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Automated Performance Management for the Big Data Stack

Shivnath Babu et al
Unravel Data

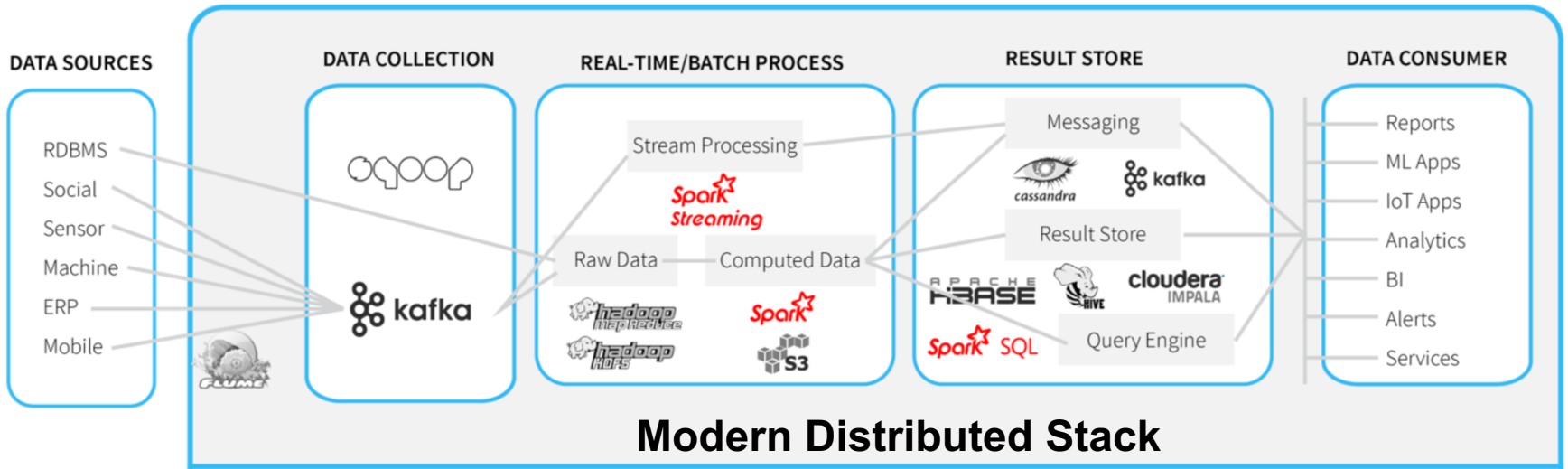
<http://cidrdb.org/cidr2019/index.html>

Automated Performance Management for the Big Data Stack

Anastasios Arvanitis, Shivnath Babu, Eric Chu,
Adrian Popescu, Alkis Simitsis, Kevin Wilkinson



Modern applications are being built on a collection of distributed systems



But:
Running distributed applications
reliably & efficiently is hard

My app failed



My data pipeline is missing SLA



Our cloud costs are out of control



There are many challenges



What enterprises are facing: **Monitoring Data is Silo'ed**

- A survey of 6000+ enterprise IT professionals from Australia, Canada, France, Germany, UK, & USA
 - 91% are struggling with silo'ed monitoring data

What enterprises are facing: Reactive Approach

How enterprise IT teams discover performance problems:

58%

find out from users calling or emailing their organization's help desk

55%

find out from an executive or non-IT team member at their company who alerts the IT department

38%

find out from users posting on social networks

AppDynamics is now part of Cisco. CISCO

What enterprises are facing: High MTTR



We can solve this problem
as a Data and AI/ML problem

First: Bring all monitoring data to a single platform

Resource Manager API
History Server API
Container Metrics
Data Statistics
SQL Query Plans
Logs
Metadata
Configuration



The screenshot displays the Unravel monitoring interface. At the top, it shows a 'New Query' for a 'SAPDATA_C0_HOURLING @ SAP_HOURLING' job with a duration of 10:59h 53s, data size of 1.19TB, and 246.63 resources. Below this, there's a 'JOB EXECUTION' section with a table of jobs. The table has columns for START TIME, DURATION, JOB, RESOURCES, and EVENTS. The data rows are:

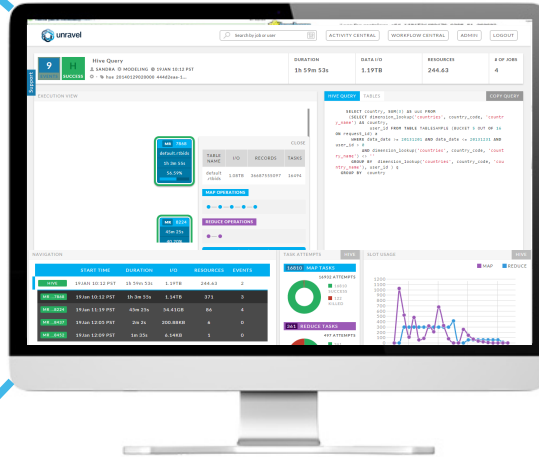
START TIME	DURATION	JOB	RESOURCES	EVENTS
2016-11-15 10:59:53	10:59:53	SAPDATA_C0_HOURLING	246.63	2
2016-11-15 10:59:53	10:59:53	SAPDATA_C0_HOURLING	246.63	2
2016-11-15 10:59:53	10:59:53	SAPDATA_C0_HOURLING	246.63	2
2016-11-15 10:59:53	10:59:53	SAPDATA_C0_HOURLING	246.63	2
2016-11-15 10:59:53	10:59:53	SAPDATA_C0_HOURLING	246.63	2

Below the table, there's a 'JOB EXECUTION' section with a 'JOB EXECUTION' button and a 'JOB EXECUTION' button. To the right, there's a 'SQL QUERY' section with a 'SQL QUERY' button and a 'SQL QUERY' button. At the bottom, there's a 'JOB EXECUTION' section with a 'JOB EXECUTION' button and a 'JOB EXECUTION' button. The interface also includes a 'JOB EXECUTION' section with a 'JOB EXECUTION' button and a 'JOB EXECUTION' button.

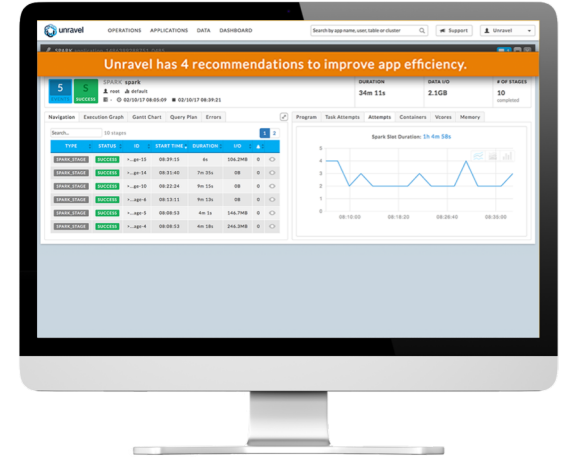
One complete correlated view.

Then: Apply algorithms to analyze the data & (whenever possible) take actions automatically

- Resource Manager API
- History Server API
- Container Metrics
- Data Statistics
- SQL Query Plans
- Logs
- Metadata
- Configuration



One complete correlated view.



Built-in intelligence & automation.

Building this platform requires innovation

- In data collection & transport
 - Non-intrusive, low overhead, transient/elastic clusters
- In data storage
 - Variety, scale, asynchronous arrival

Building this platform requires innovation

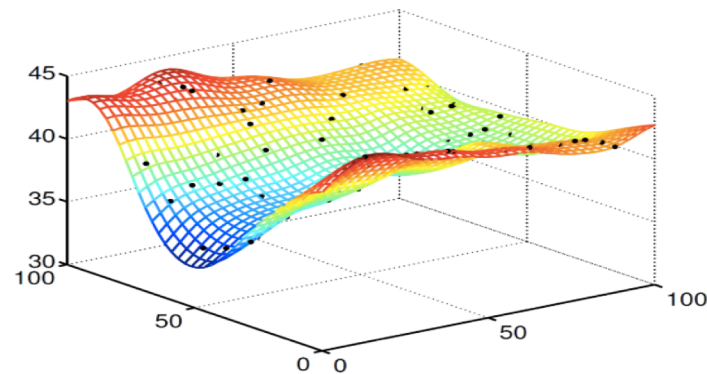
- In data collection & transport
 - Non-intrusive, low overhead, transient/elastic clusters
- In data storage
 - Variety, scale, asynchronous arrival
- In algorithms to provide insights
 - Real-time, combine expert knowledge with ML
- In algorithms to take actions
 - Reliable, predictable

Example problems for which our solutions are running in production enterprise environments

- **Application autotuning**
- Failures of distributed applications
- SLA management for streaming data pipelines
- Holistic cluster optimization

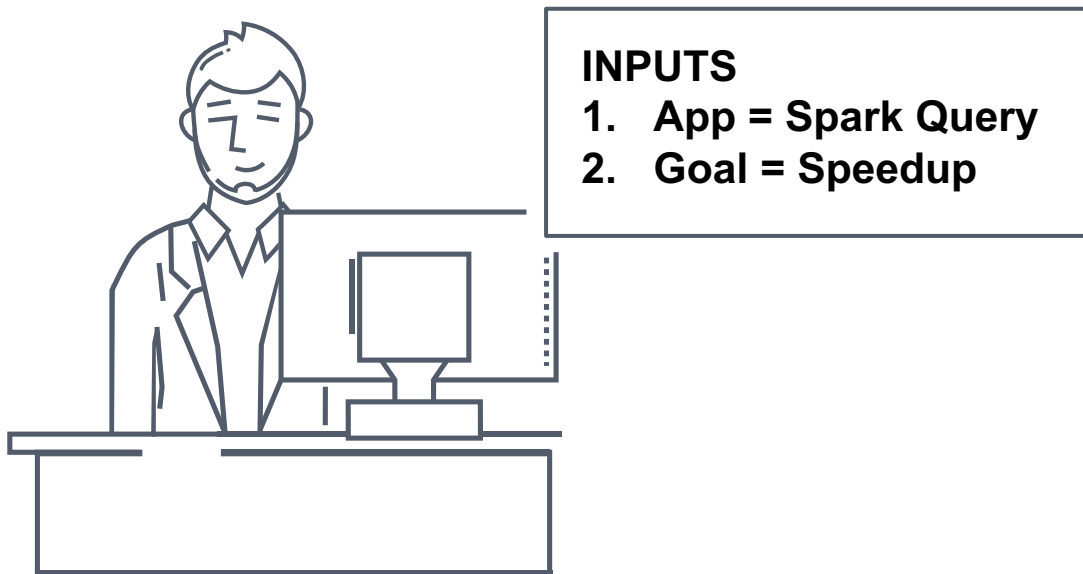
spark.driver.cores	2
spark.executor.cores	10
...	
spark.sql.shuffle.partitions	300
spark.sql.autoBroadcastJoinThreshold	20MB
...	
SKEW('orders', 'o_custid')	true
spark.catalog.cacheTable("orders")	true
...	

PERFORMANCE



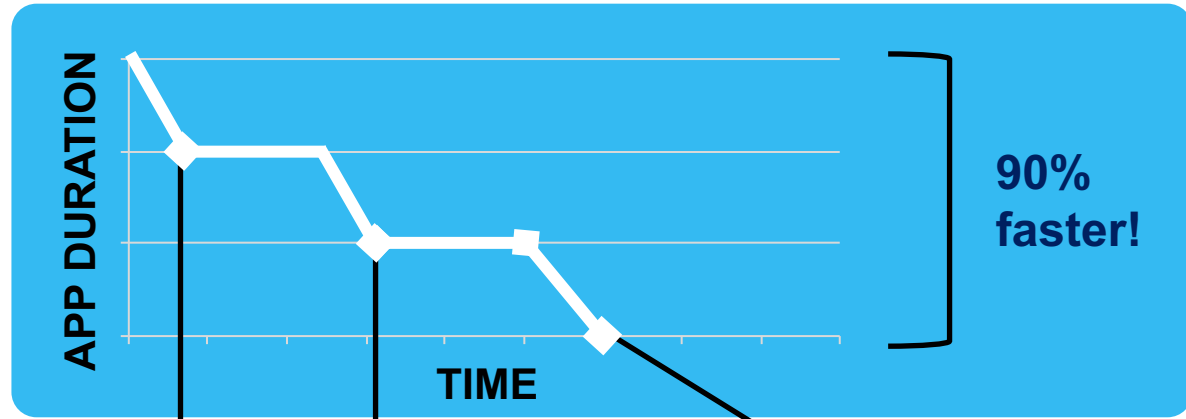
Today, tuning is often by trial-and-error

A new world



“I need to make this app faster”

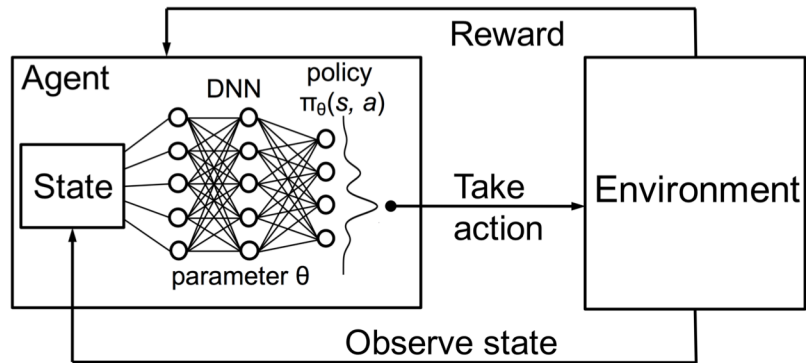
A new world



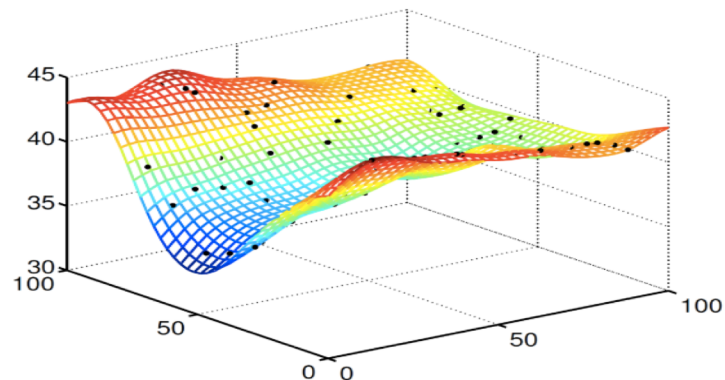
In blink of an eye, user gets recommendations to make the app **30% faster**

As user finishes checking email, she has a verified run that is **60% faster**

User comes back from lunch. A verified run that is **90% faster**



Reinforcement Learning



Response Surface Methodology

Tuning Database Configuration Parameters with iTuned

Songyun Duan, Vamsidhar Thummala, Shivnath Babu*
 Department of Computer Science
 Duke University
 Durham, North Carolina, USA
 {syduan,vamsi,shivnath}@cs.duke.edu

Xplus: A SQL-Tuning-Aware Query Optimizer

Herodotos Herodotou and Shivnath Babu*
 Department of Computer Science
 Duke University
 {hero,shivnath}@cs.duke.edu

ABSTRACT

Database systems have a large number of configuration parameters that control memory distribution, I/O optimization, costing of query plans, parallelism, many aspects of logging, recovery, and

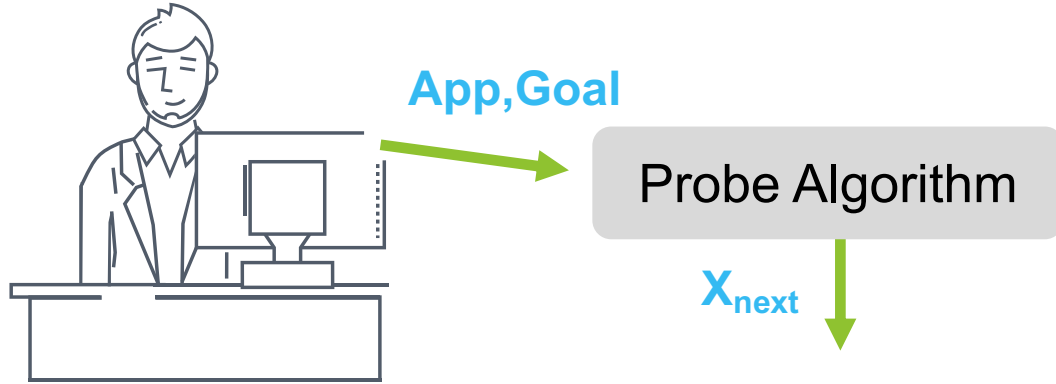
Amy recalls that the database has *configuration parameters*. For lack of better understanding, she had set them to default values during installation. The parameters may need tuning, so Amy pulls out the 1000+ page database tuning manual. She finds many dozens

ABSTRACT

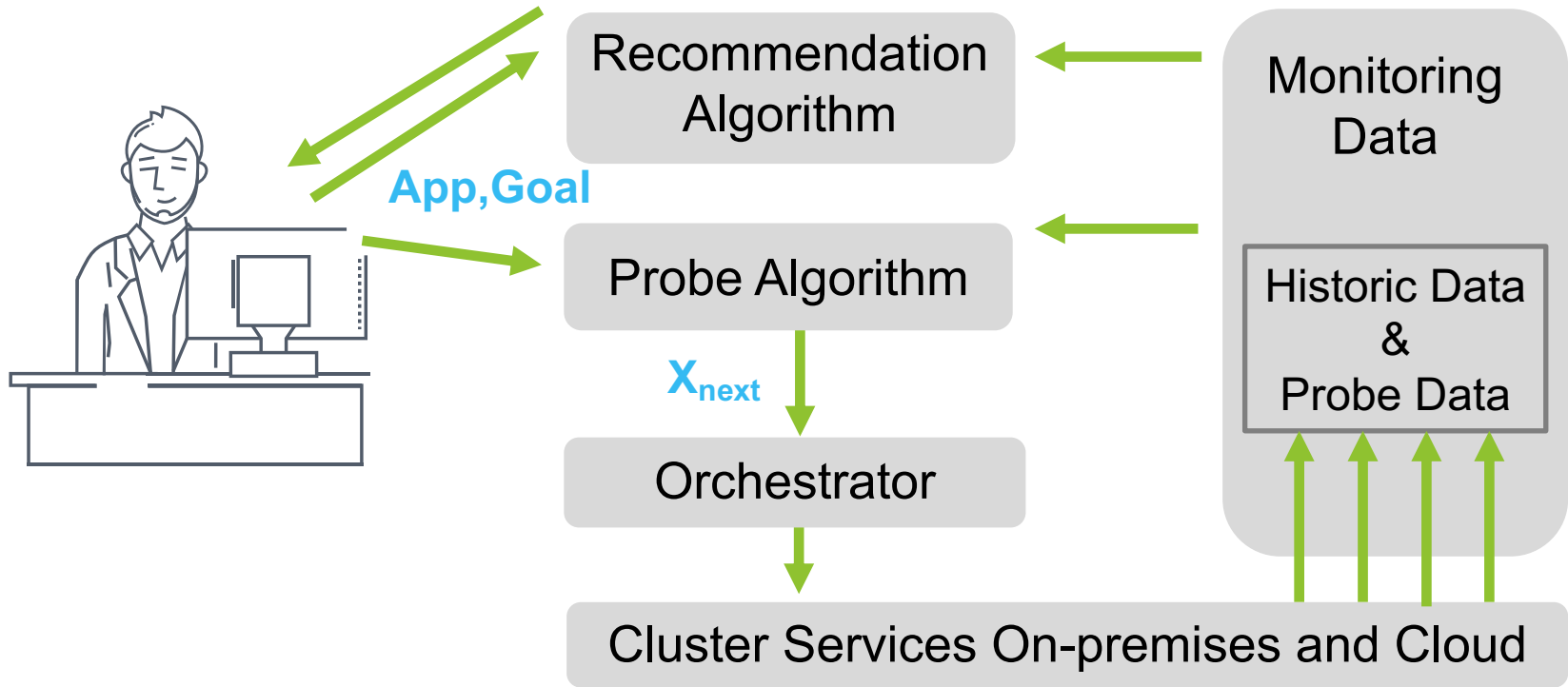
The need to improve a suboptimal execution plan picked by the query optimizer for a repeatedly run SQL query arises routinely. Complex expressions, skewed or correlated data, and changing con-

step in to lead the optimizer towards a good plan [6]. This process of improving the performance of a “problem query” is referred to in the database industry as *SQL tuning*. Tuning a problem query is critical in two settings:

Autotuning workflow



Autotuning workflow



Example problems for which solutions are running in production enterprise environments

- Application autotuning
- **Failures of distributed applications**
- SLA management for streaming data pipelines
- Holistic cluster optimization

Manual Root Cause Analysis of App Failures



```
↳ spark.sql.execution.SparkPlan.execute(SparkPlan.scala:100)
↳ spark.sql.execution.ConvertToSafe.doExecute(rowFormatConverters.scala:56)
↳ spark.sql.execution.SparkPlan$anonfun$execute$5.apply(SparkPlan.scala:132)
↳ spark.sql.execution.SparkPlan$anonfun$execute$5.apply(SparkPlan.scala:130)
↳ spark.rdd.RDDOperationScopes.withScope(RDDOperationScope.scala:150)
↳ spark.sql.execution.SparkPlan.execute(SparkPlan.scala:130)
↳ spark.sql.execution.Exchange.prepareShuffleDependency(Exchange.scala:164)
↳ spark.sql.execution.Exchange$anonfun$doExecute$1.apply(Exchange.scala:254)
↳ spark.sql.execution.Exchange$anonfun$doExecute$1.apply(Exchange.scala:248)
↳ spark.sql.catalyst.errors.package$.attachTree(package.scala:48)

↳ spark.sql.catalyst.errors.package$.TreeNodeException: execute, tree:
partitioning(nation#71,o_year#72,200), None
[key=[nation#71,o_year#72], functions=[(sum(amount#73),mode=Partial,isDistinct=false), output=[nation#71,o_year#72,sum#78]]
:#50 AS nation#71,year(cast(o_orderdate#20 as date)) AS o_year#72,((l_extendedprice#5 * (1.0 - l_discount#6)) - (ps_supplycost#28 * l_quantity#4)) AS
in [o_orderkey#16L], [l_orderkey#0L]
  orderkey#16L ASC], false, 0
  ↳Exchange hashpartitioning(o_orderkey#16L,200), None
  ↳ject [o_orderkey#16L,o_orderdate#20]
  ↳Scan ExistingRDD[o_orderkey#16L,o_custkey#17L,o_orderstatus#18,o_totalprice#19,o_orderdate#20,o_orderpriority#21,o_clerk#22,o_shippriority#23L,o_com
  ↳rderkey#0L ASC], false, 0
  ↳Exchange hashpartitioning(l_orderkey#0L,200), None
  ↳ject [l_extendedprice#5,l_discount#6,l_quantity#4,l_orderkey#0L,n_name#50,ps_supplycost#28]
  ↳SortMergeJoin [p_partkey#30L], [l_partkey#1L]
  ↳Sort [p_partkey#30L ASC], false, 0
  ↳ TungstenExchange hashpartitioning(p_partkey#30L,200), None
  ↳ Project [p_partkey#30L]
  ↳ Filter Contains(p_name#31,ghost)
  ↳ Scan ExistingRDD[p_partkey#30L,p_name#31,p_mfg#32,p_brand#33,p_type#34,p_size#35L,p_container#36,p_retailprice#37,p_comment#38]
  ↳Sort [l_partkey#1L ASC], false, 0
  ↳ TungstenExchange hashpartitioning(l_partkey#1L,200), None
  ↳ Project [l_extendedprice#5,l_discount#6,l_quantity#4,l_partkey#1L,l_orderkey#0L,n_name#50,ps_supplycost#28]
  ↳ SortMergeJoin [ps_suppley#26L,ps_partkey#25L], [l_suppley#2L,l_partkey#1L]
  ↳Sort [ps_suppley#26L ASC,ps_partkey#25L ASC], false, 0
  ↳ TungstenExchange hashpartitioning(ps_suppley#26L,ps_partkey#25L,200), None
```

5 levels of stack
traces of this form

- Many levels of correlated stack traces
- Identifying the root cause is hard and time consuming

Automated Root Cause Analysis of Failures



Events Panel

SPARK SQL QUERY FAILED

Root cause:

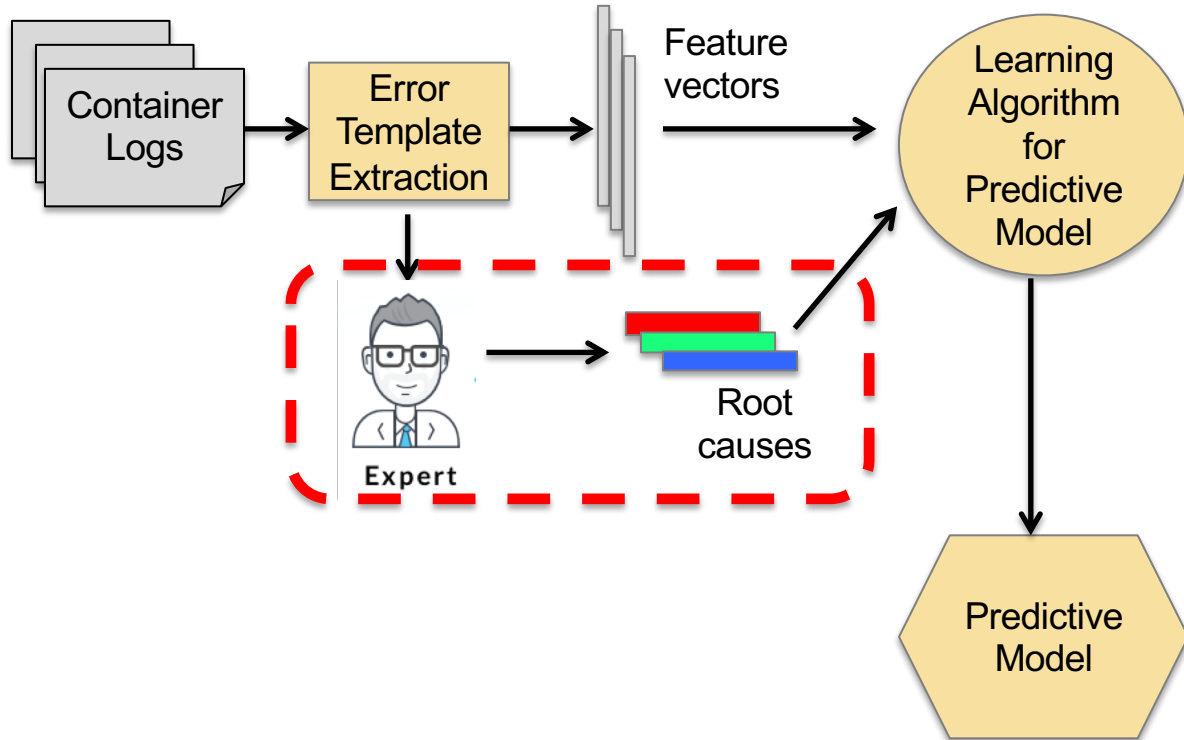
Cannot run SparkSQL on non existing data. "sales" table of "tpcds" database does not exist on HDFS at location: "hdfs://master.unravel-lab:8020/tmp/tpcds-1tb/sales"

Recommendation:

Correct the input path location above and resubmit

- **Reduce troubleshooting time from days to seconds**
- Improve productivity of data scientists and analysts

Automated Root Cause Analysis of Failures



Two Ways to get Root-Cause Labels

- Manual diagnosis by a domain expert
- Automatic injection of the root cause
 - Invalid input
 - Invalid memory configuration
 - OOME: Java heap space
 - OOME: GC overhead limit
 - Container killed by YARN
 - Runtime incompatibility
 - No space left on device
 - Transformations inside other transformations
 - Runtime error
 - Arithmetic error
 - Invalid configuration settings

Large-scale Lab Framework for Automatic Root Cause Analysis

Environment:

- Lab created on demand on cloud or on-premises
- Workloads are run and failures are injected

Multi-tenant Workloads:

- Variety of workloads: Batch, ML, SQL, Streaming, etc.

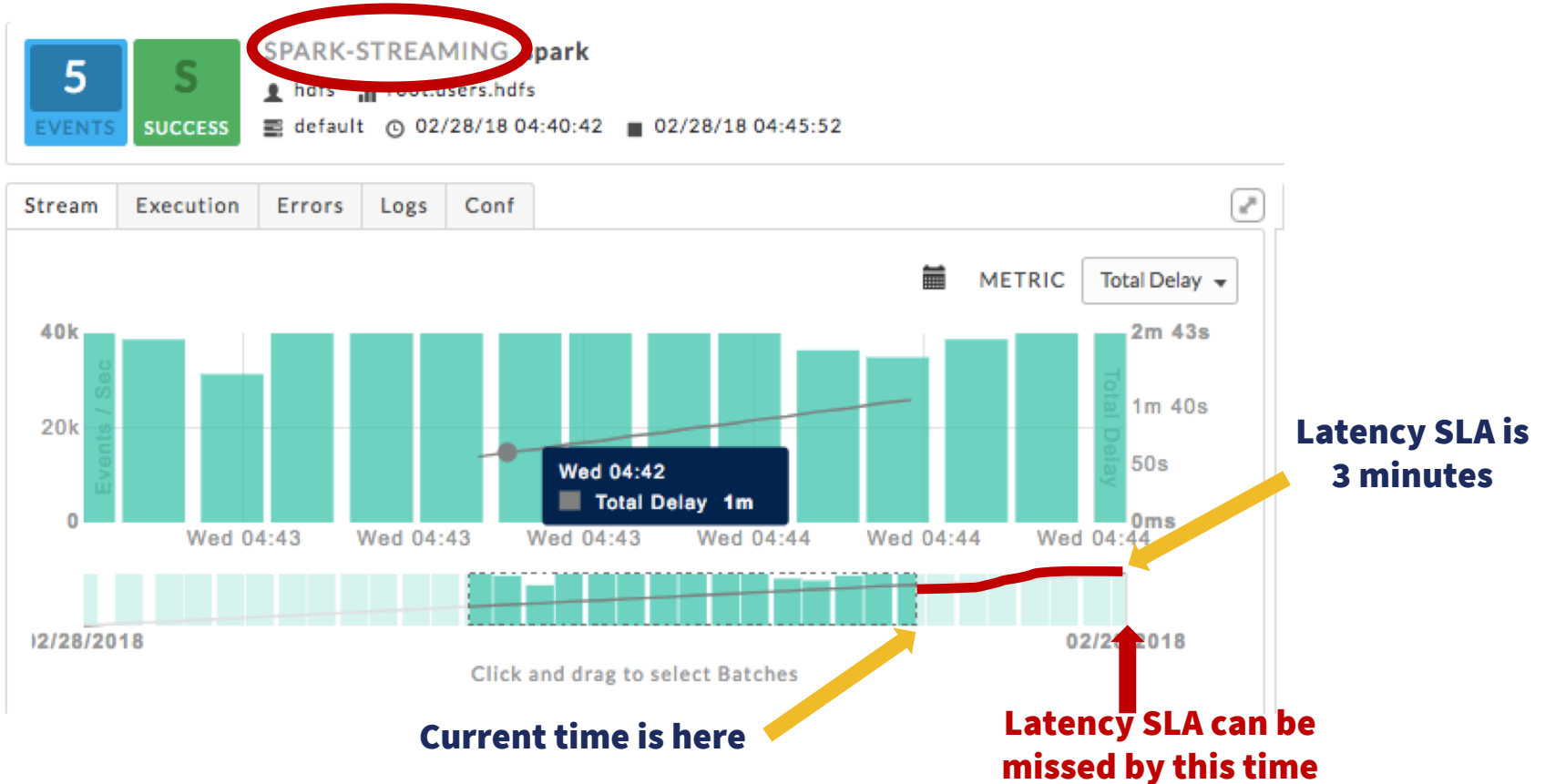
Failures:

- Large set of root causes learned from customers & partners. Constantly updated
- Continuously inject these root causes to train & test models for root-cause prediction

Example problems for which solutions are running in production enterprise environments

- Application autotuning
- Failures of distributed applications
- **SLA management for streaming data pipelines**
- Holistic cluster optimization

Predicting when SLAs are in danger of being missed



Forecasting & Anomaly Detection are very useful to manage streaming data pipelines

Example problems for which solutions are running in production enterprise environments

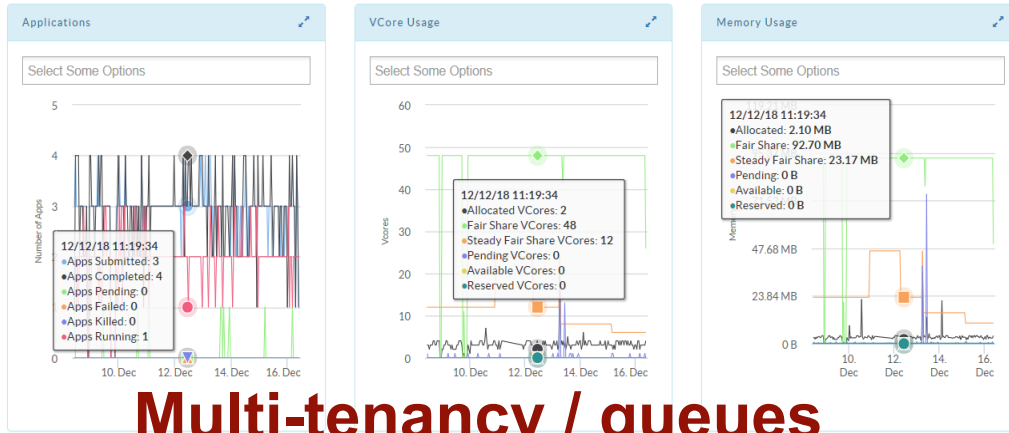
- Application autotuning
- Failures of distributed applications
- SLA management for real-time data pipelines
- **Holistic cluster optimization**

Holistic Cluster Optimization



2x throughput increase and 2x reduction in cost!

Holistic Cluster Optimization



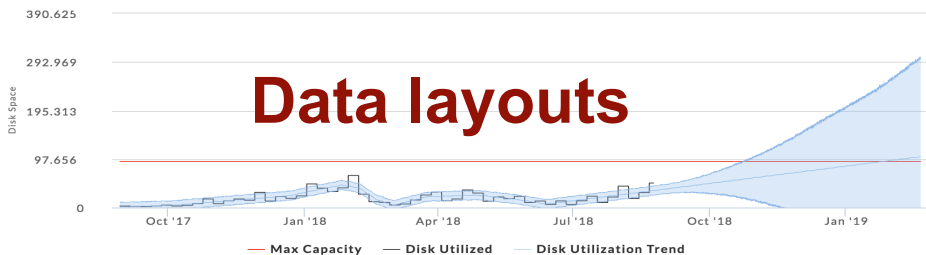
Multi-tenancy / queues

Holistic Cluster Optimization



Multi-tenancy / queues

Capacity 08/29/17- 08/24/18 (History) - 180 days (Forecasting)



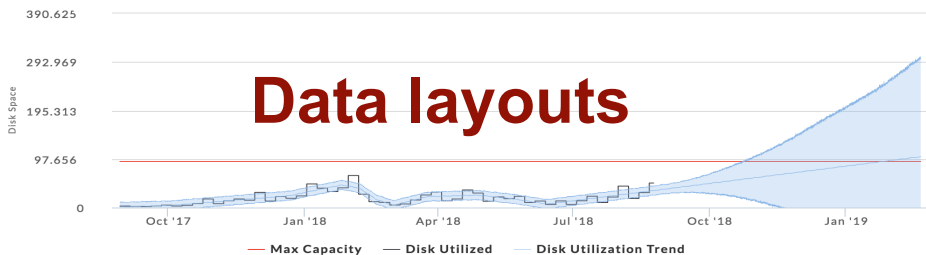
Data layouts

Holistic Cluster Optimization



Multi-tenancy / queues

Capacity 08/29/17- 08/24/18 (History) - 180 days (Forecasting)



Data layouts

Tune the size of map containers

mapreduce.map.memory.mb ⓘ

Recommendation: **2048**
 Improvement Potential: **High** ●●●

Using the recommended default would save 50% of 1,263,087,616 MB from 7275 jobs using the current default, or 97% of total jobs in the workload

[Tuning Instructions](#)

Default: **4096** ⓘ

Candidate	% of memor...	% of jobs ...
1792	56%	80%
2048	50%	85%

% Apps Default: **97%**

Tune the size of reduce containers

mapreduce.reduce.memory.mb ⓘ

Recommendation: **2816**
 Improvement Potential: **High** ●●●

Using the recommended default would save 65% of 1,973,538,816 MB from 4060 jobs using the current default, or 97% of total jobs in the workload

[Tuning Instructions](#)

Default: **8192** ⓘ

Candidate	% of memor...	% of jobs ...
2816	65%	99%
3072	62%	99%

% Apps Default: **97%**

Configuration

In Summary

AI Ops: Rich opportunities to address distributed application performance management as AI/ML problems

We welcome your collaboration!

Thank You

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