

Non-functional testing



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T2 Non-functional testing (NFT) – Planning, scenarios and objective

- Objective: Conduct performance testing, business continuity testing and security testing of T2 (specifically RTGS, CLM, CRDM and DWH under consideration of ESMIG) to prove the ability to fulfil defined Non-functional user requirements and cope with the service level agreement.
- Check whether the functionalities can handle the assumed volume of transactions within the given time
- Analysis and implementation of necessary improvements identified in testing
- Simulating peak scenarios, processing hundreds of thousands of payments and other types of instructions such as query requests, LT, amendments instructions

Latest status T2 NFT – Performance Testing

- The planned NFT performance tests have already been performed from 3 March 2022 to 15 December 2022 in 44 test campaigns. The both residual tests on EoD/SoD have been performed by mid December 2022 successfully. The residual DWH NFT "T2 Transactional Data Throughput" (PWR) is currently under execution until 20 January 2023 with analysis and reporting by 26 January 2023.
- First tests were performed with sample figures & capacity in order to gain experience and enable extrapolation
- Meanwhile, all test scenarios have been performed with the required peak and average figures of the SLA and PROD capacity(→ no more extrapolation, but real-world figures)

T2 NFT Performance Testing – overview on the results – Status: 20 January 2023

Module	#SUM	ОК	PWR *)	NOK	NORUN	Remaining tests planned
RTGS	12	12	0	0	0	
CLM	11	11	0	0	0	
CRDM	3	3	0	0	0	
DWH	4	0	1	0	3 (No NFR relevant for initial DWH Go-Live for T2)	15/11/2022 to 20/01/2023
ESMIG	2	2	0	0	0	
#	32	28	1	0	3	

*) PWR = Passed with restrictions

T2 NFT Performance Testing Achievements reached by 15 November 2022

- 88 percent of the planned NFT cases have already reached status OK ✓
- Issues on parallelism of processes, sizing of the environment and seizing of further technical parameters (e. g. queues) had already been identified and sorted out / solved. ✓
- Further issues have been identified, sorted out and retested (e. g. high CPU consumption of U2A query, timeout of a process, tablespace) ✓
- Significant improvements could be achieved with regard to the throughput processing. ✓
- With regard to EoD/SOD peak scenarios, for RTGS 0.49 hrs and for CLM 0.23 hours have been reached (with consumption of most of the time for EoD). Amongst other time savings, the planned 1:00 hour for EoD of CLM could be reached by further improvements. ✓

T2 NFT Performance Testing – Next steps

 The remaining PWR for one DWH Test Scenario is currently re-tested and analysed in the next NFT test campaigns which are executed until 20 January 2023 with analysis and reporting by 26 January 2023.

• Follow-up is ongoing and monitored closely.



Annex – Topics already discussed in Focus Session on 15 November 2022

NFT Security Testing

Pre Production Security Testing Scope

- Infrastructure
- Application

Pre Production Security Tests executed:

- Vulnerability Assessment
- Penetration Testing
- Code Review

NFT Security Testing

Pre-Production Security Testing

Completed Activities

- All technical activities (Vulnerability Assessments, Code Reviews and Penetration Tests)
- Elaboration of test reports
- Finalisation of the action plans based on the test reports

Excurs: Customer volume testing (1/2)

According to the SLA for T2/T2S Consolidation, the capacity of the test environments is provided in general with 10 % of the prod environment capacity. It can be scaled up to 100 % with notification and agreement in advance:

In case of specific testing activities the capacity can be scaled up to 100% of Production. The relevant request must reach the 4CB and they have to agree at least 4 weeks before the capacity has to be scaled.

Definition	Metric	Volume	Comments
Peak load	transaction		10% of the prod environ- ment.
Maximum U2A browsing requests per hour	requests		10% of the maximum U2A browsing requests per hours of prod environment

Excurs: Customer volume testing (2/2)

The User Testing Terms of Reference (UT TOR) enable the following costumer volume tests:

- "Central Banks along with their community have the option to organise their testing activities with the User Testing phases provided that they support and respect the multilateral testing with other Central Banks (e.g. Migration testing, volume testing, contingency scenario, etc.) as agreed within the MTRSG. The scheduling of testing activities by a Central Bank must not impose a constraint on the testing of other Central Banks unless it has been agreed in advance within the MTRSG." (UT TOR 2.1 General Terms of Reference)
- "Provided that the Central Banks proactively informs the TARGET Service Desk of extraordinary activities/specific tests in regards to incoming volumes and other tests which could potentially stress the system, the TARGET Service Desk assesses the capacity constraints of the environment, taking into account also known activities planned on the other test environments and other TARGET services." (UT TOR 7.1.1 Responsibility, 2nd paragraph)
- → Customer volume tests are executed independently from NFT Performance testing
- → Information and planning necessary in order to take the activities into consideration

NFT Business Continuity Testing

- **Objective:** The objective is to simulate a site failure and to recover the Application within the agreed timelines.
- It has to be ensured that no messages are lost, data are still consistent and no double execution can take place
- BCP IT Service Continuity Tests will be performed in a combined and aligned mode