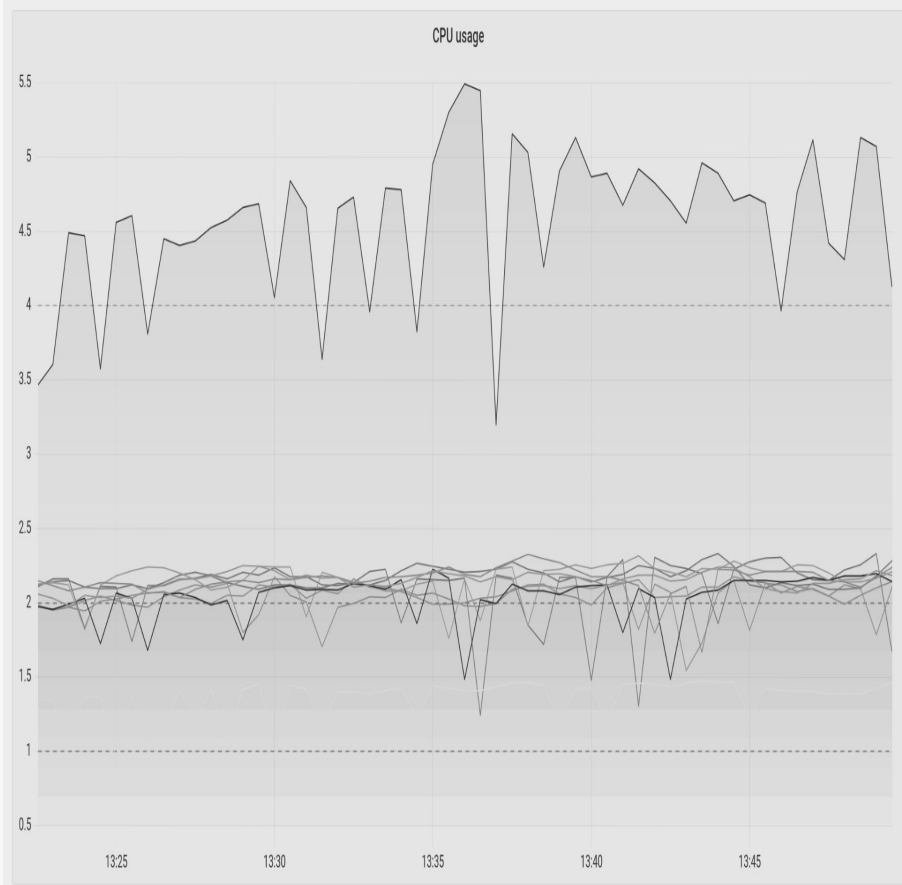
Job Streaming: CPU Usage -50%



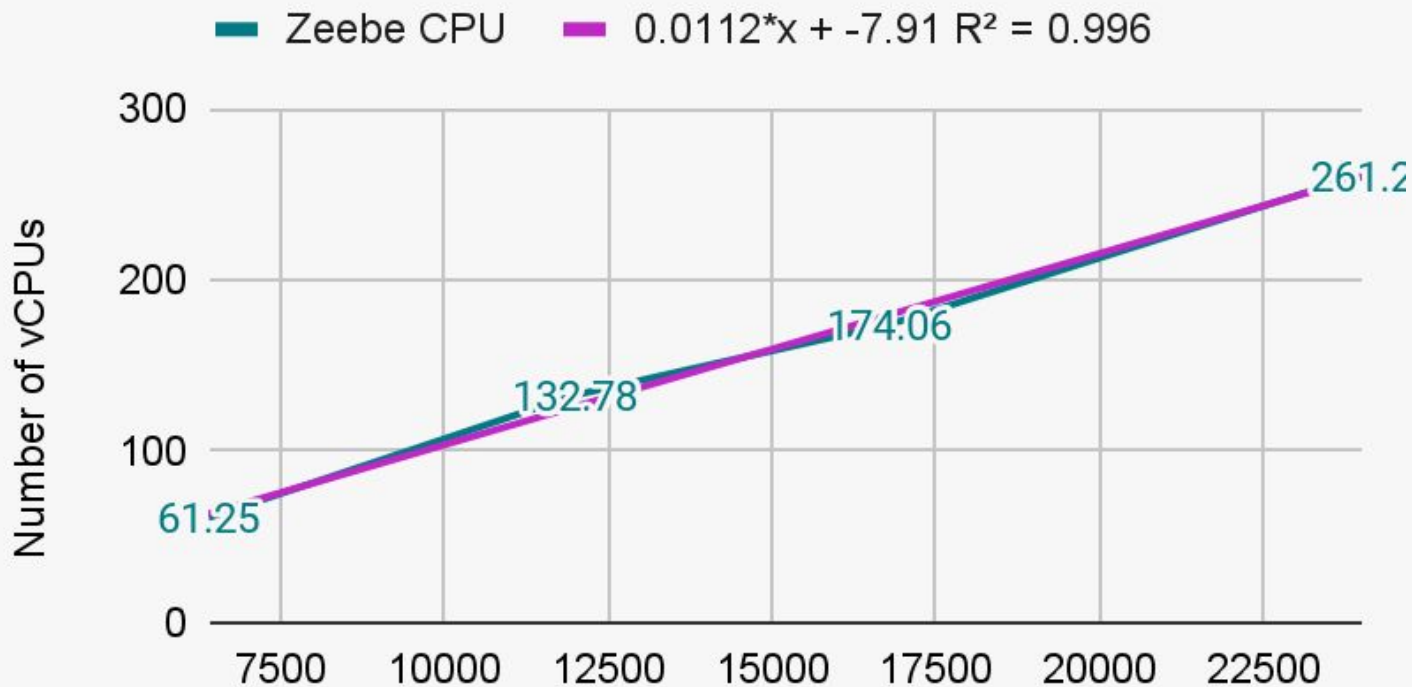
Job Streaming: PI Duration -56%



Job Streaming: CPU Usage -50%



Predictable Scalability



GCP N2D (3rd Generation AMD)

Throughput in TI/s

GCP N2D vs C3D (3rd & 4th gen AMD)

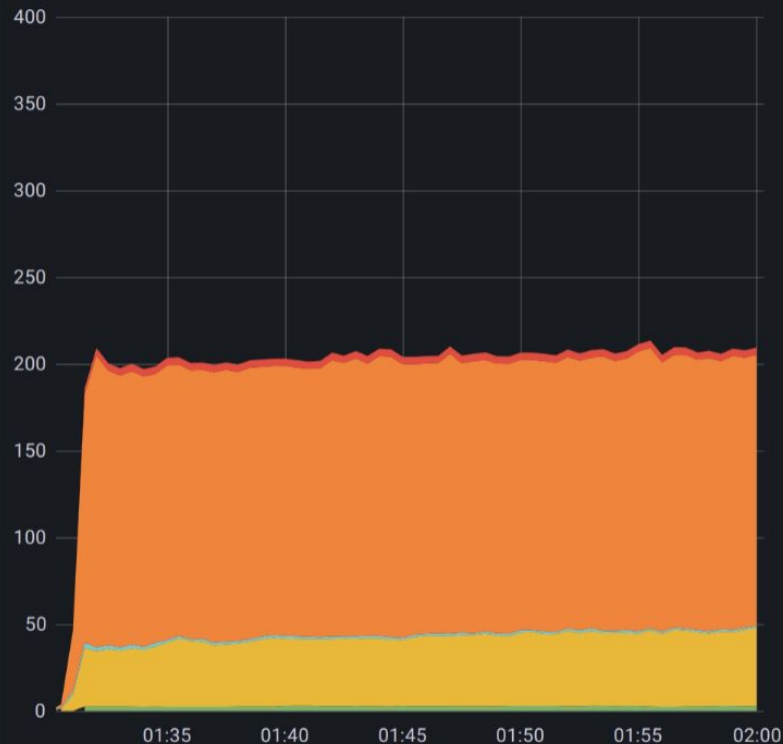


CPU Usage



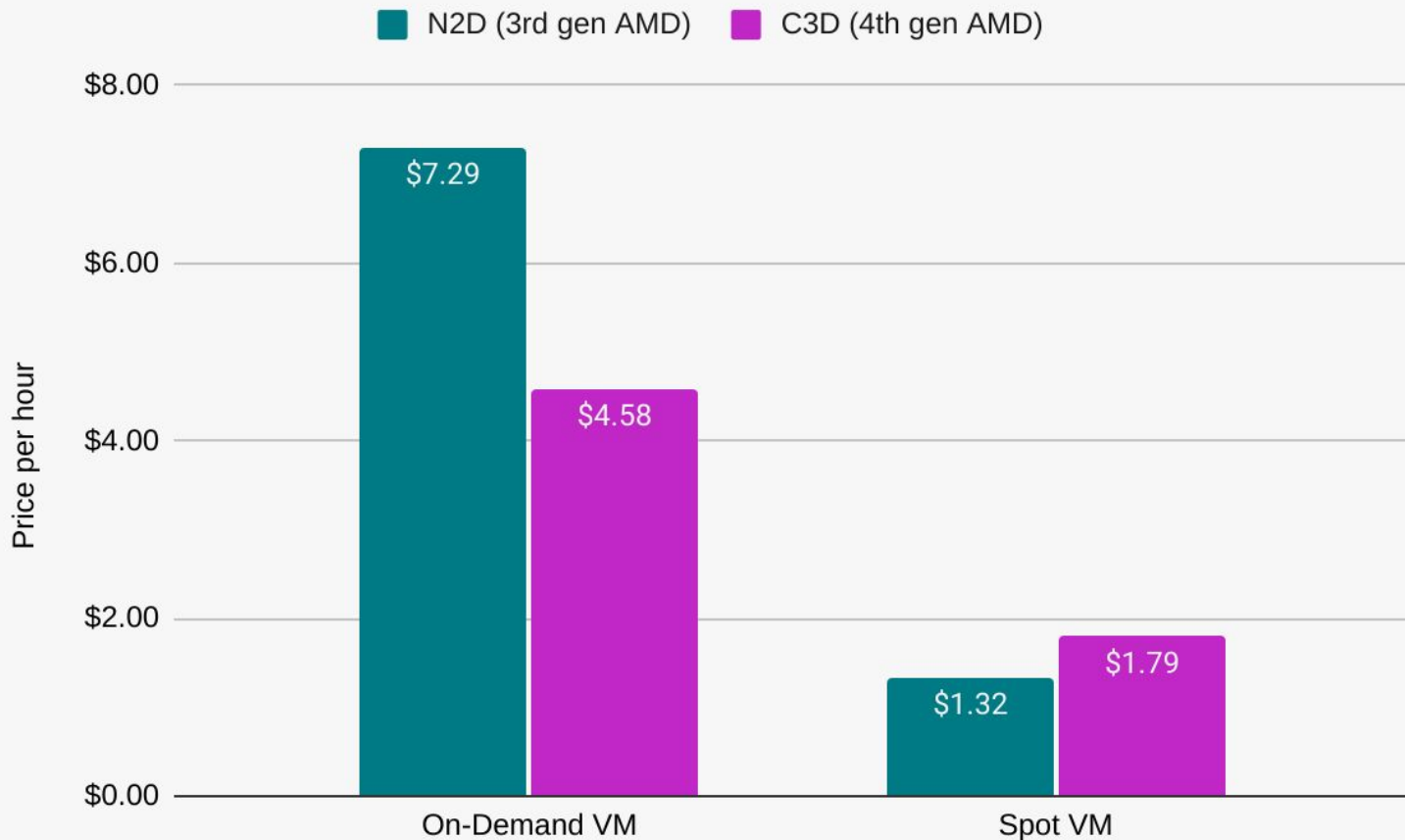
benchmark - deployment
camunda-elasticsearch-master - statefulset
camunda-operate - deployment
camunda-zeebe - statefulset
camunda-zeebe-gateway - deployment
quota - requests

CPU Usage



benchmark - deployment
camunda-elasticsearch-master - statefulset
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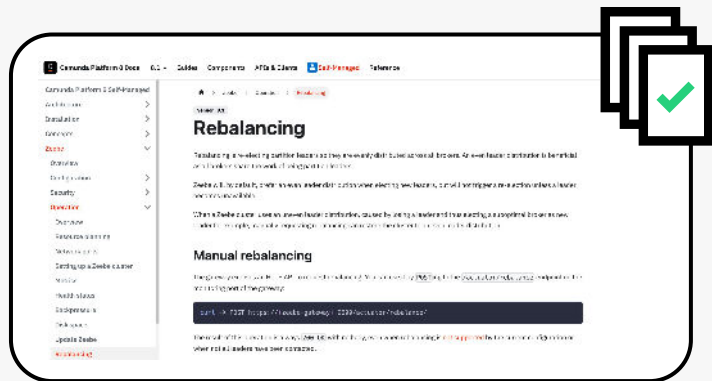
Price Performance for Zeebe Brokers



Current Tuning Best Practices



- [Job Streaming](#)
- [Priority Election](#)
- Always [enforce Leader Balancing](#)
- Scale partitions & brokers
- Latest generation CPUs
- Fastest possible disks & file systems, e.g. XFS
- Enable [RocksDB SST file Partitioning](#) for large state
- [Raft flush delay time](#) (takes disk out of critical path)
- Multi-region: prefer local brokers by selecting correlation key



Key Takeaway



**Yes, it's horizontally scalable.
Let's talk!**

Resources



Bernd Ruecker's Blog Articles

- [How to Benchmark Your Camunda 8 Cluster](#)
- [How to Achieve Geo-redundancy with Zeebe](#)



GitHub

- [camunda-consulting/zeebe-tuner](#)
- [camunda-community-hub/camunda-8-benchmark](#)



Camunda Platform 8 Docs

- [Metrics](#)
- [Deployment options](#)



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github.com/falko

