

# BigPanDA monitor

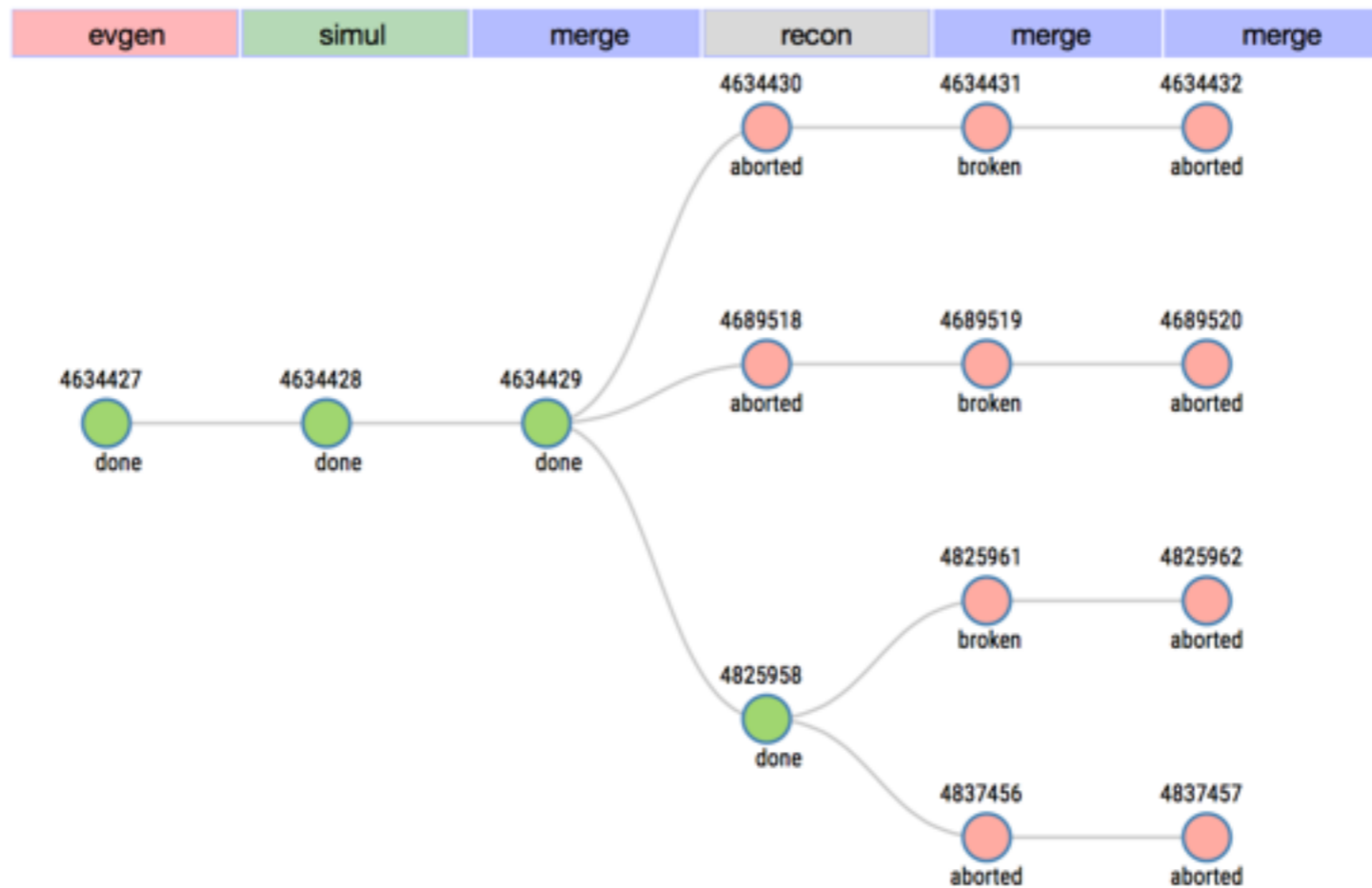
Sergey Padolski  
BNL

# Status

- Recently: More data, more plots, more pages, more fixes
- Feedback: monitor is great, but performance is a problem. + More links to offline analytics is needed.
- Near future: performance reworking, numbers revision.

# Status

## Chain of Tasks



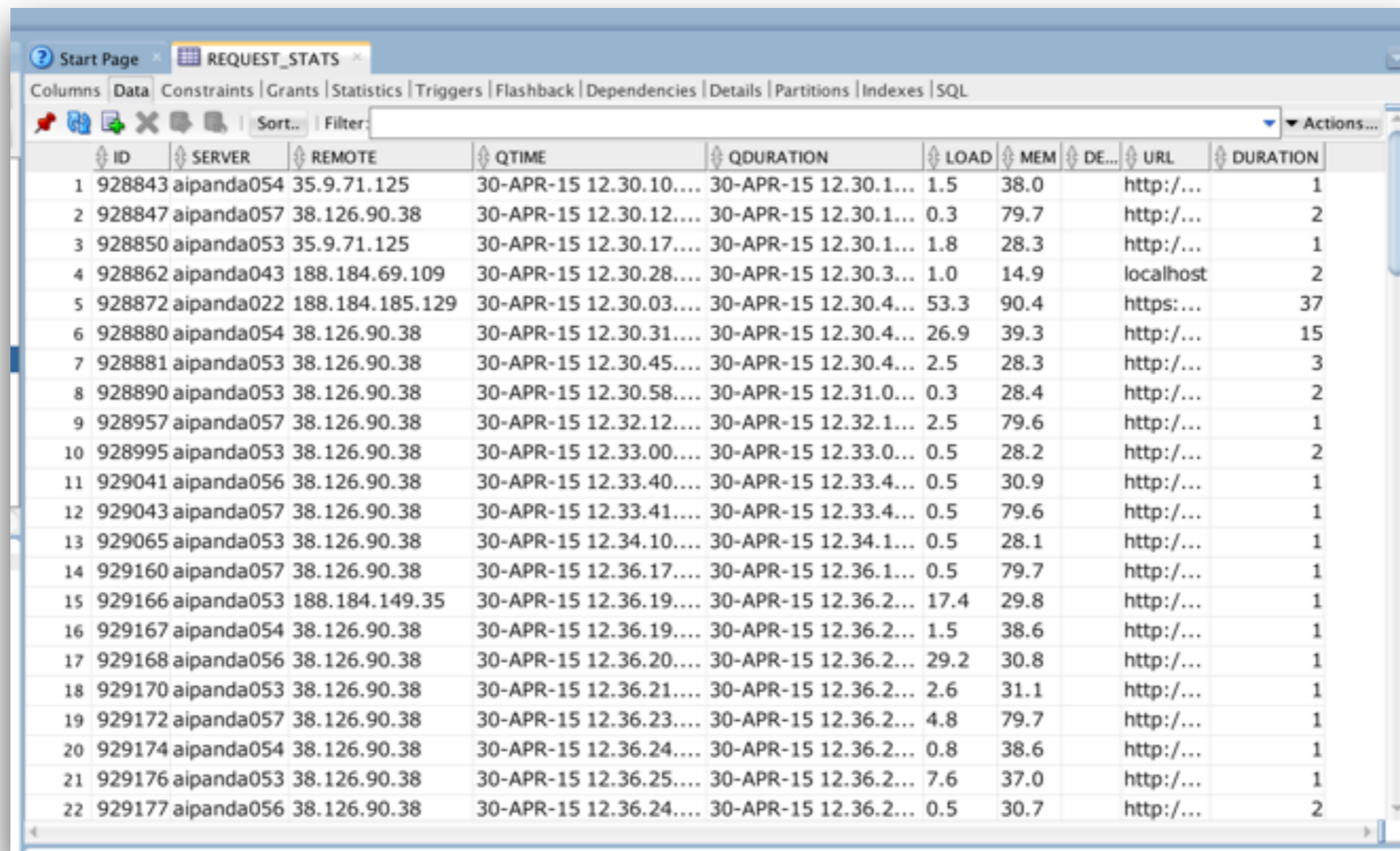
New feature from Kurchatov Institute

# Task List

TO DO LIST								
✓	Title	Short description	Who provided input	Assigned priority	Time estimation	Progress Milestones	ID	Comments
x	ATLASPANDA-255	ATLASPANDA-255	David-Cameron	Major		14/04/2016-registered	104	
	Add task age histogram and events values to taskList page	Add task age histogram and events values to taskList page	Andrej Filipcic/Ale/Tatiana	Normal		15/04/2016 registered	105	Tatiana
	Add nolimit button	Add nolimit button	Ale	Normal		15/04/2016 registered	106	
x	plots on the ES task info page	plots on the ES task info page	Rod	Normal		15/04/2016-registered	107	Tatiana
	maxpss per core and HS06s plots	add maxpss per core and HS06s plots to taskInfo pages (both ordinary and es)	Rod	Normal		15/04/2016 registered	108	Tatiana
	ATLASPANDA-256	ATLASPANDA-256	Alessandra Forti	Minor		15/04/2016 registered	109	
x	ATLASPANDA-257	ATLASPANDA-257	Enrico-Tassi	Blocker		16/04/2016-registered	110	
							111	
							112	
							113	
							114	
							115	

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1cSz2j4il-zlapLc8Ap9uOd4riODo0hVTHCJ9DYhWsXM/edit#gid=0>

# User Behavior Analysis

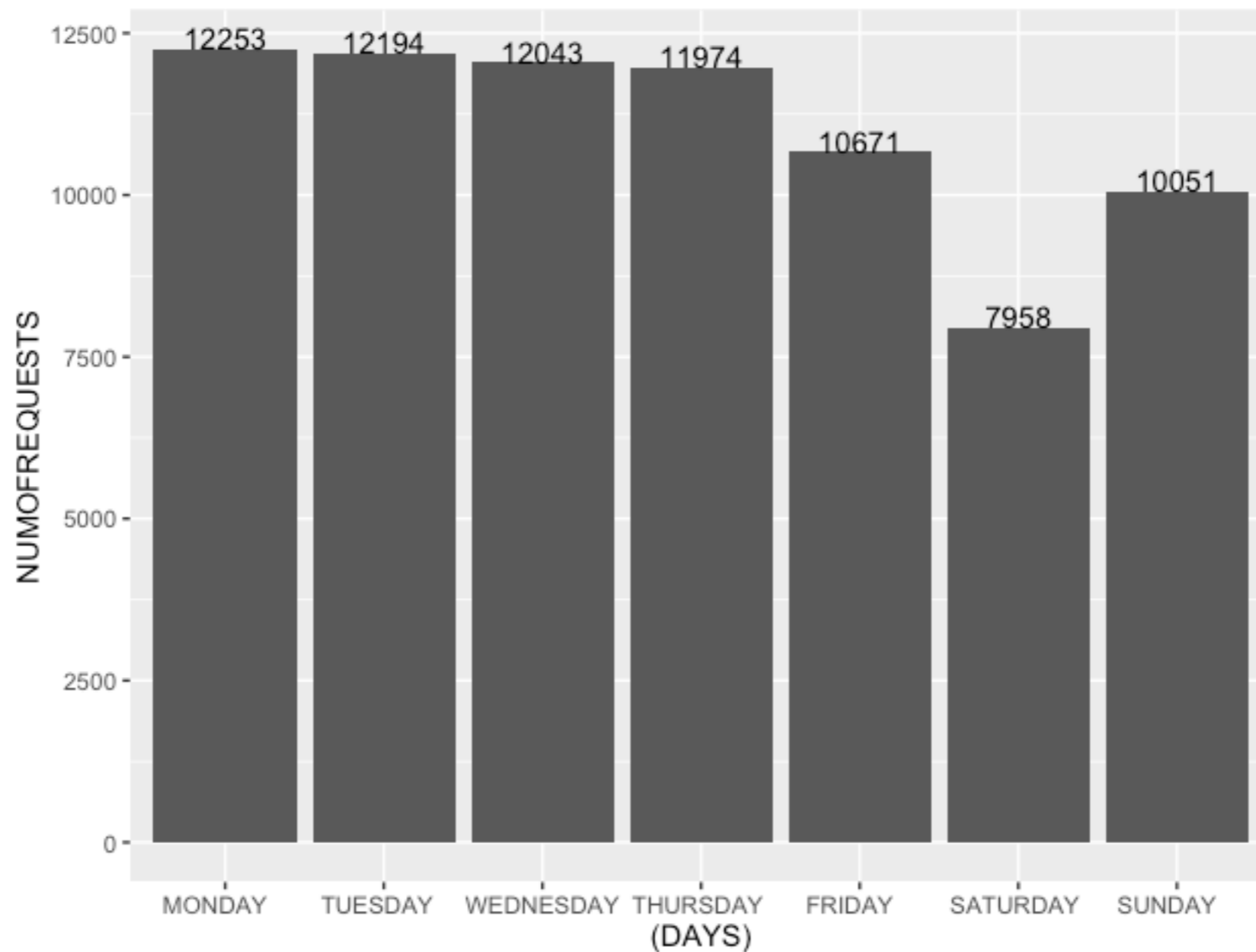


The screenshot shows a database management tool interface with a table titled 'REQUEST\_STATS'. The table has columns for ID, SERVER, REMOTE, QTIME, QDURATION, LOAD, MEM, DE..., URL, and DURATION. The data is sorted by ID, showing 22 rows of request statistics for various servers and remote addresses on 30-APR-15.

ID	SERVER	REMOTE	QTIME	QDURATION	LOAD	MEM	DE...	URL	DURATION
1	928843 aipanda054	35.9.71.125	30-APR-15 12.30.10...	30-APR-15 12.30.1...	1.5	38.0		http:/...	1
2	928847 aipanda057	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.30.12...	30-APR-15 12.30.1...	0.3	79.7		http:/...	2
3	928850 aipanda053	35.9.71.125	30-APR-15 12.30.17...	30-APR-15 12.30.1...	1.8	28.3		http:/...	1
4	928862 aipanda043	188.184.69.109	30-APR-15 12.30.28...	30-APR-15 12.30.3...	1.0	14.9		localhost	2
5	928872 aipanda022	188.184.185.129	30-APR-15 12.30.03...	30-APR-15 12.30.4...	53.3	90.4		https:...	37
6	928880 aipanda054	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.30.31...	30-APR-15 12.30.4...	26.9	39.3		http:/...	15
7	928881 aipanda053	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.30.45...	30-APR-15 12.30.4...	2.5	28.3		http:/...	3
8	928890 aipanda053	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.30.58...	30-APR-15 12.31.0...	0.3	28.4		http:/...	2
9	928957 aipanda057	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.32.12...	30-APR-15 12.32.1...	2.5	79.6		http:/...	1
10	928995 aipanda053	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.33.00...	30-APR-15 12.33.0...	0.5	28.2		http:/...	2
11	929041 aipanda056	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.33.40...	30-APR-15 12.33.4...	0.5	30.9		http:/...	1
12	929043 aipanda057	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.33.41...	30-APR-15 12.33.4...	0.5	79.6		http:/...	1
13	929065 aipanda053	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.34.10...	30-APR-15 12.34.1...	0.5	28.1		http:/...	1
14	929160 aipanda057	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.17...	30-APR-15 12.36.1...	0.5	79.7		http:/...	1
15	929166 aipanda053	188.184.149.35	30-APR-15 12.36.19...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	17.4	29.8		http:/...	1
16	929167 aipanda054	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.19...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	1.5	38.6		http:/...	1
17	929168 aipanda056	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.20...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	29.2	30.8		http:/...	1
18	929170 aipanda053	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.21...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	2.6	31.1		http:/...	1
19	929172 aipanda057	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.23...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	4.8	79.7		http:/...	1
20	929174 aipanda054	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.24...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	0.8	38.6		http:/...	1
21	929176 aipanda053	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.25...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	7.6	37.0		http:/...	1
22	929177 aipanda056	38.126.90.38	30-APR-15 12.36.24...	30-APR-15 12.36.2...	0.5	30.7		http:/...	2

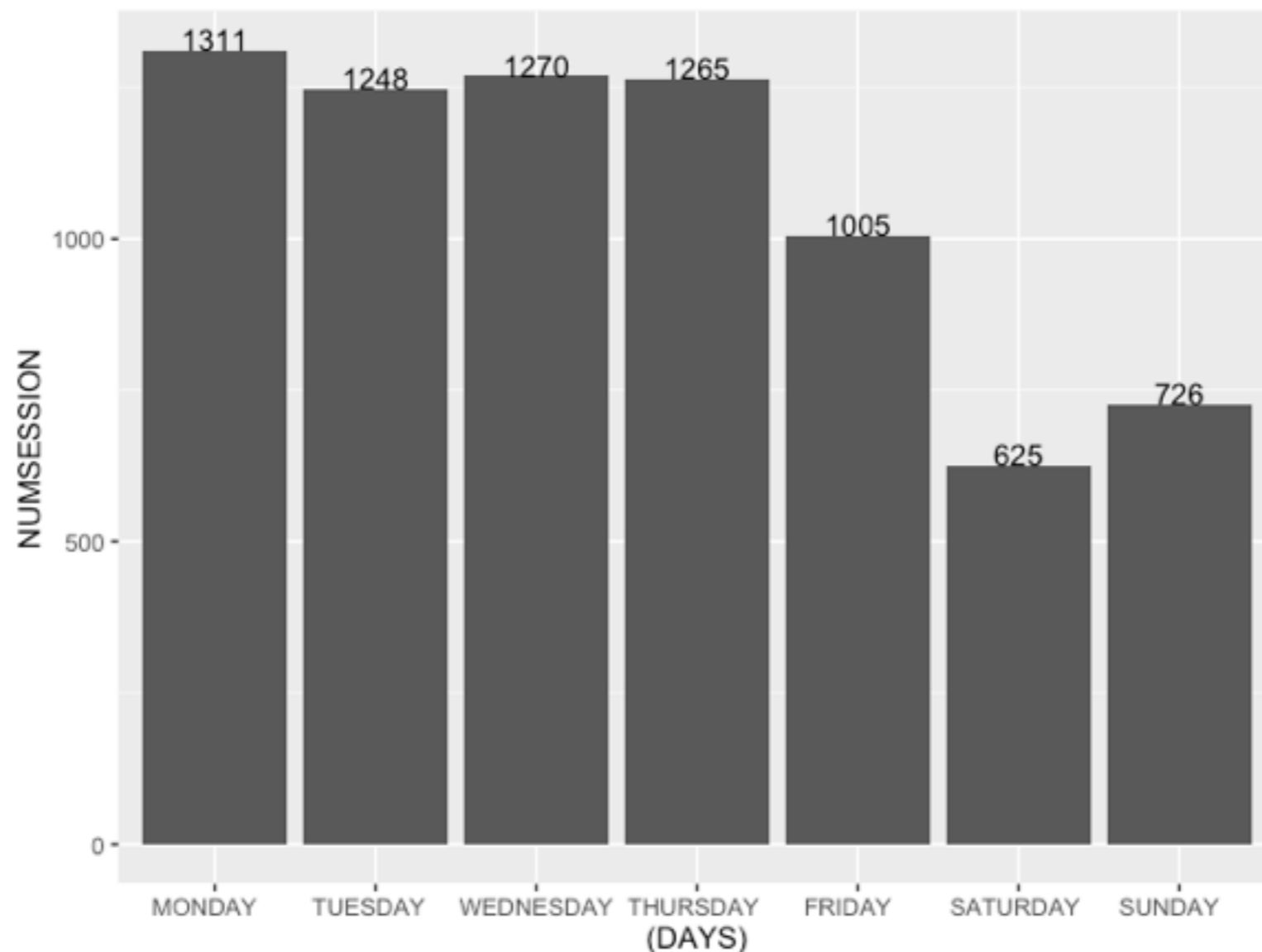
New analytic views were recently developed (SESSIONANALYSIS1, SESSIONANALYSIS2 )

# User Behavior Analysis



# User Behavior Analysis

Session is user actions sequence with timeout less than 30 minutes



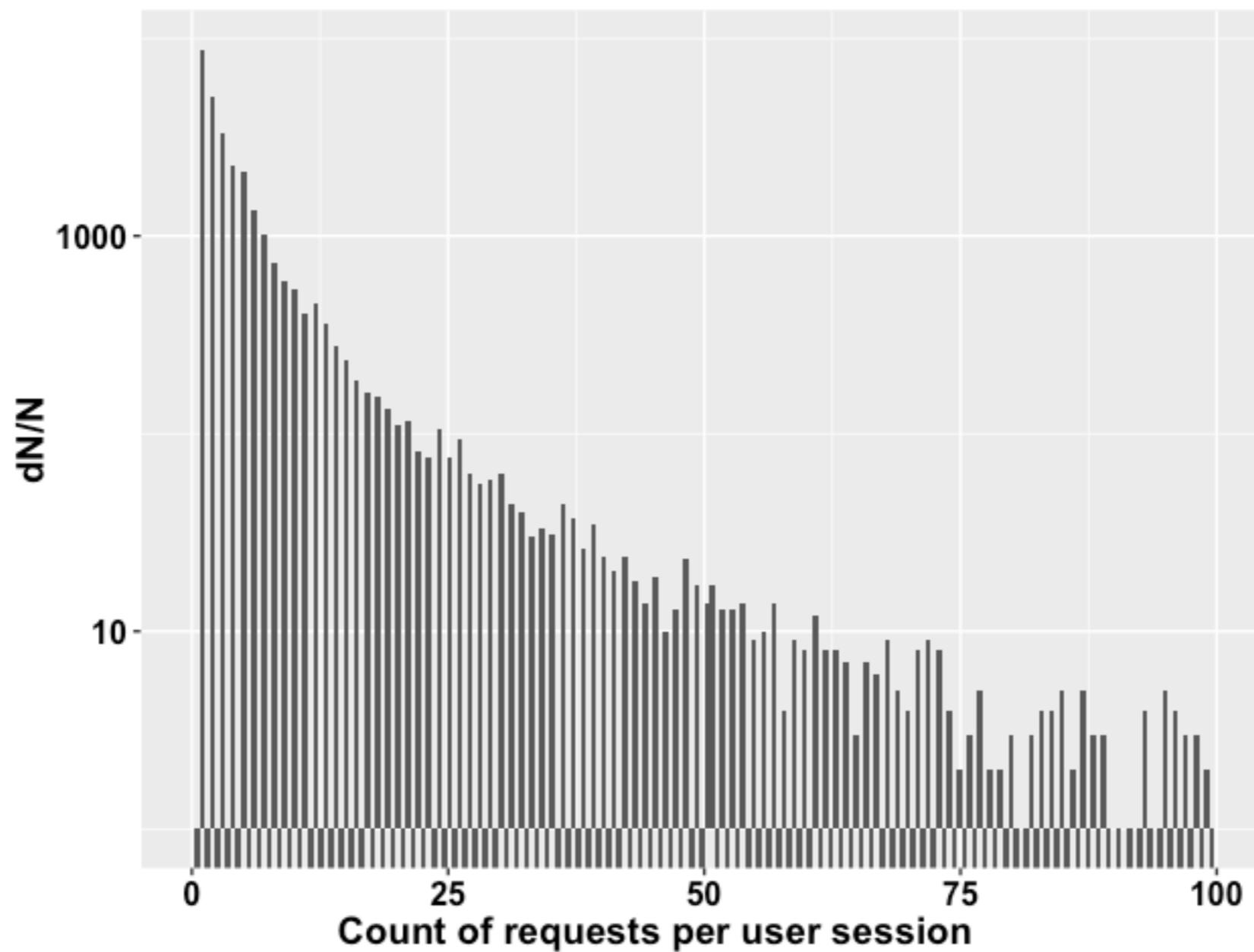
# User Behavior Analysis

task	17.97
jobs	17.32
main	11.46
dash	11.1
tasks	11
user	8.17
errors	5.3
sites	3.76
users	3.26
site	2.07

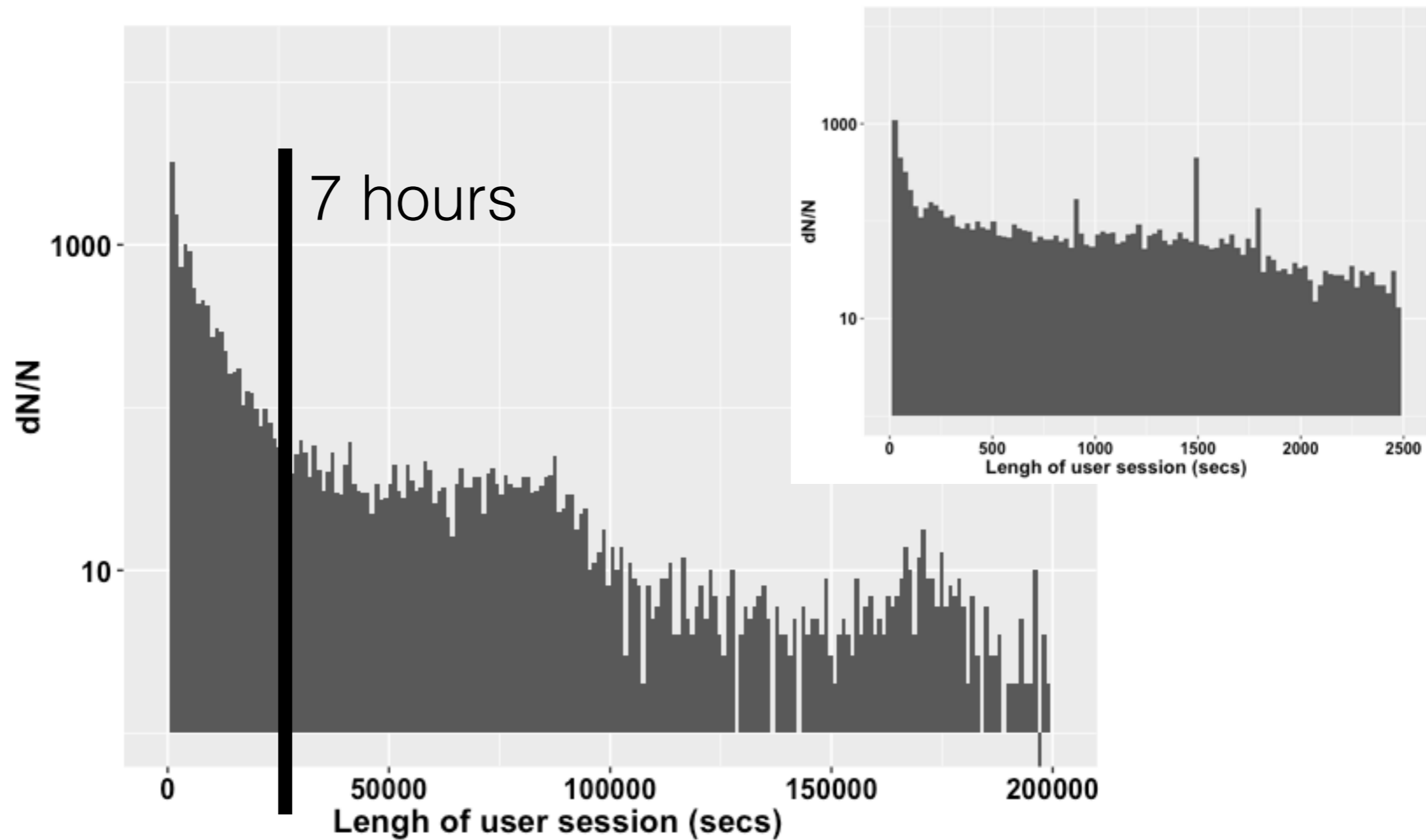
Access impact (%), only non cached pages



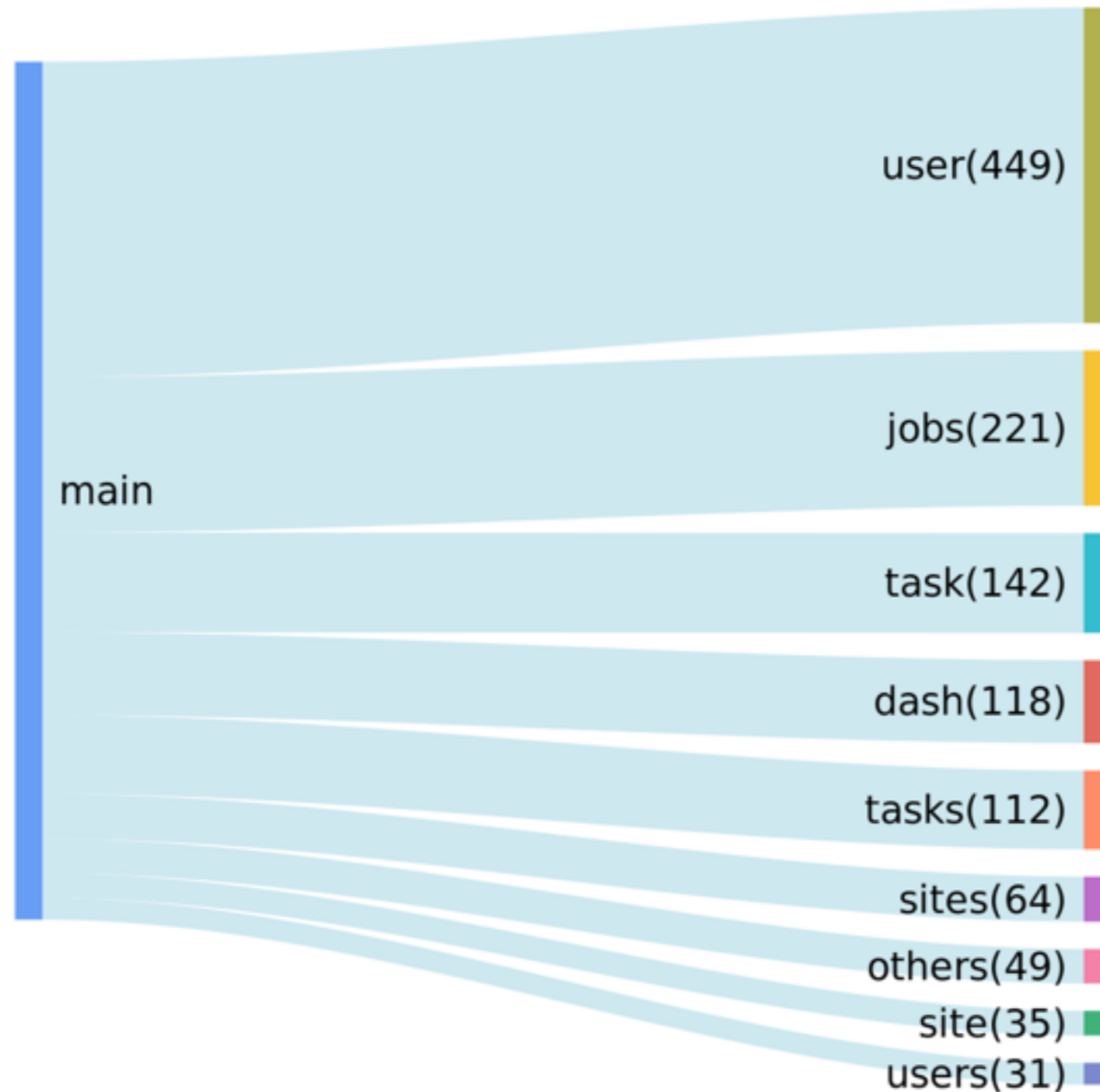
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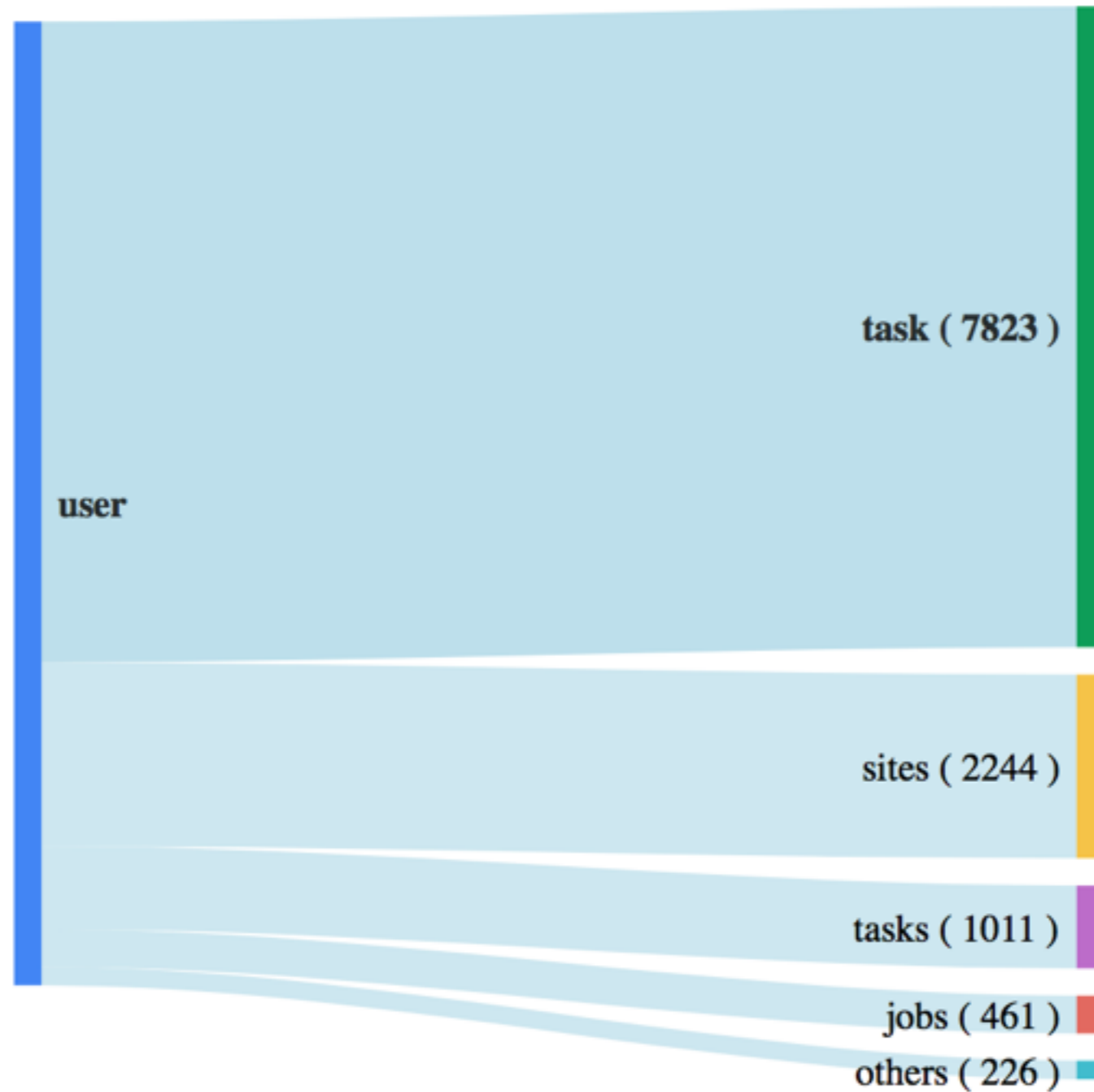
# User Behavior Analysis



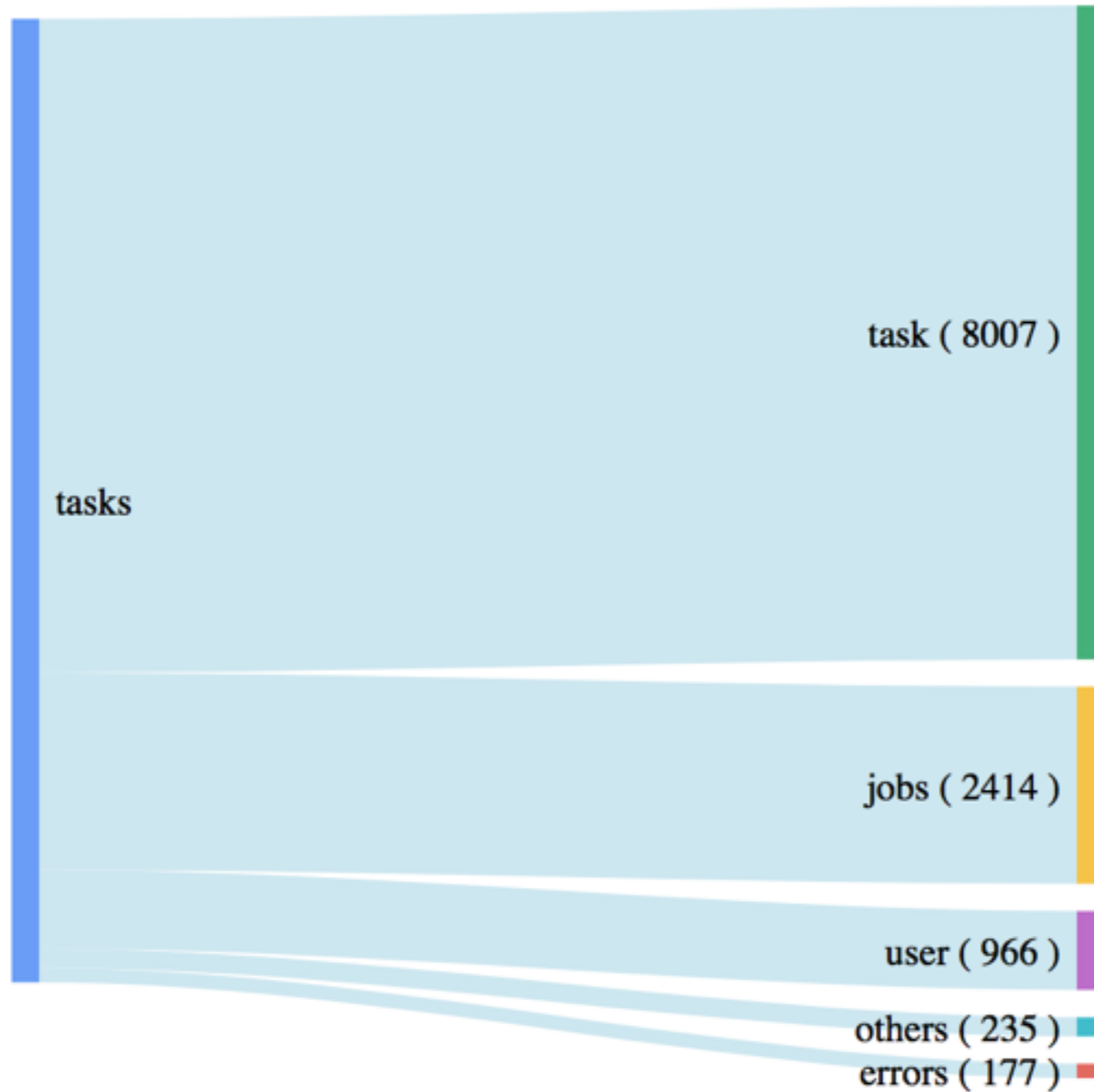
# User Behavior Analysis



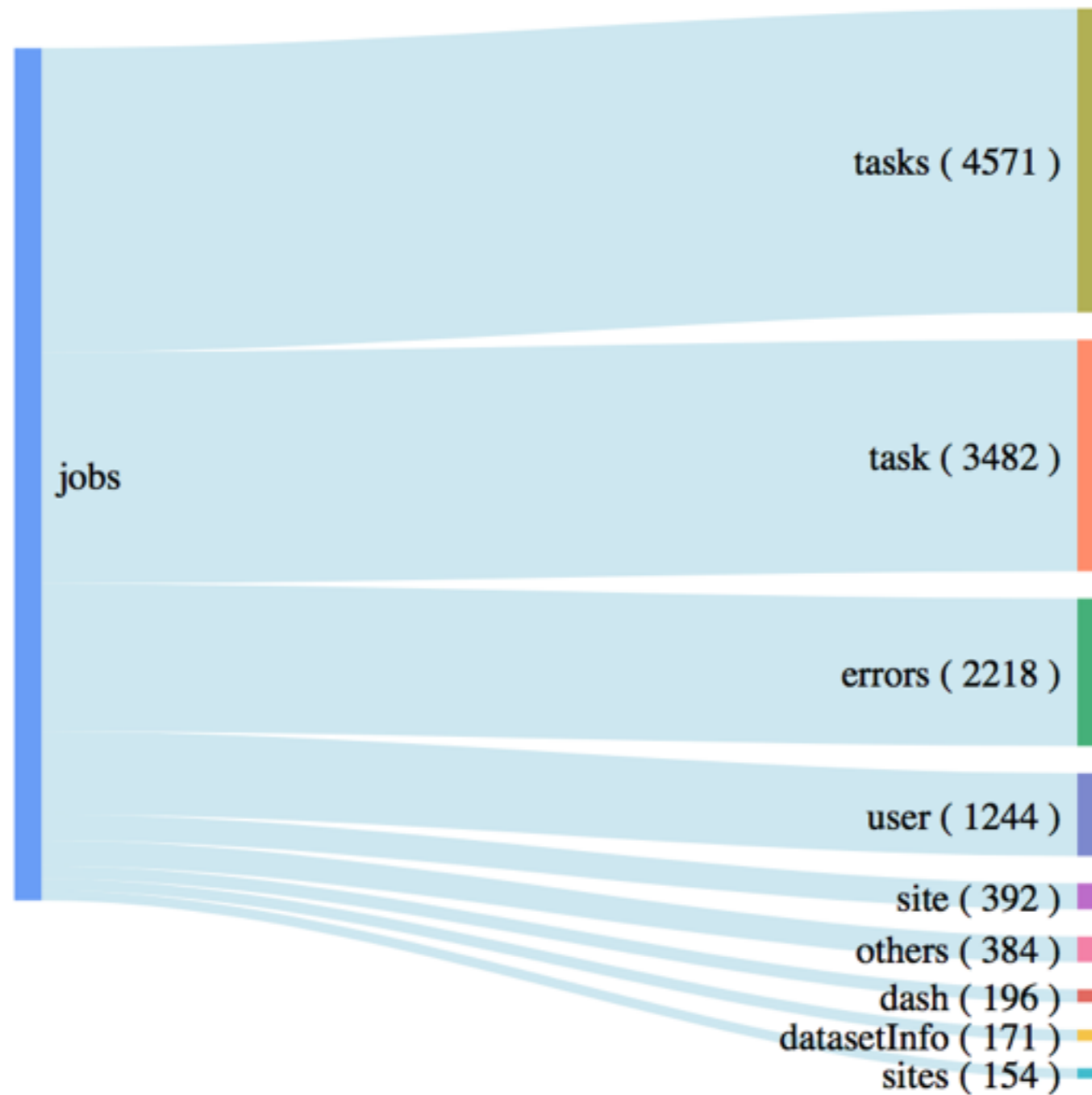
# User Behavior Analysis



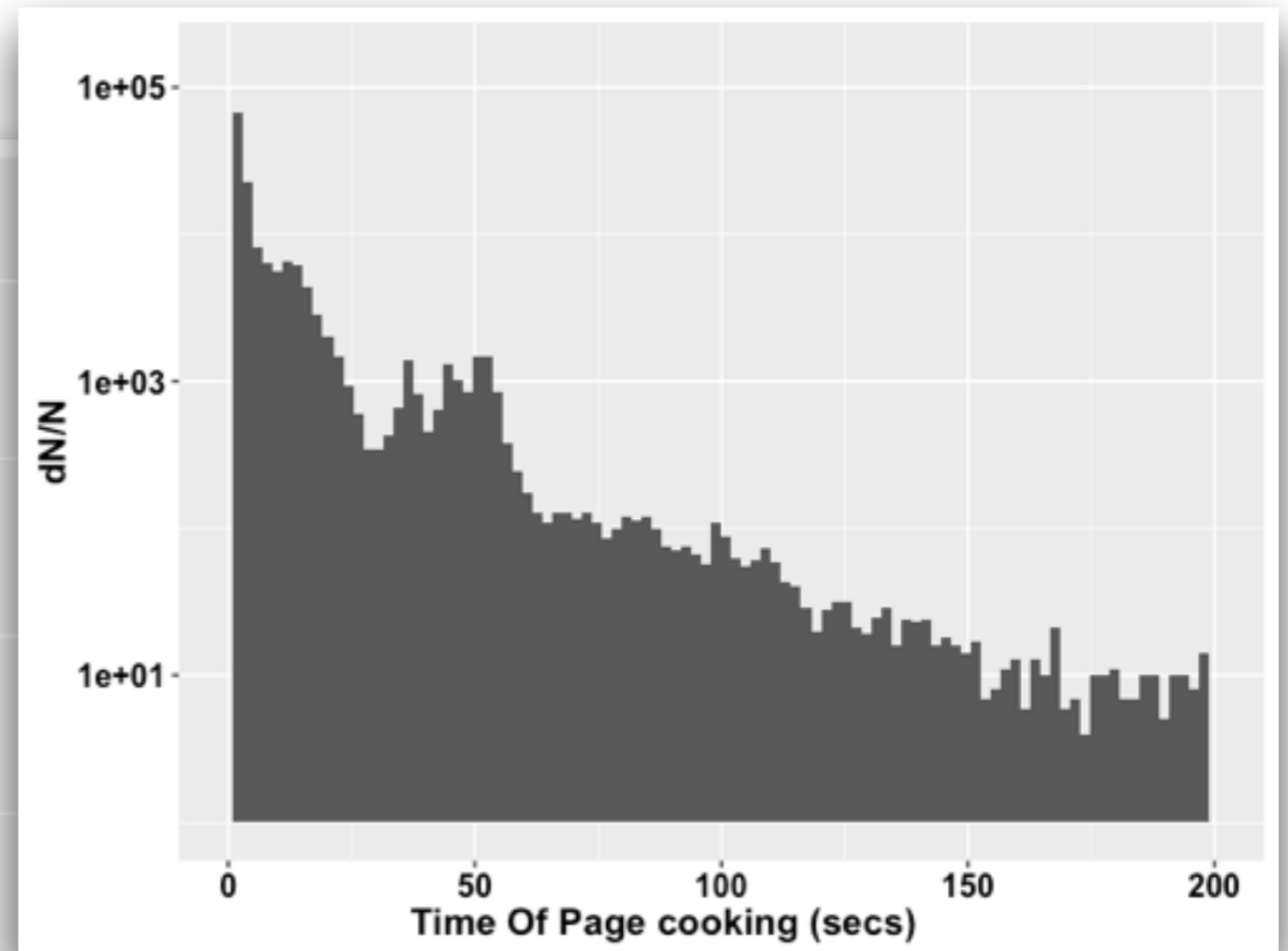
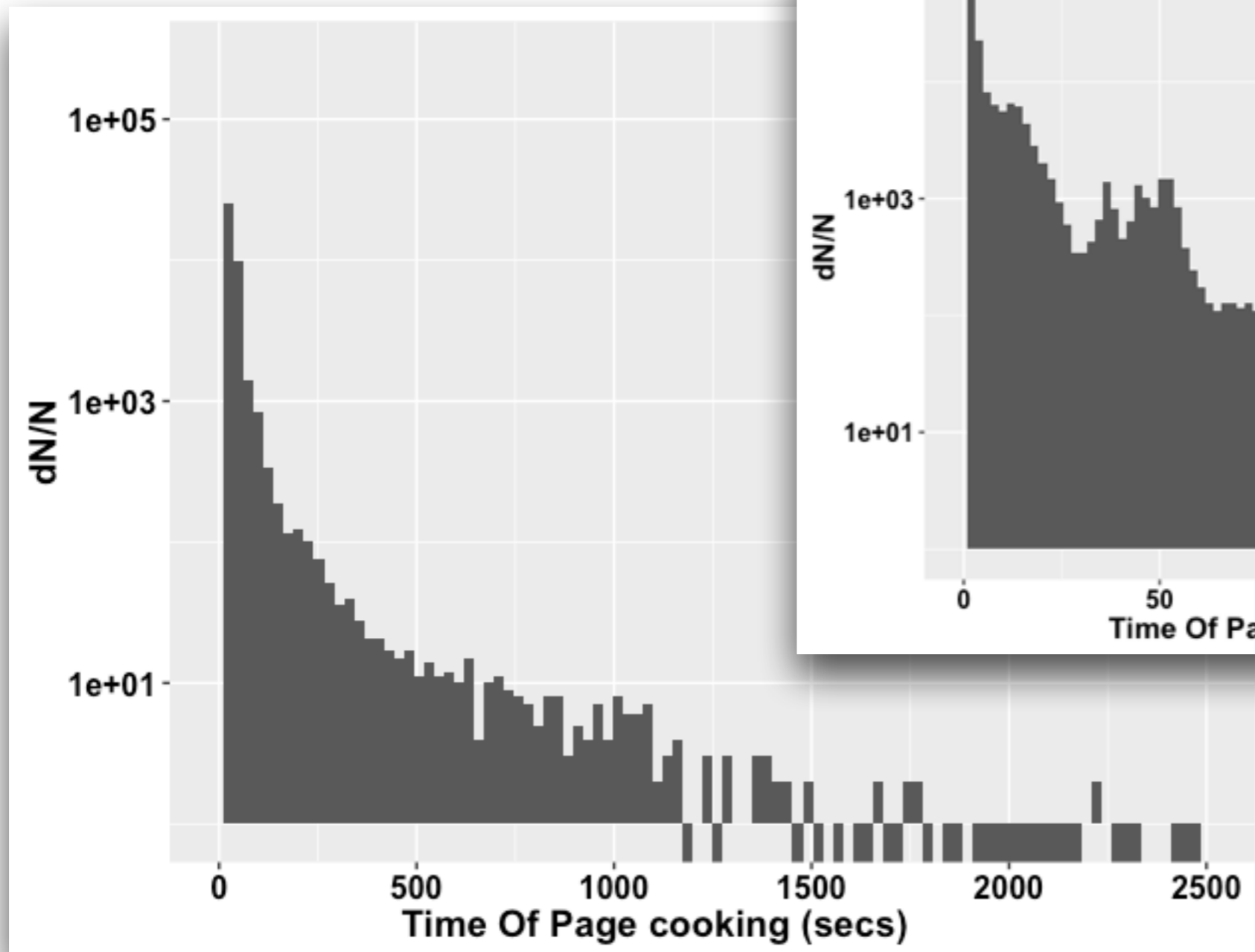
# User Behavior Analysis



# User Behavior Analysis



# System performance



# Bottleneck analysis

Jobs page

1. Retrieve jobs (4 active + possible archived)
2. If (dynamic conditions) retrieve JediJobRetryHistory, reconstruct chain
3. if user request conditions, go to JediDatasetContents
4. if (dynamic conditions) go to JediDatasets
5. go to Filestable4
6. if (dynamic conditions) go to FilestableArch
7. if (dynamic conditions) go to Filestable4
8. if (dynamic conditions) go to FilestableArch
9. if (dynamic conditions) go to JEDI\_EVENTS

~ 7 different paths of DB access  
branched logic

**~13 individual DB queries, ~30 MB retrieved from DB,**

**DB data transfer ~ 1M/sec, 98% of time posix.waitpid**



# Requirements for the next iteration

Significantly reduce frequency of data access operations and amount of transferred bytes



Most of processing logic should be implemented nearby the data

# Tools we (can) try

- Google BigQuery
- Indexed data storage on top of Apache Lucene (Elastic Search, Solr)
- Spark

# Google BigQuery

- Pros:
  - Developed by Google (expecting reliability, high performance)
  - Highly scalable
- Cons:
  - UDF is a fresh technology (less than year - small knowledge base)
  - Critical part of monitoring is going to proprietary technology, outsourcing to external company, on shared resource.
  - Every user query costs money (rough estimation: few cents for each processing a large table). The more complex algorithm of the data processing - more it costs. New metric - cost of request. New error - billingTierLimitExceeded.
  - Network connectivity between CERN and BigQuery warehouse become critical part of the ability of monitoring to deliver fresh data to the end user.
  - Deploying monitor to another experiments involves accepting proprietary technologies, payments to google for processing, storage, import, etc, additional technology to support

# Apache Lucene solutions (ES, Solr)

A new prototype was developed in 2015:

- Cheap and quick approached - architecture has been kept
- A class to translate Django Query to Solr language developed
- Performance didn't increase significantly and R&D stopped

# Apache Spark

- Pros:
  - Highly scalable (Tencent example with 8000 nodes and 150PB +1 PB a day)
  - Easily deploying on virtual or physical clusters
  - Advanced underlying technologies (full Java support)
  - Native integration with R (one of the most popular analytic and machine learning tool)
  - Open Source
- Cons:
  - Have to maintain cluster or buy service

# Spark prototype

Goal: Check if technology stack applicable to monitoring, assess speed

Scope:

- Program skeleton to run embedded Spark server and «user queries»
- Establish mutual data stream
- Perform preprocessing
- Perform fast selection
- Perform complex data aggregation

# Spark prototype

- Stand alone Java application
- Few simultaneous version of data
- As new version of data is imported, it become actual and programs address queries to this dataset
- Only skimmed data is transferring (thanks to ORA\_ROWSCN)
- Preprocessing is applied
- Speed of data aggregation is 1000 rows / core / sec

# Possible scenarios

- Big query:
  - Initial technology assessments, debugging, data streaming, delivery to web server (1-3 weeks)
  - Implementing monitor real case (2-4 weeks)
  - Assessment speed, cost, reliability, working on development plan (1 week)
- Spark
  - Setup the development spark cluster (~1w).
  - Setup the uninterrupted data stream (Oracle-Spark) (~1-2 w).
  - Implementing backend for Errors Page (~1-1.5 months).
  - Implementing backend for DashBoards (~2-2.5 months).
  - Implementing backend for Jobs (~3 months).
  - Implementing backend for Tasks page(~3.5 months).
  - Other pages which cooked with huge delays (~4.5 months).

The best-case estimate: 3 months, the most likely estimate: 4.5 months, the worst-case estimate: 6 months, weighted average ( $E = (\text{best} + 4\text{mostlikely} + \text{worst}) / 6 = 4.5$ )

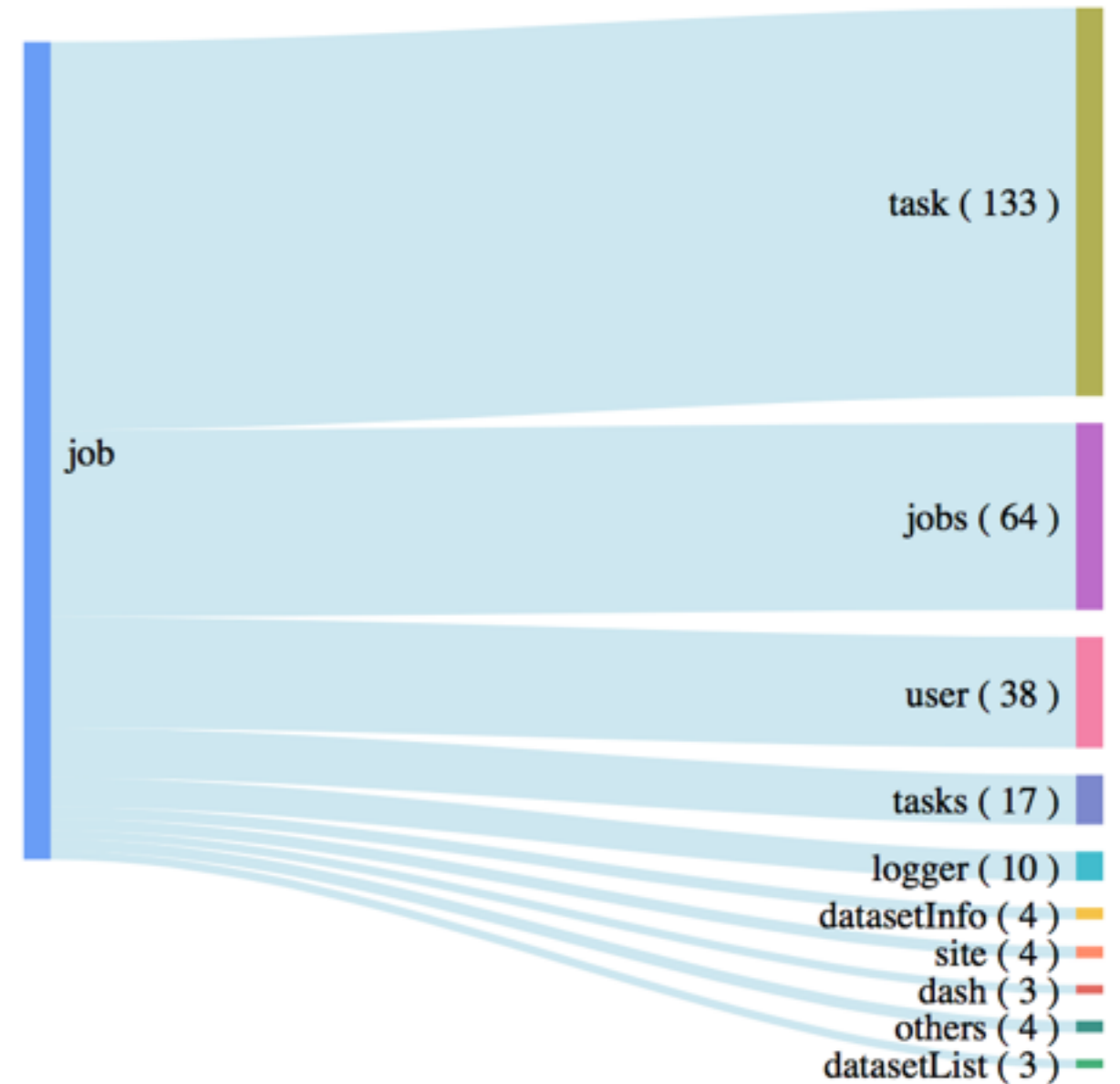
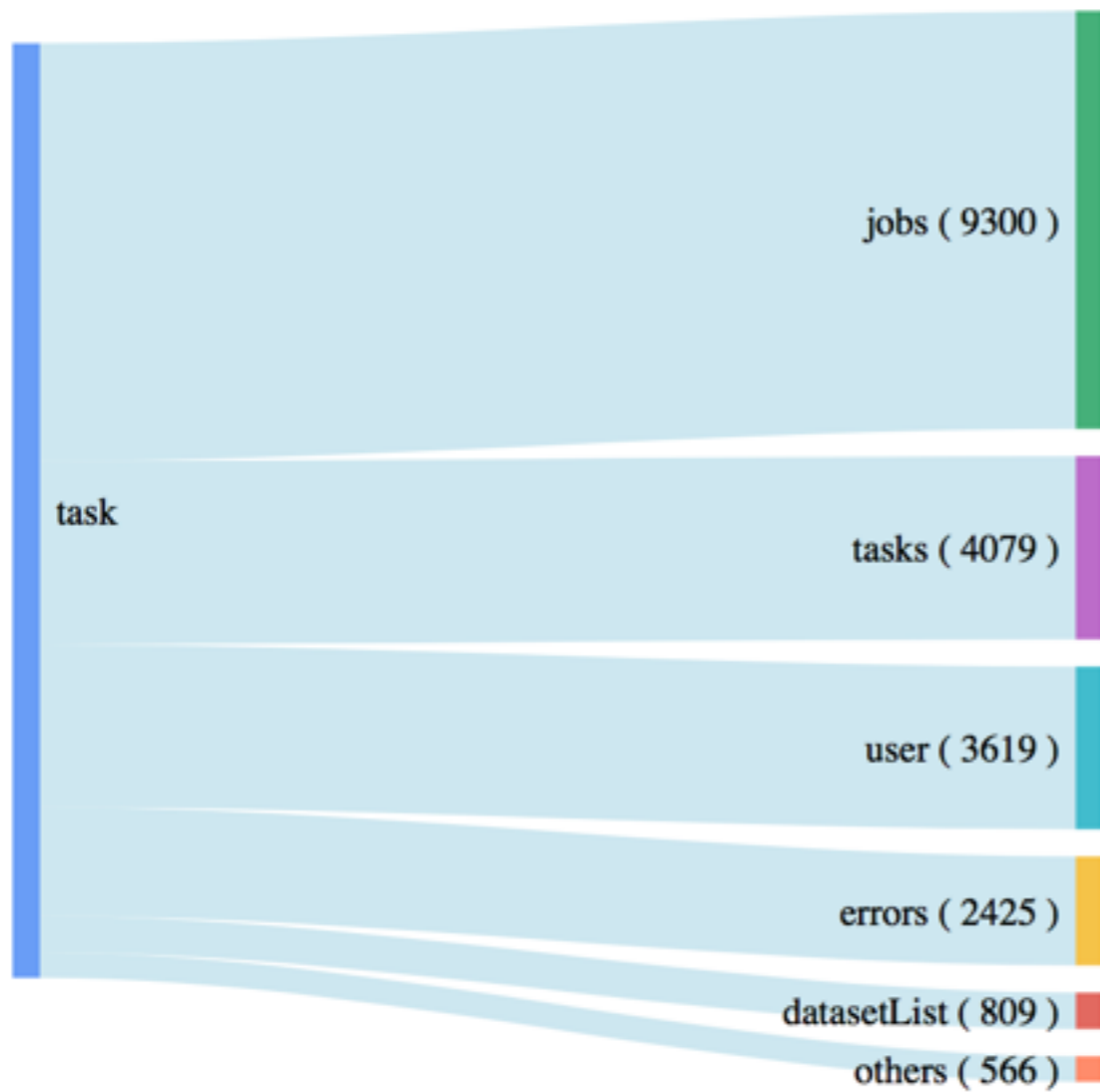
- Elastic search  
Development schema transformation, preprocessing, start importing data, working case prototype (1-2 months)



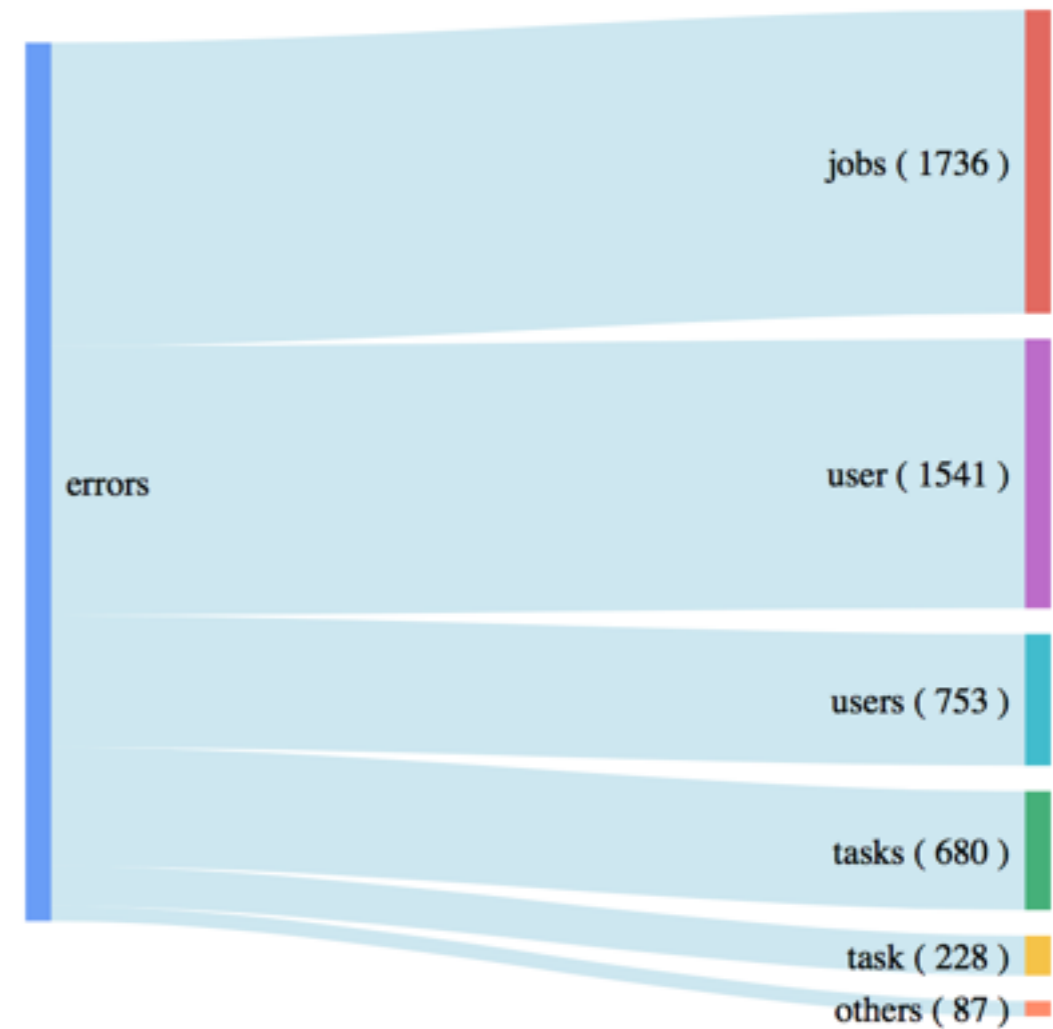
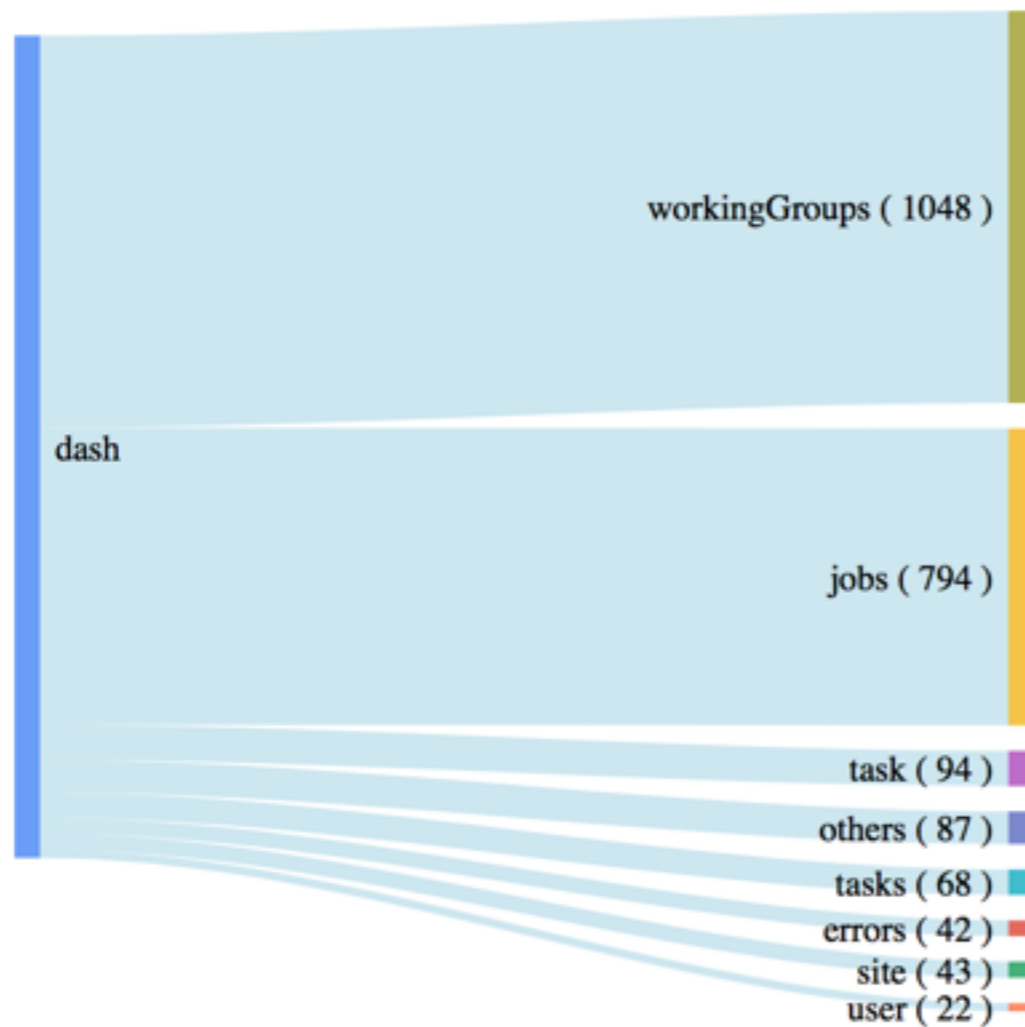


Backup

# User Behavior Analysis



# User Behavior Analysis



# BigQuery cost estimation

Lets say we update a bigquery warehouse once a 10 minutes. That correspond to 220M of data transfer only for the jobs table.  $\$0.01$  (per 200M)  $\times 6$  (times per hour)  $\times 24$  (hours per day)  $\times 365 = 525.6\$$ . Just for refreshing jobs table

In the most simple case when we retriive jobs from jobsarchine table processing only MODIFICATIONTIME field:  
 $10GB \times 0.001 \times 5 = 5$  cents per one query to jobsarchive.