

# Combining OpenTracing and Kernel Tracing for Performance Analysis of Distributed Applications

**Progress Report Meeting - May 6, 2019** DORSAL Ecole polytechnique de Montréal

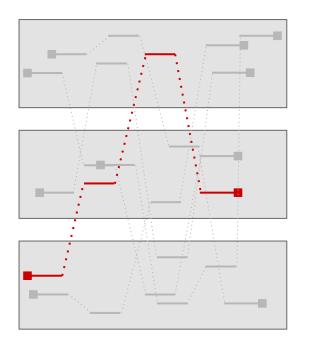
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OpenTracing: where does it help, where does it fail?

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### What distributed tracing is all about



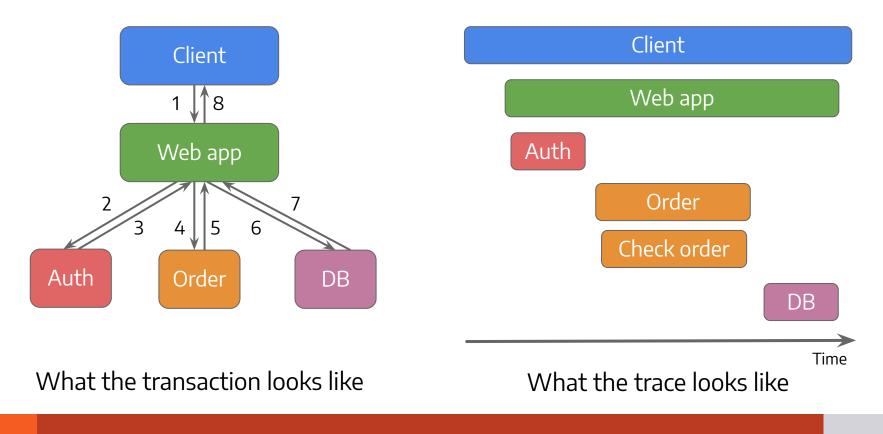
- Single user request, multiple machines
- We want to tell the full story of a given request

#### **Key facts about OpenTracing**

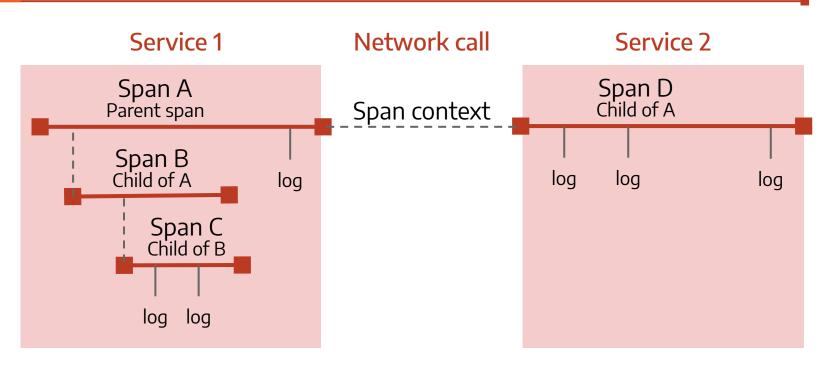
- An open-source **specification for distributed tracing**
- A vendor-neutral API for instrumenting libraries
  - API available for **popular languages** like Java, Go, C++, Python...
  - Lots of **libraries** like gRPC, NodeJS... are instrumented
- Many tracers (Jaeger, OpenZipkin, LightStep...)
  implement the OpenTracing specification
  - OpenTracing leaves implementation details to the tracers
  - Each tracer has different purposes and analyses / UI

#### **Describing complex transactions**

OpenTracing focuses on describing tasks instead of events.



## **Key concepts in OpenTracing**

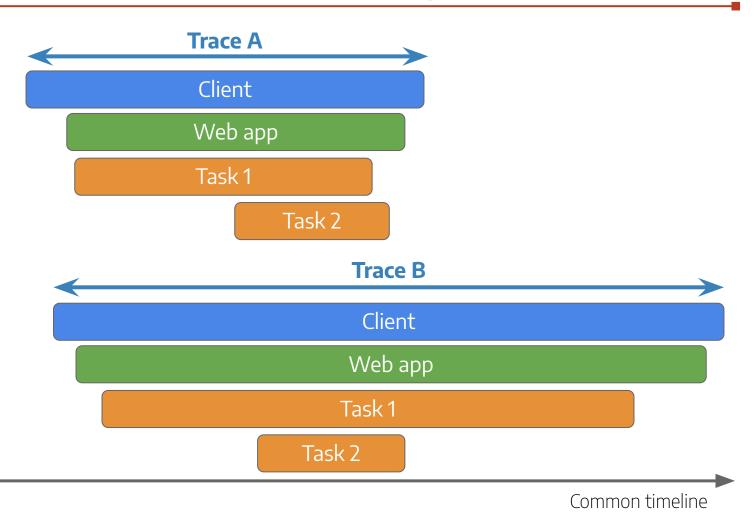


- A **span** has a name, a start, a duration, tags and attached logs.
- The **span context** identifies the trace; it is injected into requests.
- A **trace** is the recording of the whole transaction using the above!

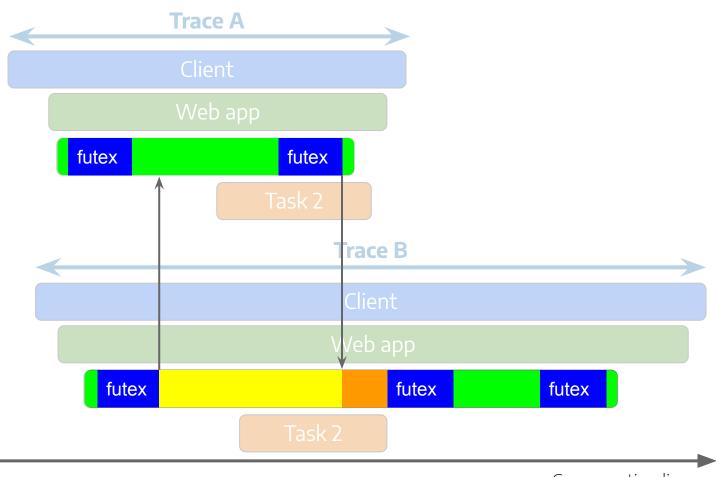
## The benefits of OpenTracing

- The community is growing
- The traces provide useful high-level context for debugging applications
- The tracers provide the machinery to collect the traces and display them
- Use and deployment are fairly easy

#### Where does OpenTracing fail?



#### Same events, different perspective



# The approach

Combining OpenTracing and kernel traces

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# Bridging the gap

• On the one side: threads, nanosecond-precise events

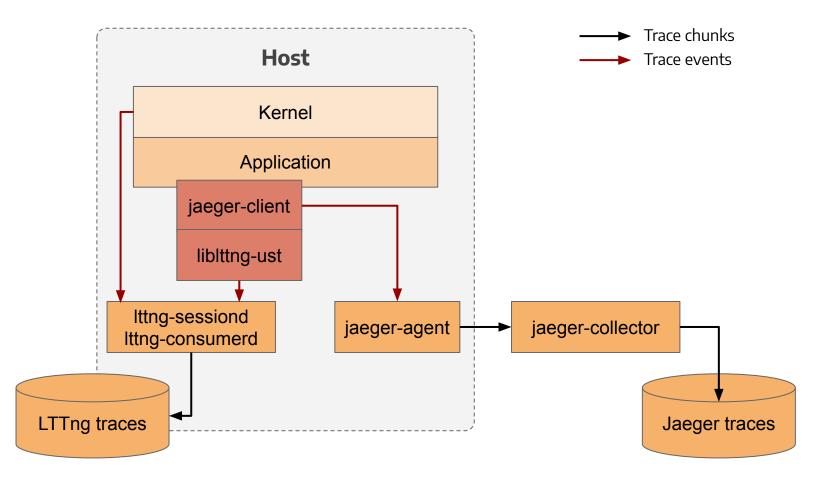
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- On the other side: tasks, microsecond-precise events
  - We need to synchronize events
  - We need to relate tasks back to their thread(s)

### **Techniques for synchronization**

- "Fake syscall" (Google)
- Kernel module + added LTTng kernel context (Boston University)
- Instrumentation of the OpenTracing tracer using LTTng-UST (what we use)

#### **Collection of traces**



# Analyses

TraceCompass views

## **Proof of concept in TraceCompass**

- Two views to validate the approach
  - Critical path of requests
  - Aggregated view per request of the critical path
- Based on prior work from Ericsson
- The instrumented application is Cassandra

# **Critical path of requests**

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## **Aggregated information**

	Duration	State of	the reque	est		
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	17,352 ms					
[BLOCKED] RUNNING	7,705 ms					
[BLOCKED] PREEMPTED	3,133 ms					
Blocked by span be706e602f66ce72:be706e602f66ce72	3,112 ms					
RUNNING	2,867 ms			PREEMPTED		
PREEMPTED	328,989 µs			RUNNING		
Blocked by span 4e12c79b6bf21388:4e12c79b6bf21388	105,917 µs			Blocked by span be706e6 [BLOCKED] PREEMPTED	02166Ce/2:be/06e602	2166Ce7
Blocked by span a6b935d4c7a6e5e:a6b935d4c7a6e5e	78,198 µs			[BLOCKED] RUNNING		
Blocked by span 59bb876eefc05d4d:59bb876eefc05d4d	21,177 µs		$\smile$	OTHERS		
▼ [789ad3700ed142f5] Run	6,640 ms					
RUNNING	3,520 ms					
PREEMPTED	2,827 ms					
[BLOCKED] PREEMPTED	214,611 µs					

# Conclusions and future work

### **Limitations and remarks**

- We need developers to provide a good instrumentation of their application
- Analyses limited to a single machine
- The volume of the traces can be tough to handle and sampling is not straightforward
- Benchmarking has yet to be done

#### **Future work**

- Adapt the trace collection / analysis to applications hosted in containers
- Bring the analyses to UIs widely used by the OpenTracing community (Jaeger, Kibana)
- Work with the community to integrate the changes to the OpenTracing tracers



# **Thank you!** Questions, ideas, remarks?

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