

Comparing distributed execution traces for understanding intermittent latency sources

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Motivation

- 1. Is it a short-term issue or a recurring one when performance is unsatisfactory?
- 2. Is this problem due to a change in the code, network problems, or infrastructure and hardware problems?
- 3. Is buying new hardware or reconfiguring old hardware the most appropriate choice?
- 4. Which new hardware would provide the most performance improvement for a given budget?

Microservices performance changes:

- 1. Source code change.
- 2. Changes in the type or frequency of requests.
- 3. Infrastructure change.
- 4. Resource contention, limitation.
- 5. Hardware/software configuration change.
- 6. Combination of the above changes.

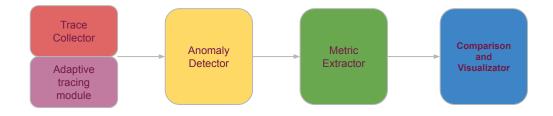


Our Goal

- Finding and locating the performance problem through a distributed system.
- Comparing two sets of executions to evaluate the differences in terms of performance.
- 3. Providing sets of views to highlight the differences and speed up problem diagnosis.
- 4. Identifying the root causes of performance degradation.
- 5. Minimizing the trace cost.

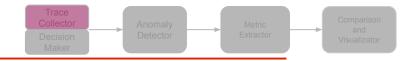


Architecture





Trace Collector



	High-Level Tracing	Low-Level Tracing Low-level tracing (LTTng) Detailed precise system information (CPU, disk, network, or mutex waits).					
Benefits	Request centric view (OpenTracing, OpenCensus, and OpenTelemetry) • Flow and duration of requests. • High-level user-space events. • Locate high-level performance issues.						
Challenges	 Multiple cause candidates and fault propagation. Detailed root cause problems. 	 It cannot track the flow of user requests through services. Add extra performance overhead. Global trace synchronization. 					



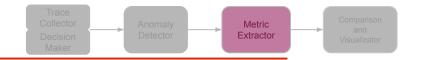
Metric Extractor

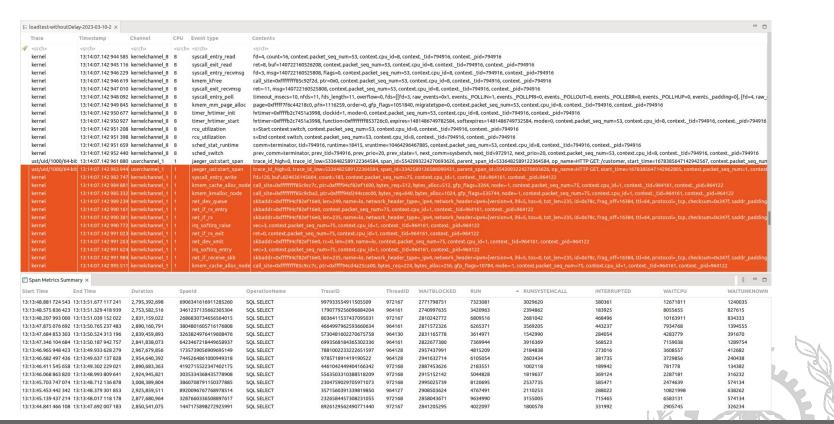


- → Span Delimiters
 - Start
 - ◆ End
- → Thread state Delimiters
 - ◆ Sched_switch (new thread starts running on a CPU).
 - Sched_wakeup (blocked thread becomes ready to run).
 - Softirq_entry/exit
 - Soft IRQ1 (Timer).
 - Soft IRQ 2,3 (Network).
 - Soft IRQ 4,5 (Block Device).
 - High-Resolution timer (Timer).
 - ◆ IRQ 19,23 (USB Device).
 - None (Other Thread).



Accomplished

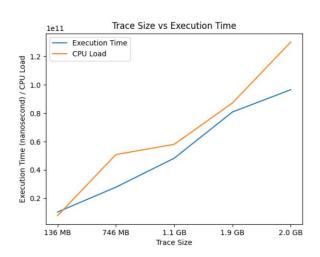




Evaluation



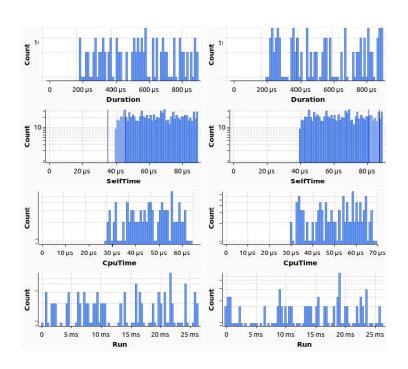
- → Evaluating the precision of our evaluation for each span.
- → Evaluating the analysis time based on trace size.

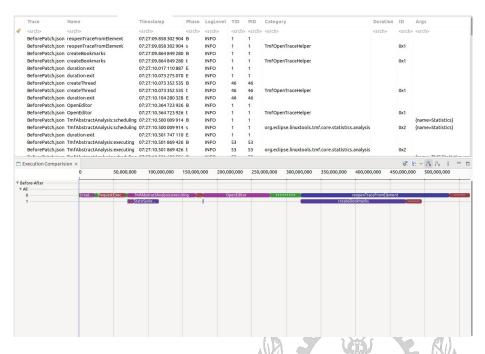


	Evaluation	Results			
Span Name	Span Id	Jaeger (us)	Our Result (ns)		
HTTP GET /customer	4dce9ba044b45859	31,3897	314,206,223		
DriverService/FindNearest 118142188d13609c		216,620	216,871,328		
HTTP GET /route	7fbc78872f3847df	41,743	42,017,778		
HTTP GET /route	068be711cbee624e	69,695	69,698,931		
HTTP GET /route	69c577822cda2908	49,599	49,572,453		
HTTP GET /route	3ef14dfe688096be	42,478	42,496,332		
HTTP GET /route	2c1cdfb1683d2262	31,479	31,481,573		
HTTP GET /route	64bcebf453d0c6ba	49,609	49,696,770		
HTTP GET /route	4d4daf70092f9c01	56,357	56,362,504		
HTTP GET /route	5f246b46290f6047	61,724	61,730,655		
HTTP GET /route	525a1dc1a5a0a1d5	525a1dc1a5a0a1d5 61,106			
HTTP GET /route	602e0b2dad7af025	69,575	69,626,575		
HTTP GET: /customer	1c0fd57703da8e0a	315,612	315,548,823		
HTTP GET: /route	6d83aaa2ec25eaac	43,402	43,378,498		
HTTP GET	6d84d72745b448b3	43,296	43,323,463		
HTTP GET	77c0315b649c18e9	315,498	315,536,842		
DriverService/FindNearest	43d04e7f1c875ca7	219,060	219,018,811		
HTTP GET	1276195a9087245f	50,632	50,653,248		
HTTP GET	303f97953df6617a	70,916	70,935,682		
HTTP GET: /route	66779dc0155fe817	50,729	70,935,682		
HTTP GET: /route	0e2ec848b9b49eb9	71,013	70,979,892		

Comparison and Visualization







How can we help industrial Developers?



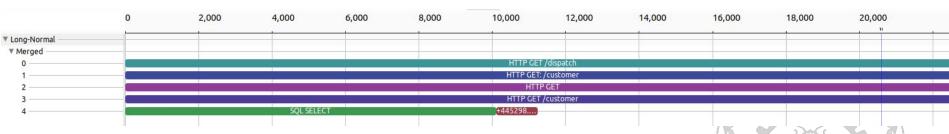


Duration	SpanId	Operation Name	TraceID	ThreadID	UNKNOWN	WAIT BLOCKED	RUN	RUNSYSTEM CALL	INTERRUPTED	WAIT CPU	WAIT UNKNOWN	WAIT FORK
227,507,071	2844007279735121 107	SQL SELECT	818662536074181 6373	964130	0	227630732	11669	7962	0	0	0	0
2,838,960,2 28	4783316764536372 719	SQL SELECT	368599671838341 9836	964134	0	2810873663	106570 85	3583485	628413	1056556	2754456	0

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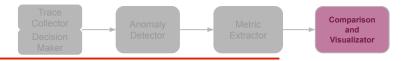




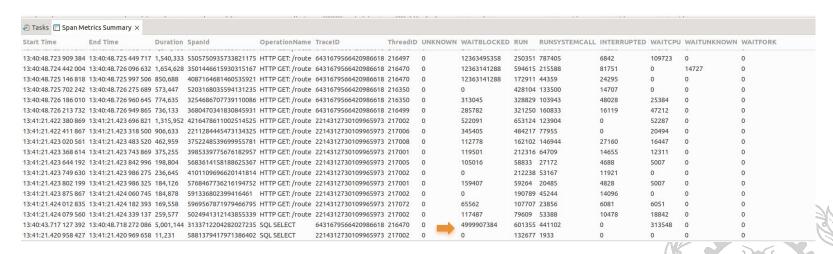


Comparison

How can we help industrial Developers?

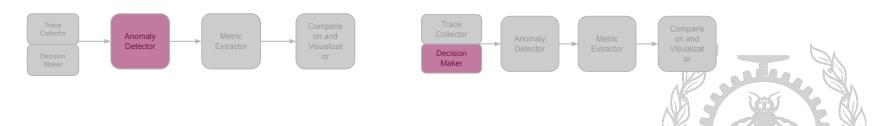


- → A database query that is executed in the main thread or goroutine causes the thread to block and wait for the operation to complete.
- → It prevents other requests from being processed until the computation or query finishes.
- → The main thread is blocked until the goroutine signals that the work is completed.



Future Work

- How do microservice faults or operations performance problems manifest in a distributed system?
- How can we select groups of executions for our metric extraction and comparison module?
- When can we start collecting traces both in the kernel and user space?
- What tracepoints should be active, and which metrics should be collected?



Thank you

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