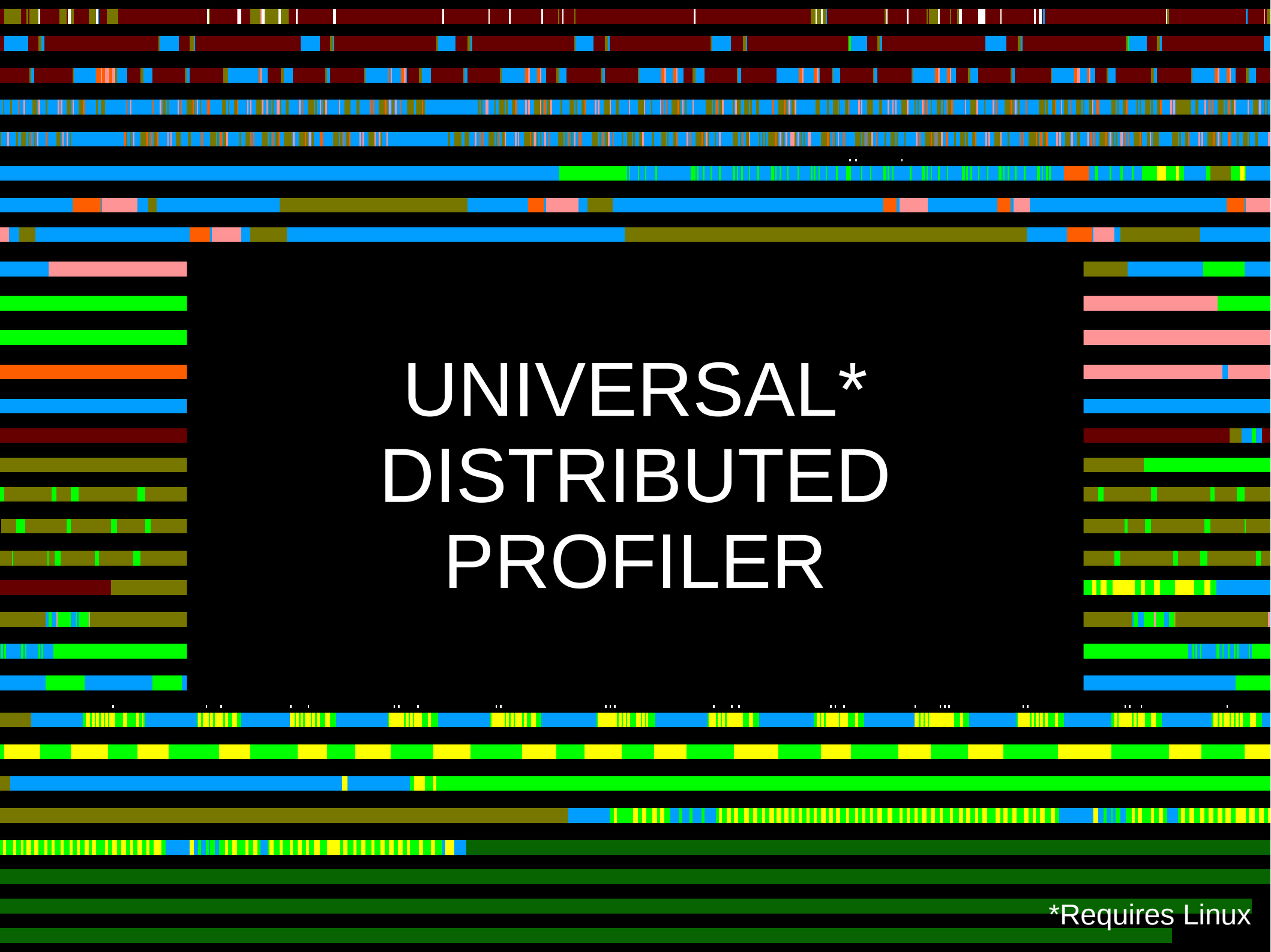


Distributed system-level critical path analysis

Progress Report Meeting
December 11th 2014

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Under the direction of Michel Dagenais
DORSAL Lab, École Polytechnique de Montréal



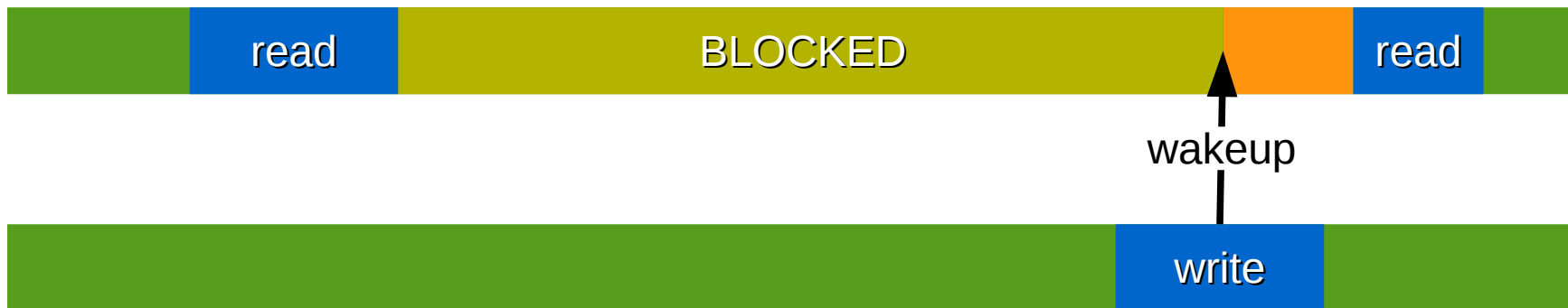
UNIVERSAL* DISTRIBUTED PROFILER

*Requires Linux

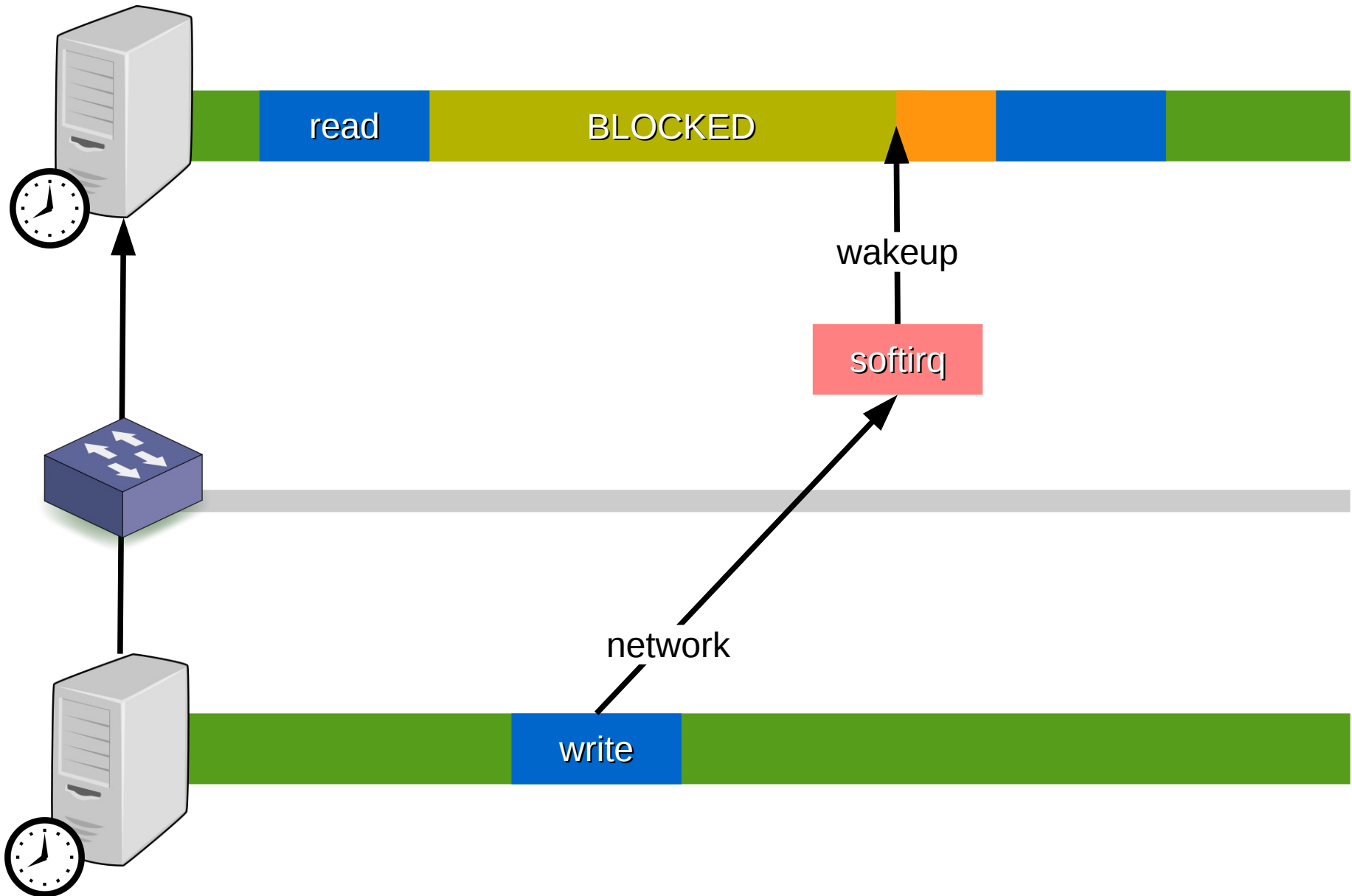
Device wake-up



Task wake-up



Remote wake-up

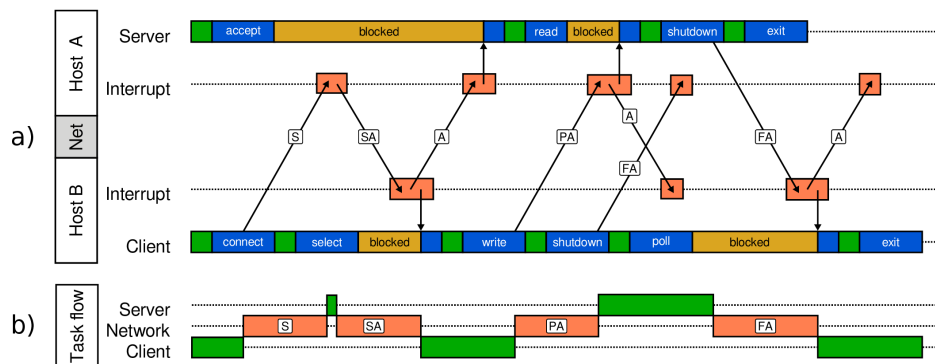




Parameters exploration

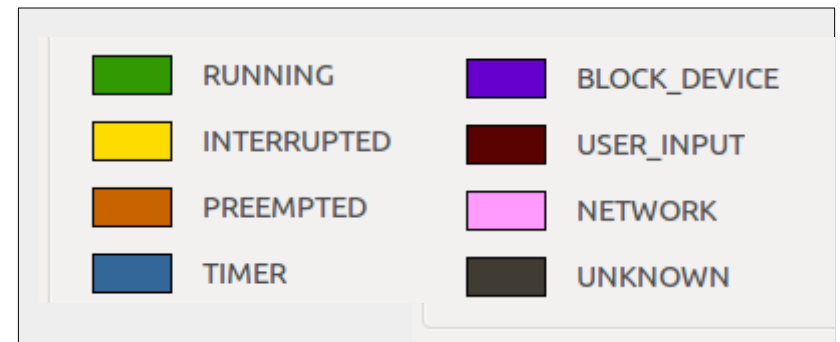
Effect of host type

- Django web app experiment
 - One host configuration
 - Virtual machines
 - Bare-metal
- loopback and eth0 same mechanism w.r.t. events.
 - Some programs detects remote process is local and fall back to shared memory instead of socket.
 - Some send/receive can be seen as preempted instead of blocked.



Effect of latency

wk-rpc



a)



b)

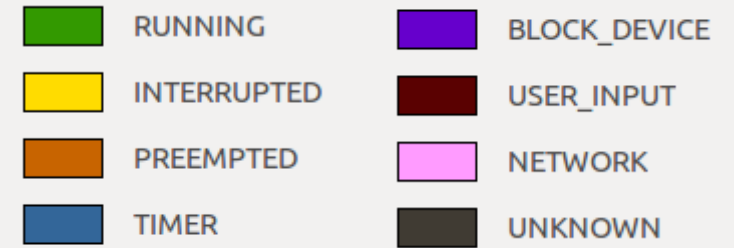


c)

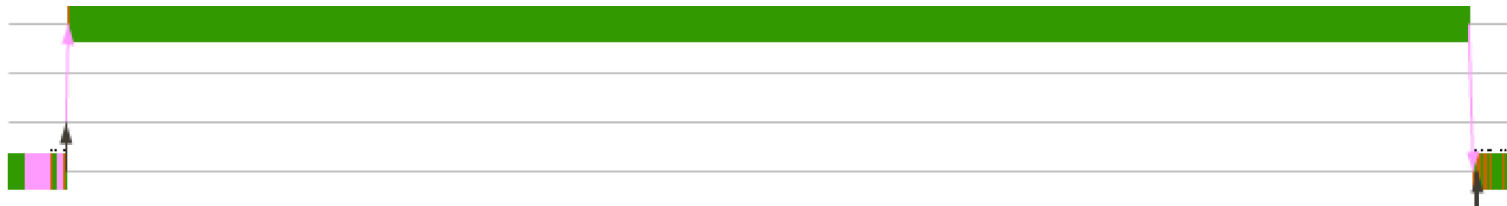


Async processing

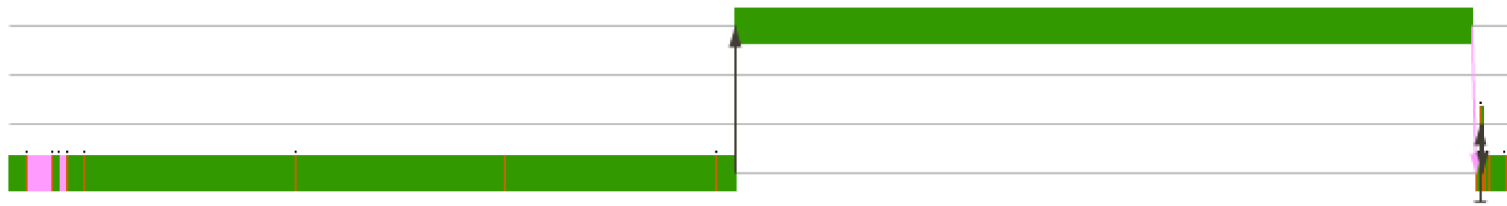
wk-rpc



a)



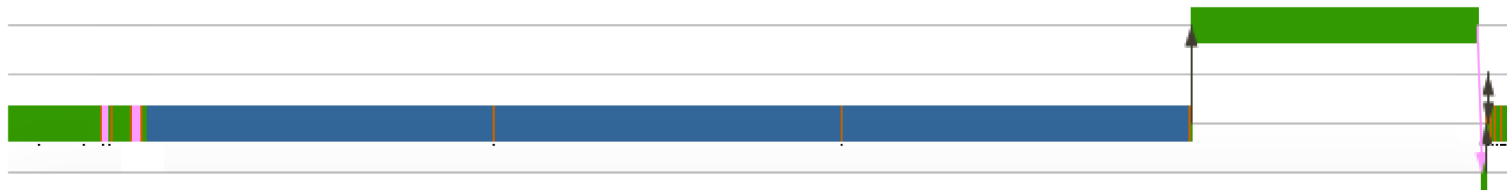
b)



c)



d)

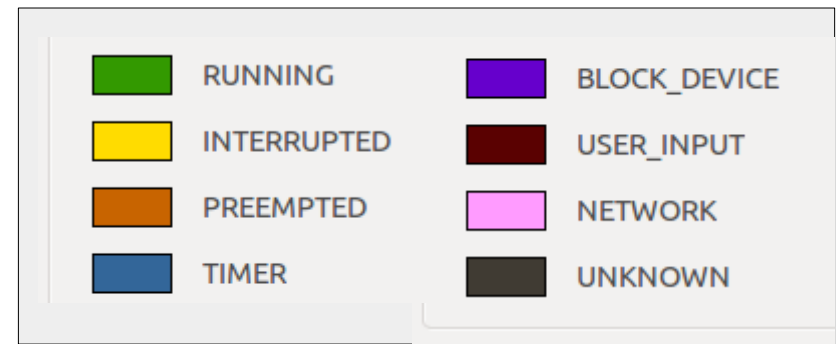




Use-cases

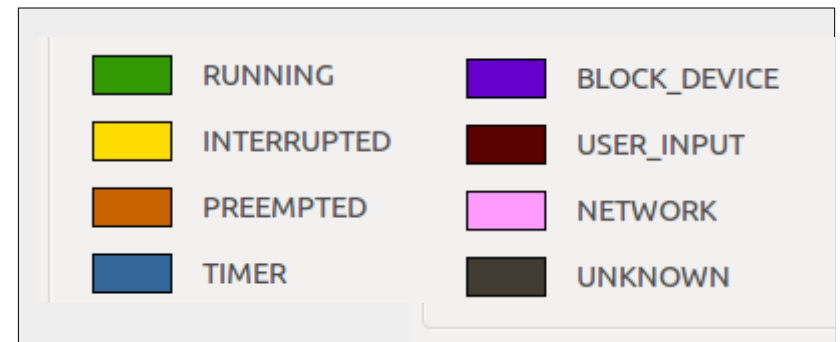
Java RMI

Compute server



Erlang

ping-pong



▼ "8a5bbd41-8623-40f0-

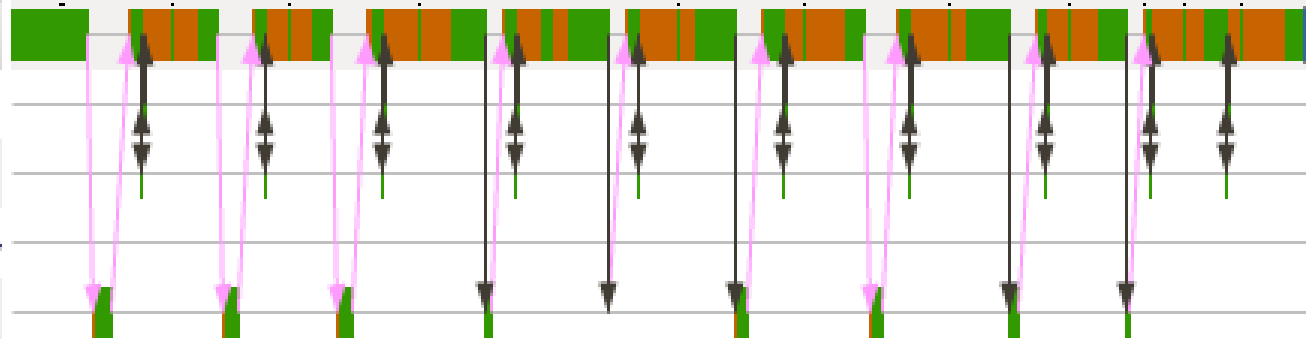
[2417,beam.smp]

[2394,sshd]

[33,kworker/1:1]

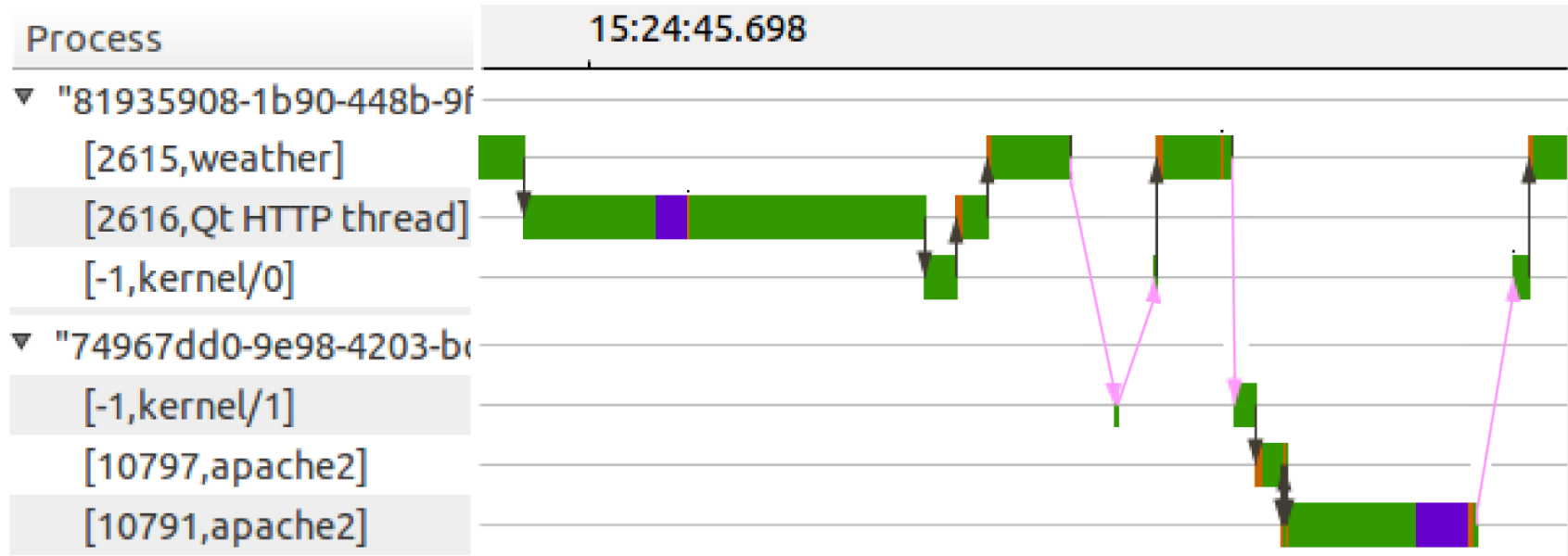
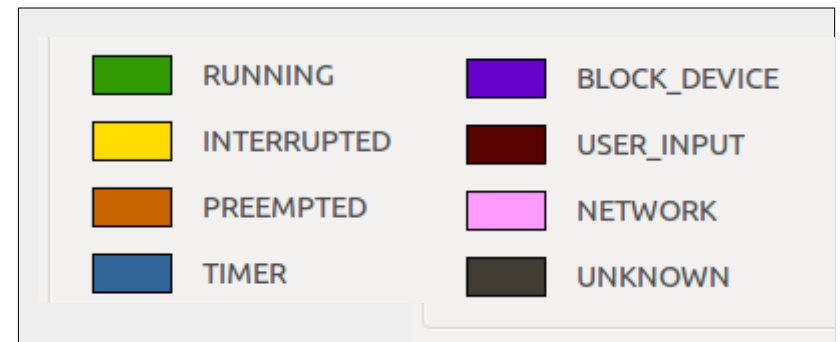
▼ "74967dd0-9e98-4203-

[13481,beam.smp]



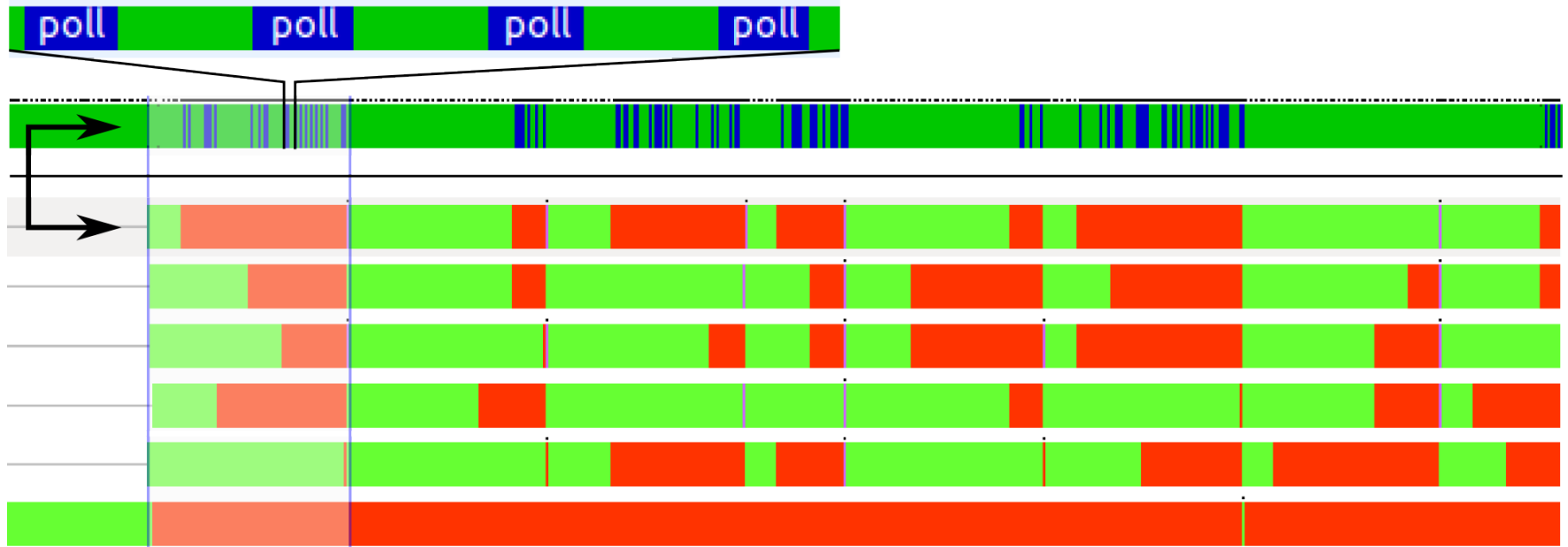
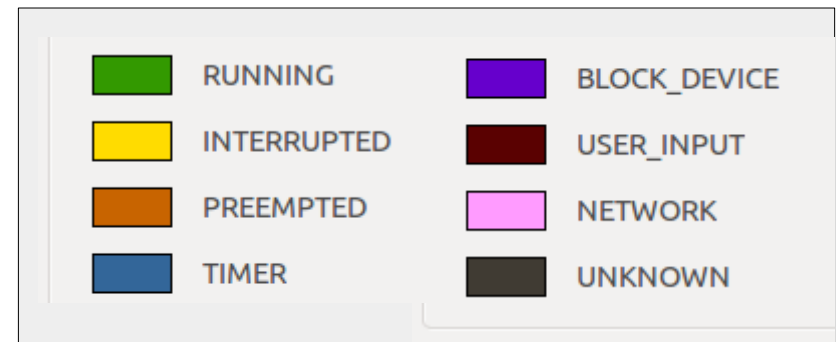
Qt5 Weather app

UI getting content with HTTP



MPI Imbalance

Uneven MPI computation

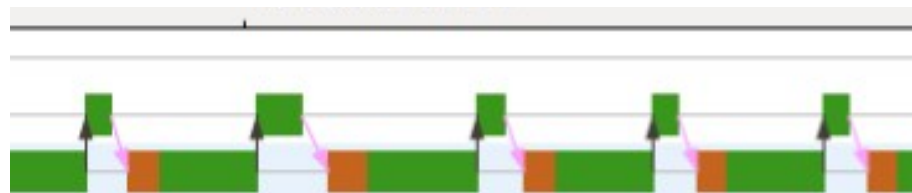


Analysis cost

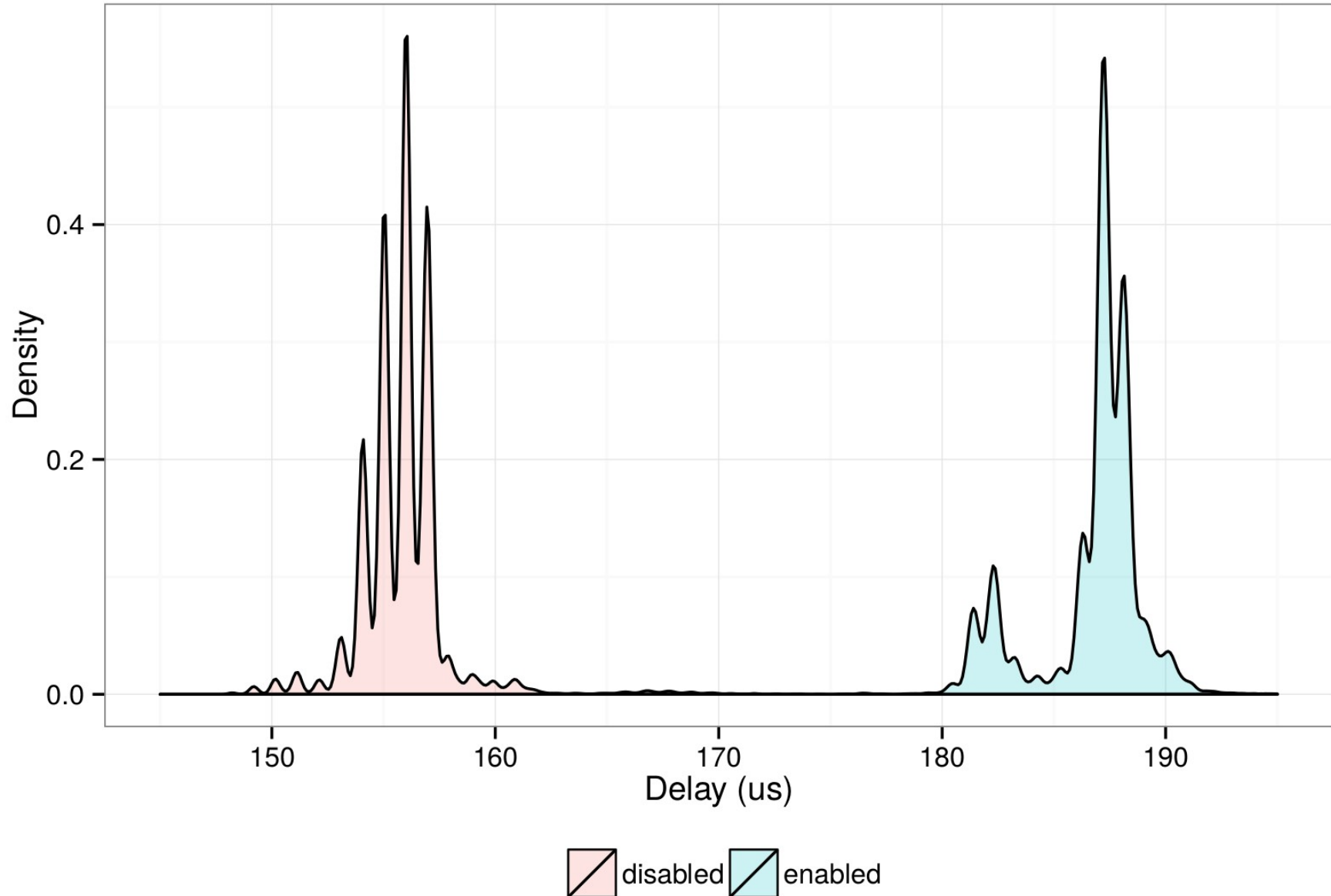


Runtime overhead

- Effect on throughput
 - Saturate network link with iperf/netperf
 - Impact non-statistically significant
 - 0.1Mb/s, $t(10)=0.591$, p-value = 0.55
- Effect on latency
 - Design wk-rpc with tight-loop, small message
 - Simulate RPC at the highest rate possible
 - Experiment on two physical machines
 - tracing increased request latency by 18.3%, from 155.9us to 190.8us (mean difference in change, 34.9 [95% CI, 34.7 to 35.1]; $p<0.01$)



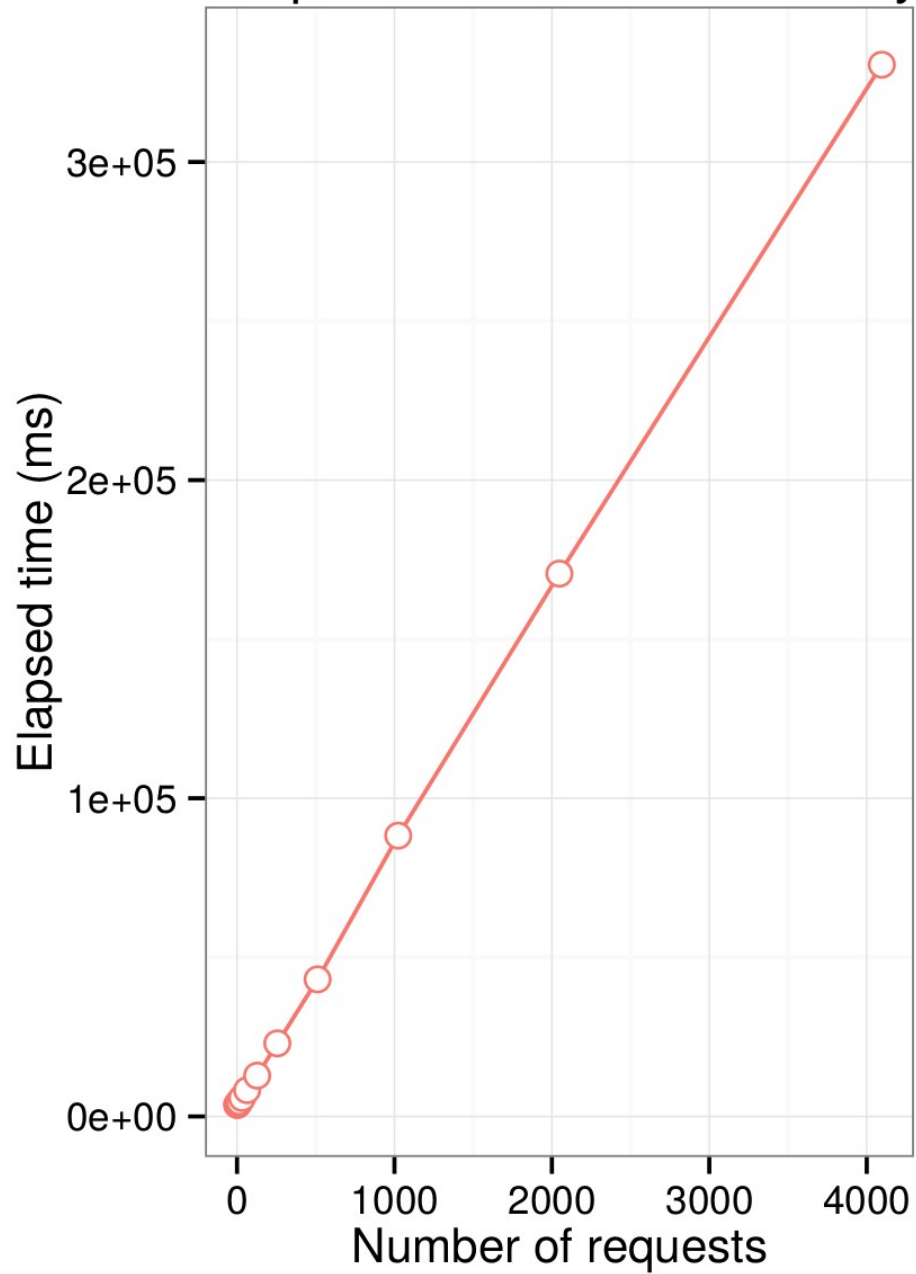
Effect of tracing on RPC delay density



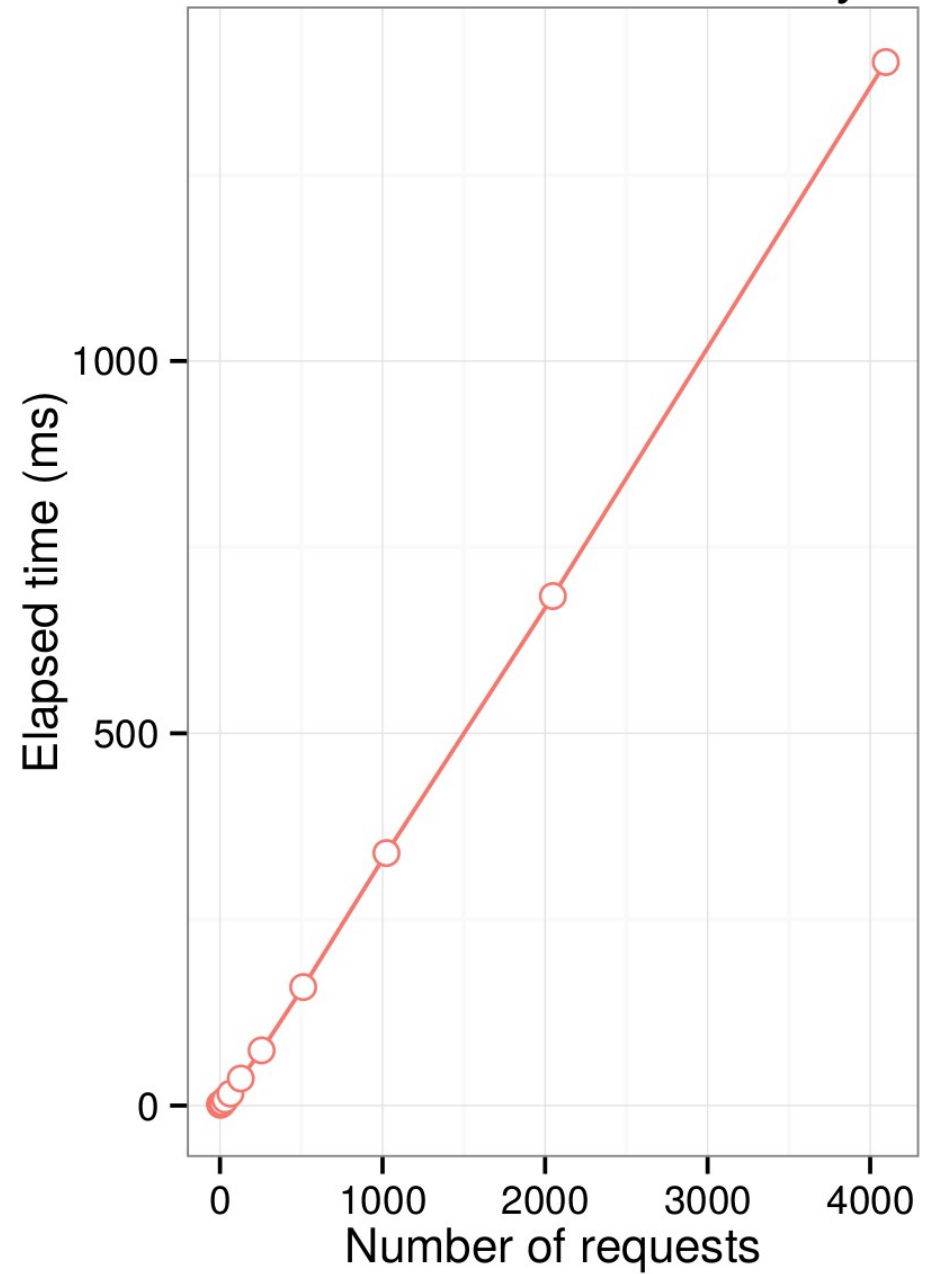
Effect of tracing on Django web app

- Poll vote simulation, automated with mechanize
- Three-tier bare-metal cluster with Apache and PostgreSQL
- Request latency increased by 5.1%, from 116.3,ms to 122.5,ms (mean difference in change, 6.3 [95% CI, 4.8 to 7.7]; $p < 0.01$)
- Average CPU usage of the trace consumer daemon is comprised between 0.8% and 8.2% of one CPU, and is proportional to the event production rate ($R^2 = 0.91$)

Graph construction scalability



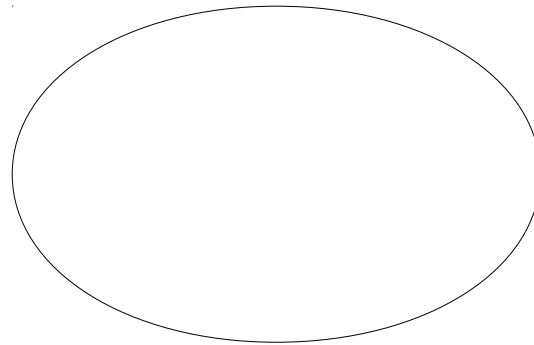
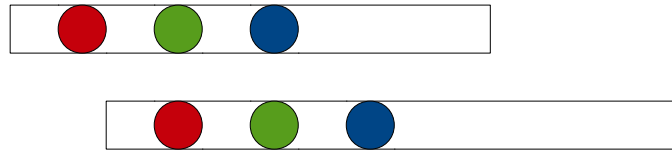
Path extraction scalability





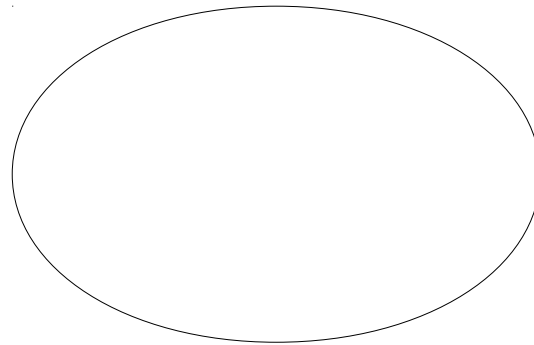
KEEP
CALM
AND
START
OPTIMIZING

Packet matching memory usage



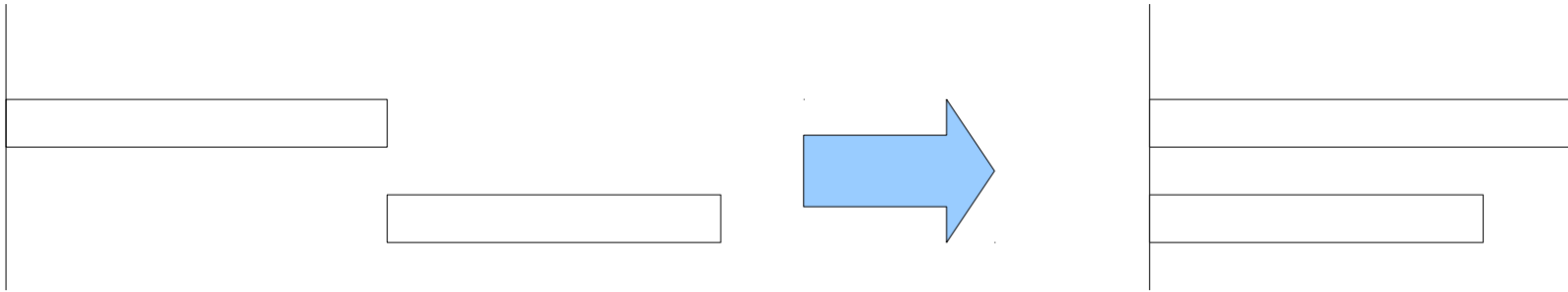
Unmatched packets

Packet matching memory usage

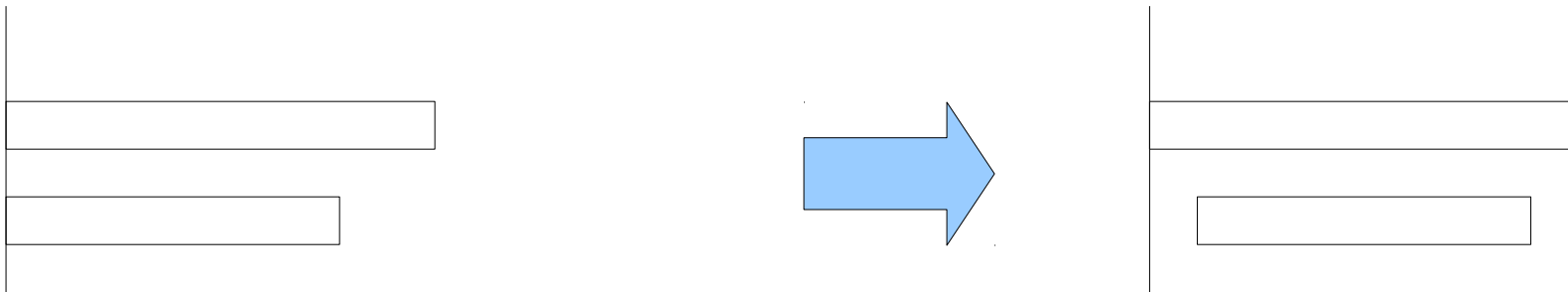


Unmatched packets

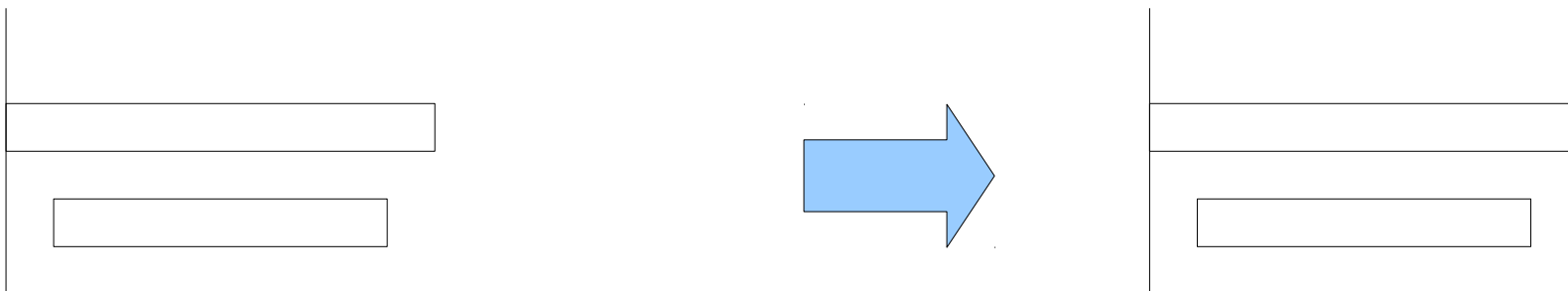
Step 1: Alignment sync



Step 2: Partial, coarse sync (1%)



Step 3: Normal sync



Partial coarse sync

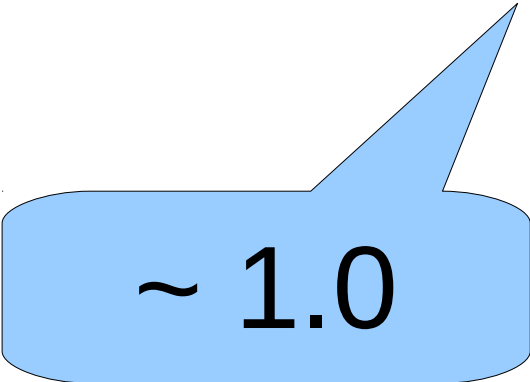
- Detect when all nodes are connected
- When sync error $< 1\%$, create edge
- Uses weighted quick-union find algorithm
- Stops when number of partitions reaches 1

Results

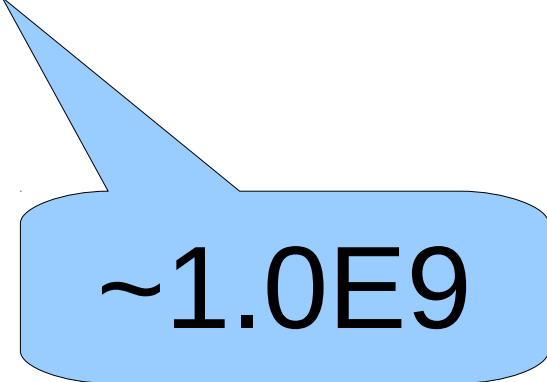
- Traces: django trace on three hosts
- Max memory usage reduction: 99%
- Usage nearly constant v.s. linear in worst case
 - Assumption: traces start (almost) at the same time
- Increased runtime: 16.8% [95% CI, 14.5% to 19.1%]; $t(10)=14.1$, $P<0.01$
 - Small portion of the trace is read twice

Timestamp transform

$$T_x = \alpha * t_s + \beta$$

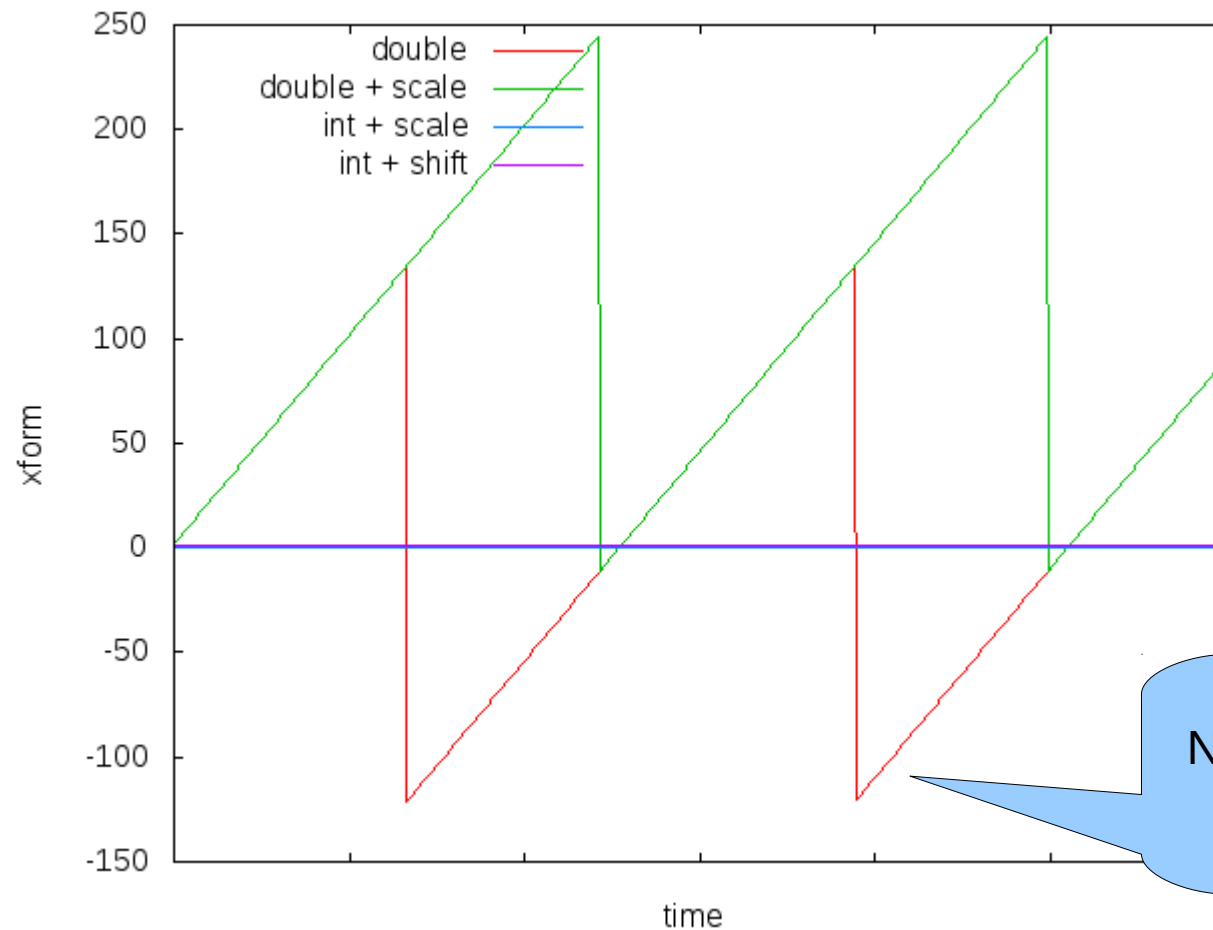


~ 1.0



$\sim 1.0E9$

Error of floating point arithmetic according to timestamps



Not precise enough:
inversion occurs

Fast timestamp transform

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{mc(t - t_0)}{c} + (mt_0 + b) \\ &= m(t - t_0) + mt_0 + b \\ &= mt - mt_0 + mt_0 + b \\ &= mt + b \end{aligned}$$

Algorithm 3 Fast timestamp transform

Input: slope m , offset b , timestamp t

Output: transformed timestamp t_x

```
1:  $t_0 \leftarrow 0$  ▷ initialization
2:  $c \leftarrow (1 \ll 30)$ 
3:  $cst \leftarrow 0$ 
4:  $m_{int} \leftarrow (int)(m \times c)$ 
5:  $b_{int} \leftarrow (int)b$ 
6: function FAST_TRANSFORM( $t$ )
7:   if ABS( $t - t_0$ ) >  $c$  then ▷ Rescale
8:      $cst \leftarrow t \times m + b_{int}$ 
9:      $t_0 \leftarrow t$ 
10:  end if
11:   $t_{tmp} \leftarrow (m_{int} \times \text{ABS}(ts - t_0)) \gg 30$  ▷ Transform
12:  if  $ts < start$  then ▷ Rectify sign
13:     $t_{tmp} \leftarrow -t_{tmp}$ 
14:  end if
15:  return  $t_{tmp} + cst$ 
16: end function
```

Results

- Constant error (2-3ns) because of rounding
- Micro-benchmark: 155x faster than BigDecimal
- Trace reading: -20.8% [95% CI, -16.4% to -25.3%]; $t(10)=9.2$, $P<0.01$

Conclusion

- New use-cases for number of runtimes
- Sync memory usage reduced by 99%
- Fast timestamps transforms reduces analysis time

Thanks to Professor Michel Dagenais and our partners EfficiOS and Ericsson.

Special thanks to Geneviève Bastien for her excellent work on Trace Compass.

Software:

<http://secretaire.dorsal.polymtl.ca/~fgiraldeau/workload-kit/>

<http://secretaire.dorsal.polymtl.ca/~fgiraldeau/traceset/>

<https://github.com/giraldeau>

