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eSulabSolutions



NOVATEC

Integrating Automated Scalability Assessment into DevOps

Alberto Avritzer
et al.



DEUTSCHE
FEDERALE MINISTERIUM
FÜR
BILDUNG
UND
FORSCHUNG
Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research

Our Team



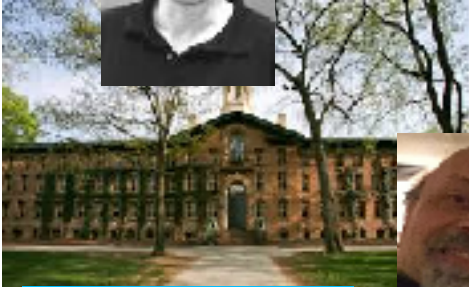
Daniel Menasche



Vilc Rufino

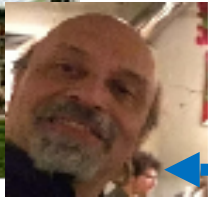


André van Hoorn



Alberto Avritzer

eSulabSolutions,
near Princeton University



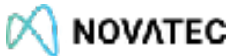
Vincenzo Ferme



Universität Stuttgart



Henning Schulz



Barbara Russo



Andrea Janes



About Alberto Avritzer

eSulabSolutions



- Senior Researcher at Siemens and AT&T Bell Labs for about 24 years
- Published over 70 papers in journals, refereed conference proceedings, and book chapters in those areas: (<http://dblp.uni-trier.de/pers/hd/a/Avritzer:Alberto>)
 - Resilience Assessment and Evaluation of Computing Systems. Springer 2012
 - Handbook of Software Aging and Rejuvenation, World Scientific, May 2020, World Scientific (<https://worldscientific.com/worldscibooks/10.1142/11673>)
- Siemens/MTA: The NY Subway PA/CIS Scalability Assessment
- Load Testing and Performance Analysis of AT&T Operations support systems:
 - Monitoring for Software aging and Rejuvenation (1993)
 - Performance testing using Markov chain (1995)
- Founder of eSulabSolutions (<https://esulabsolutions.godaddysites.com/>):
 - Automated scalability assessment in DevOps and micro service architecture

Motivation: Recent Scalability Related Disasters

Americans crash the Canadian immigration

NYS Labor website crashes



Motivation: Influence of Poor Performance on the Success of Businesses

2
Sec.

50% of the online customers leave the web site after load times > 2 seconds.

60
minus %

Only 40% of the customers return after having experienced a performance problem.

Immediate response

Users' attention gets lost

Response time
(log 10)

0.1 s

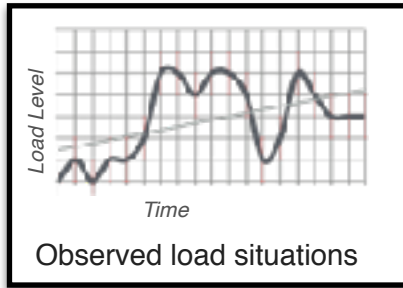
1.0 s

10.0 s

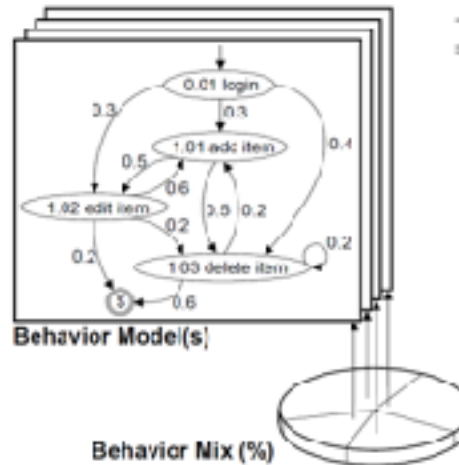
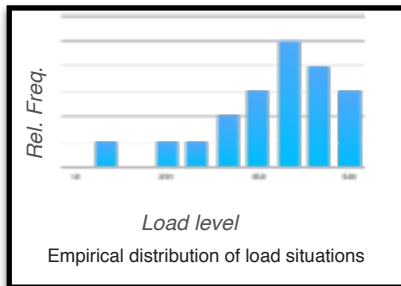
Users notice the delay. sense of flow gets lost

Users need to reorient themselves before each interaction

Examples of Operational Profile Representations



	<i>Request</i>	<i>Orig.</i>	<i>Rel.</i>
1	add to cart	63,761	0.07
2	cancel order	632	0.00
3	clear cart	6,047	0.01
4	defer order	6,782	0.01
5	home	59,934	0.07
6	inventory	30,596	0.03
7	login	61,500	0.07
8	logout	59,934	0.07
9	purchase cart	8,360	0.01
10	remove	3,027	0.00
11	sell inventory	66,679	0.08
12	shopping cart	9,074	0.01
13	view items	498,601	0.57
	Σ	874,927	1.00



»DevOps is ..



... a set of Practices

intended to reduce the time between committing a change to a system and the change being placed into normal production,

while ensuring **HIGH QUALITY** «

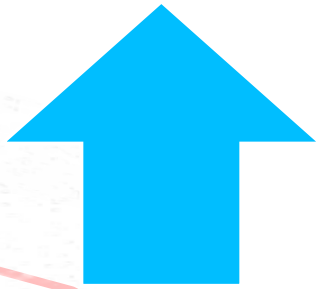


My Questions of Interest

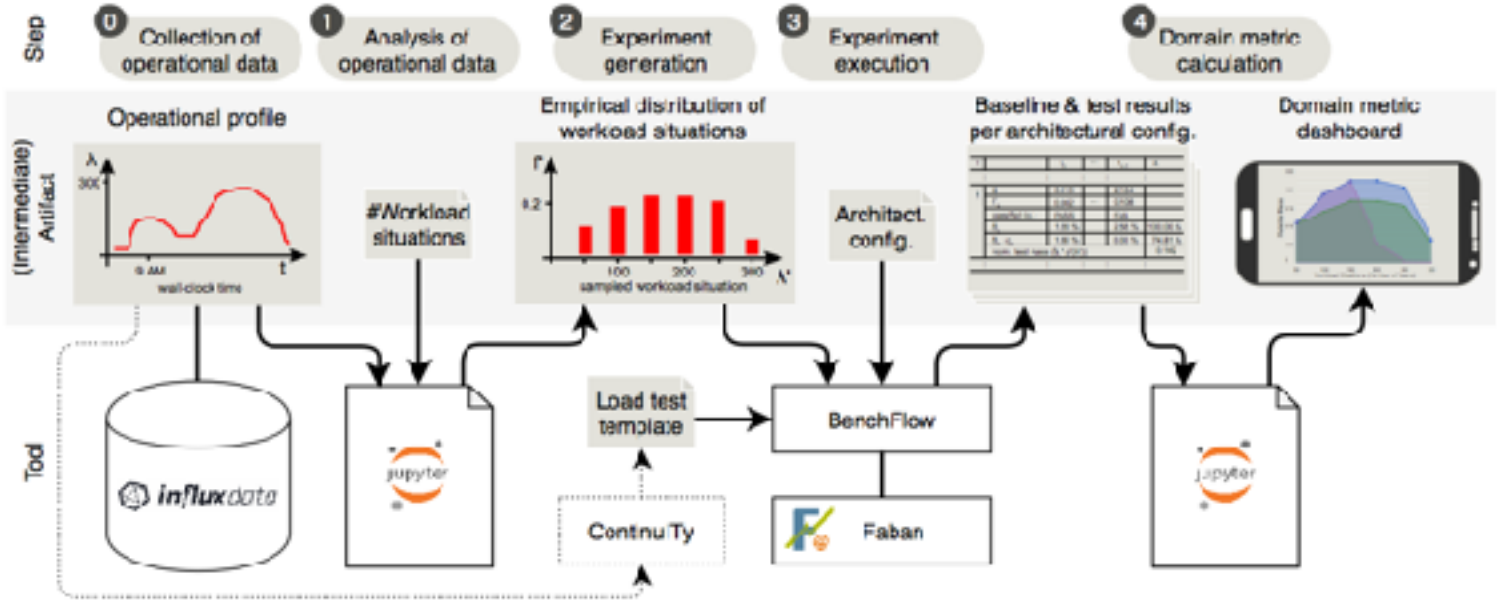


How can DevOps practices support quality assurance?

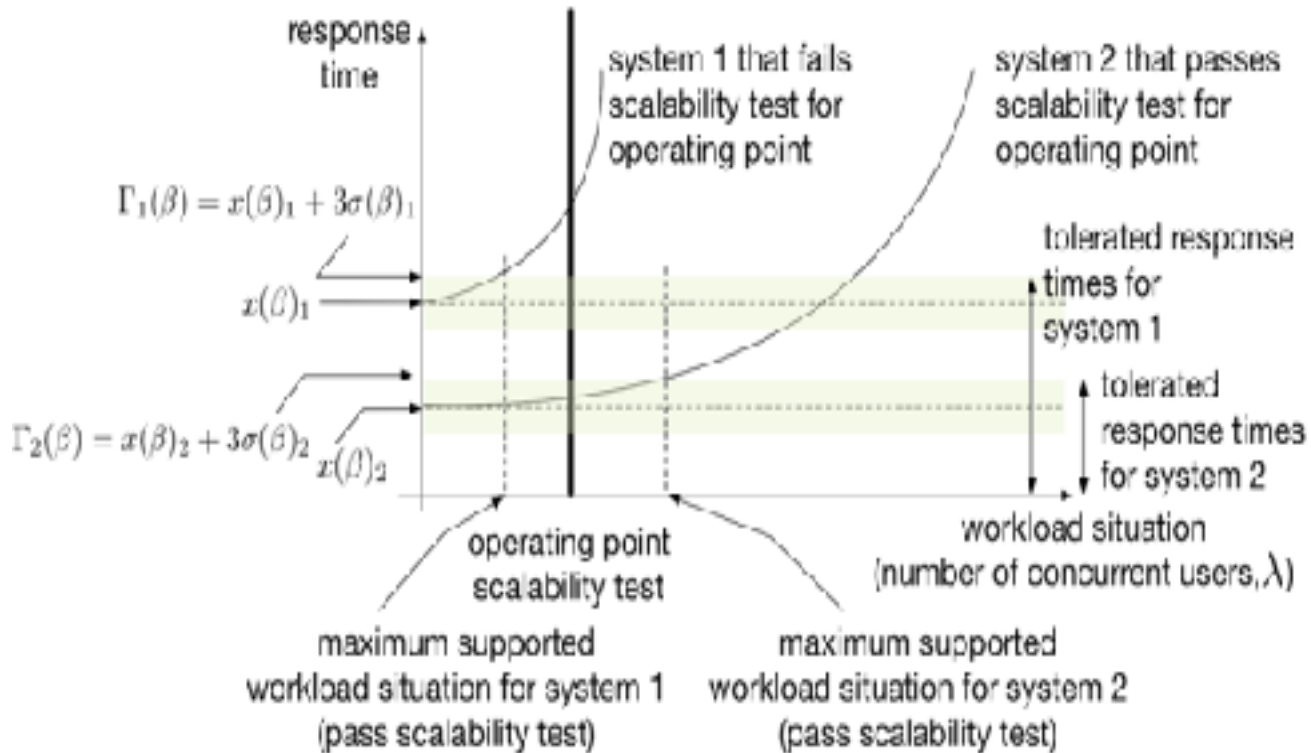
How to integrate "established" quality assurance with DevOps practices?



- PPTAM: Production and Performance Testing Based Application Monitoring

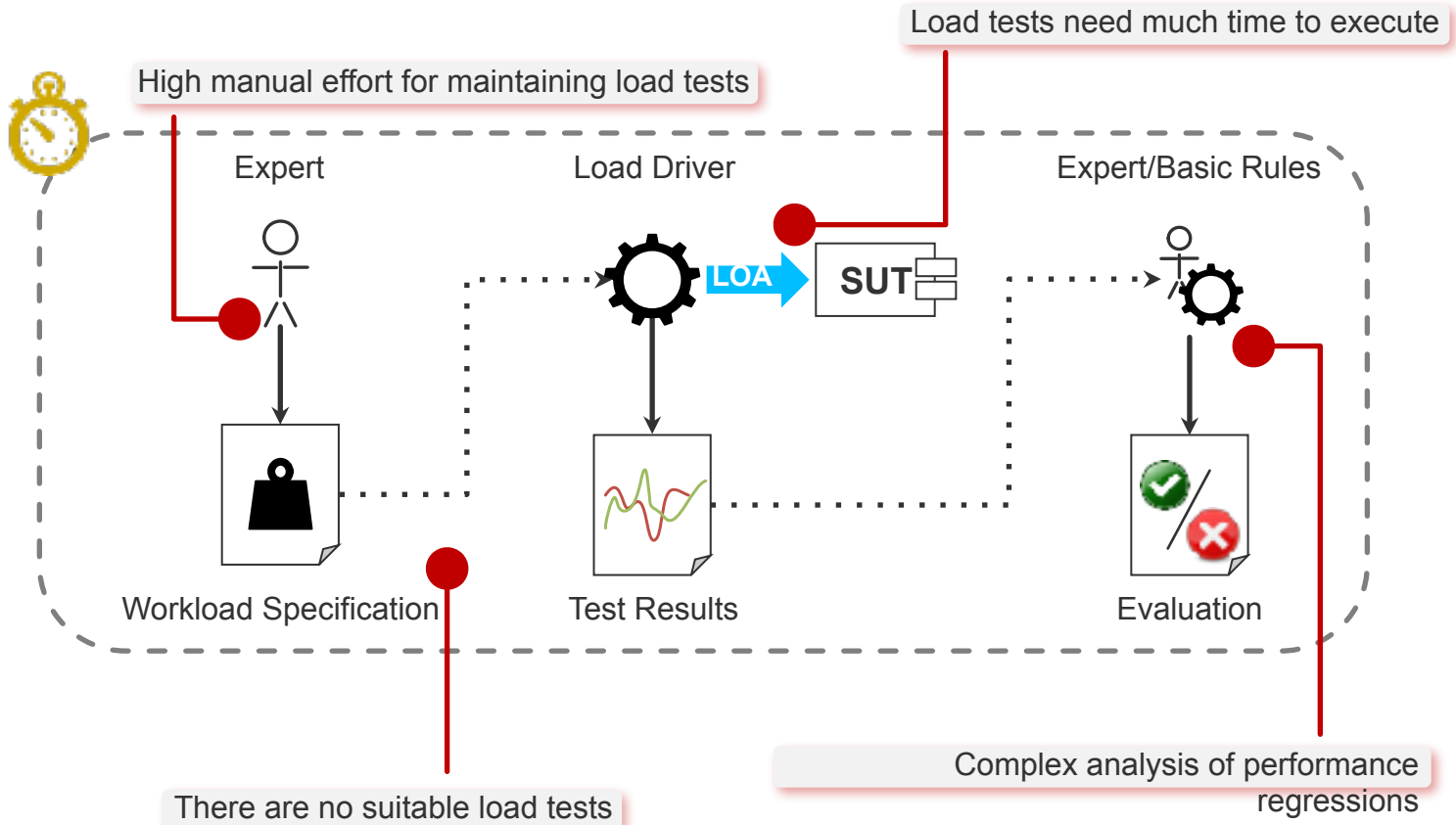


Scalability Requirement Automated Measurement



The Classic Load Testing Approach

... and Classic Problems



Load Testing in Continuous Delivery Pipelines

... How Problems Get Worse

High manual effort for maintaining load tests

vs.

Pipeline automation

Load tests need much time to execute

vs.

Fast & frequent releases

```
// do something  
bar(foo);  
system.out.println("Hi");
```

```
void main(String[] args) {  
    int foo;  
    // do something  
    bar(foo);  
    system.out.println("Hi");  
}
```

```
void main(String[] args) {  
    int foo;  
    // do something  
    bar(foo);  
    system.out.println("Hi");  
}
```

Implementation

Build

Functional Test

Performance Testing

Service-focus requires multiple tests

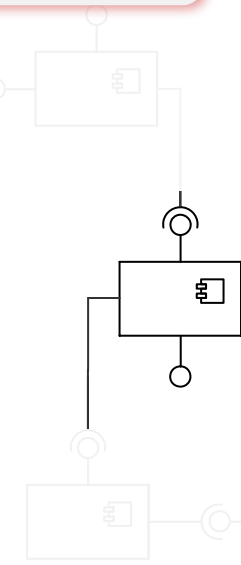
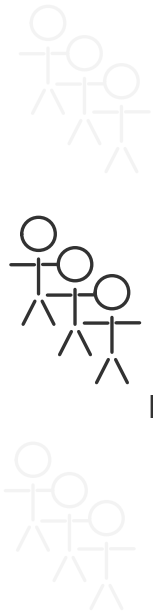
vs.

There are no suitable load tests

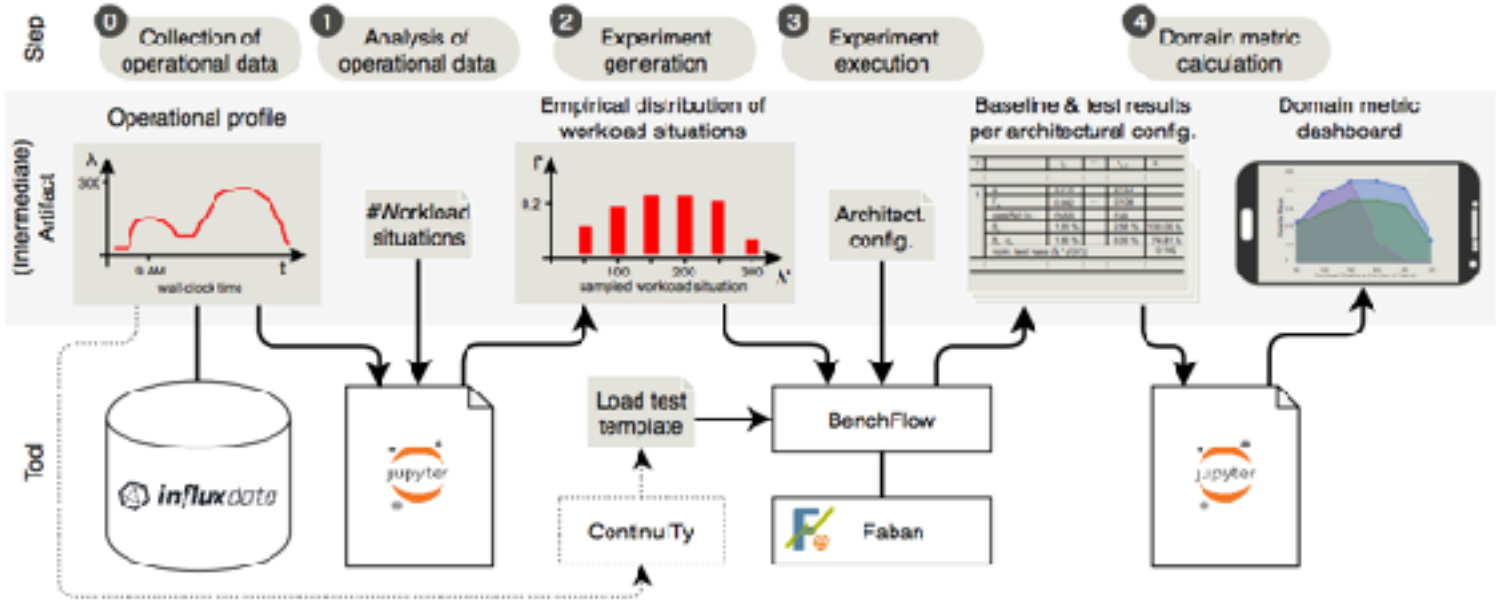
Complex load tests for every release impossible

vs.

Complex analysis of performance regressions



- PPTAM: Production and Performance Testing Based Application Monitoring



Quantitative Assessment of Deployment Alternatives

- Challenge: assess performance of architectural deployment alternatives (e.g., number of replicas, CPU/memory allocation, technology stack) under fuzzy requirements
- Our approach
 - Use operational data to generate and weigh load tests
 - Measure baseline requirements
 - Metric allows quantitative comparison of deployment alternatives
 - Builds on previous work from telecommunication systems:
Avritzer, A., Weyuker, E.J.: The automatic generation of load test suites and the assessment of the resulting software. IEEE Trans. Softw. Eng. 21(9) (Sep 1995)

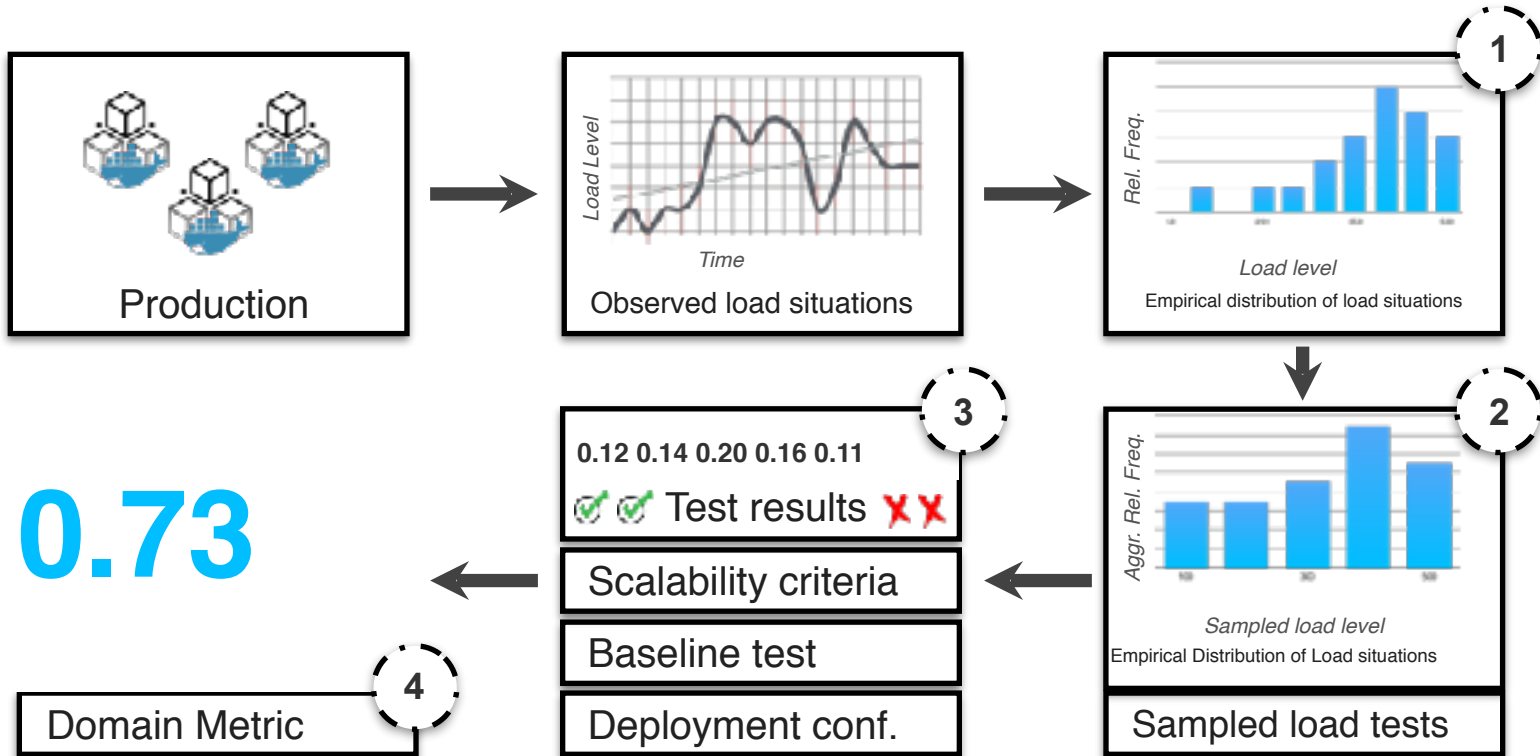


Alberto Avritzer, Vincenzo Ferme, Andrea Janes, Barbara Russo, Henning Schulz, and André van Hoorn:

[A Quantitative Approach for the Assessment of Microservice Architecture Deployment Alternatives by Automated Performance Testing.](#)


In Proceedings of the 12th European Conference on Software Architecture (ECSA). LNCS, Springer, 2018 (Accepted)

Overview of Approach




Experiments

12 microservices



Production



1,2

6 Load Levels

50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300
Concurrent user sessions


Empirical Distribution of Load situations


Sampled Load Tests

Custom Op. Mix

3

10 configurations

RAM  CPU

Replicas 

Deployment Config.

$Scal = avg + 3\sigma$

Experiment Results: Computation of Domain Metric (1/2)

		Users	Aggr. Rel. Freq.	
API	Scalability Criteria	50	0.10582	
		100	0.18519	Max: 0.20370
GET /	PASS	150	0.22222	
GET /cart	PASS	200	0.22222	
POST /item	FAIL	250	0.20370	Actual: 0.13580
		300	0.06085	

Custom Op. Mix	Aggr. Rel. Freq.	Contrib. to Domain Metric
----------------	------------------	---------------------------

Deployment Configuration: 1 GB RAM, 0.25 CPU, 1 Replica

Experiment Results: Computation of Domain Metric (2/2)

Users	Contribution
50	0.10582
100	0.18519
150	0.22222
200	0.07999
250	0.13580
300	0.04729

Max: 1

Actual:

0.77631

Contrib. to Domain Metric

Domain Metric

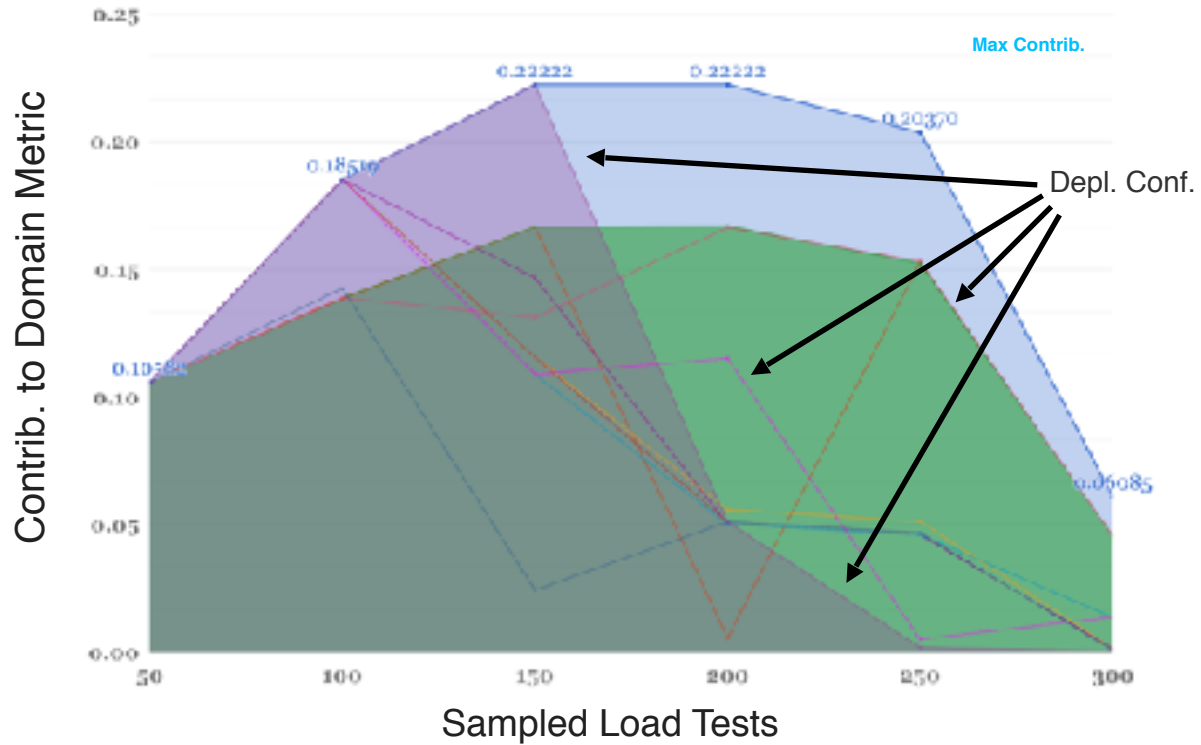
4

Deployment Configuration: 1 GB RAM, 0.25 CPU, 1 Replica

Experiment Results: Single-Metric Comparison of Alternatives

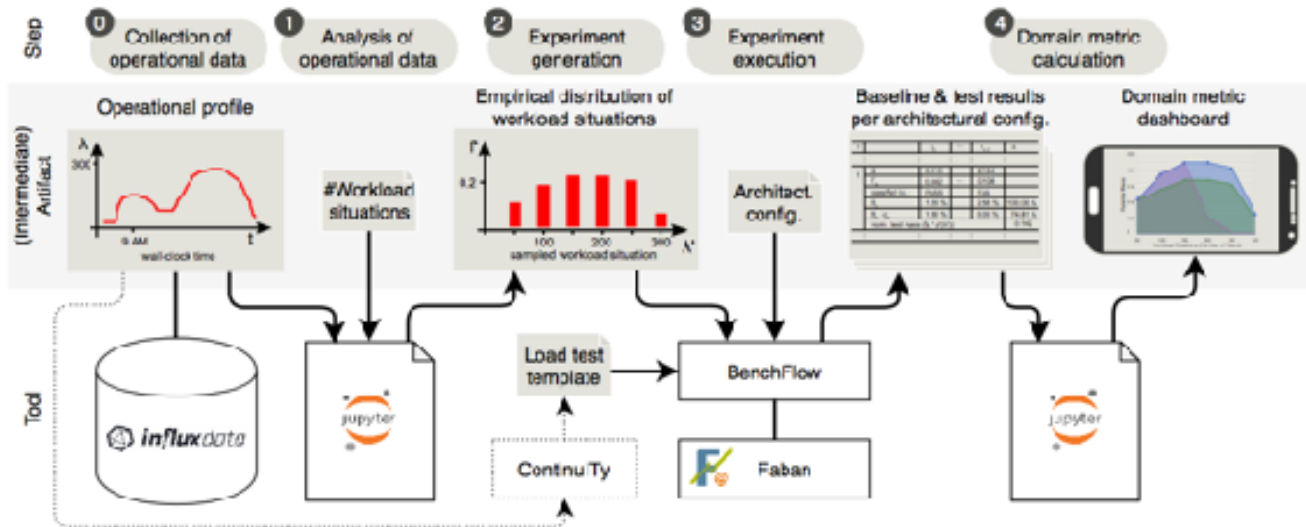
RAM	CPU #	Cart Replicas	Domain Metric (HPI)	Domain Metric (FUB)
0.5 GB	0.25	1	0.61499	0.54134
1 GB	0.25	1	0.77631	0.53884
1 GB	0.5	1	0.53559	0.54106
0.5 GB	0.5	1	0.51536	0.54773
0.5 GB	0.5	2	0.50995	0.54111
1 GB	0.25	2	0.74080	0.54785
1 GB	0.5	2	0.53401	0.54106
<i>0.5 GB</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0.50531</i>	<i>0.54939</i>
1 GB	0.25	4	0.37162	0.54272
1 GB	0.5	4	0.56718	0.54271

Experiment Results: Visual Comparison of Alternatives

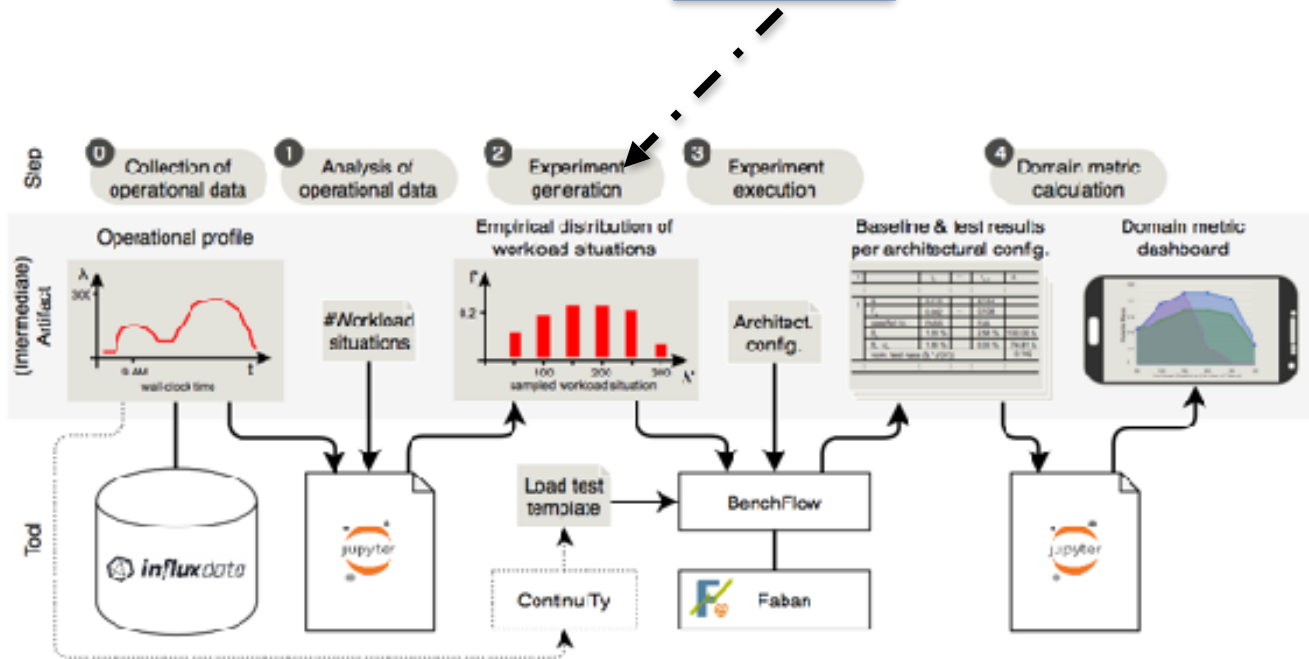


PPTAM

- Production and Performance Testing Based Application Monitoring



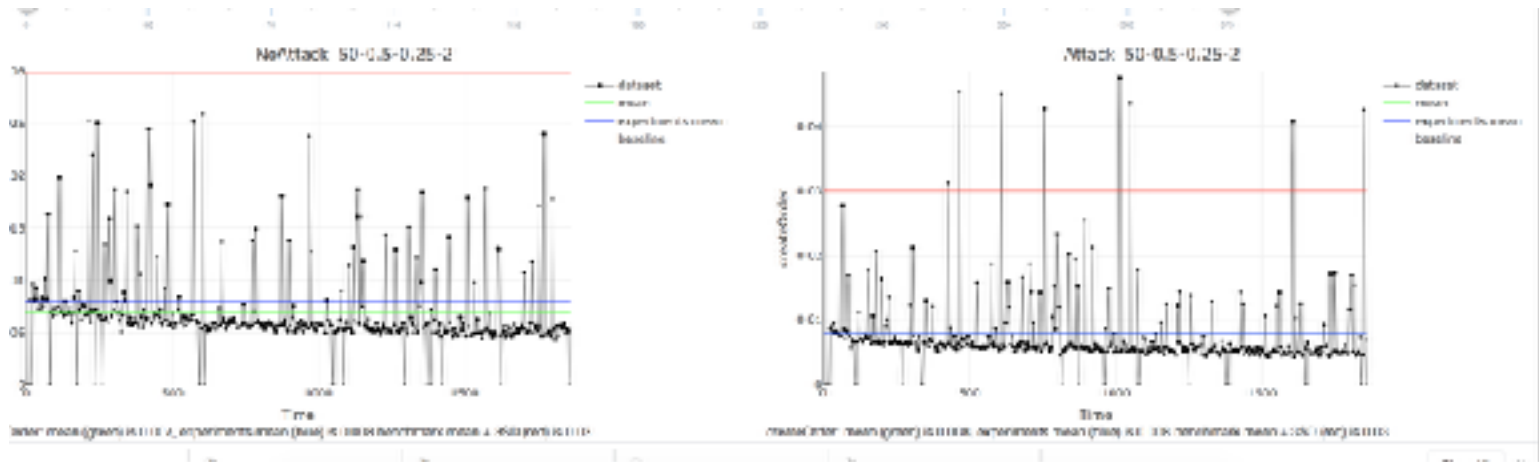
PPTAM



Mirai BotNet

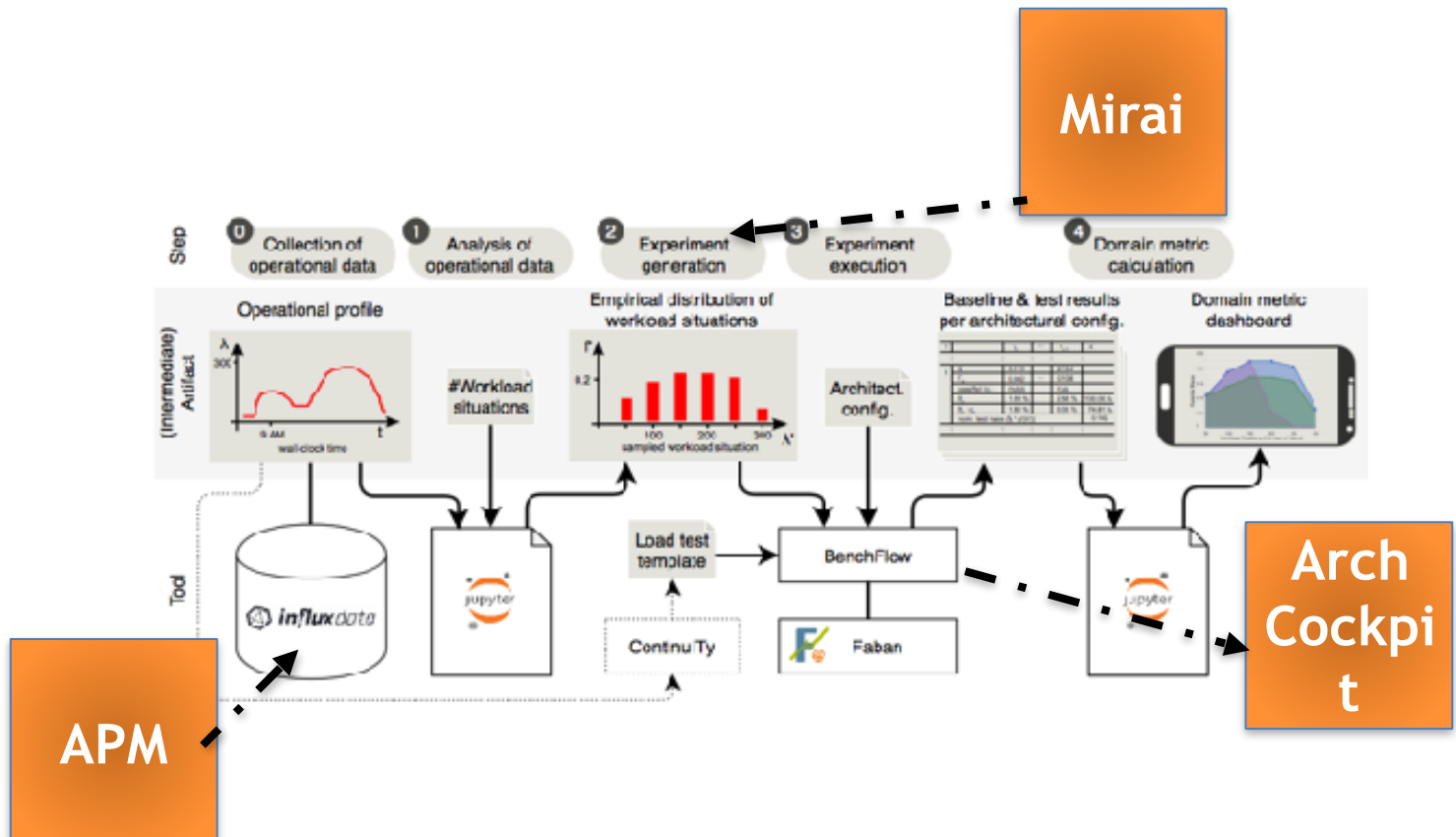
- Mirai is a malware that has been used to turn networked devices running Linux into remotely controlled bots
- We use it to attack the system. It can perform different types of attack
- by now, we have explored http, syn, ack

PPTAM, No attack and attack plots with 50 users



Identify Scalability Impacting Architecture Components

- Apply the approach to a large telecom system



Identify Scalability Impacting Architecture Components from Performance Testing Log

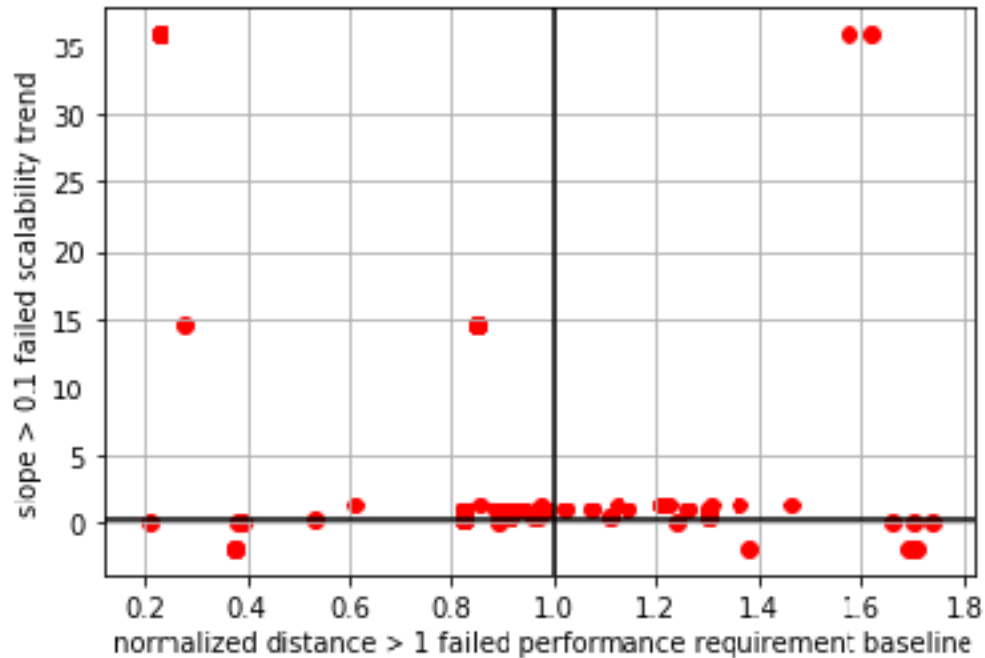
Counter_name	Measurement	Load	Service_name
Response Time_X	Y	L	S
Response Time_X	Y	L	S
Response Time_X	Y	L	S
Response Time_X	Y	L	S

What is the problem with this log?

Compute Scalability Baseline, Normalized Distance from Baseline, and Linear Regression Slope

Counter_Name Low Load_RT Std_RT Baseline_RT

Response Time X 2.488602 3.513397 12.033352

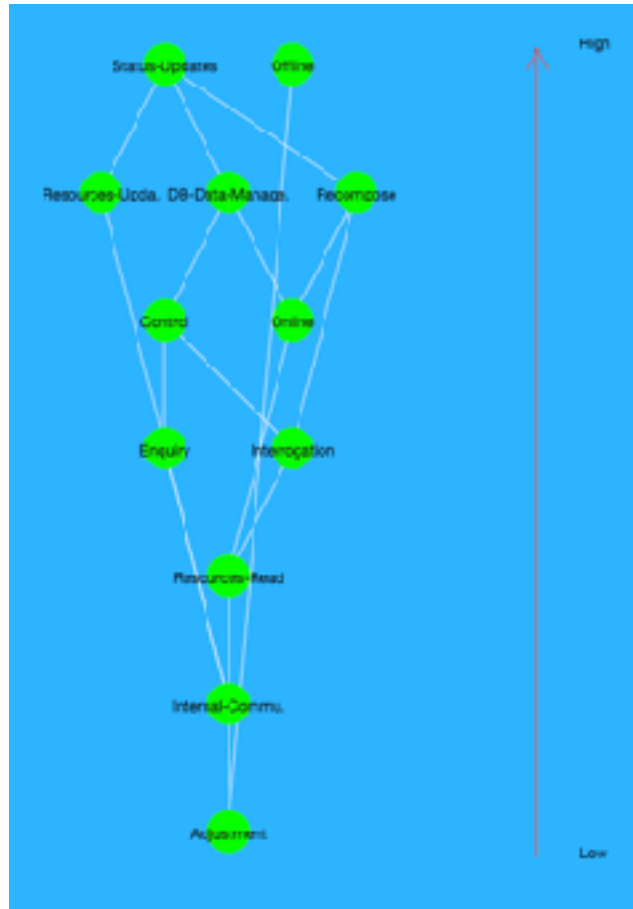


Compute Scalability Baseline, Normalized Distance from Baseline, and Linear Regression Slope

Counter_Name	Low Load_RT	Std_RT	Baseline_RT
Response Time X	2.488602	3.513397	12.033352

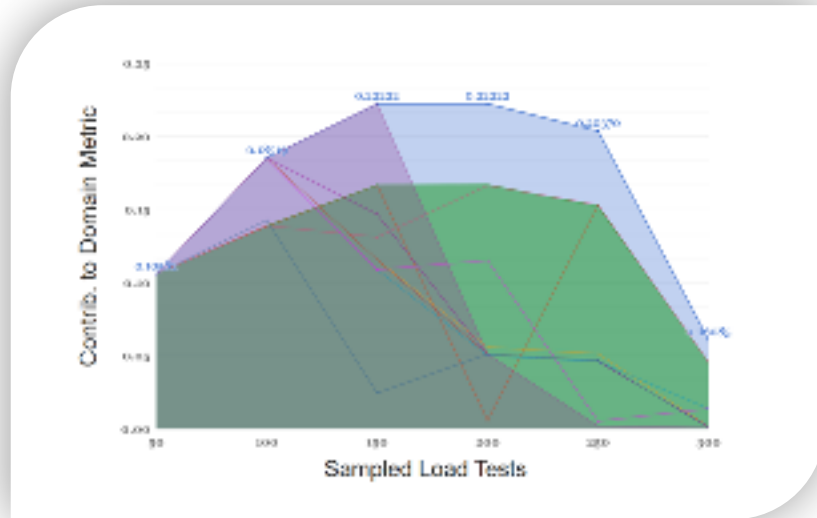
counter_name	ndistance	slope
Adjustment	0.3702088354043376	-1.884976696621312
Enquiry	1.2978283298346712	0.4271494595927855
Interrogation	1.1421493733096413	0.8761959026399963
Resources Read	0.9151258042672528	0.45008251512825354
Resources Update	0.8476072966413862	14.582286979009389
Status Updates	1.571631052083459	35.94647100406611
Control	1.2989583153386216	0.9018681142194458
DB Data Management	1.4807154532199451	1.263219473057755
Internal Communication	0.8228986410883527	0.1300090342941465
Offline	1.734371281862527	0.011289058355376876
Online	0.9390507059154004	0.9230591413901067
Recompose	1.2213424785523563	1.354257418725071

Multivariate analysis used to prioritize re-factoring using Slope and Normalized Distance Profile



Summary

- DevOps provides access to real-time data, enables production and testing integration
- Use cases
 - Performance, Scalability, Security
 - other illities: survivability, resilience
- Provide detailed guidance to architects and developers in real time:
 - Domain-metric based scalability assessment dashboards
 - Prioritize component re-factoring based on load testing results



Publications

- A. Avritzer, D. S. Menasché, V. Rufino, B. Russo, A. Janes, V. Ferme, A. van Hoorn, H. Schulz, *PPTAM: Production and Performance Testing Based Application Monitoring*. [ICPE Companion 2019](#): 39-40
- A. Avritzer, V. Ferme, A. Janes, B. Russo, H. Schulz, A. van Hoorn, *A Quantitative Approach for the Assessment of Microservice Architecture Deployment Alternatives by Automated Performance Testing*. [ECSA 2018](#): 159-174
- A. Avritzer, D. S. Menasché, V. Rufino, B. Russo, A. Janes, V. Ferme, A. van Hoorn, H. Schulz, *Scalability Assessment of Microservice Architectural Configurations: A Domain-based Approach Leveraging Operational Profiles and Load Tests*, [Journal of Systems and Software](#), to appear 2020.