CAT

Content-aware Tracing and Analysis for Distributed Systems

Tânia Esteves, Francisco Neves, Rui Oliveira and João Paulo INESC TEC & University of Minho

in 22nd International Middleware Conference (Middleware '21)





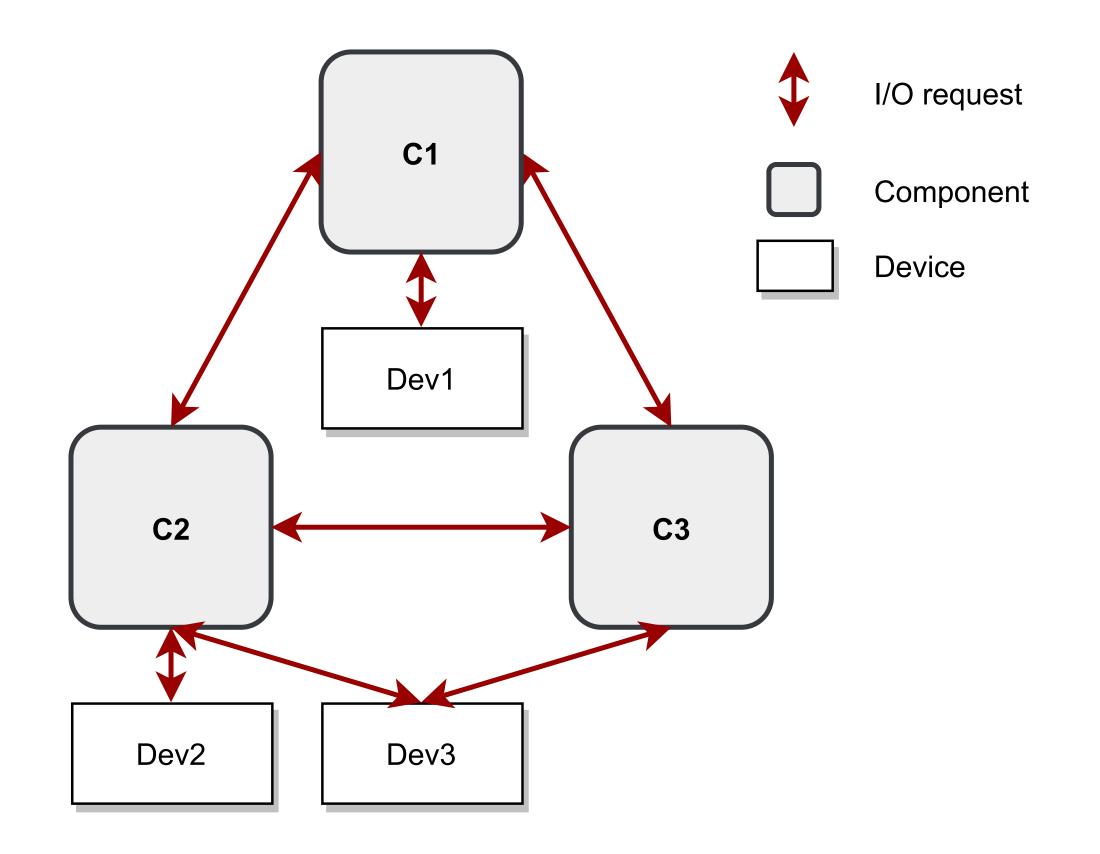


Tracing Distributed Systems

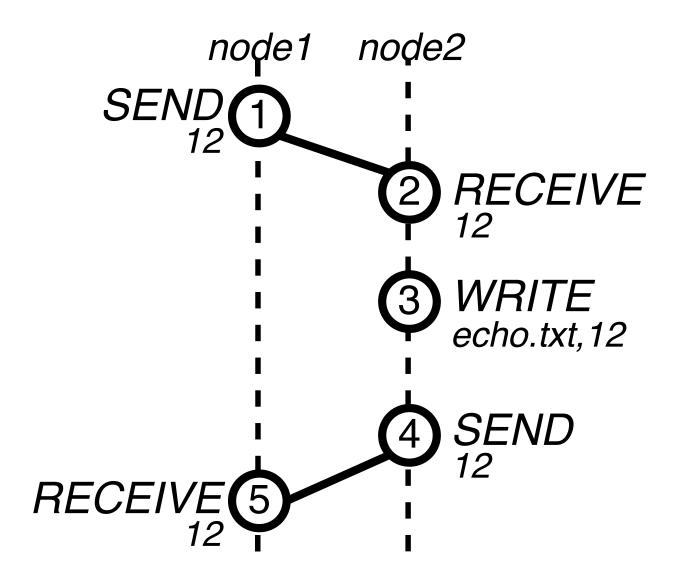
- Developing, configuring, and managing distributed systems are difficult, costly, and challenging tasks
- Tracing and analysis frameworks provide valuable insights into how the system's state evolves over time
- Key for performance analysis, diagnosing anomalies, correctness and security

Challenges And Problems

- Performance and storage overhead
- Transparency
- Accuracy
- Causality
- Automation and visualization

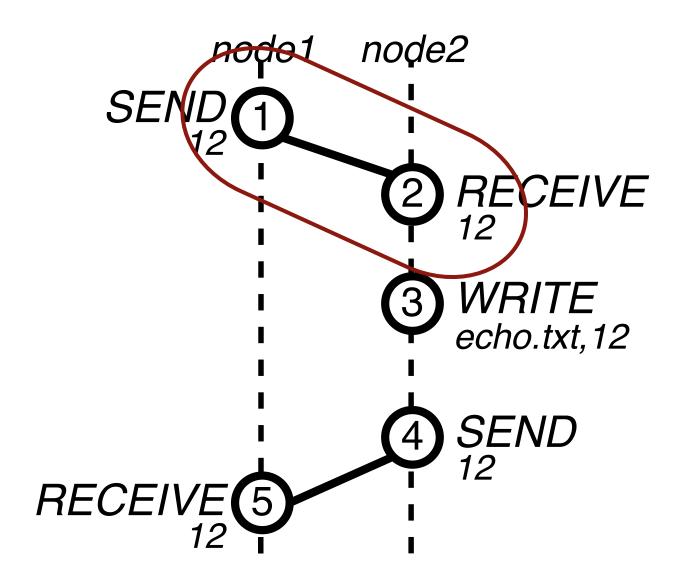


 Current tools either take an intrusive approach or only take into account the requests' context.



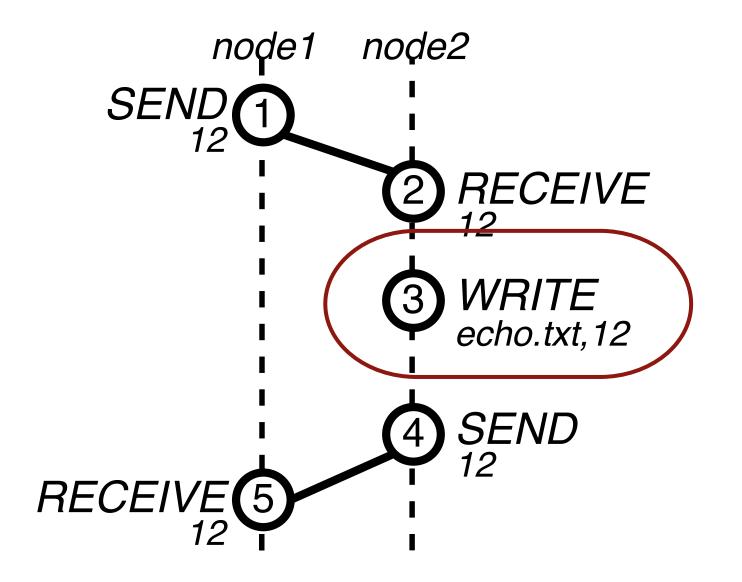
Context-based tracing

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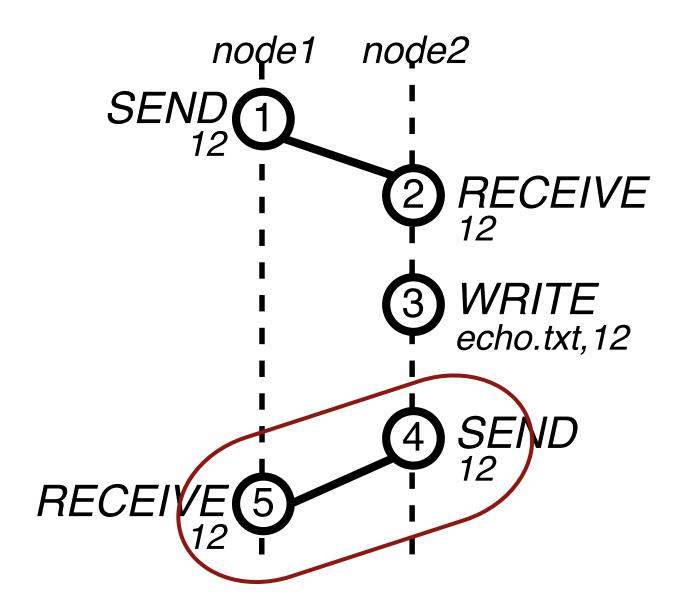
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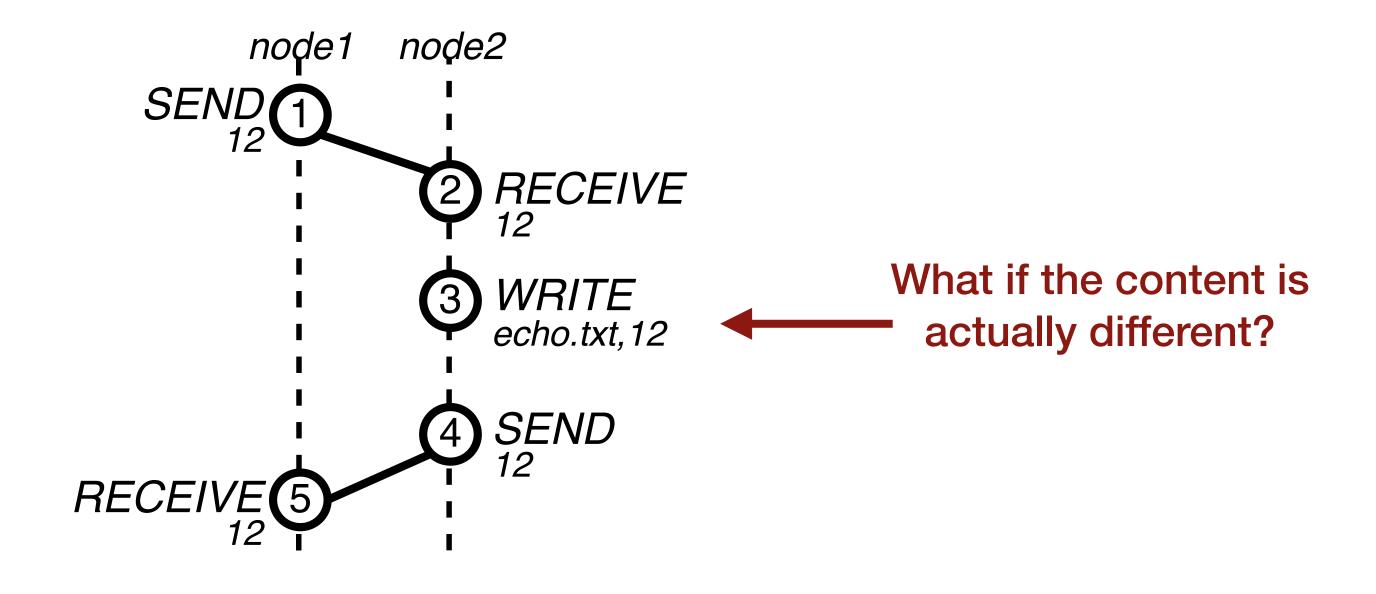
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Context-based tracing

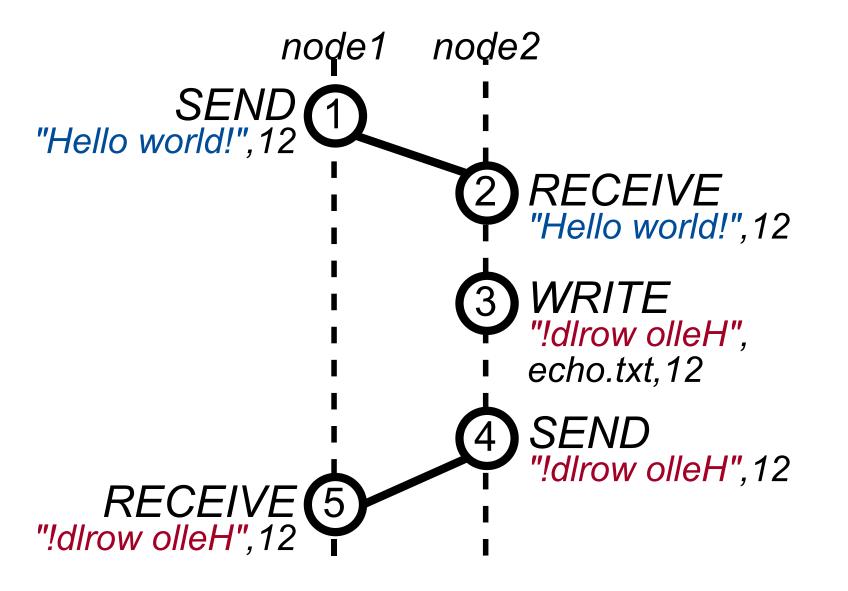
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Context-based tracing

Key Insights

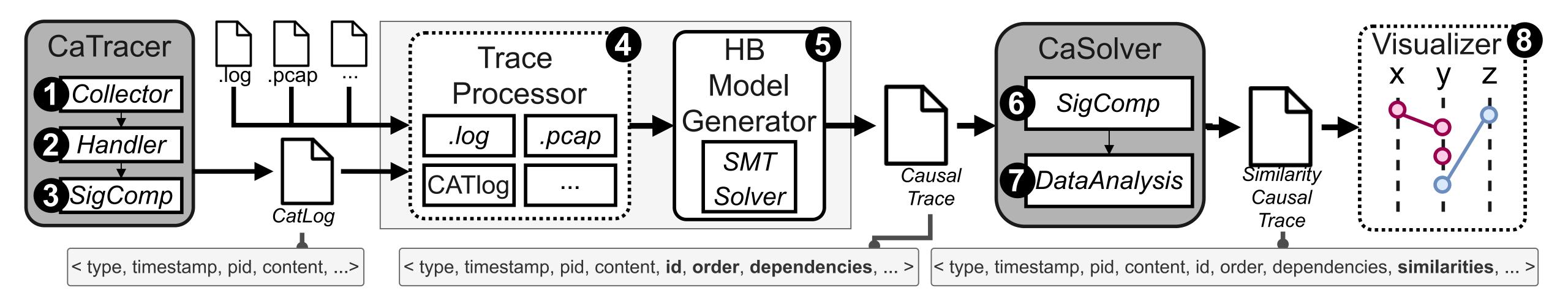
To capture and analyze both the context and content of requests.

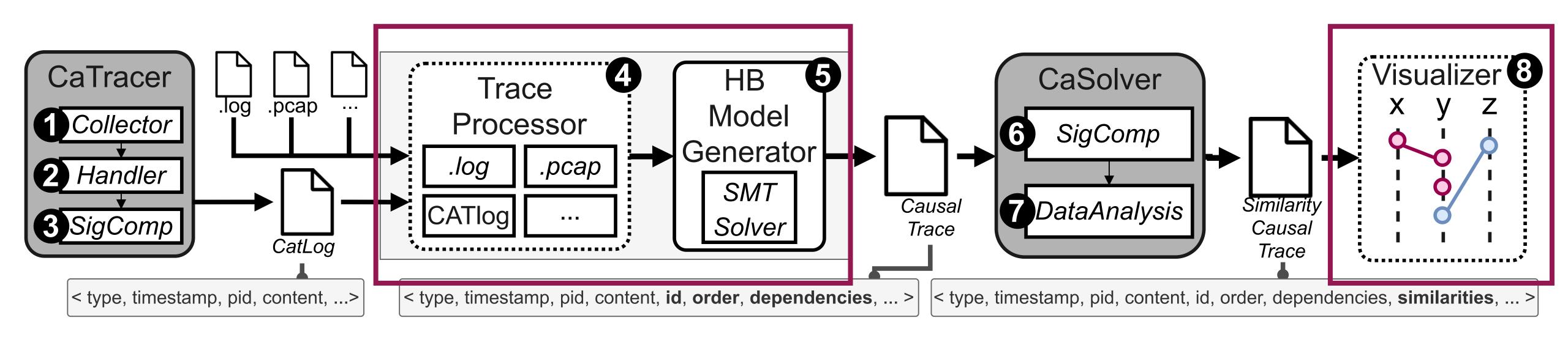


Content-based tracing

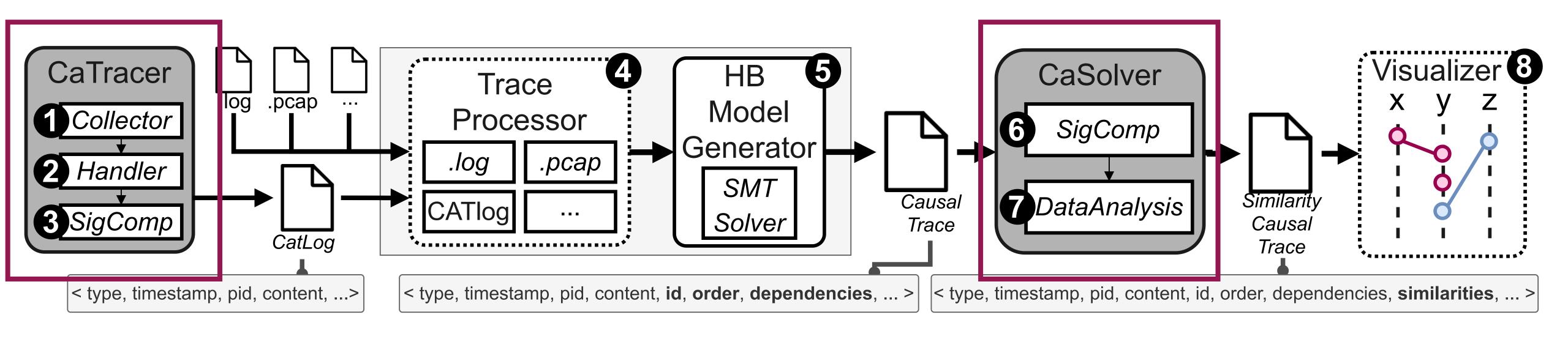
Contributions

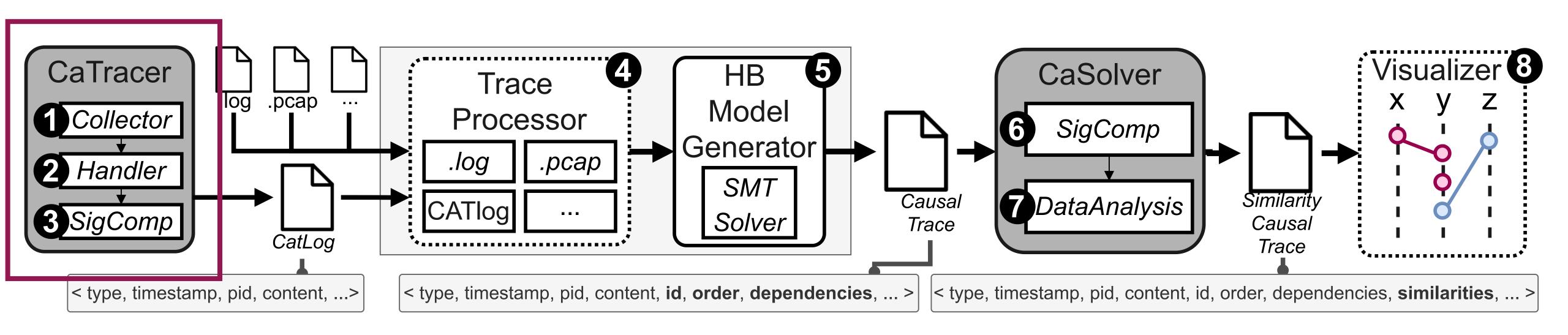
- Content-aware tracing: Captures and analyses the context and content of applications' I/O requests
- Non-intrusive tracing: Uses kernel-level tracing tools (Strace and eBPF) to capture I/O requests
- **Open-source prototype**: A fully integrated pipeline to capture, analyze and visualize the context and content of I/O requests
- **Evaluation**: A detailed evaluation using two real Big Data applications: TensorFlow and Apache Hadoop





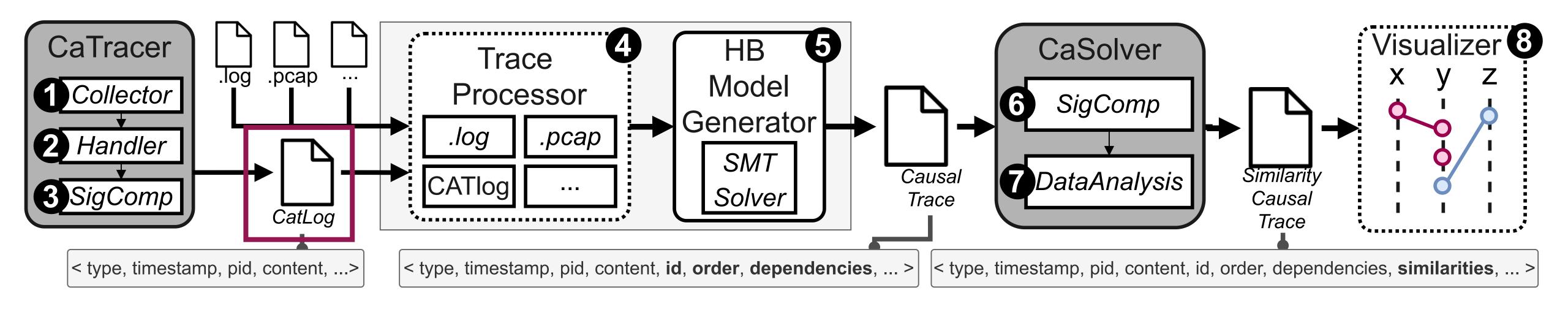
F. Neves, N. Machado and J. Pereira, "Falcon: A Practical Log-Based Analysis Tool for Distributed Systems," 2018 48th Annual IEEE/IFIP International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks (DSN)





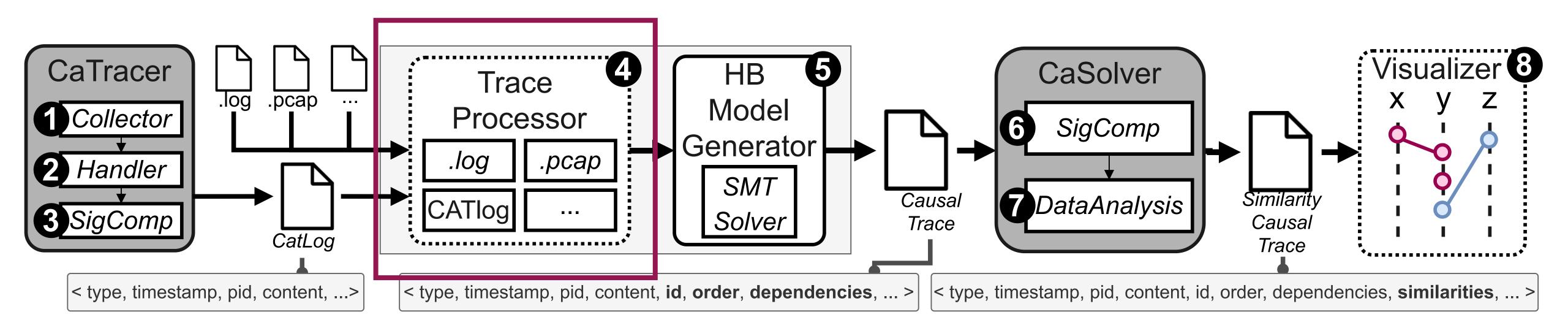
CaTracer: collects information about I/O requests

I/O request => event

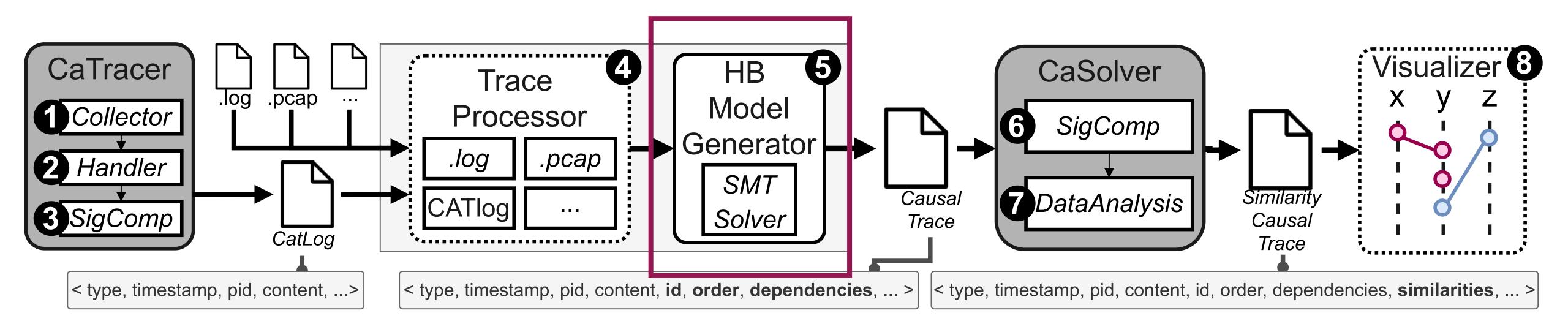


CaTracer: collects information about I/O requests

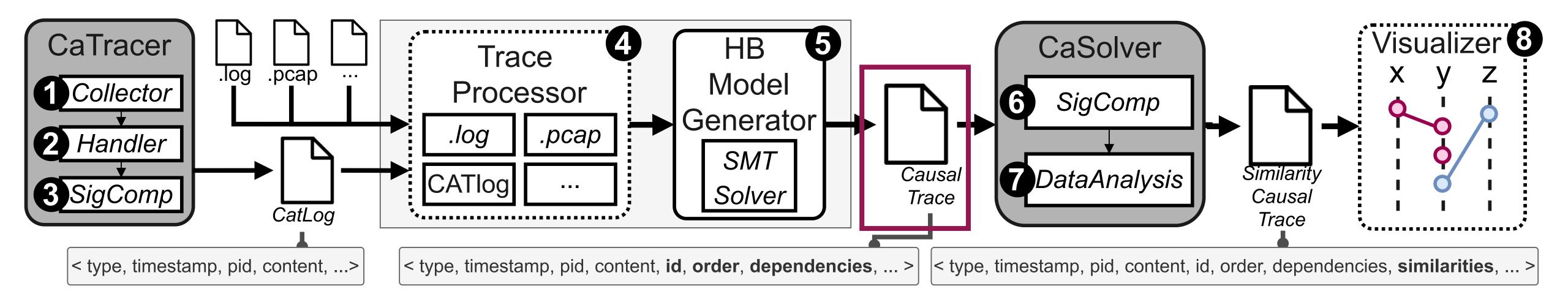
I/O request => event

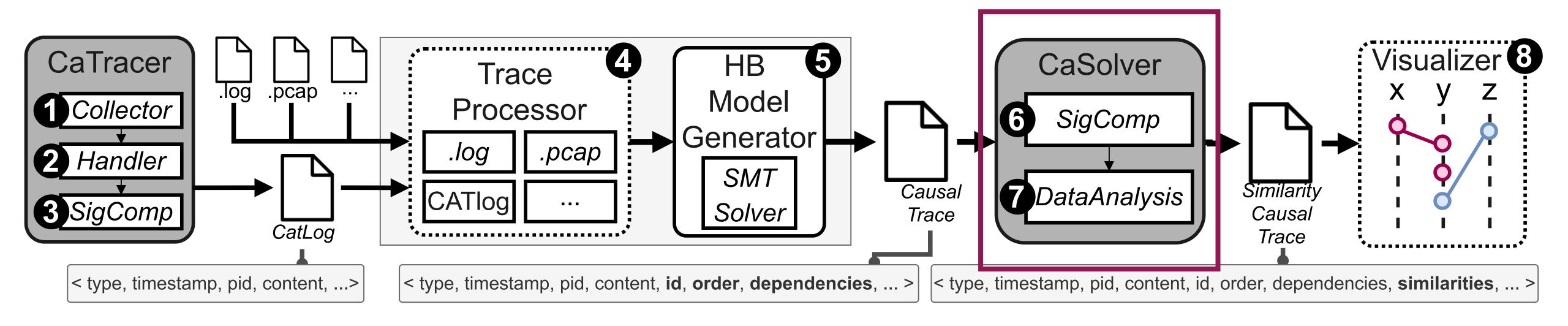


Trace Processor: parses and organizes the events into different data structures.

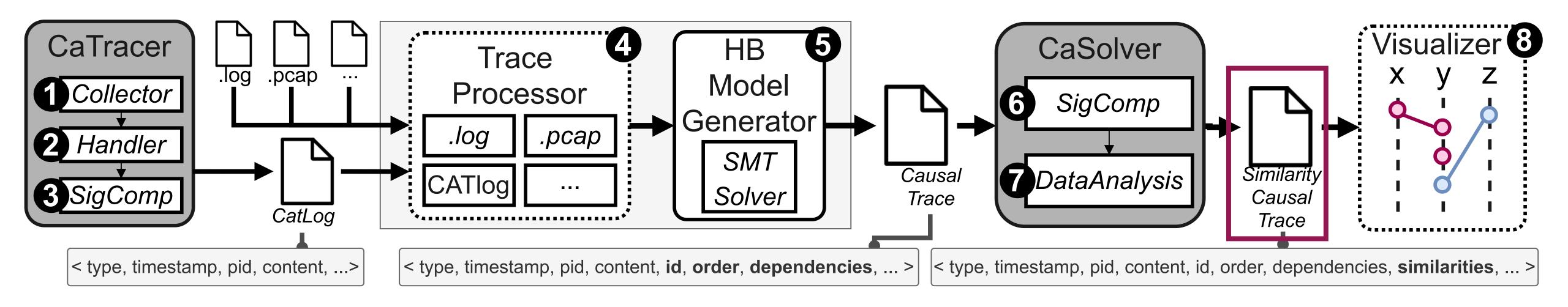


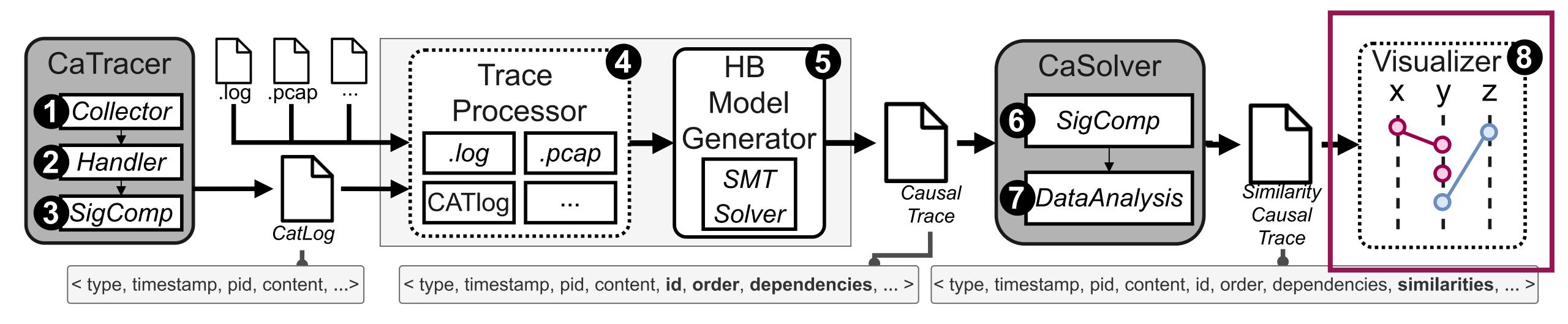
HB Model Generator: infers the causality between events.





CaSolver: finds events with a high probability of operating over the same data flow.

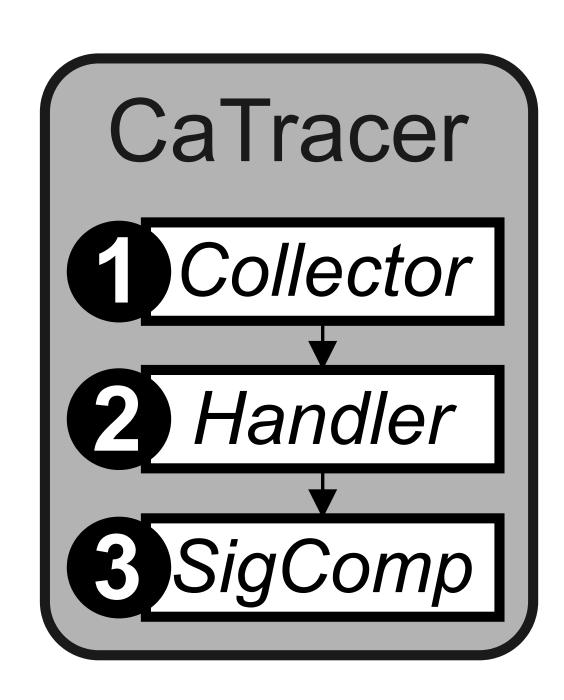




Visualizer: builds a space-time diagram representing the targeted system execution, the events causal relationships and their data flows.

CATRACER

- Three main submodules:
 - Collector: captures applications I/O requests
 - Handler: parses, organizes and saves the requests
 - SigComp: compute hash sums of requests' content
- Two implementations:
 - CatStrace strace-based tracer
 - CatBpf eBPF-based tracer



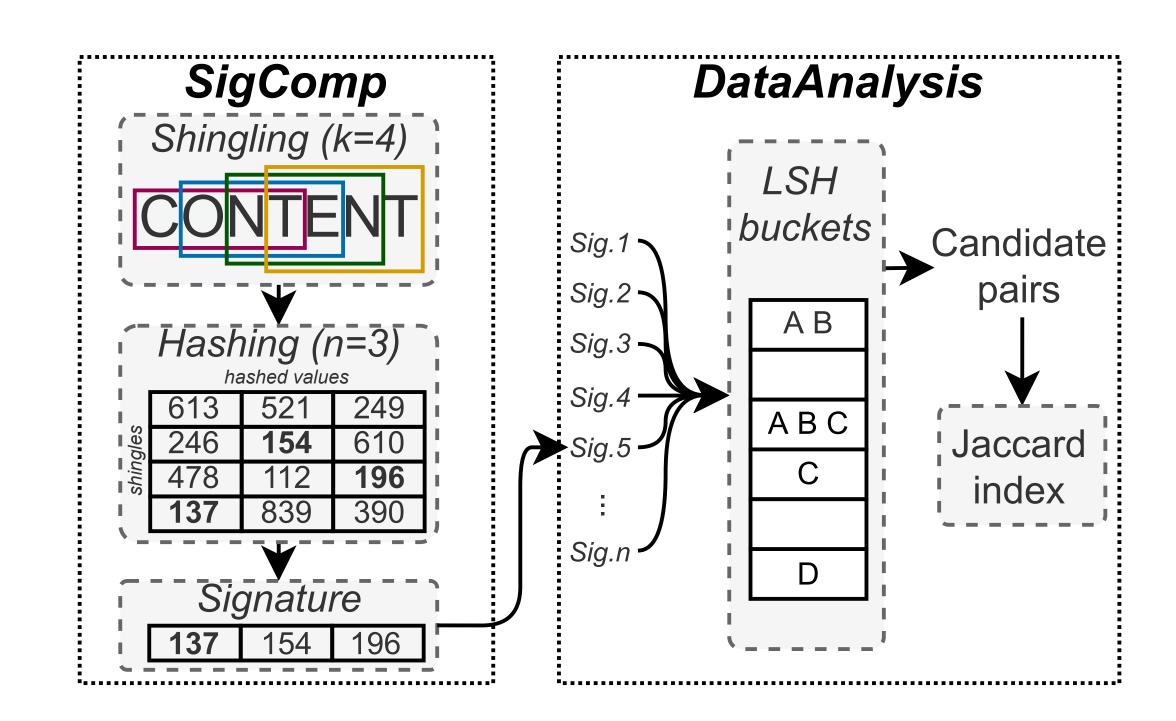
CASOLVER

SigComp submodule:

Resorts to the min-wise hashing (MinHash)
 algorithm to summarize the events content into
 a small set of signatures

DataAnalysis submodule:

- Resorts to the Locality-sensitive hashing (LSH) mechanism to find candidate pairs referring to similar content
- Jaccard index is used to computed the similarity between the candidate pairs



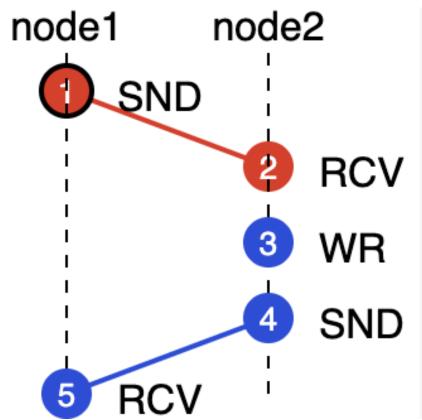
Visualizer

Color-based representation for data dependencies:

- Events with similar content are depicted with the same color
- Events with unique content are depicted with the black color

Additional information:

 By selecting a specific event or relationship it is possible to consult additional information about it



Type: SND

Pid: 123

Source: node1:5000

Destination: node2:6000

Size: 12

100% similar to events: 2

Storage-based representation:

An horizontal representation for storage related events

Evaluation

Content-aware tracers evaluation:

 What is the performance impact, resource usage, storage overhead, and accuracy of each CaTracer?

CAT Framework in Action:

What novel insights can CAT's content-aware approach provide?

Content-aware tracers evaluation

CatBpf

CatStrace

Performance and Storage overhead

Minimal

- Significant performance overhead
- Can easily generate a file with significant size

Accuracy

Can lose information

Captures all the requests

Captures only 4 KiB of requests content

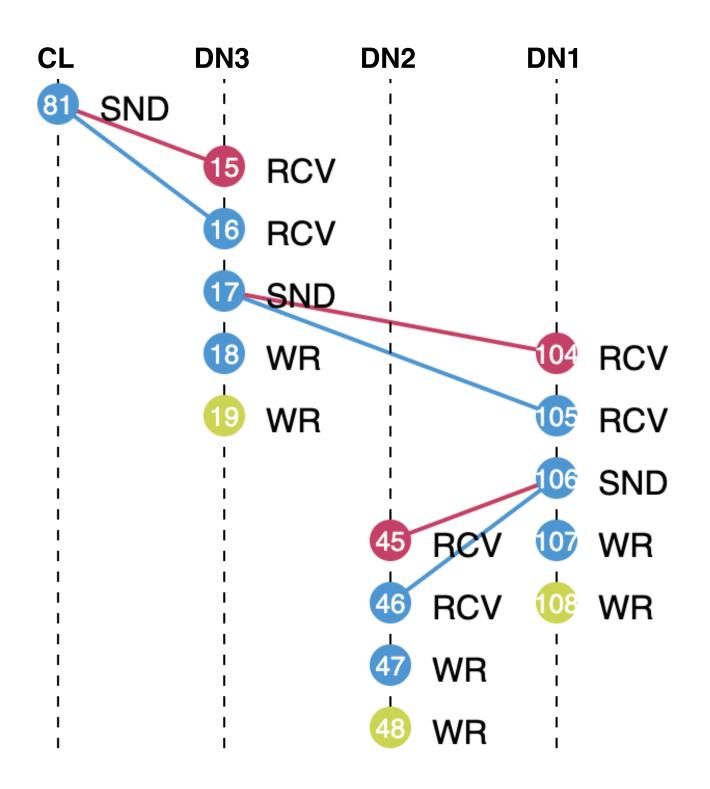
Captures 256 KiB of requests content

Resource Usage

Considerable usage of CPU and RAM

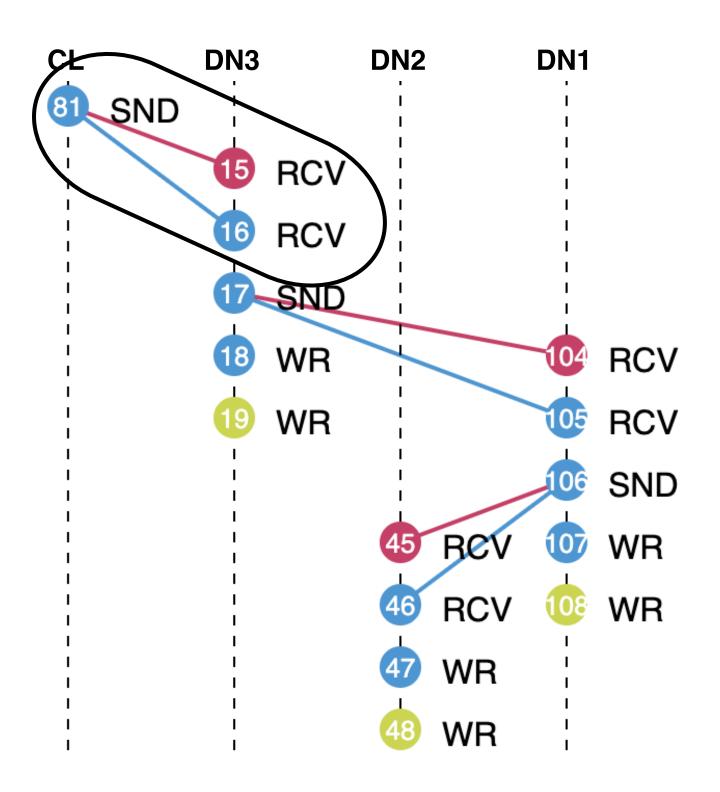
• Lower resource usage (!)

Storage and replication of a file in HDFS



a) Normal execution

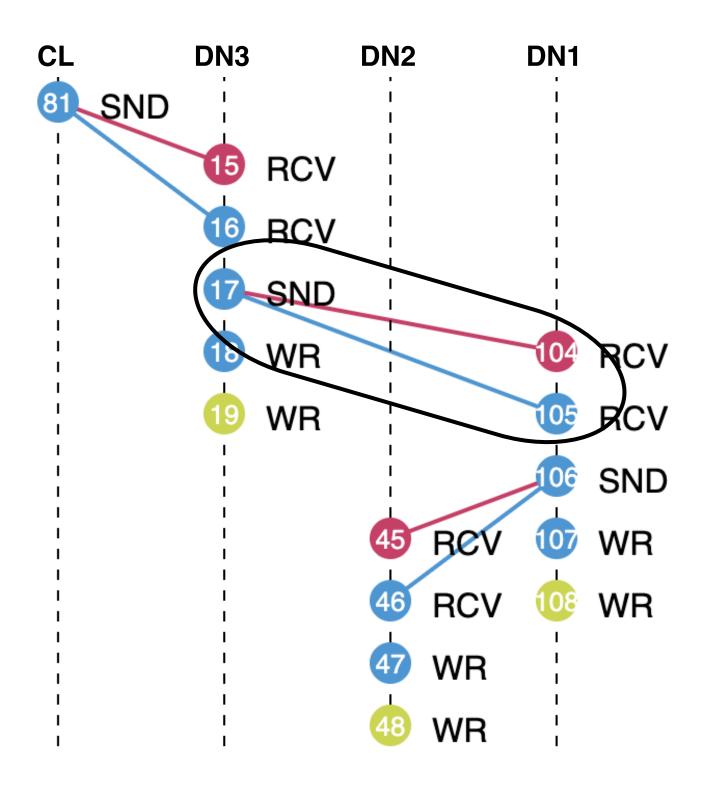
Storage and replication of a file in HDFS



a) Normal execution

Client sent the file to DN3 (81)

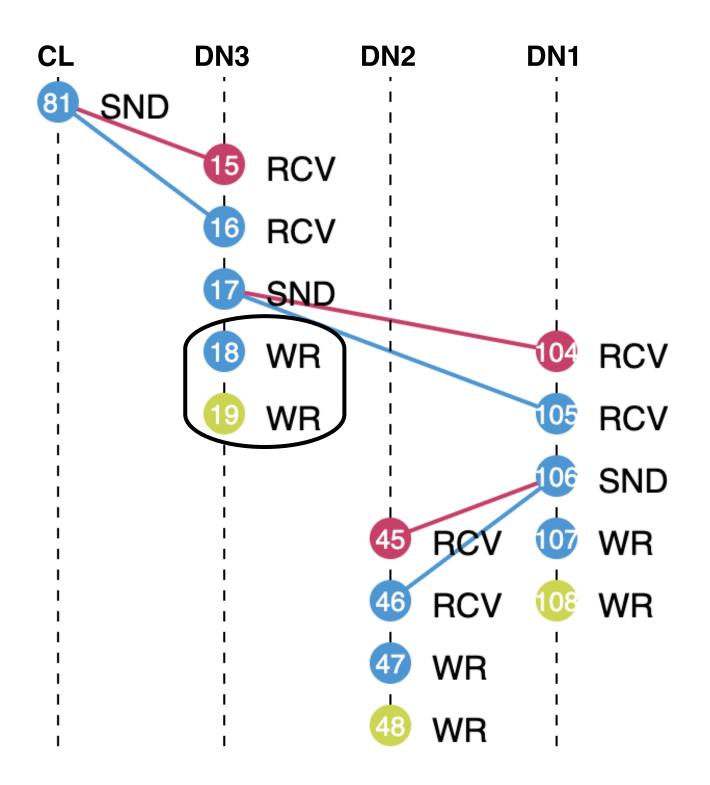
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a) Normal execution

Client sent the file to DN3 (81) DN3 sent it to DN1 (17) and persisted it in disk (18 & 19)

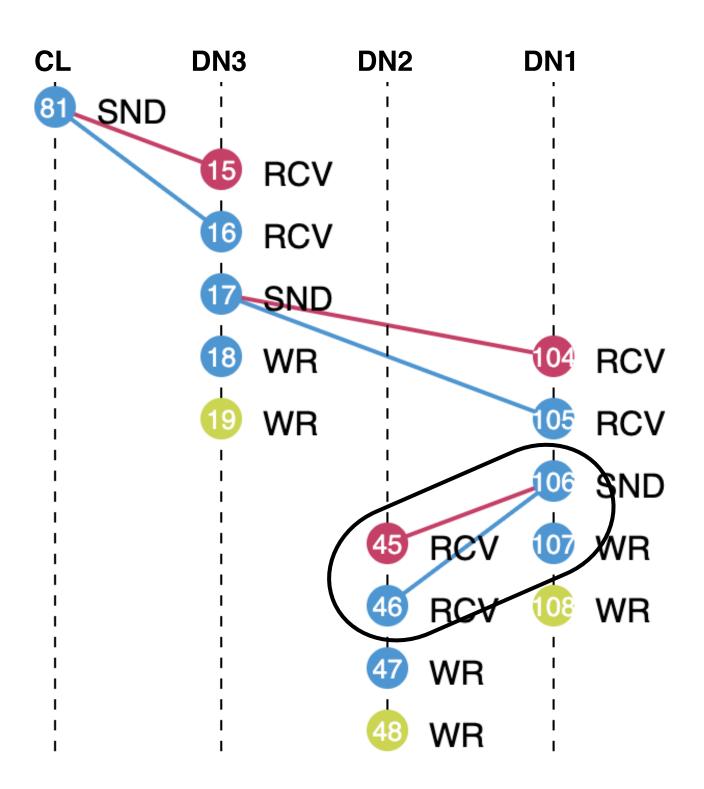
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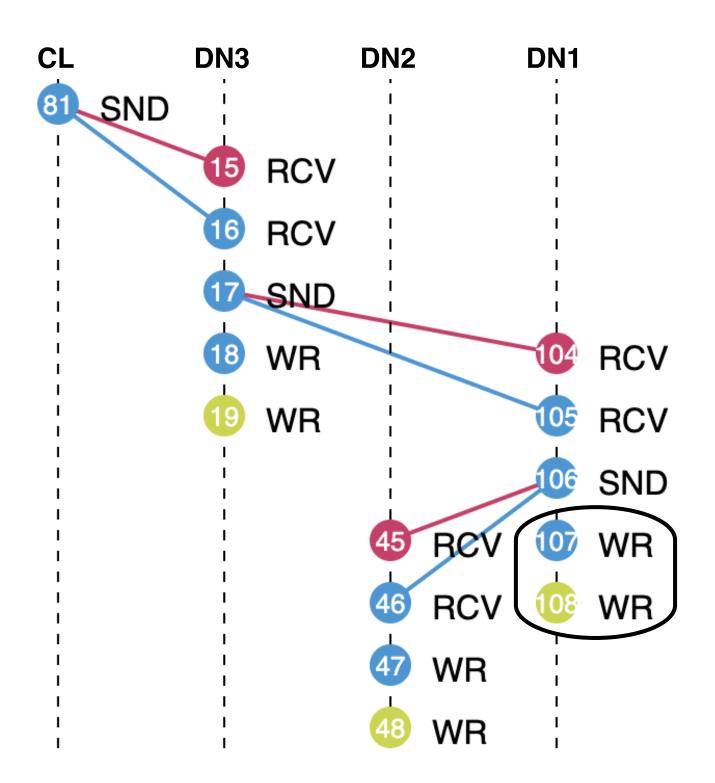
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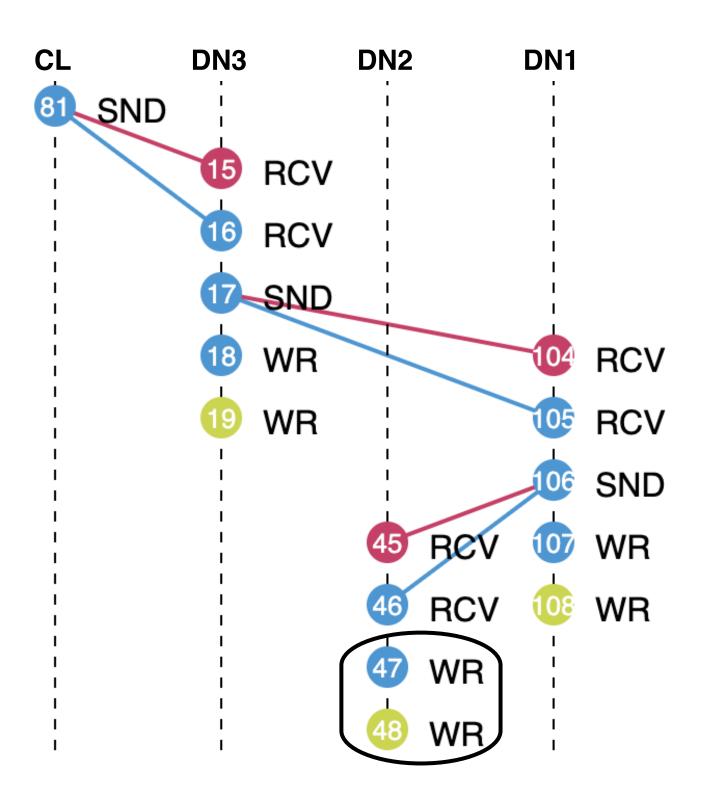
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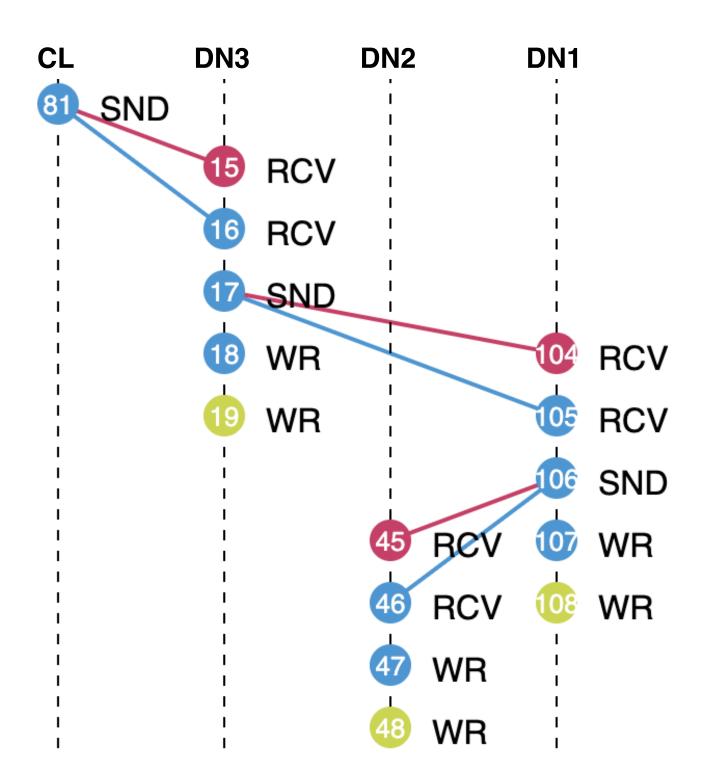
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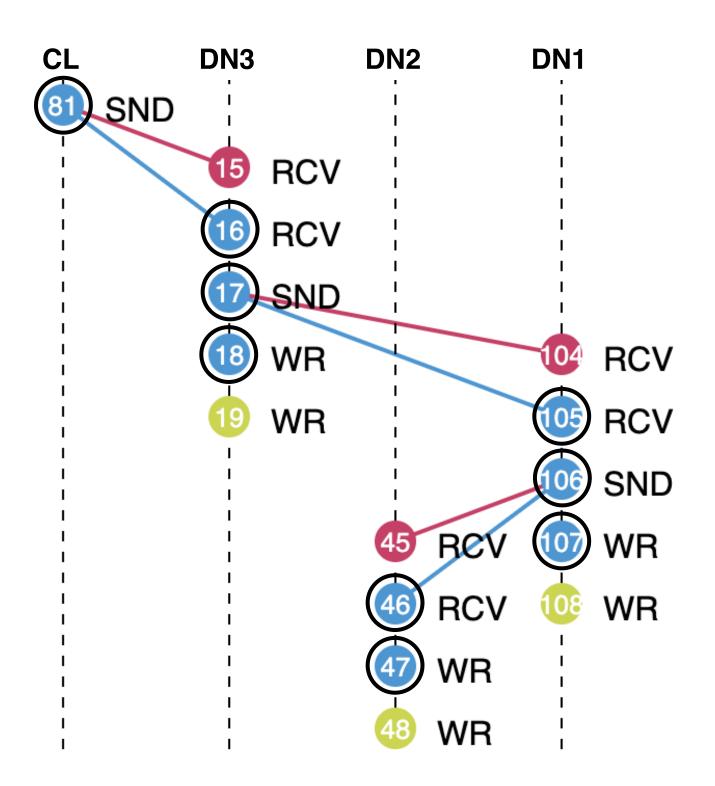
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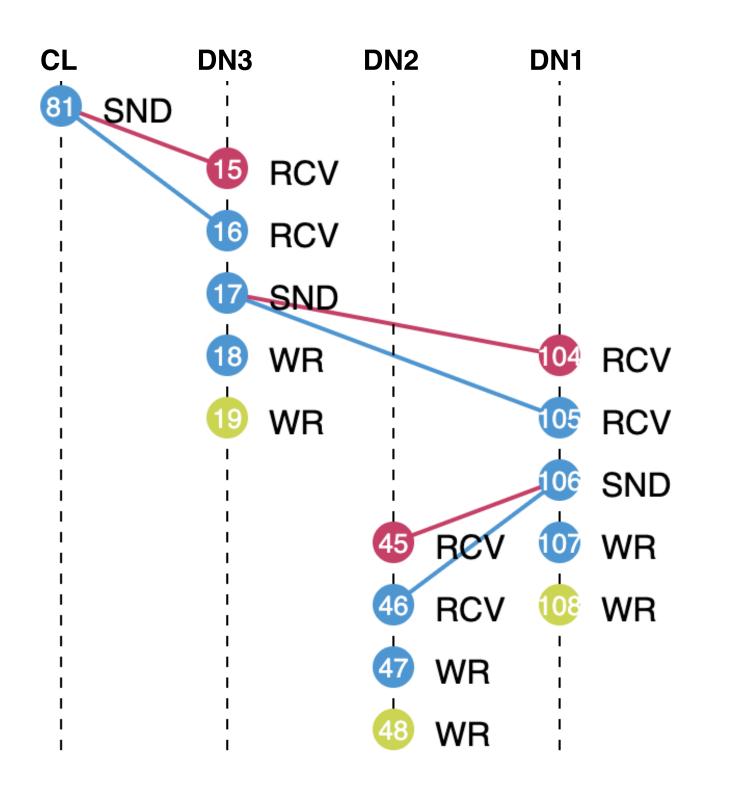
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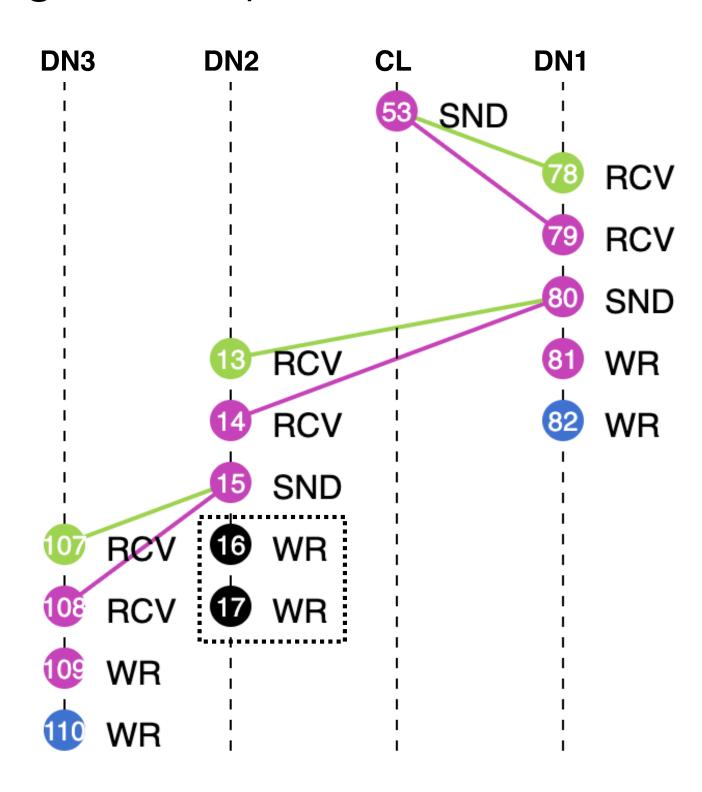


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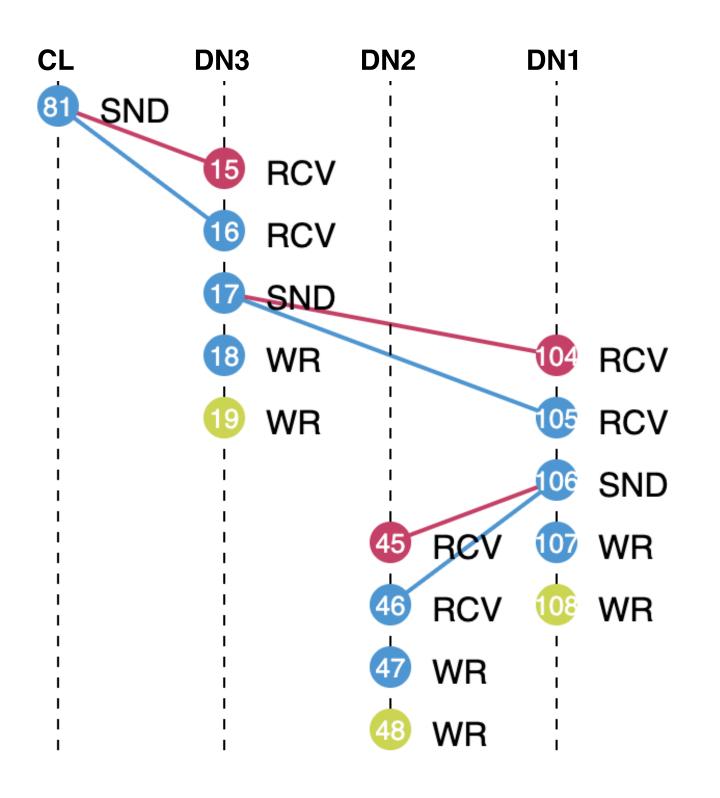


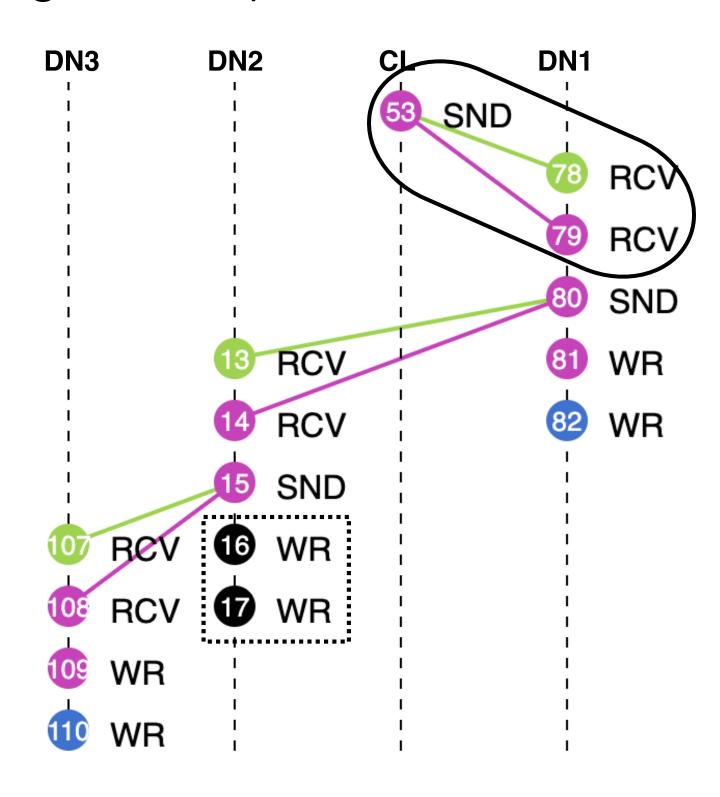
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b) Storage corruption

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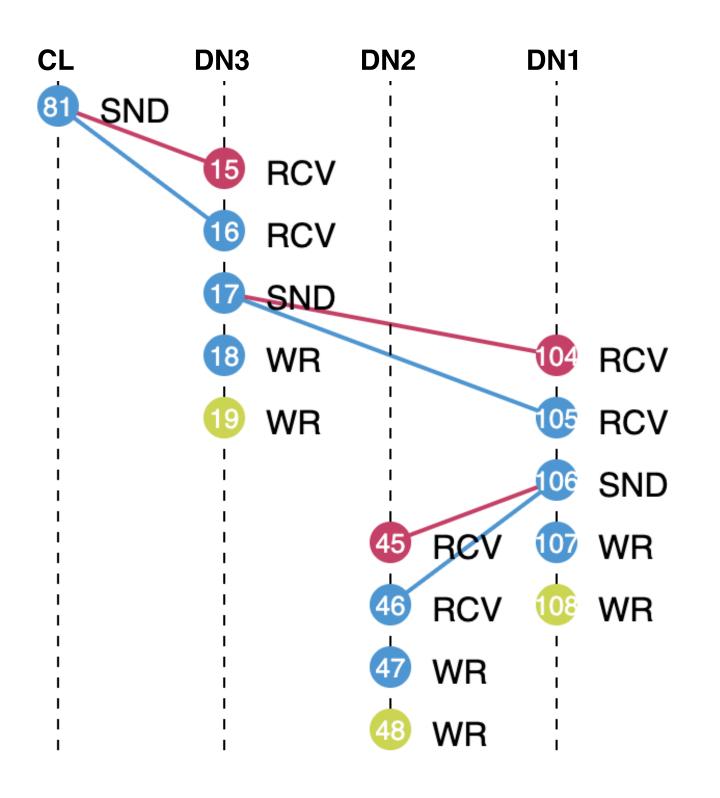
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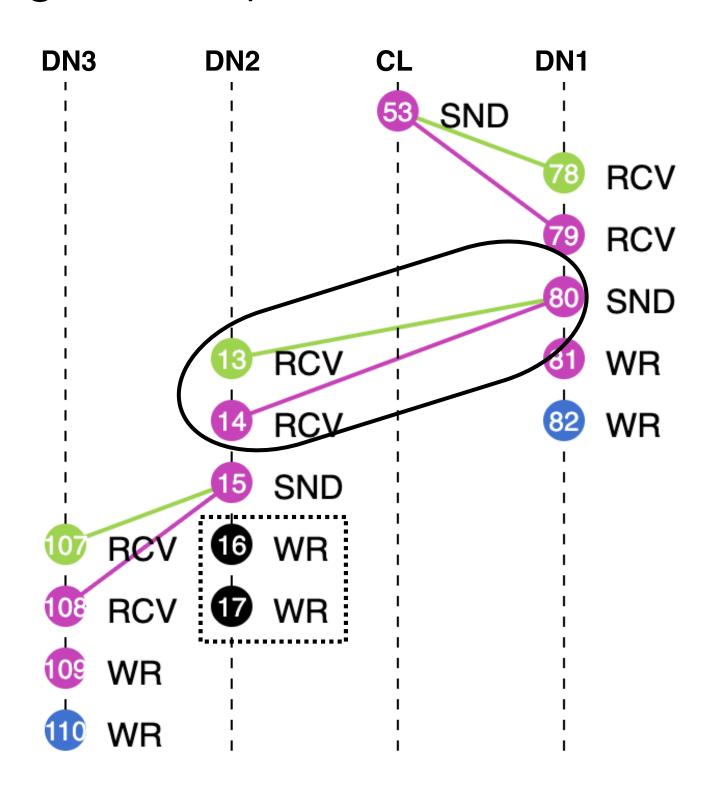
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Client sent the file to DN1 (53)

Storage and replication of a file in HDFS





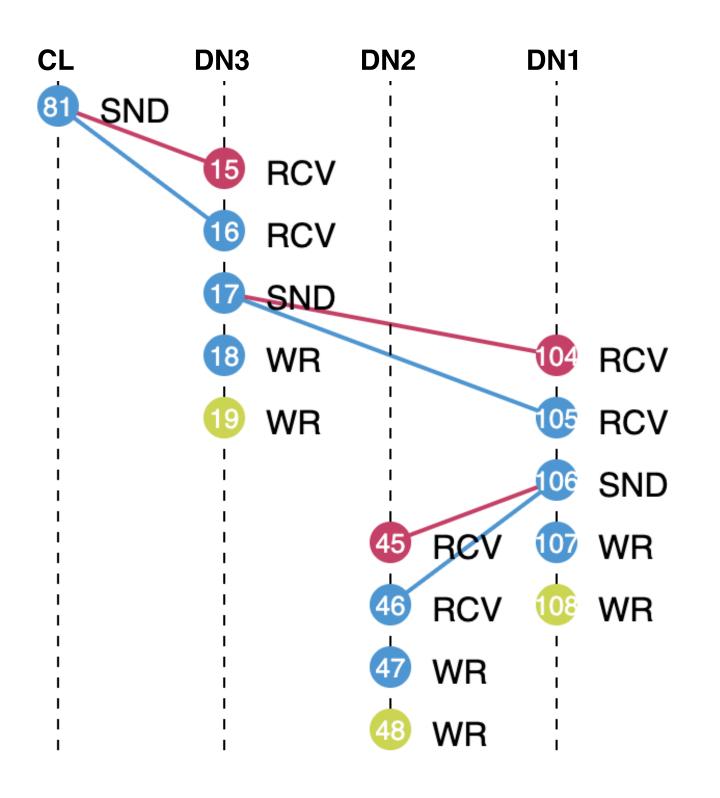
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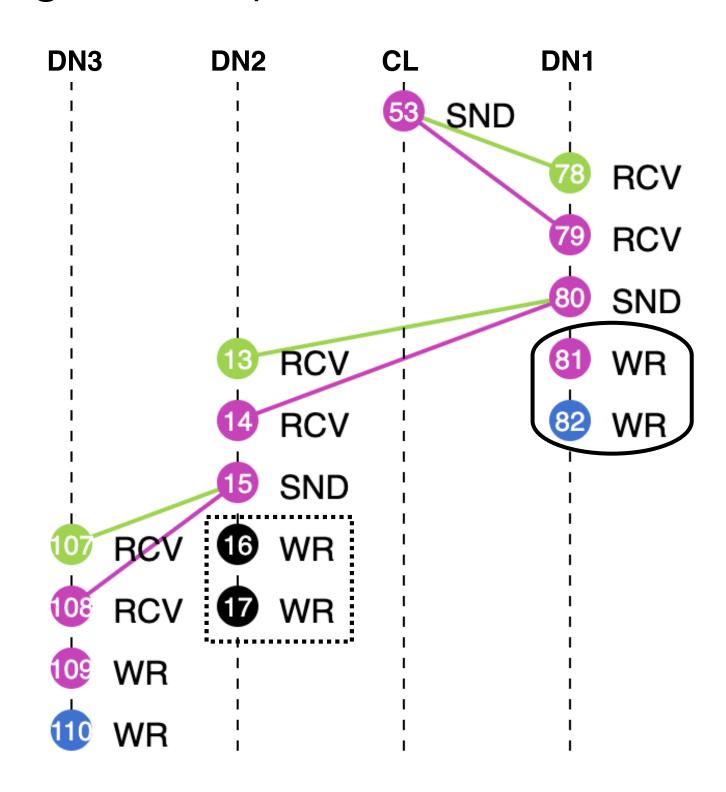
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b) Storage corruption

Client sent the file to DN1 (53)
DN1 sent it to DN2 (80) and persisted it in disk (81 & 82)

Storage and replication of a file in HDFS





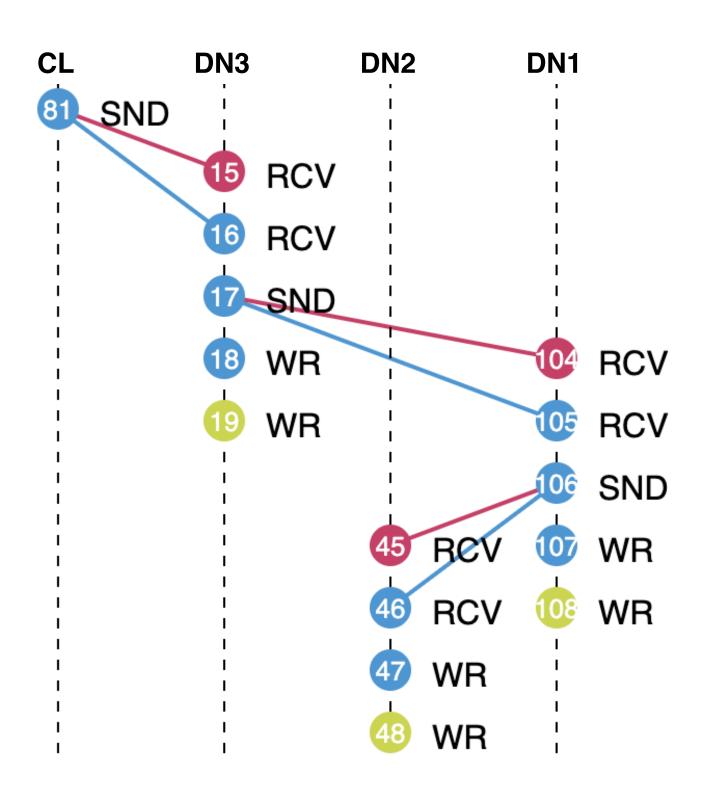
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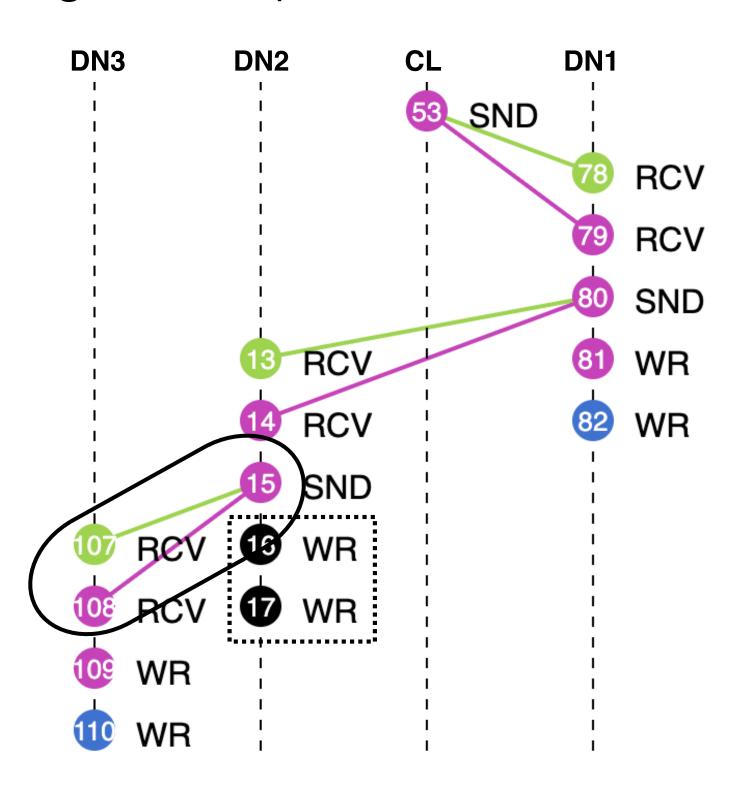
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Storage and replication of a file in HDFS





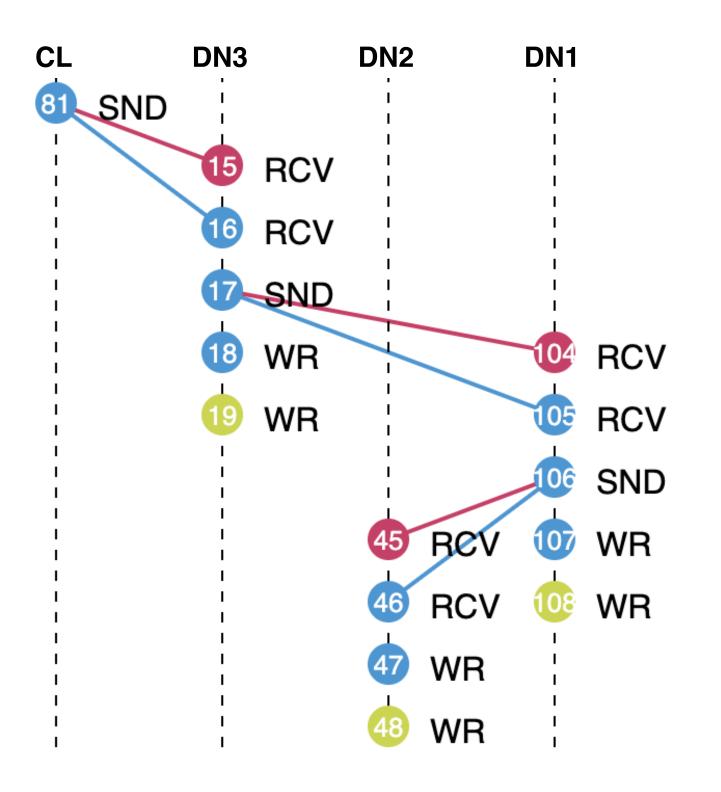
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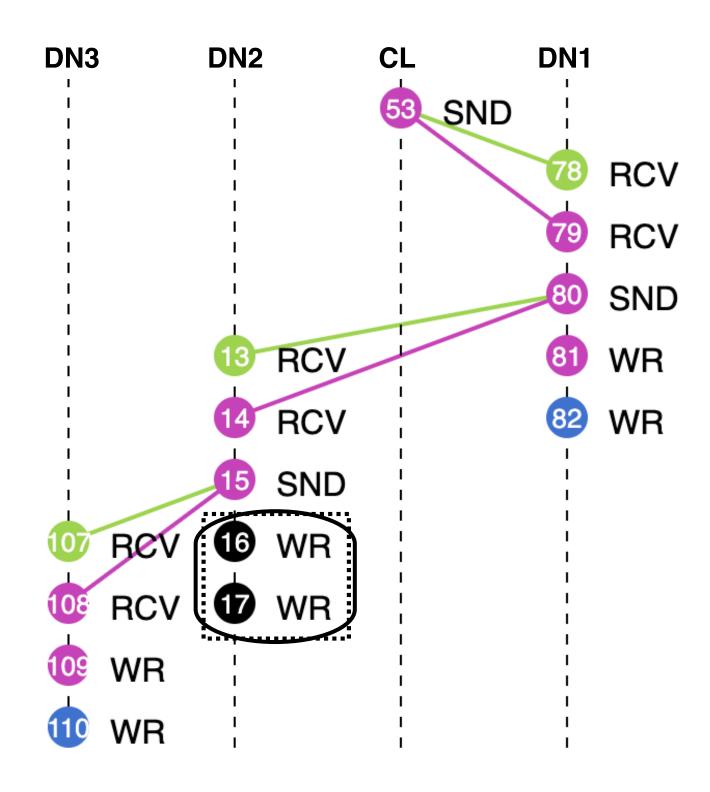
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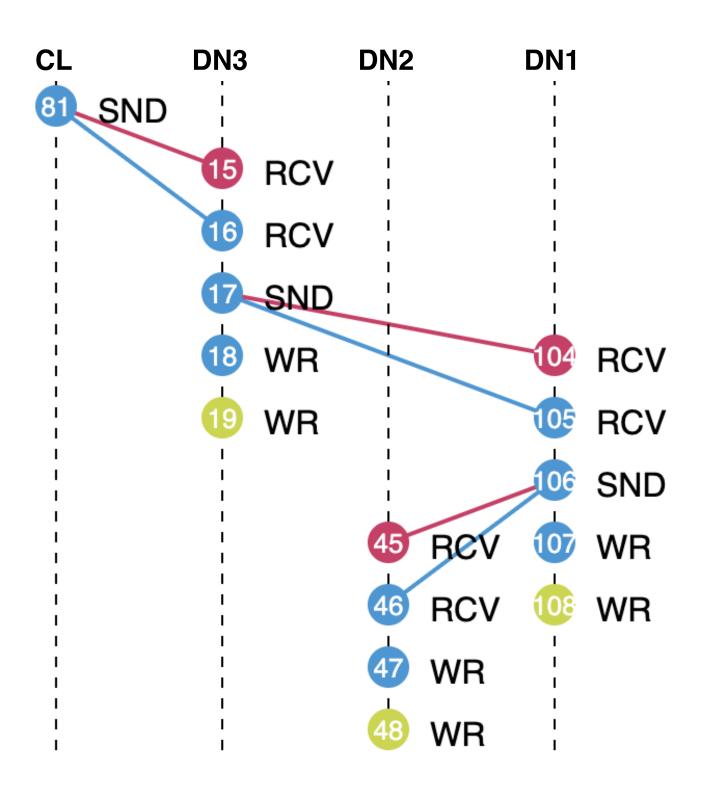
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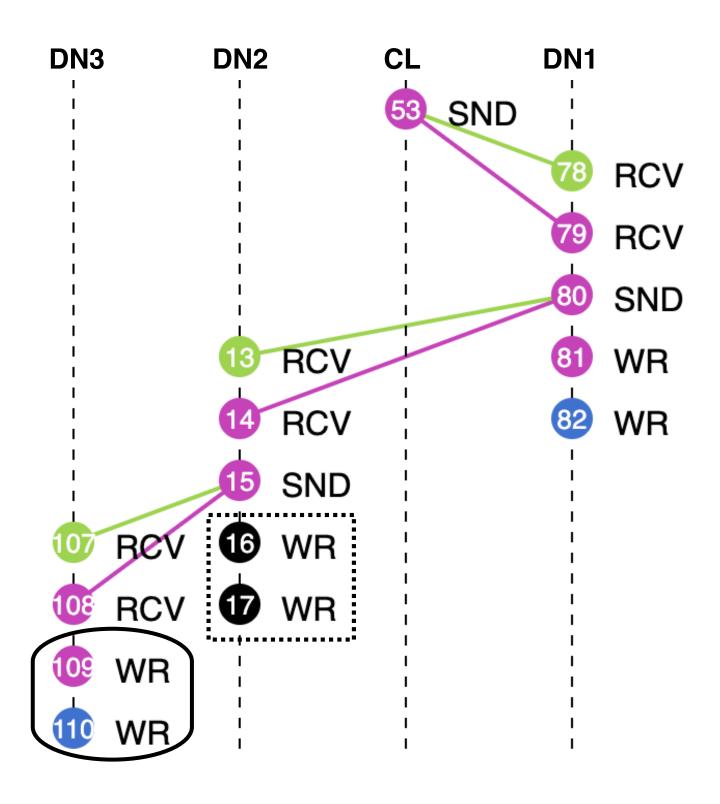
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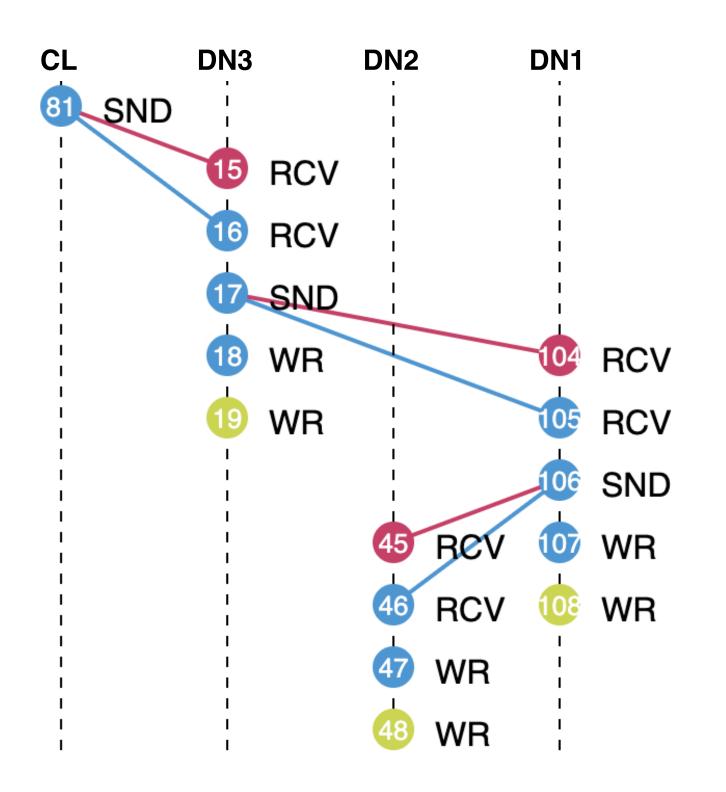
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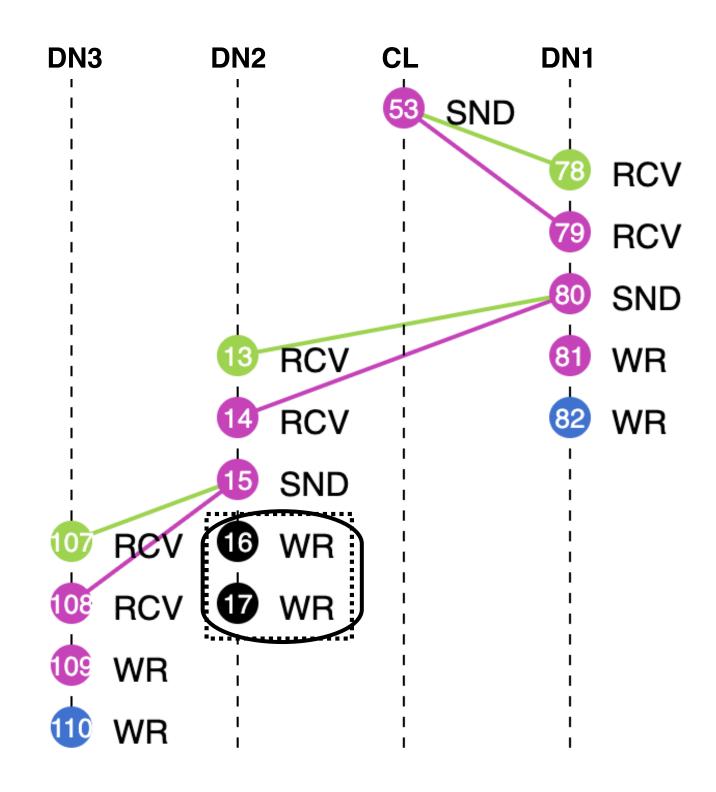
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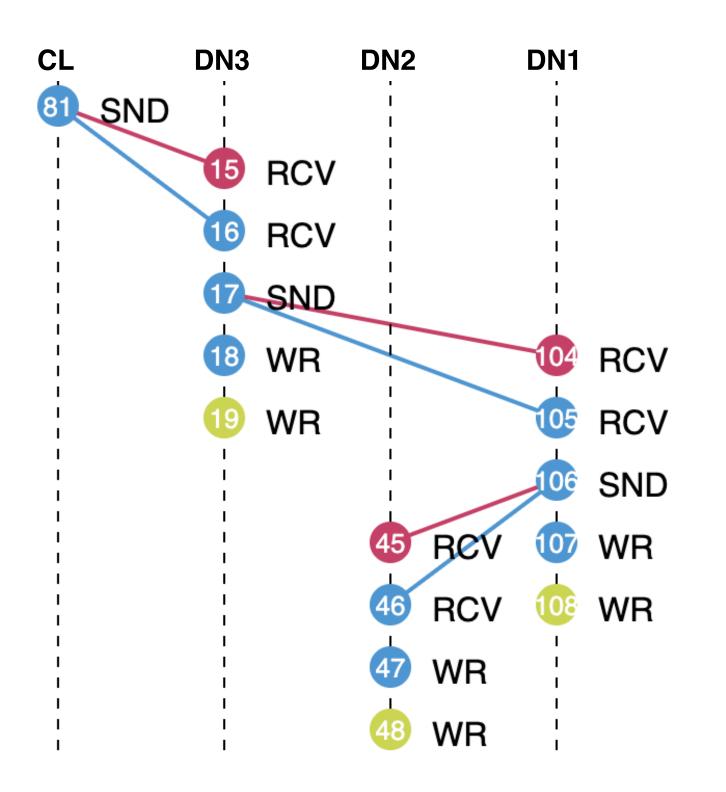
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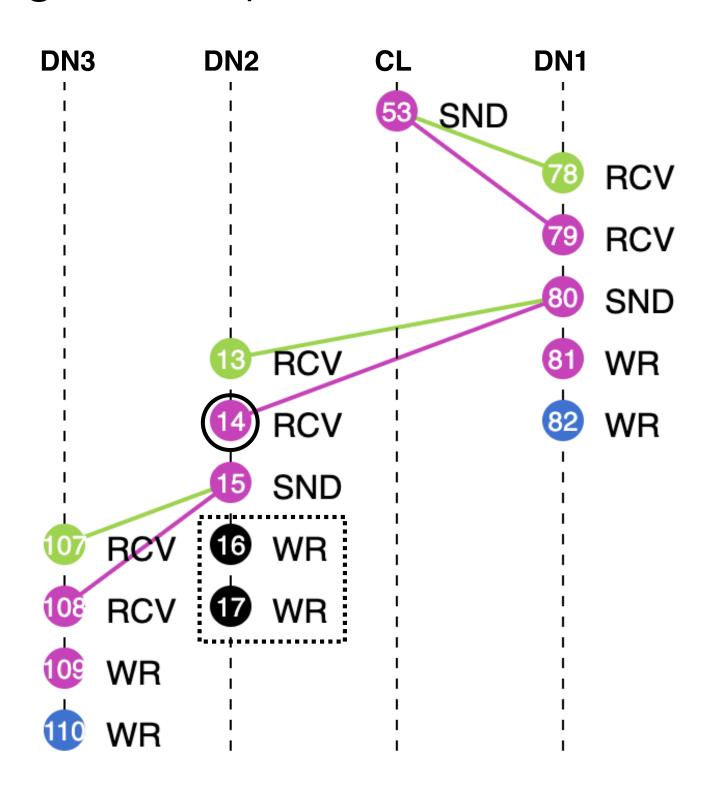
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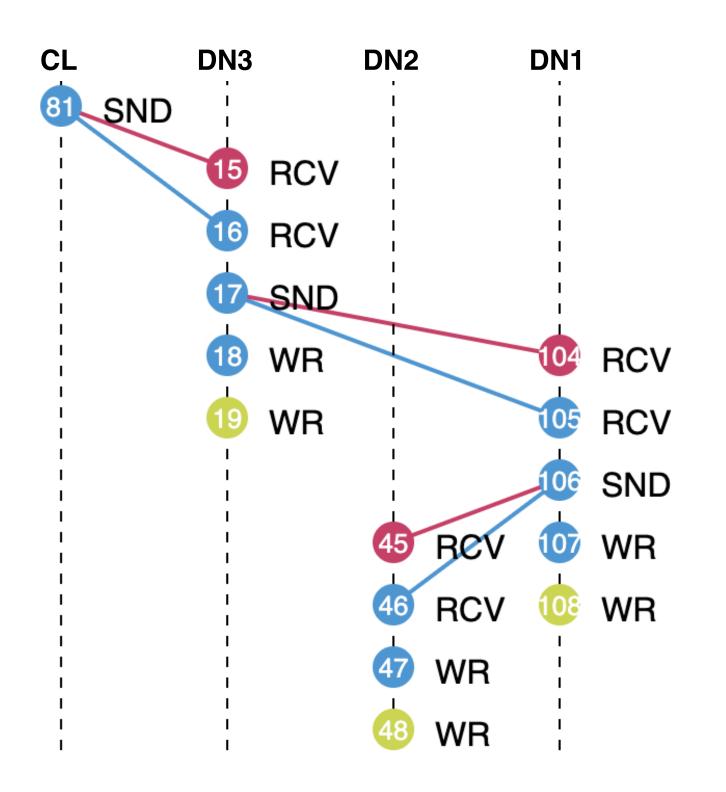
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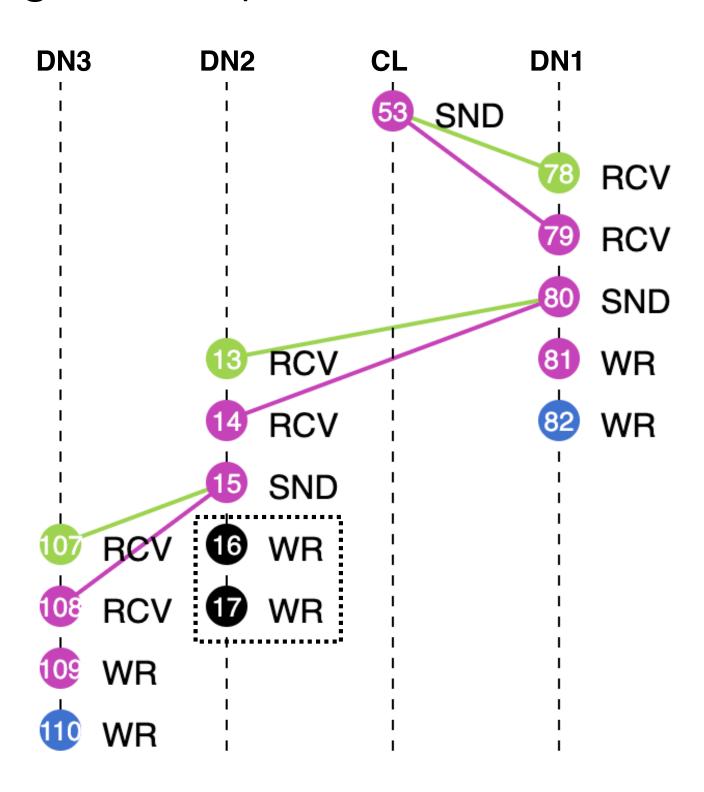
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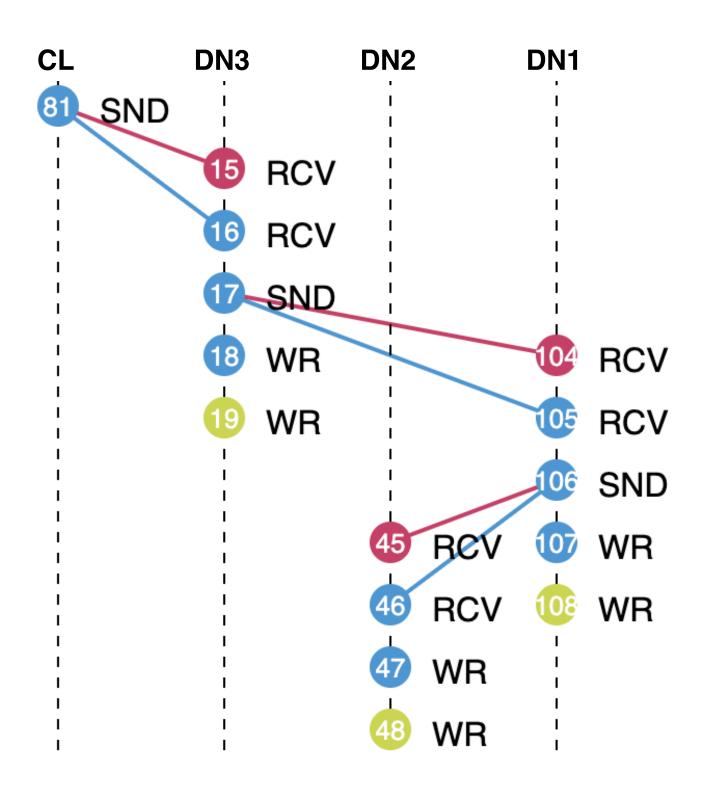
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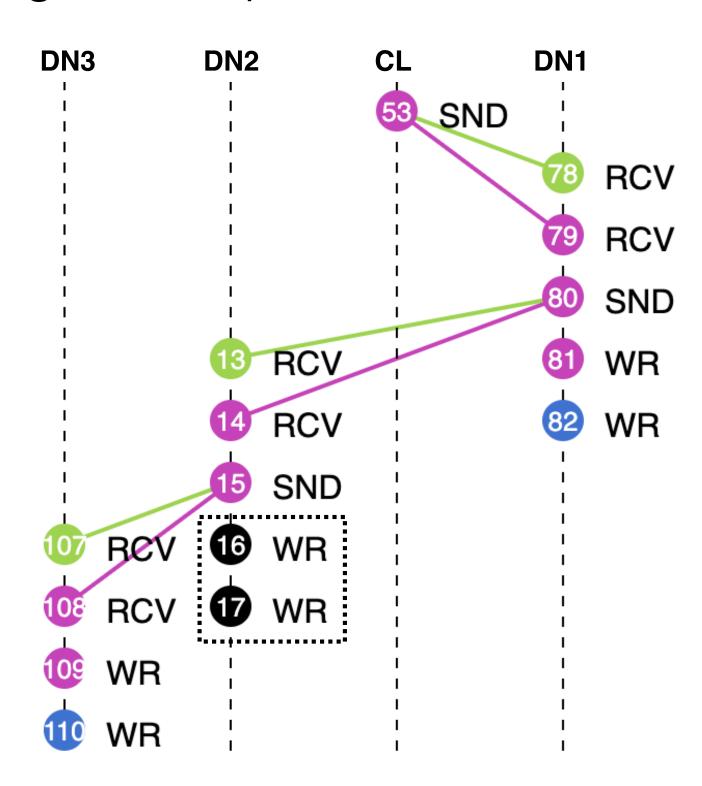
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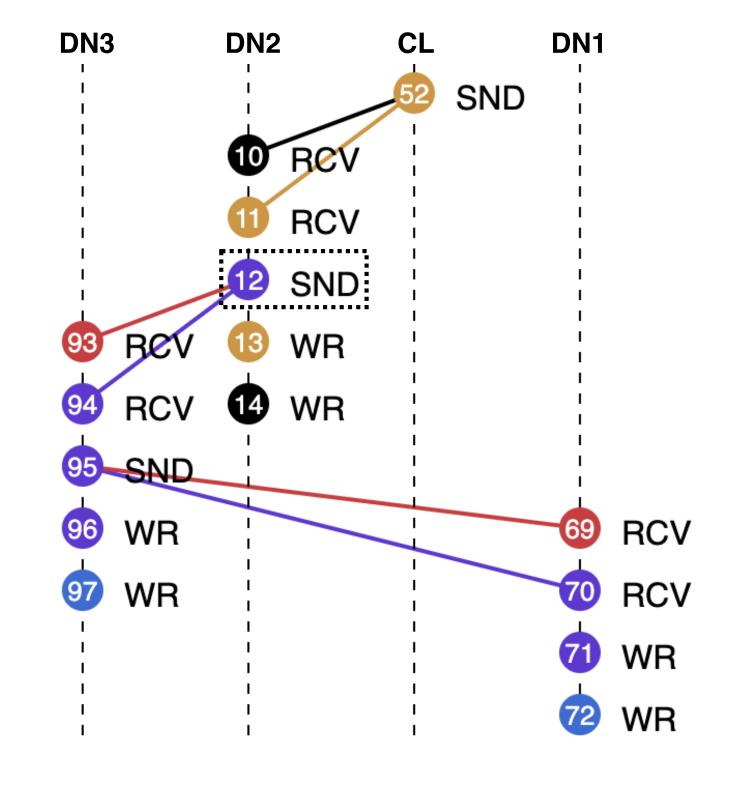
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c) Network corruption

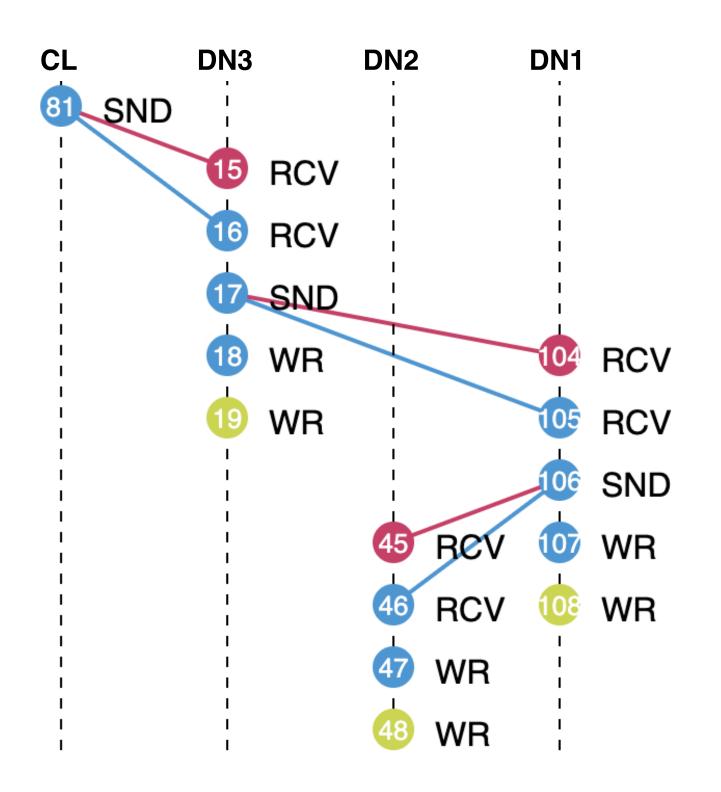
Client sent the file to DN2 (52)

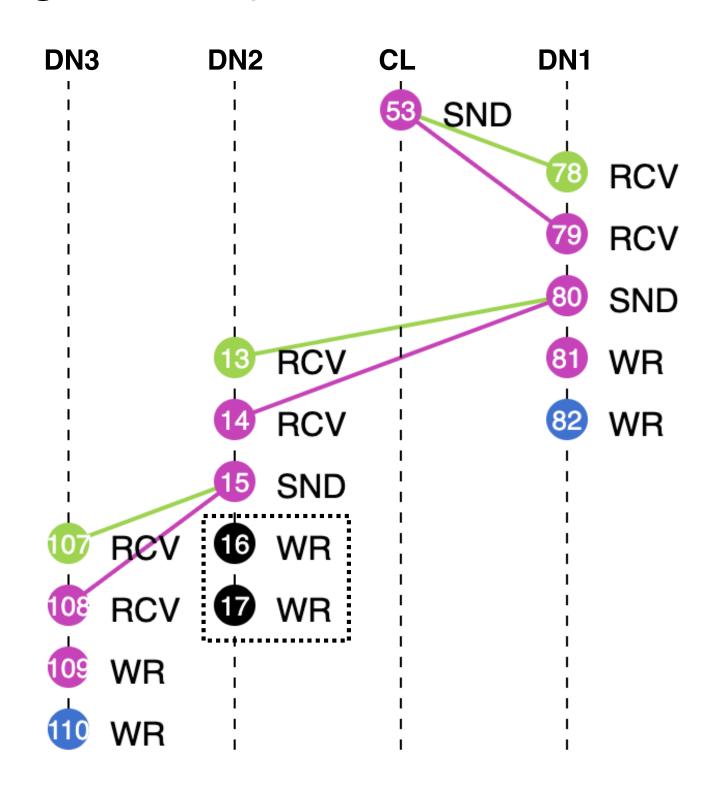
DN2 sent it to DN3 (12) and persisted it in disk (13 & 14)

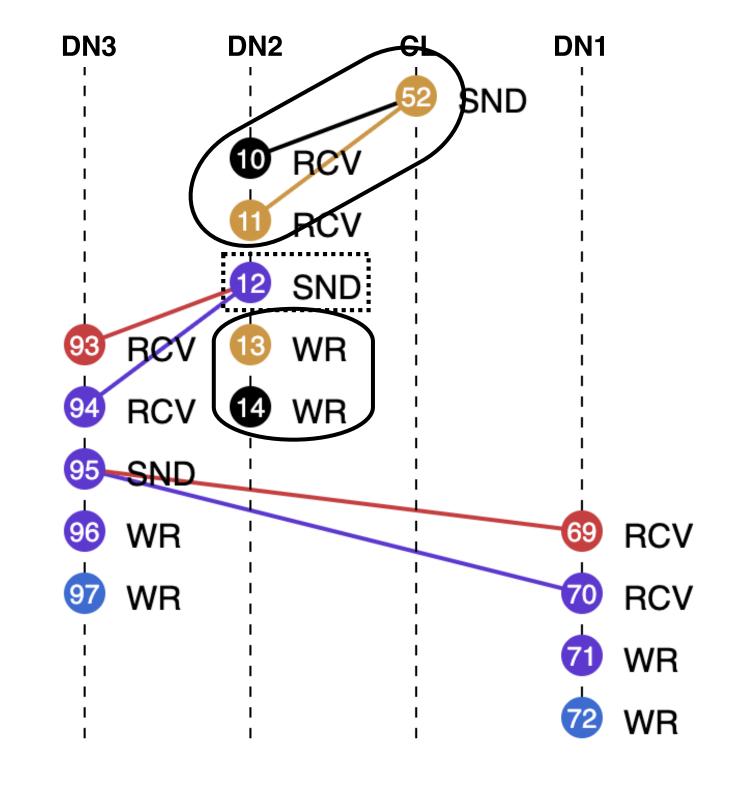
DN3 sent it to DN1 (95) and persisted it in disk (96 & 97)

DN1 persisted it in disk (71 & 72)

Storage and replication of a file in HDFS







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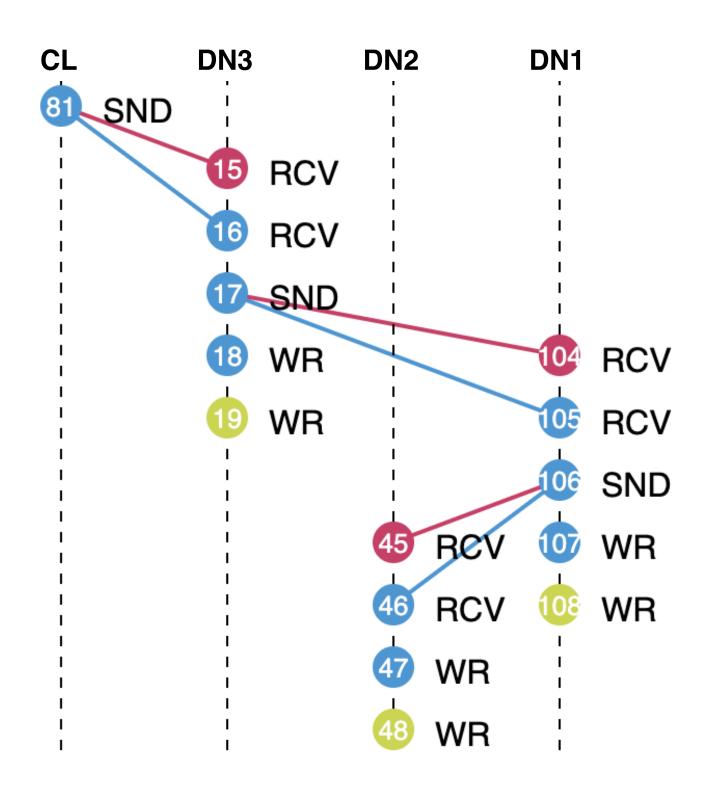
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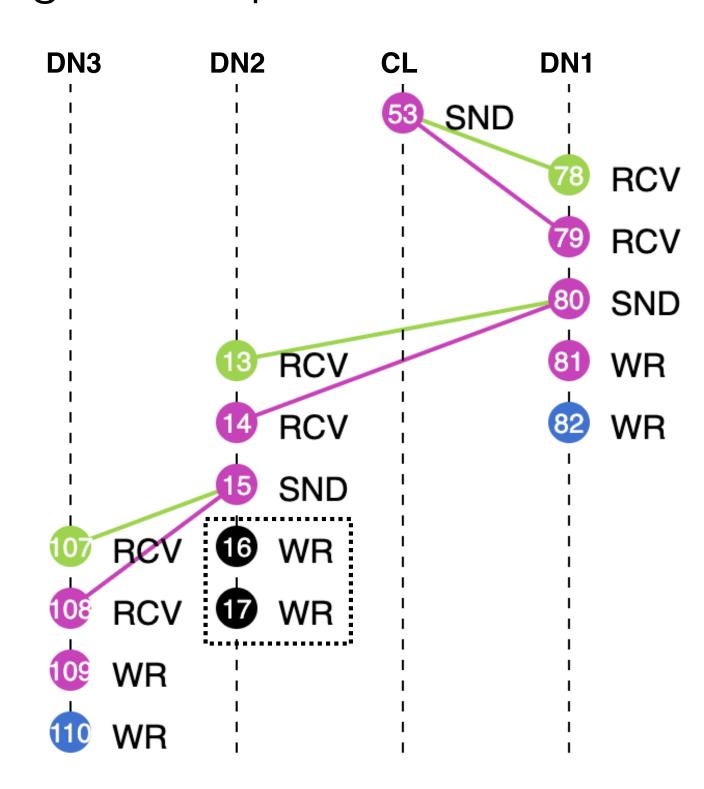
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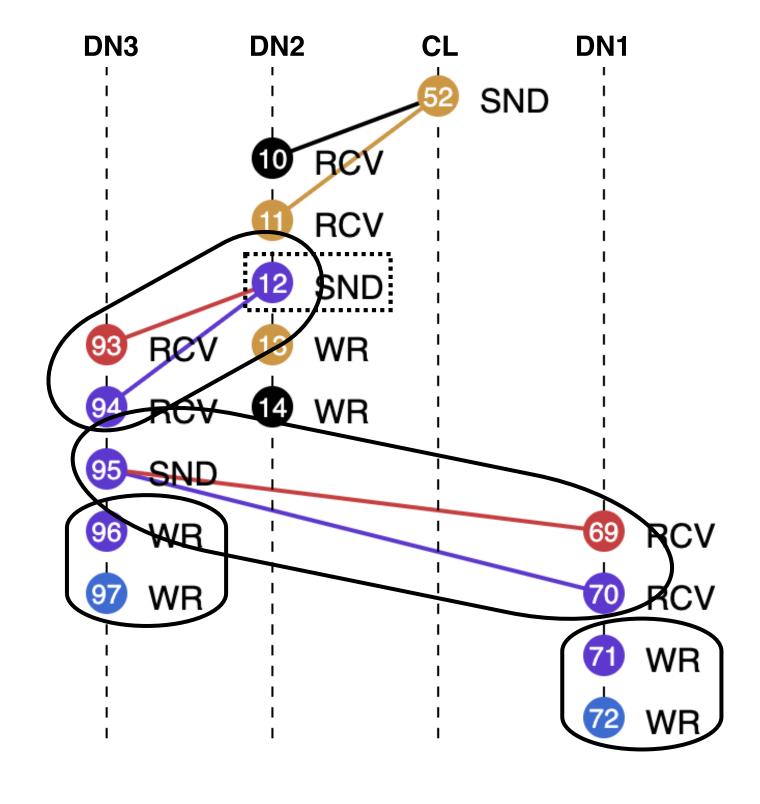
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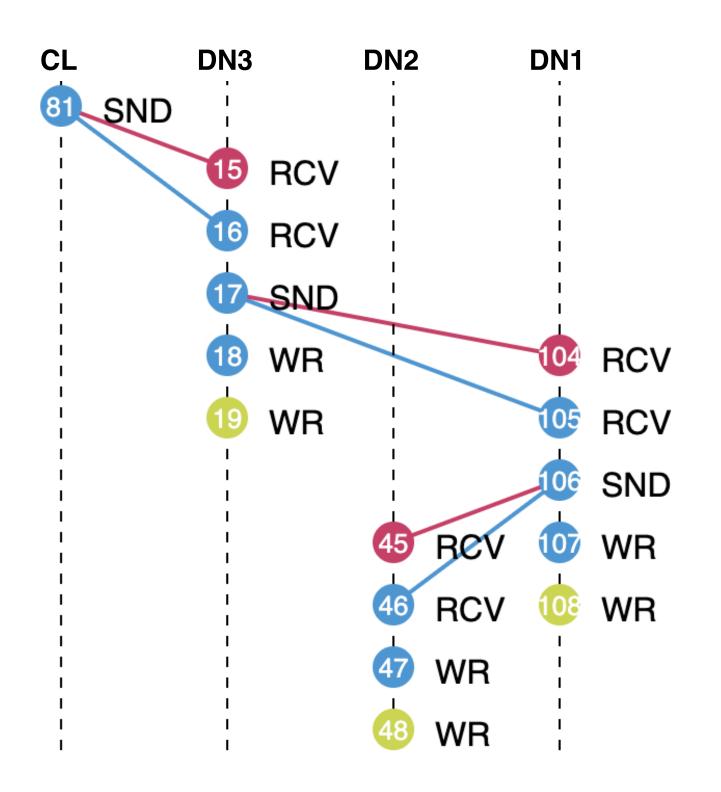
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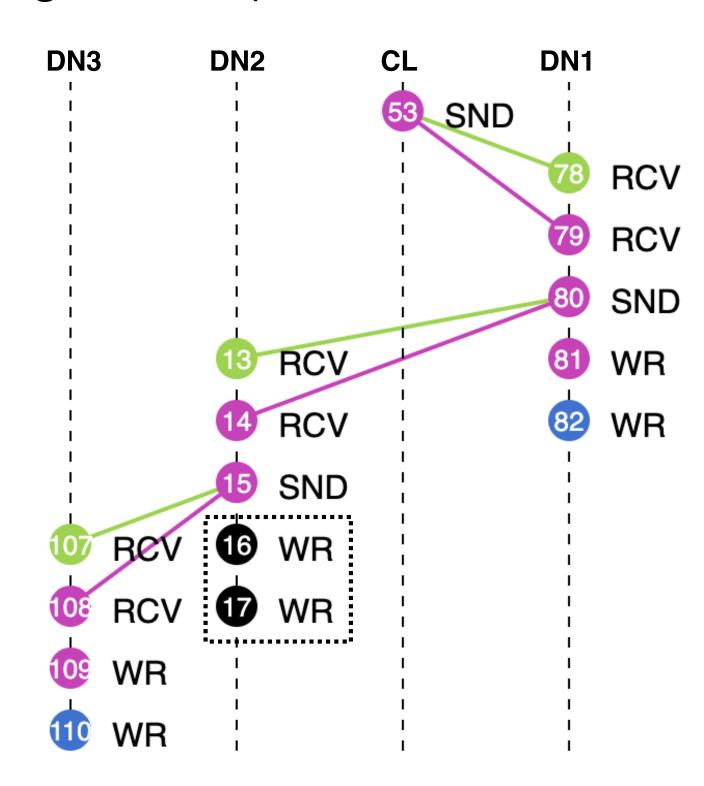
DN2 sent it to DN3 (12) and persisted it in disk (13 & 14)

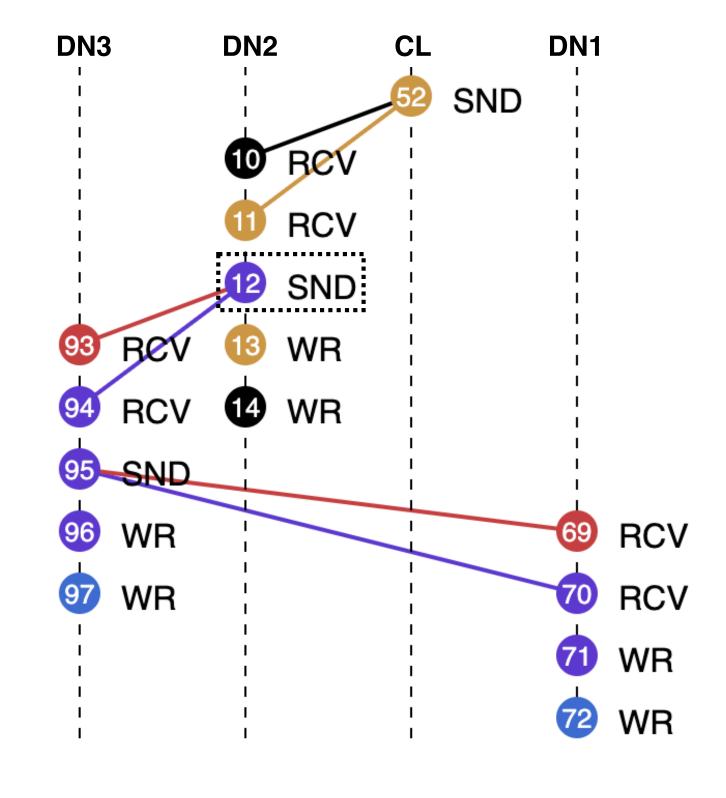
DN3 sent it to DN1 (95) and persisted it in disk (96 & 97)

DN1 persisted it in disk (71 & 72)

Storage and replication of a file in HDFS







a) Normal execution

Client sent the file to DN3 (81)
DN3 sent it to DN1 (17) and persisted it in disk (18 & 19)
DN1 sent it to DN2 (106) and persisted it in disk (107 & 108)
DN2 persisted it in disk (47 & 48)

b) Storage corruption

Client sent the file to DN1 (53)
DN1 sent it to DN2 (80) and persisted it in disk (81 & 82)
DN2 sent it to DN3 (15) and persisted it in disk (16 & 17)
DN3 persisted it in disk (109 & 110)

c) Network corruption

Client sent the file to DN2 (52)

DN2 sent it to DN3 (12) and persisted it in disk (13 & 14)

DN3 sent it to DN1 (95) and persisted it in disk (96 & 97)

DN1 persisted it in disk (71 & 72)

Conclusion

- A novel framework for collecting and analyzing I/O requests of distributed systems
 - Open-source prototype: https://github.com/dsrhaslab/cat
- Content-aware tracing and analysis strategy that correlates the context and content of requests to better understand the data flow of systems
- Depending on the target workload, it is possible to capture most of the I/O requests while incurring negligible performance overhead
- CAT's content-aware approach can improve the analysis of distributed systems by pinpointing their data flows and I/O access patterns

ENSD'22

CAT

Content-aware Tracing and Analysis for Distributed Systems

in 22nd International Middleware Conference (Middleware '21)

CaT's prototype: https://github.com/dsrhaslab/cat

CaT's documentation: https://github.com/dsrhaslab/cat/wiki





Universidade do Minho

