

VAMP: Visual Analytics for Microservices Performance

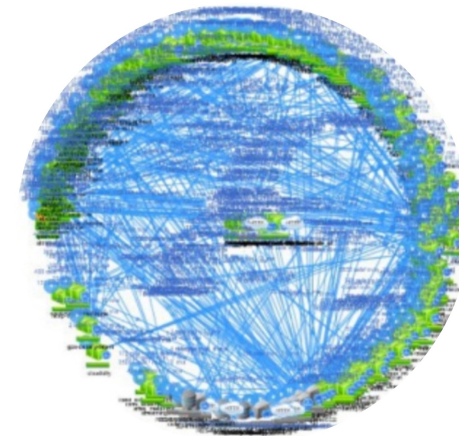
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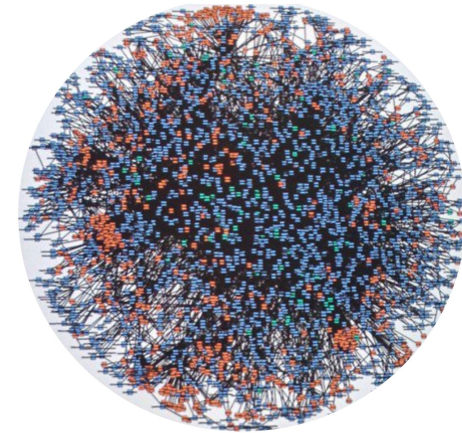


Microservices

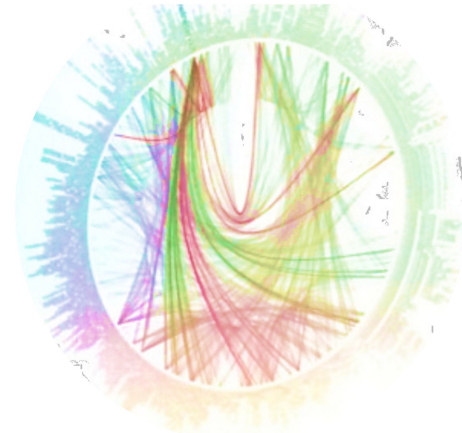
- Loosely coupled independent services
- Benefits:
 - Independent scaling
 - Independent development
 - Fast-paced release cycle



Netflix



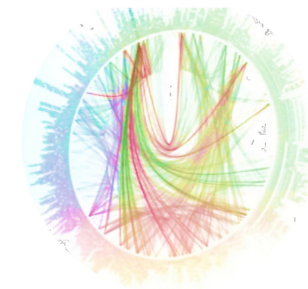
Amazon



Twitter

Performance Analysis of Microservices

- Complex interactions of multiple RPCs spread across multiple machines
- Frequent software releases can introduce performance issues
- Performance bugs can emerge from the interaction of multiple RPCs



Twitter

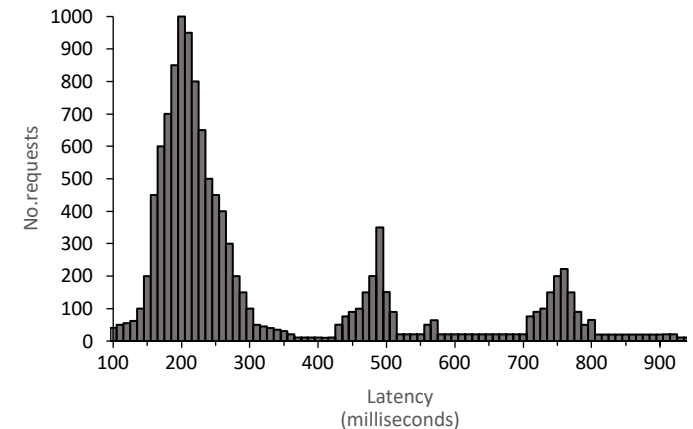
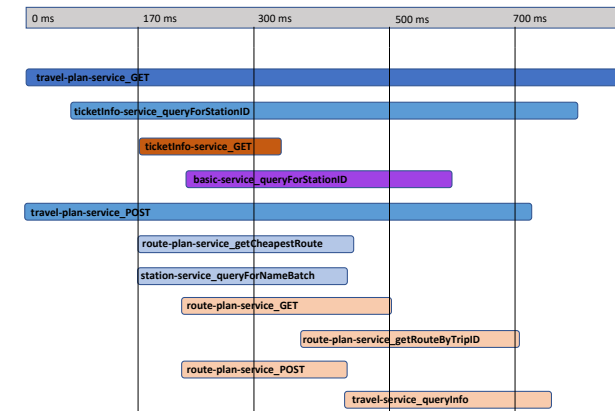
Distributed Tracing

- Capture the workflow of causally-related events (i.e., work done to process a request) within and among the components of a microservices system
- Swimlane visualizations as main visualization tool
- Often used in tandem with other visualization tools, such as Kibana



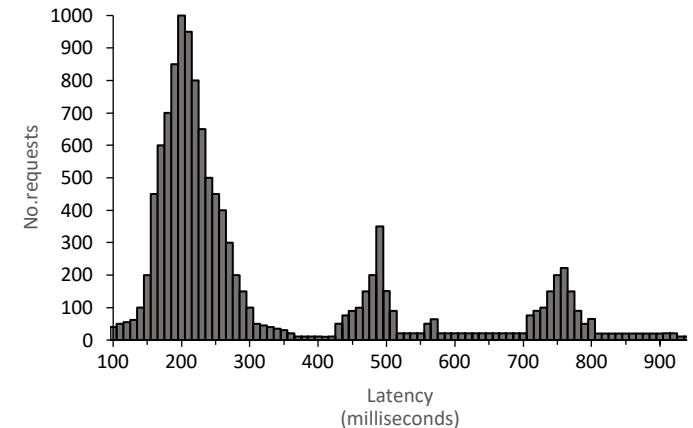
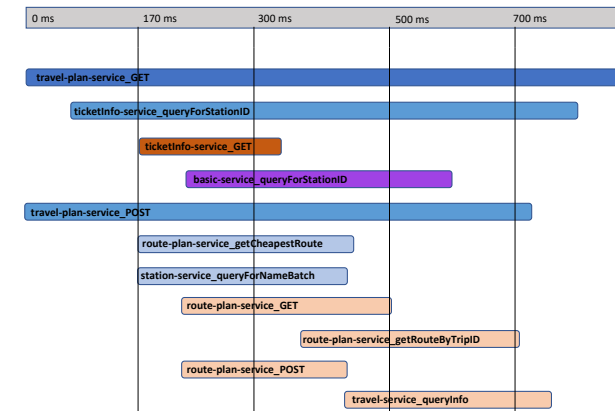
Distributed Tracing

- Used for performance analysis of individual requests
- Individual request performance can be misleading without context
- Lack of support for aggregate analysis



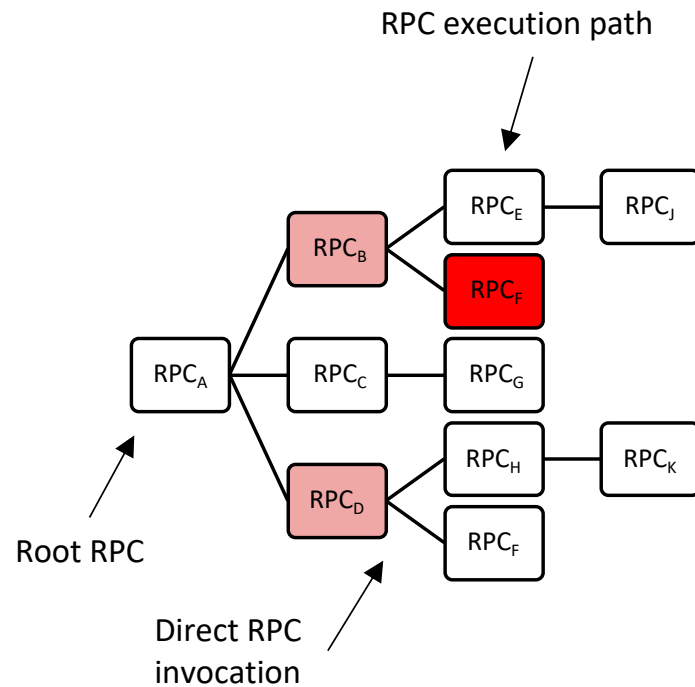
Objective

- Leverage visualization approaches to support performance analysis
- Highlights the relationship between request attributes and end-to-end latency
- Reduce the effort of switching between different tools



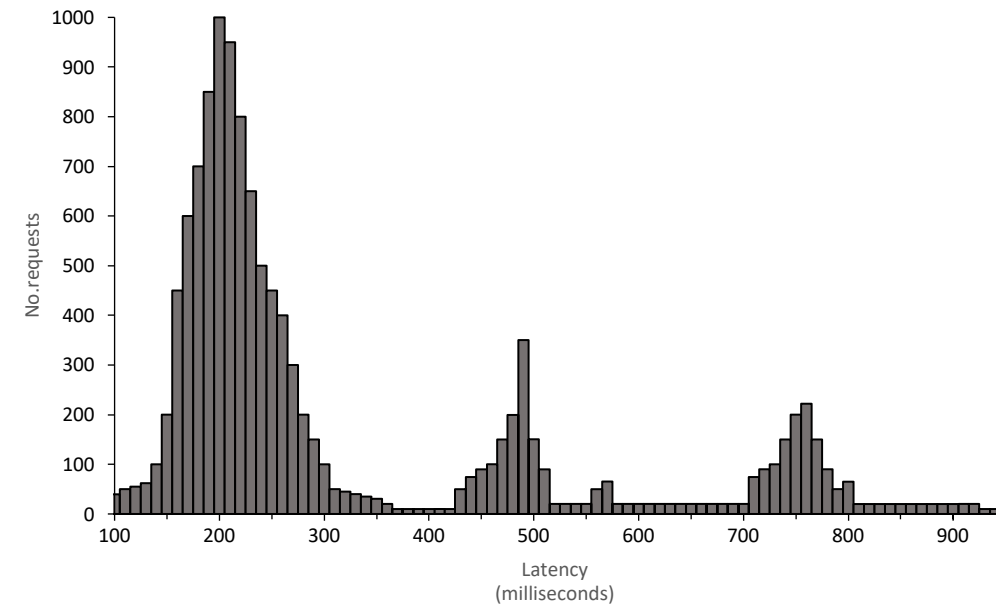
VAMP: Visual Analytics for Microservices Performance

Interactive tree



An aggregated view of the RPC workflows

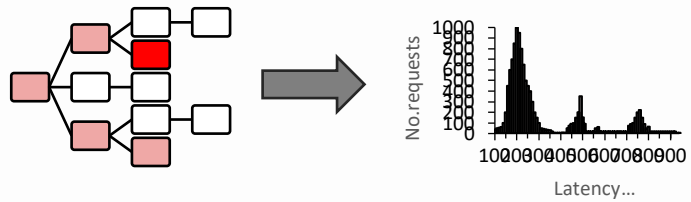
Histogram



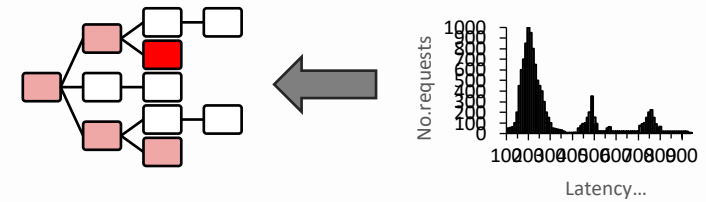
End-to-end latency distribution

Interaction Modalities

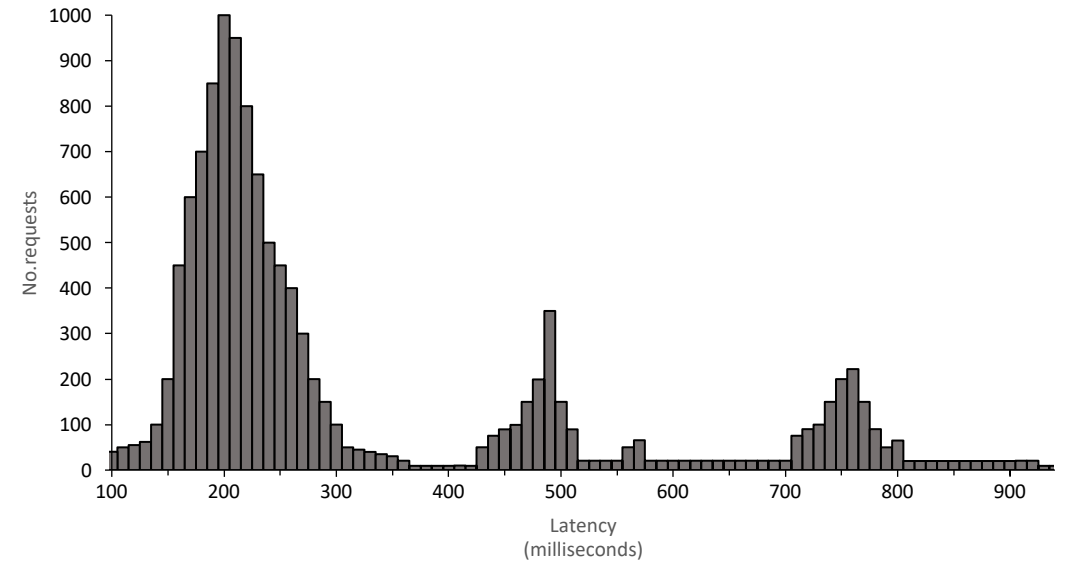
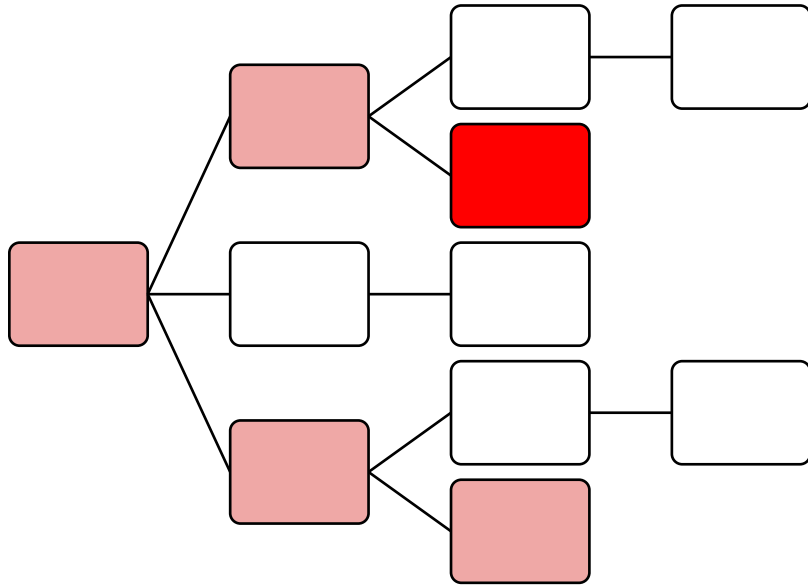
FORWARD ANALYSIS



BACKWARD ANALYSIS

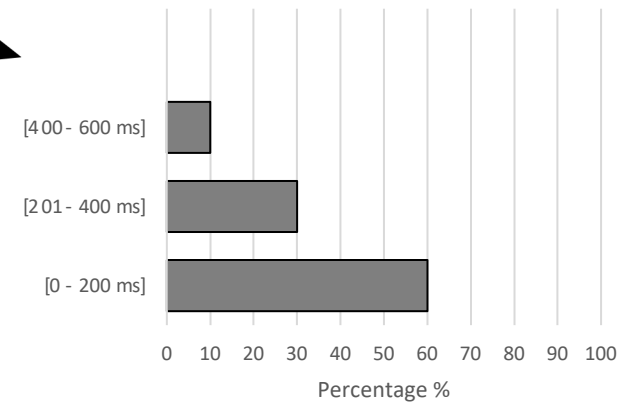
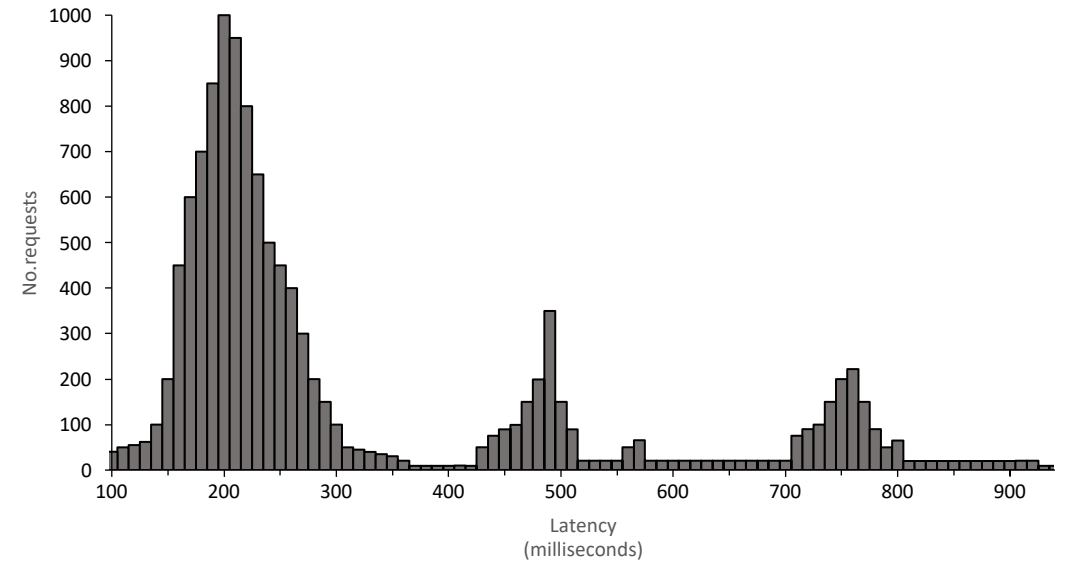
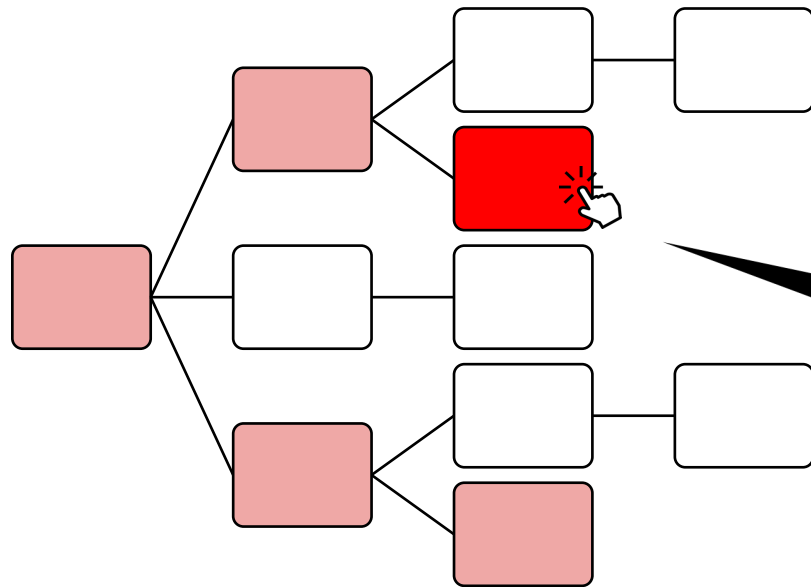


Forward Analysis



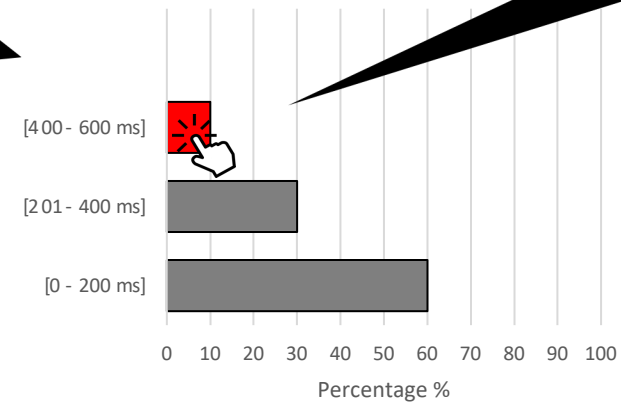
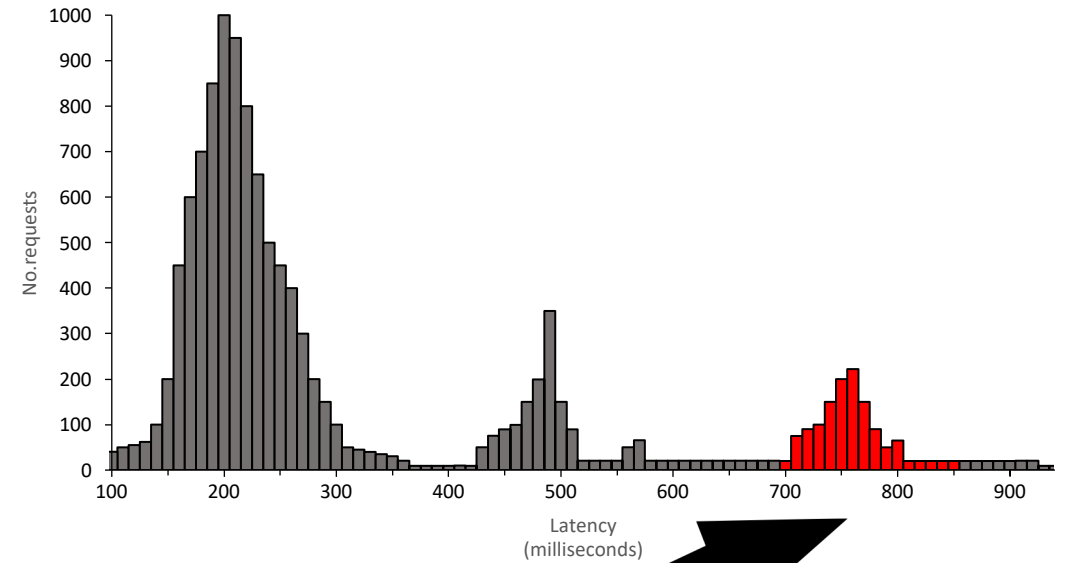
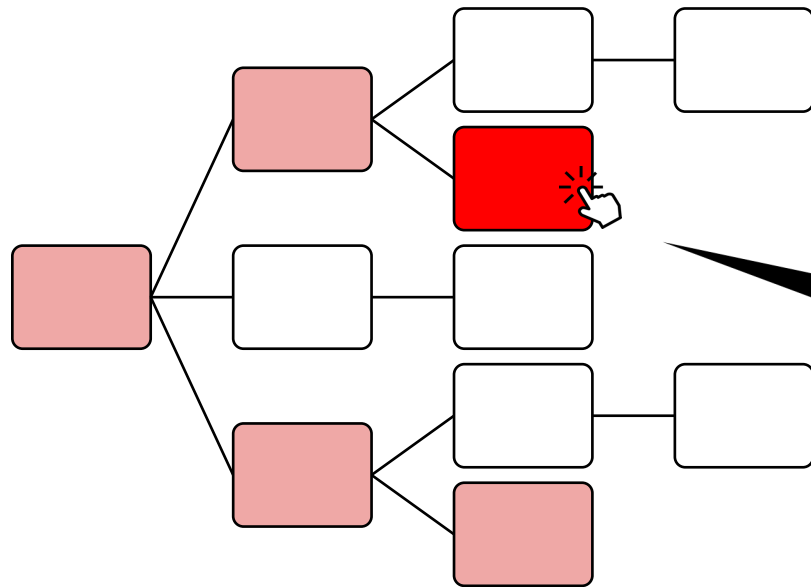
Color coding denotes variability in request attributes (e.g., execution time)

Forward Analysis



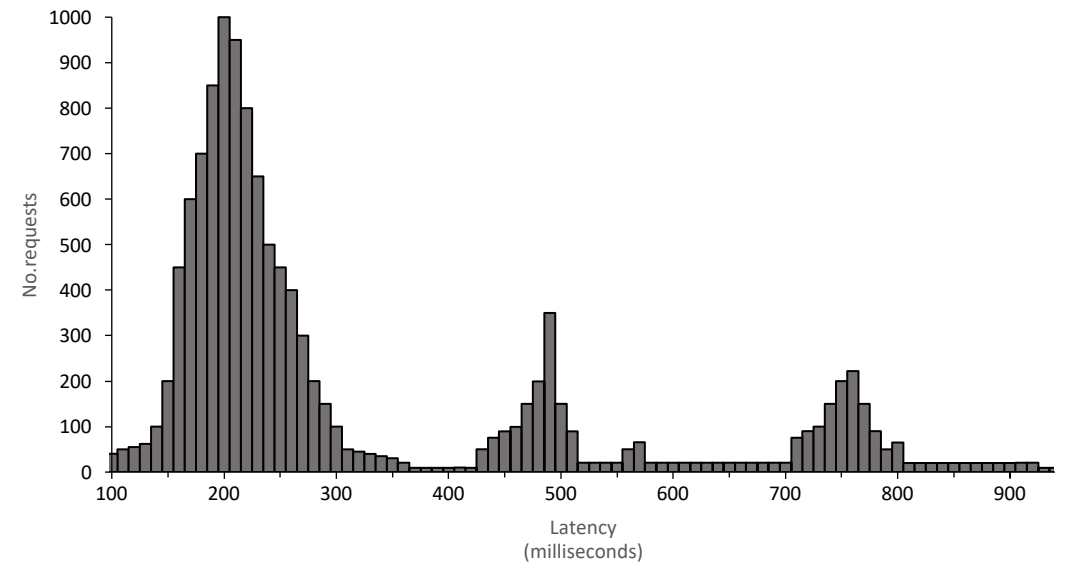
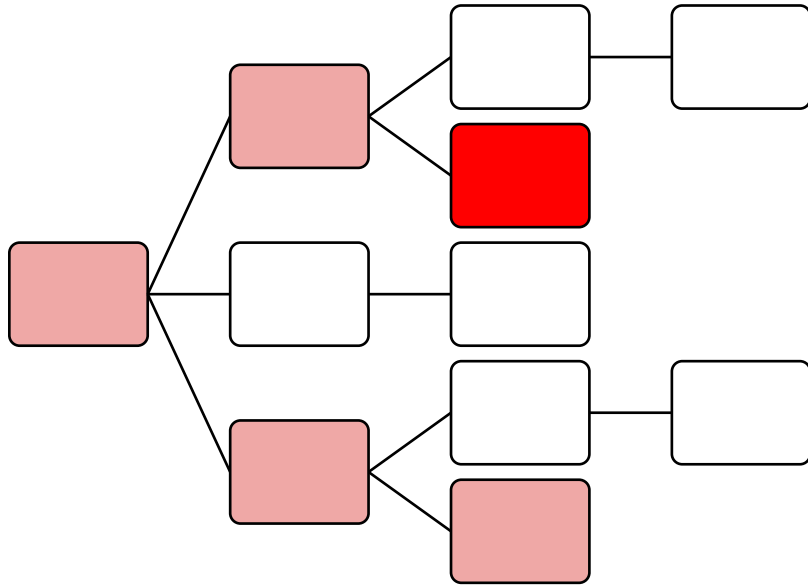
Clusters of recurrent execution time behavior computed using K-Means

Forward Analysis

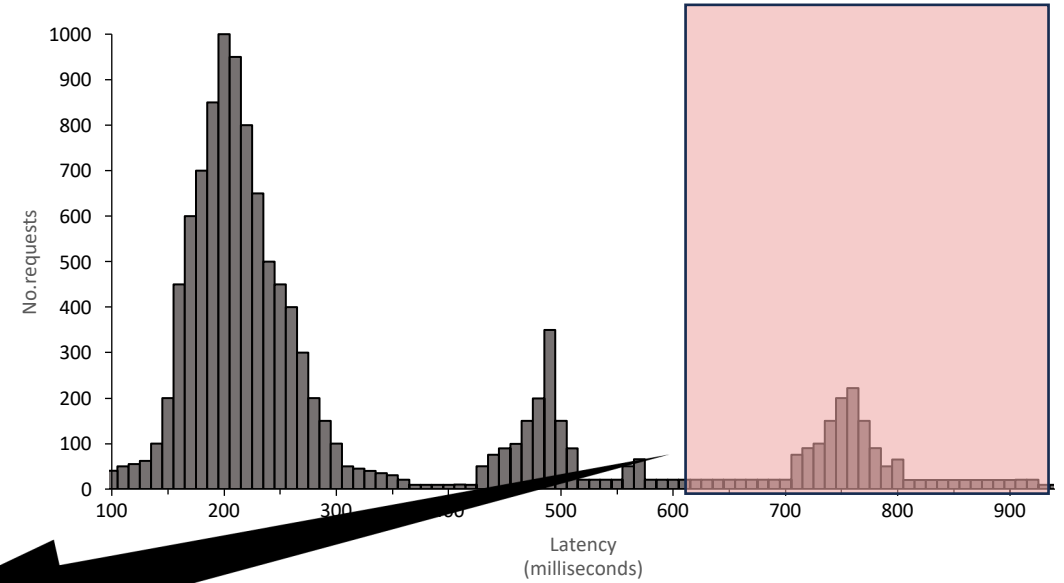
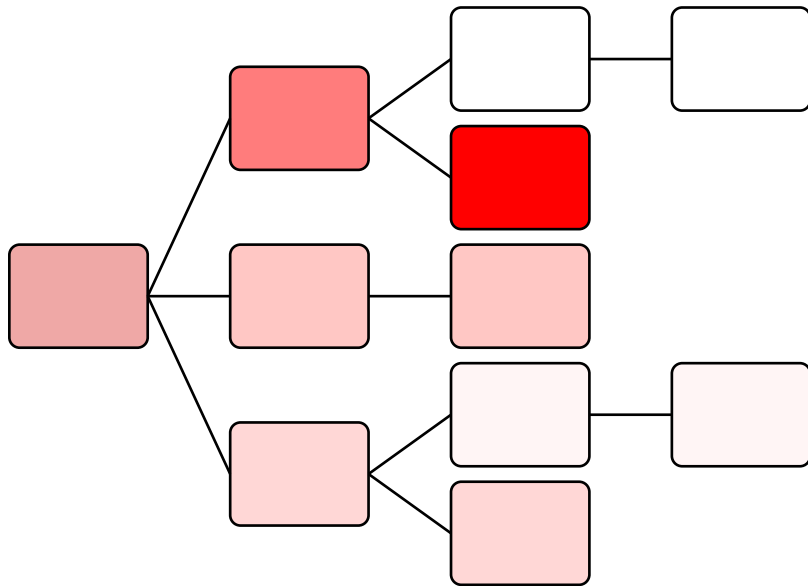


It shows how specific RPC executions time behaviors reflect in the end-to-end latency

Backward Analysis

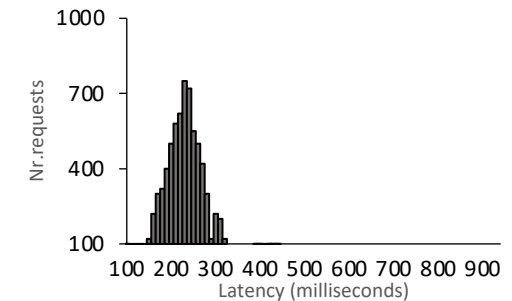
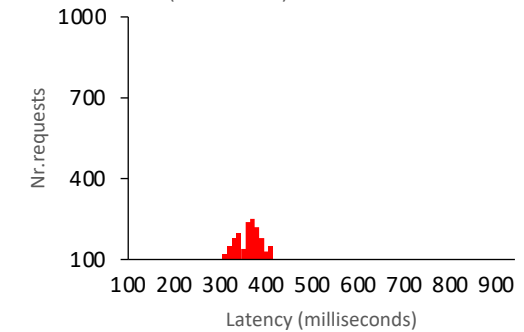
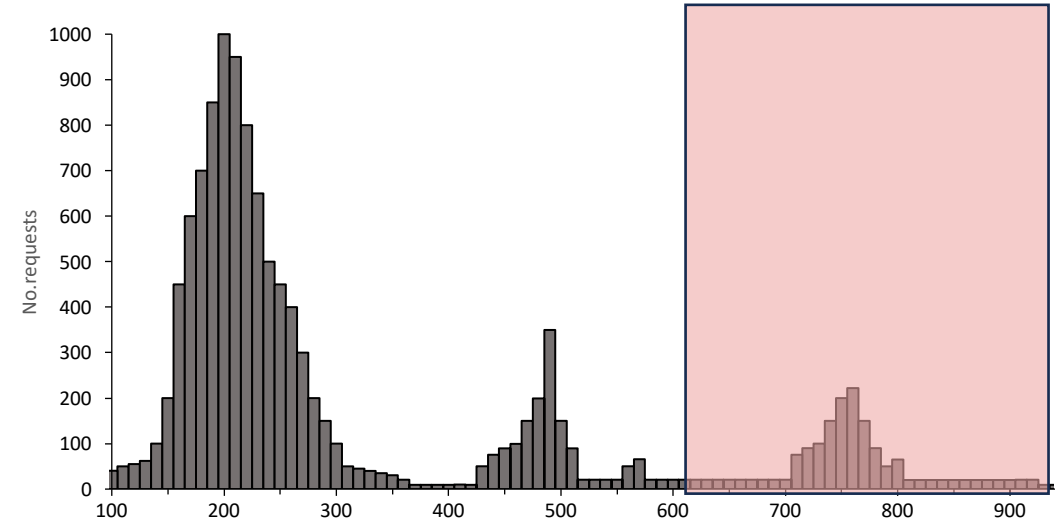
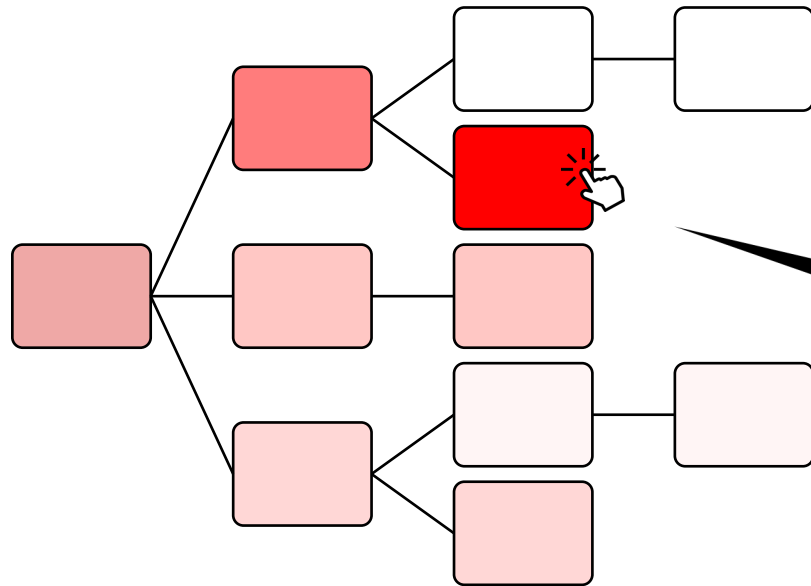


Backward Analysis



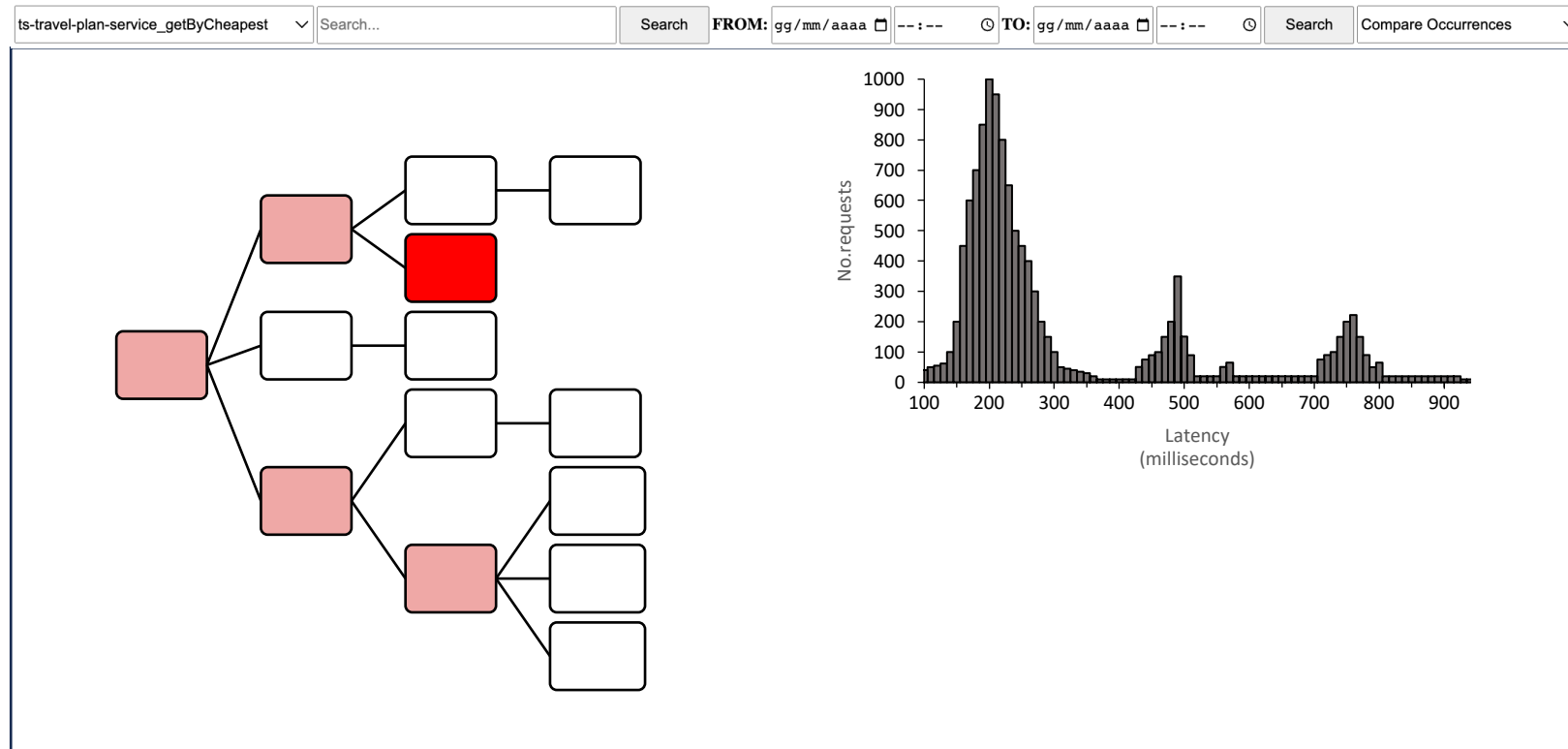
Color coding denotes divergence compared to other requests

Backward Analysis



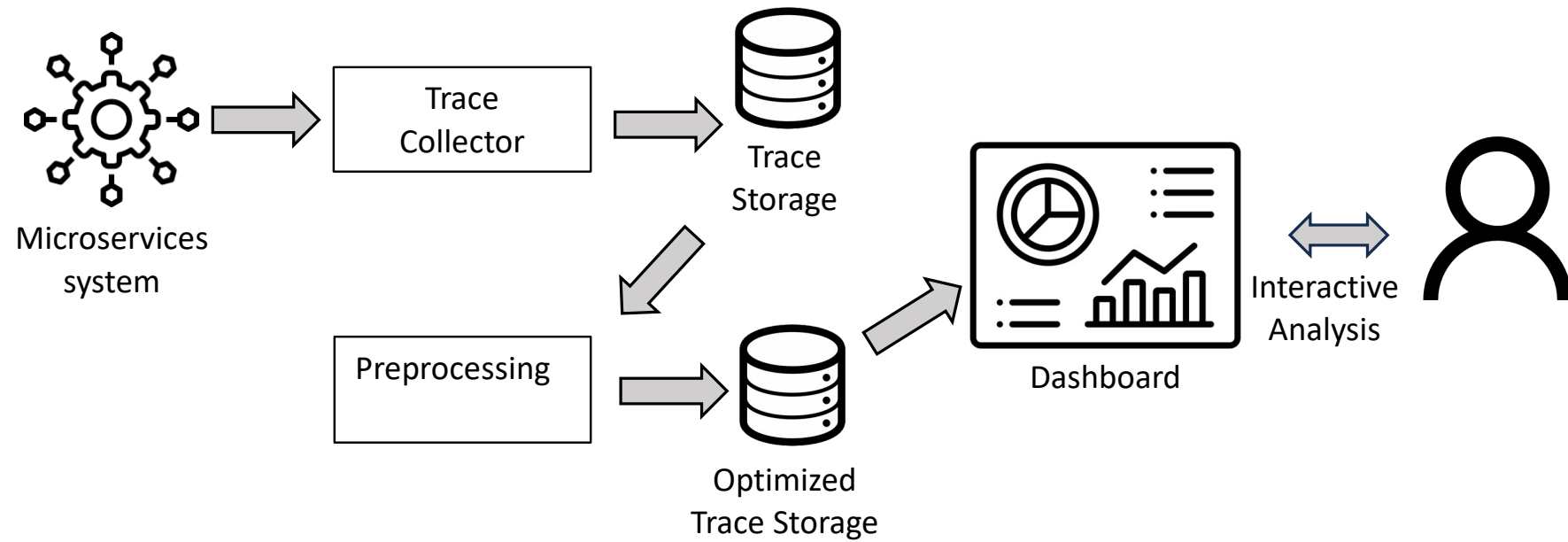
They shows the execution time distributions of the selected RPC

VAMP Dashboard

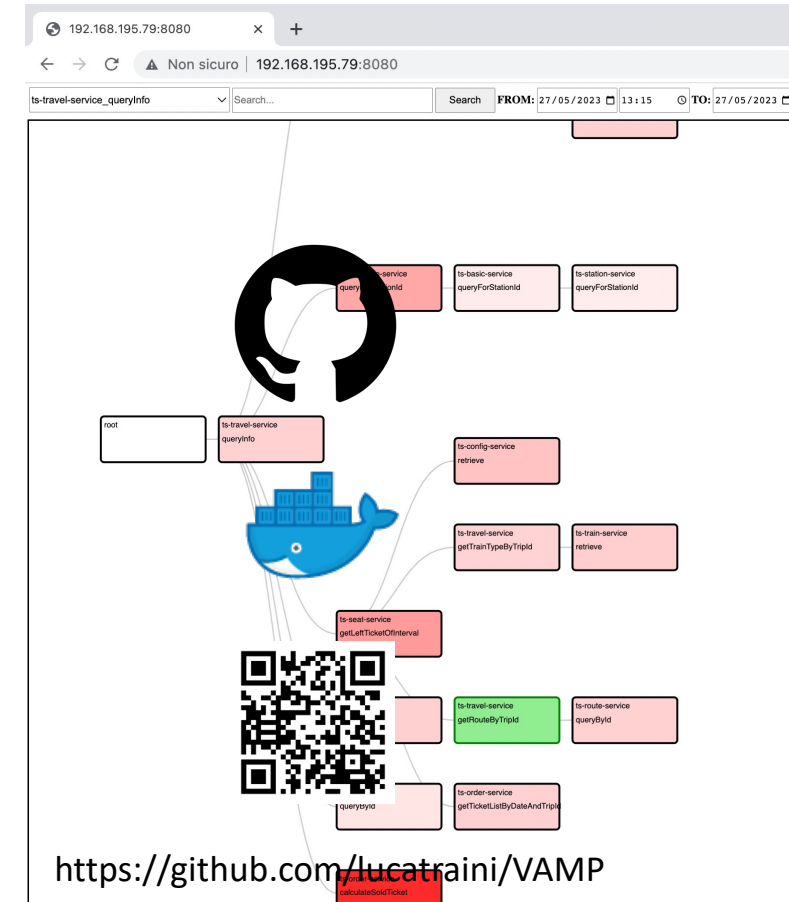
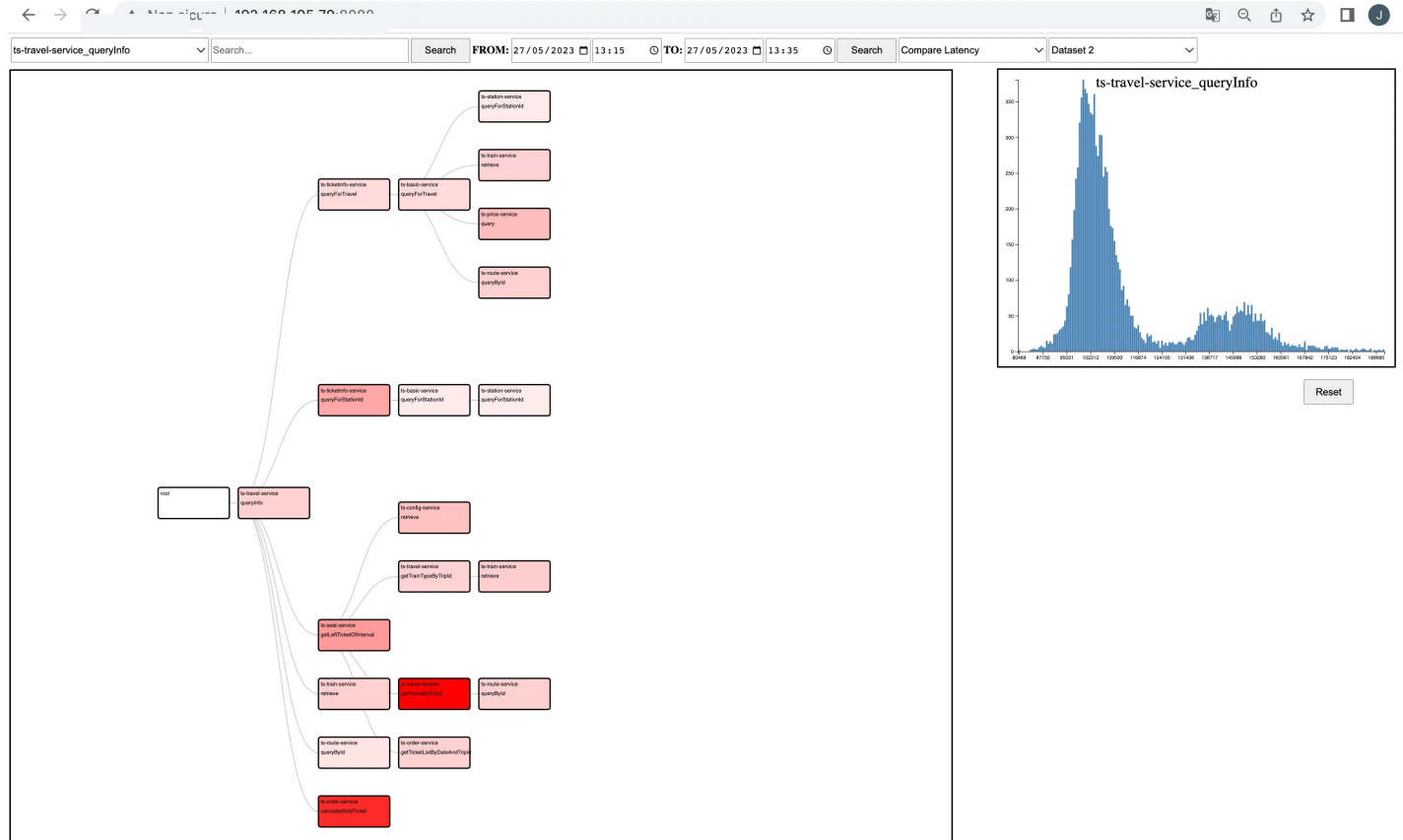


VAMP currently support two kinds of RPC attributes: *execution time* and *frequency of invocations*

VAMP's Workflow



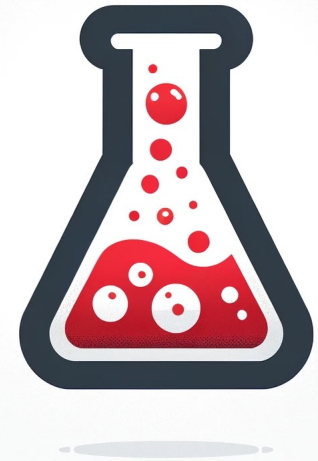
Open-sourced implementation



<https://github.com/lucatraini/VAMP>

Evaluation

- Generation of 33 Datasets from a Benchmark Microservices System (i.e., Train-Ticket)
- Injection of Synthetic Performance Anomalies into the System
- Empirical Evaluation Assessing the Effectiveness of VAMP in Performance Analysis

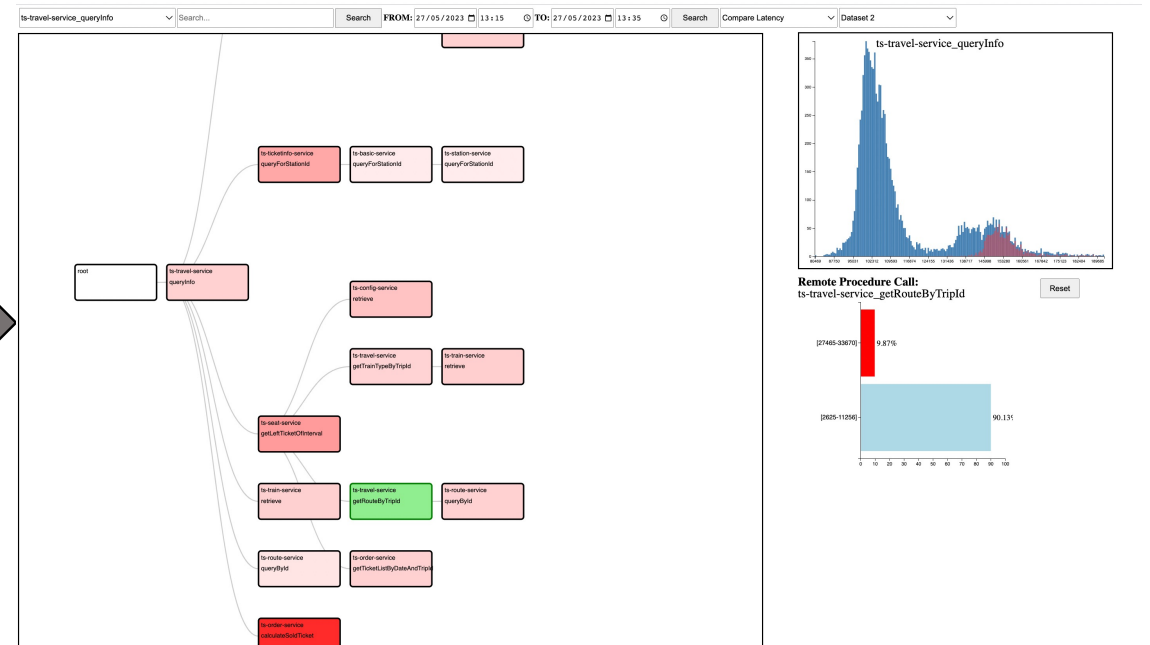
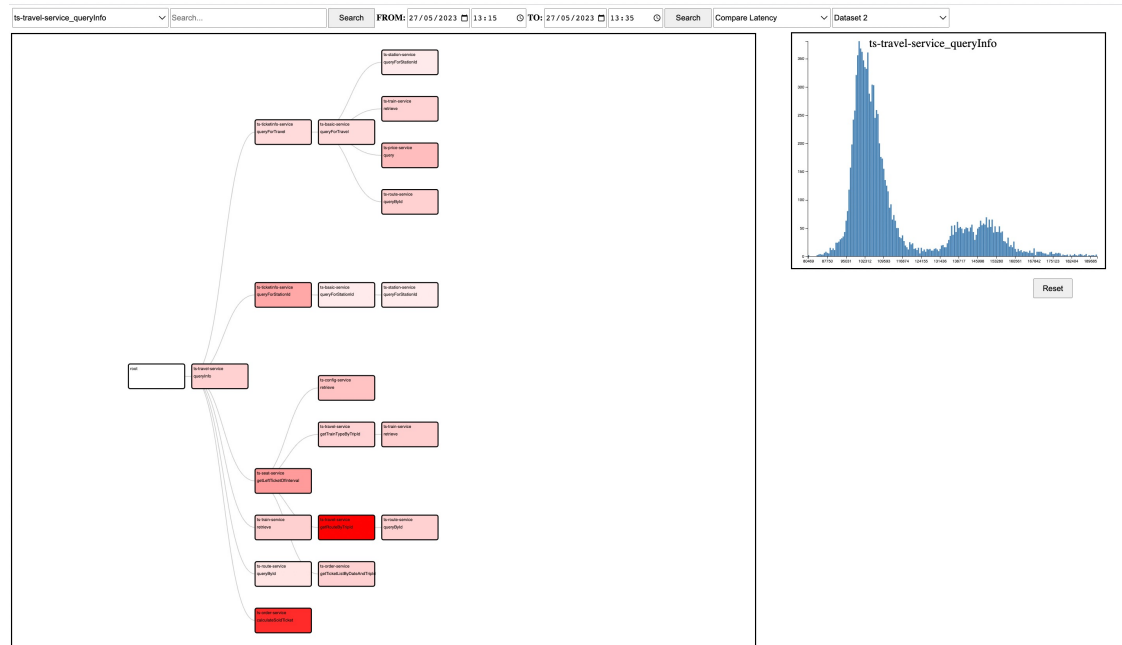


Results

- VAMP helps to rapidly identify RPCs affected by performance issues in 18 out of the 20 datasets involving performance issues
- VAMP aids in understanding how varying frequencies of RPCs influence end-to-end latency



Example



Conclusion and Future work

- VAMP is a novel visual analytics tool for microservices performance analysis
- VAMP can be effectively used to understand the relationship between the RPC attributes and end-to-end response time
- We plan to enhance the efficiency of our tool to facilitate its transition to practice