

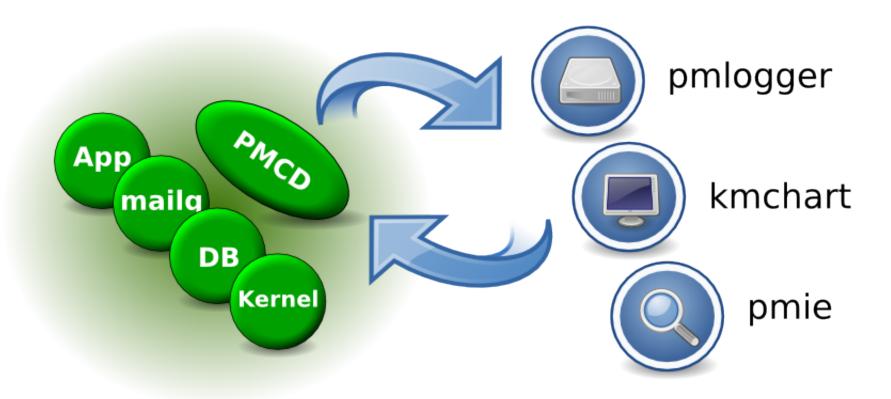
# System Level Performance Management with PCP

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### Overview

- What is PCP?
  - Open source toolkit for system level performance analysis
  - Live and historical
  - Extensible (monitors, collectors)
  - Distributed

### **Architecture**

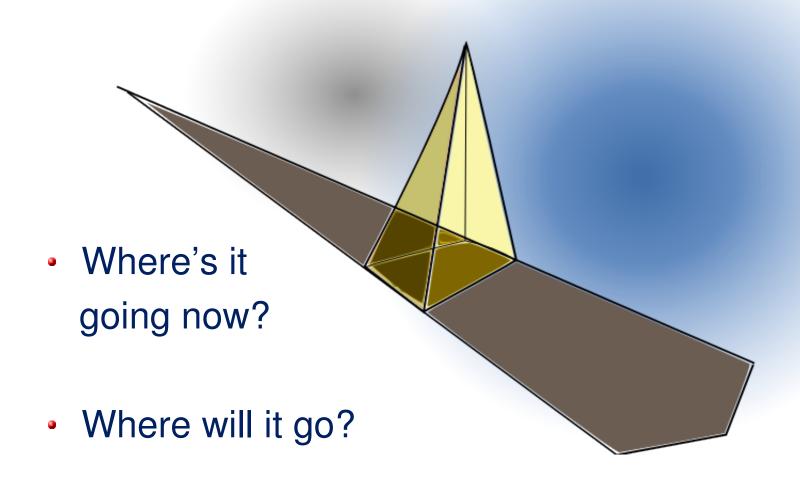


### **Data Model**

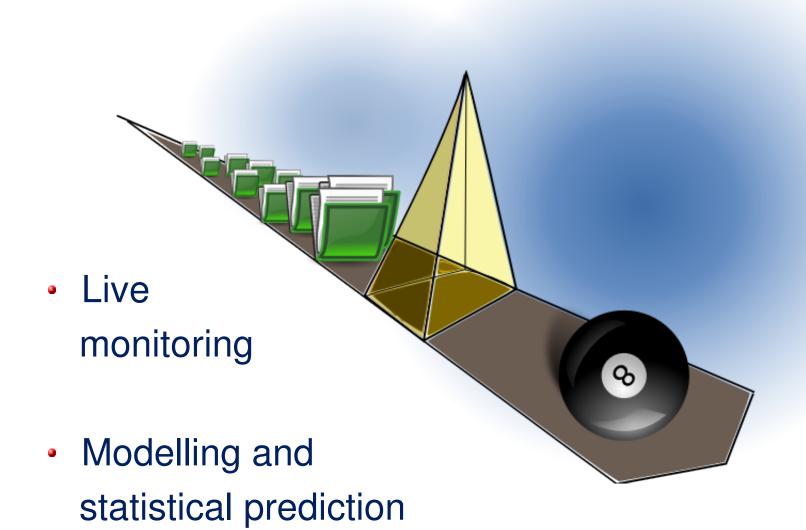
- Metrics come from one source (host / archive)
- Source can be queried at any interval by any monitor tool
- Hierarchical metric names
   e.g. disk.dev.read and aconex.response\_time.avg
- Metrics are singular or set-valued ("instance domain")
- Metadata associated with every metric
  - Data type (int32, uint64, double, ...)
  - Data semantics (units, scale, ...)
  - Instance domain

# **Performance Timeline**

Where does the time go?



Archives



- Yesterday, last week, last month, ...
- All starts with pmlogger
  - Arbitrary metrics, intervals
  - One instance produces one PCP archive for one host
  - An archive consists of 3 files
    - Metadata, temporal index, data volume(s)
- pmlogger\_daily, pmlogger\_check
  - Ensure the data keeps flowing
- pmlogsummary, pmwtf, pmdumptext
- pmlogextract, pmlogreduce

- Graphical tools kmchart, kmtime
  - Strip charts align data from different subsystems on a single time axis
  - Time controls
    - VCR paradigm
    - Multiple tools can share

• [ Demo ]
Tempdb growth (1)

- Inference Engine pmie
  - Evaluates arithmetic, logical and rule expressions at arbitrary frequencies
  - Scan historical data looking for given conditions
- Archive mode uses:
  - Data reduction
  - Alarm verification

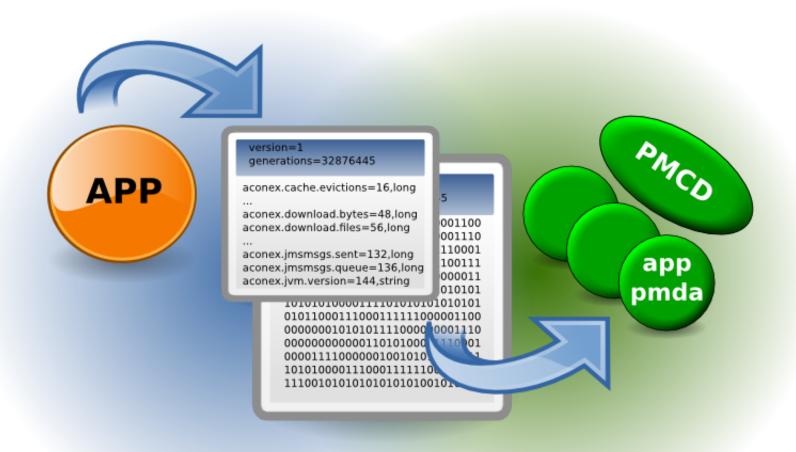
• [Demo]

Tempdb growth (2)

- What's happening right now?
- Hardware, kernel, services, databases, ... application PMDAs.
  - PCP toolkit provides many PMDAs and APIs for customisation
- Important to be able to match user-perceived response time back to system activity

[ Demo ]
 Kernel, pmcd, shping PMDAs
 pmchart, pmval - monitor tools

# **Custom Instrumentation (Applications)**



# **Applied PCP**

- Establish performance baselines
  - Setup constant logging
  - Automate detection of known issues (pmie)
- Monitor end-user perceived response time
  - Custom collectors
  - Generic collectors shping, dbping
- Understand where that time is spent
  - Distributed systems, distributed queues
  - Monitor for transient / unexpected events

# **Tricks and Tips**

 Have a model of performance in your head, and evaluate new information against it

### **Subsystem Measured Time Scaled Time**

CPU cycle	0.31 nanosec	0.31 sec
L1 cache	0.31 nanosec	0.31 sec
L2 cache	1.25 nanosec	1.25 sec
Memory bus	2 nanosec	2 sec
DRAM chip	60 nanosec	1 min
Disk seek	3.5 millisec	1.35 months
NFS3 read	32 millisec	1.01 years
RDBMS update	0.5 sec	15.85 years
Tape access	5 sec	1.59 century

Source:

Analysing Computer System Performance with Perl PDQ, NJ Gunther (2005)

• units(1)

# **Tricks and Tips**

- Use the "Scientific Method"
  - Postulate, test hypotheses
  - Record results, iterate

- Find good (user) response time metrics
  - Drive analysis based on issues they detect
  - CPU and disk utilisation (time based metrics)

# **Tricks and Tips**

 Regularly apply "Little's Law" to all data... generic (queueing theory) form:

$$Q = \lambda R$$

- Length = Arrival Rate x Response Time
- e.g. 10 MB = 2 MB/sec x 5 sec
- Utilisation = Arrival Rate x Service Time
- e.g. 20% = 0.2 = 100 msec/sec x 2 sec

### **Present and future**

- Recent past
  - Development moved to git
  - kmchart developed independently to PCP
  - Included in Debian and Ubuntu (SuSE for ages)
- Moving toward PCP 3.0
  - Native Windows version, Perl APIs, new PMDAs
  - New archive temporal reduction tool
- Longer term
  - SGI releasing 3D visualisation code
  - Many more kmchart features planned
  - Capacity planning ... PCP meets R? PDQ?

# Finally...

Major corporate sponsors of PCP development





Thanks!

- http://oss.sgi.com/projects/pcp/
  - Docs, tutorials, git repos, mailing list, IRC channel
  - Binaries Mac, Windows, RPMs

# Questions...?

