

Testing the Scalability of a Robust IoT System with Confidence

Speakers



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AGENDA

- **Why IoT Testing is Important**
- **Challenges for IoT Testing**
- □ Introducing HiveMQ Swarm
- Use Cases
- **Distributed IoT Testing and Simulation**
- **G** Swarm Lifecycle
- Demo
- **Q&A**

Why IoT Testing is Important



Why IoT Testing is Important



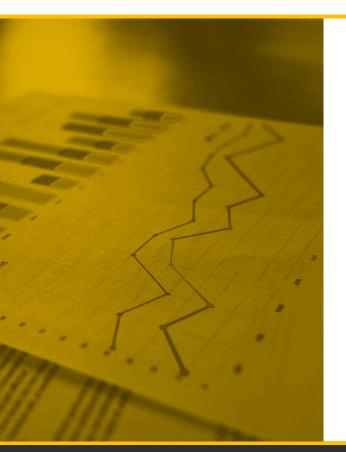
Fixing IoT Production Errors are Costly to Fix in the Field

Why IoT Testing is Important



Load & Stress Testing of Complete End-to-end IoT System is Required to Determine System Resilience

Why IoT Testing is Important?



Capacity planning required to:

- Budget network and infrastructure costs
- Budget financial costing for cloud hosting

Challenges for IoT Testing



IoT systems are massive distributed systems that can be difficult to test



Test environment is often different from production behaviour



Individual IoT devices can have multiple complex behaviour patterns

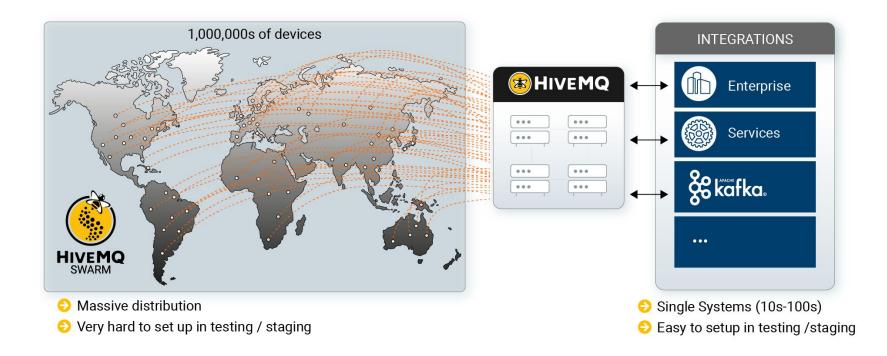


IoT production data can have a high degree of variability



Testing at massive scale

Challenges for IoT Testing



Technologies built for the Internet of Humans are not suitable for the Internet of Things

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Introducing HiveMQ Swarm





- Distributed platform able to create millions of unique network connections
- Simulating millions of devices, messages and MQTT topics
- Develop reusable scenarios that simulate device behaviours
- Custom data generator that simulate complex use cases
- Resource friendly and easy deployment to public clouds (AWS, Azure, etc.) and Kubernetes

Use Cases











Quality assurance testing



Test HiveMQ custom extensions



IoT Scenario Testing

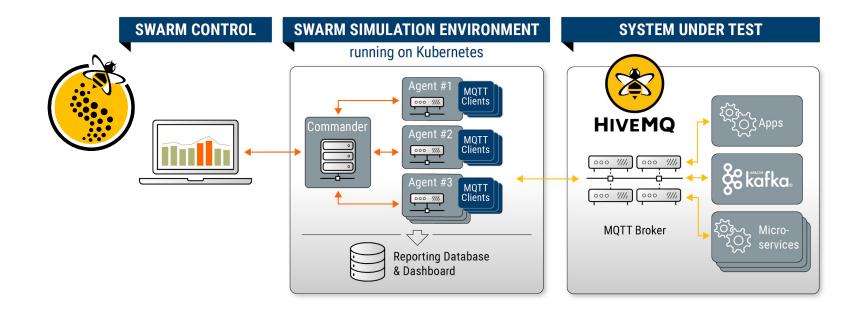


Device rollout simulations

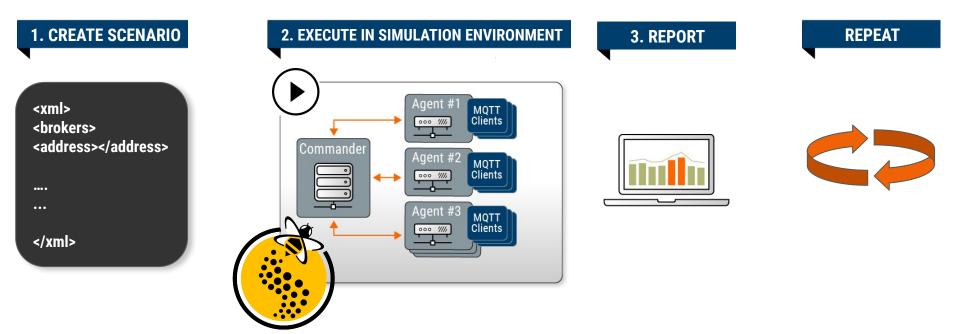


Troubleshooting

Distributed IoT Testing and Simulation



Swarm Lifecycle

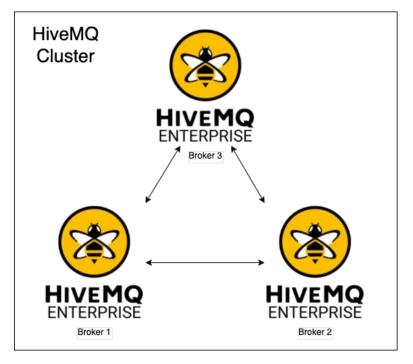


Demo



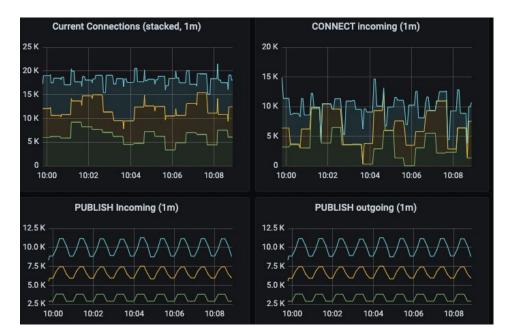
HiveMQ Setup

3 HiveMQ Nodes Running on Kubernetes



The Load

•



- 20k Current Connections
- 10k/min incoming **CONNECT**
- 10k/min incoming PUBLISH
 - 10k/min outgoing PUBLISH

Scaling?

Is the Setup able to handle 2x / 4x the amount of connections, and messages without adding additional HiveMQ Nodes?

1x

- 20k Current
 Connections
- 10k/min incoming
 CONNECT
- 10k/min incoming
 PUBLISH
- 10k/min outgoing
 PUBLISH

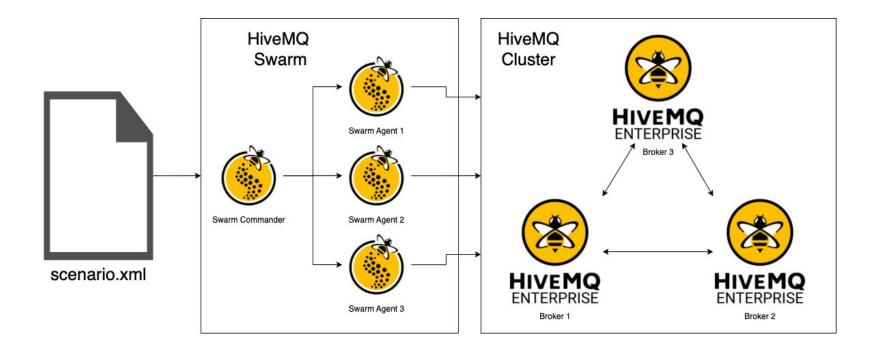
2x

- 40k Current
 Connections
- 20k/min incoming CONNECT
- 20k/min incoming PUBLISH
- 20k/min outgoing PUBLISH

4x

- 80k Current Connections
- 40k/min incoming **CONNECT**
- 40k/min incoming PUBLISH
- 40k/min outgoing PUBLISH

HiveMQ Swarm Setup



HiveMQ Swarm Clients

10k Connectors

Connect / Disconnect every minute

- 20k Current Connections
- 10k/min incoming CONNECT
- 10k/min incoming PUBLISH
- 10k/min outgoing PUBLISH

10k Publishers

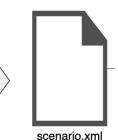
- Connect
- Publish 1 Message every minute
- Disconnect

Conclusion

 Analyzed monitoring to create a HiveMQ Swarm Scenario



- 20k Current Connections
- 10k/min incoming CONNECT
- 10k/min incoming **PUBLISH**
- 10k/min outgoing PUBLISH



 Scaled up and executed the HiveMQ Swarm scenario to verify that the deployment is able to operate under higher load

ANY QUESTIONS?

Reach out to community.hivemq.com



Resources







THANK YOU

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