Automated Performance Problem Mitigation in Multi-Service Apps

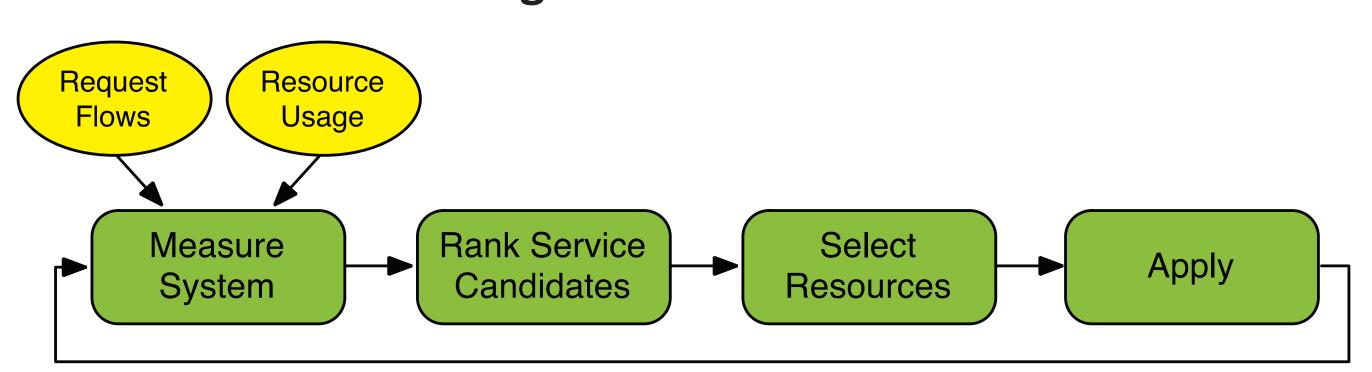
Elie Krevat, Greg Ganger (CMU)

OVERVIEW

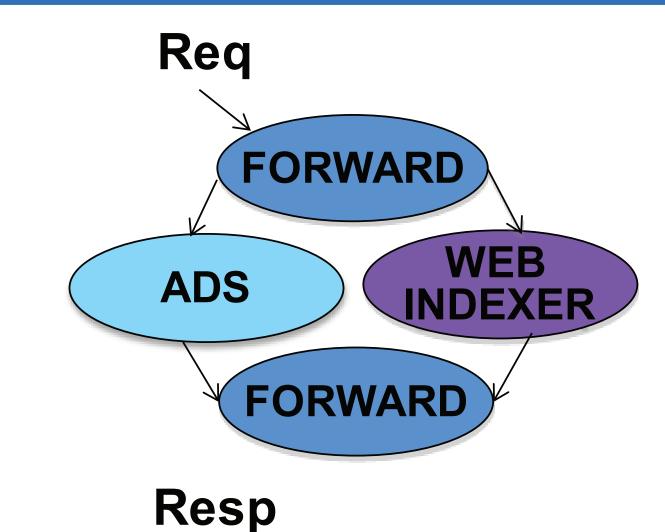
- Many apps are composed of multiple shared services
 - > Problems in one service can cause cascading delays
- Performance changes happen often in unexpected ways
 - > Problem diagnosis across services is time-consuming
- Goal: Automated performance problem mitigation
 - > Short-term fix before diagnosis
- Approach: Apply more or better resources where needed
- > Feedback loop informed by req flows + resource usage

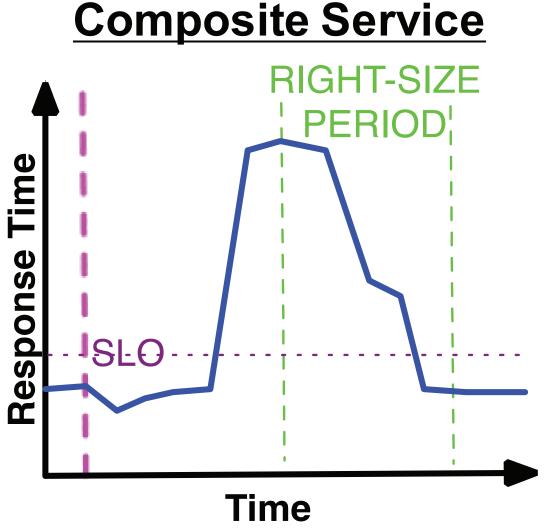
RIGHT-SIZING REEDBACK APPROACH

- Invoke workflow in response to problem (simple detector)
 - > Service Level Objectives (SLOs) + free machines
- Exploit request flows for automation
 - > Discover global flow and synchronicity
 - > Find bottleneck services on critical path
- Predict improvement potential from recent history
 - Assess elasticity properties
- Assign resources efficiently (limit overprovisioning)
 - > Informed by resource usage demands
- Observe and evaluate gains

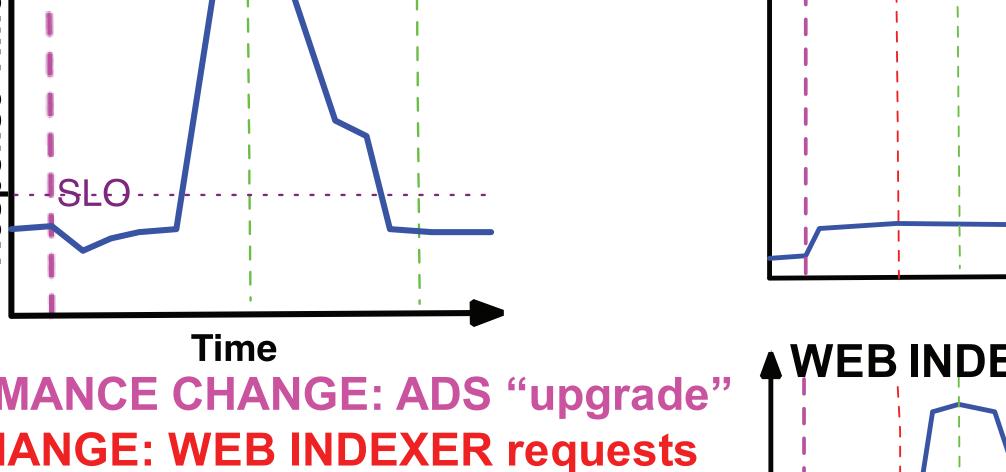


EXAMPLE SCENARIO





Component Services



PERFORMANCE CHANGE: ADS "upgrade" **LOAD CHANGE: WEB INDEXER requests RIGHT-SIZE: +1 to SEARCH**



+1 again after feedback

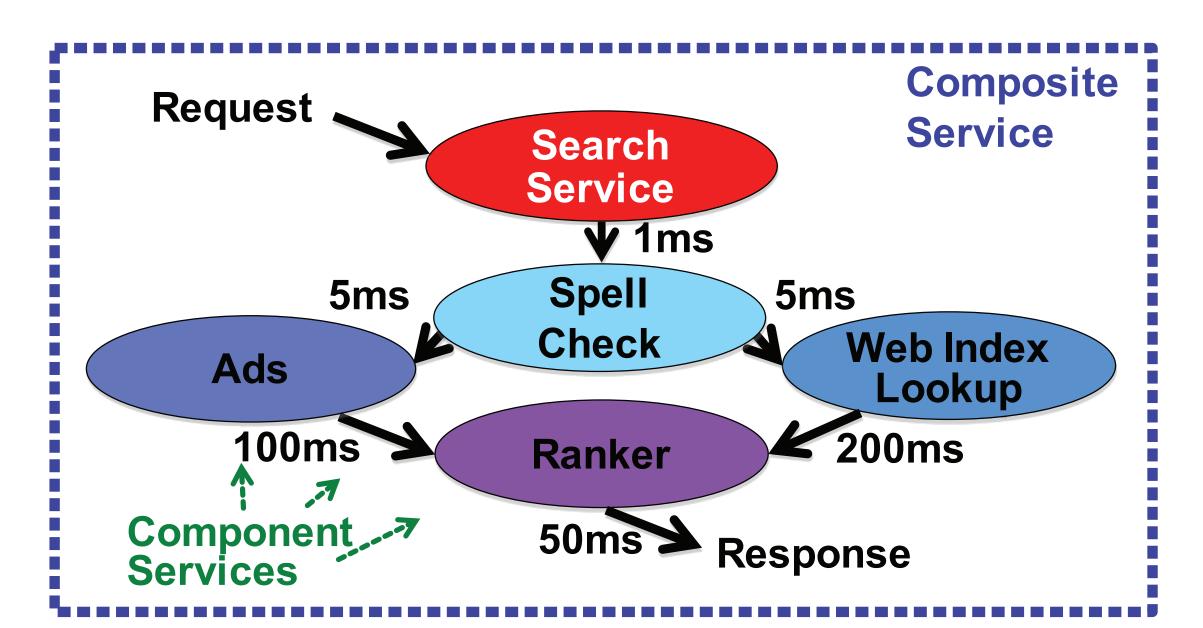
▲ WEB INDEXER Carnegie Georgia Mellon

University

Tech

SHARED SERVICE ARCHITECTURE

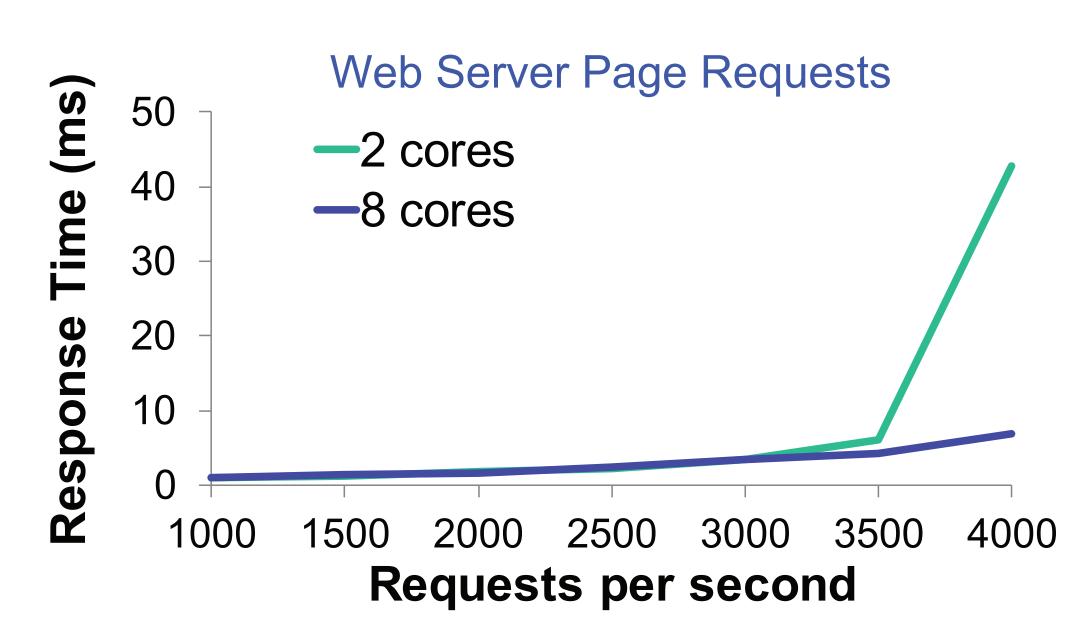
- Complex dependencies exist between services
 - Managed by separate teams



Example Search Request Flow

SELECTING DIFFERENT RESOURCES

- Manage costs and avoid overprovisioning
- Two primary "quick fixes":
 - > More machines: good for overloaded services
 - Better machines: good for bottleneck resources



Effect of CPU load on COMPUTE service 1800 100% 1600 80% 1400 1200 60% 1000 —CPU Utilization (%) 800 40% —Response Time (ms) 600 400 20% 200 0% 35 25 33 Requests per second

EVALUATION PLAN

- Build system of mock services/workloads
- Instrument end-to-end request tracing w/ resource usage
- Inject synthetic performance problems
 - > Service slowdown, overload, dependency change
- Compare right-sizing against baselines
 - > Static vs. limited resource usage or request flow info
- Evaluation criteria:
 - > Localization accuracy
 - > Problem mitigation time







UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON