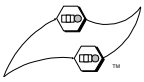

End-To-End Scaling: The Response Time Pipe

CMG2001 Session 3208, December 4, 2001

http://www.simalytic.com/CMG01/3208ppt.pdf

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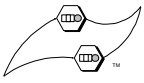
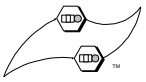


Agenda

- **What's the Problem**
  - Background
- **The Response Time Pipe Solution**
  - Techniques that fit the problem
- **Response Time Pipe Example**
  - Sample solution to a hypothetical situation

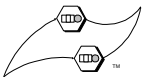


What's the Problem

- **How does the performance of a computer application effect the business?**
  - Defining the relationship between the two:
    - The business result when the application changes
    - The application result when the business changes
  - What is the "effect"?
    - Requires measuring both
  - Implies there is a "good" and a "bad"
    - Assessment of the relationship
    - How to predict when it will become "bad"?
  - How to use performance numbers to answer business (i.e., financial) questions?

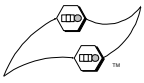
What's the Problem

- **Measure the "effect"**
  – Measure the Pieces
  - Measuring the application
    - Different types of applications
      - Fat/thin client, multi-tier, web based, proprietary, …
    - Different units of work
      - Transactions, messages, interactive, asynchronous, …
    - What is the end-user's experience?
    - Measure everything or just what's "important"?



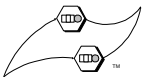
What's the Problem

- **Measure the "effect"**
  - **– Measure the Pieces**
    - Measuring the infrastructure
      - Different types of components
        - Clients, servers, networks, other, …
        - How many to measure?
        - Which ones to measure?
      - Different types of tools
        - Each specific to some components
      - Different types of metrics
        - Created by specific tools



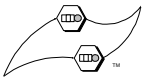
What's the Problem

- **Measure the "effect"**
  - **– Measure the Business**
    - Measuring the response time
      - Component response times lack continuity
        - Pitfall: viewing the magnitude of the component change as the magnitude of the business change
      - End-to-end response times lack enough detail
      - Hard to correlate ETE-RT across components
    - Measuring the through-put
      - Ignores end-user satisfaction
    - Measuring the revenue
      - Doesn't relate to performance metrics



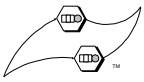
What's the Problem

- **When is the effect "bad"?**
  - Performance metrics neither good nor bad
  - Relationship to the business provides the context
    - The degree of "bad" depends on the impact to the business when objectives are missed.
    - The cost of fixing the performance problem is weighed against the cost of missing the objective:
      - $10,000 to fix the problem that costs $1 a day
      - $1,000,000 to fix the problem that costs $10,000 a day



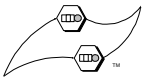
What's the Problem

- **Predicting when the effect will be "bad"**
  - Many techniques:
    - Trends, models, load tests, over provisioning, ...
  - Cannot invest as much time and effort
    - Inexpensive commodity components
    - Too many components (across many organizations)
    - Rapid changes in markets
  - Throw hardware at the problem
    - May not need a precise answer but do need a target
  - What to do about it?
    - What is the impact from the key components?



What's the Problem

- **What's Needed in a Solution?**
  - Need an approximation technique
    - Easy to use without years of experience
    - Identifies areas of concern
    - Eliminates areas that don't matter (right now)
    - Usable results quickly enough for business decisions
  - Need a technique to tie all the measurement pieces together, regardless of sources
  - Need a technique to relate the overall result to the business but still identify key components
    - Provides focus for existing analysis techniques

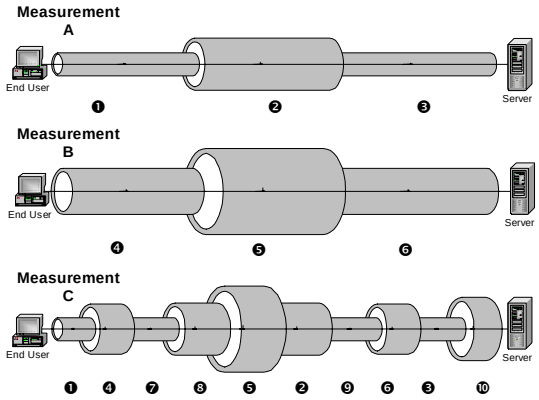


Response Time Pipe Solution

- **What is a Response Time Pipe?**
  - Way to visualize the relationships between components used by an application.
  - A technique that quickly connects different types of component performance measurements or approximations.
  - A technique to relate the performance of the components to the business objective.

Response Time Pipe Solution

- **Why a Pipe?**
  - To provide a visual framework that expresses:
    - Capacity
    - Connection
    - Flow
    - Sections
    - Constrictions
  - Looking at different sections provides different perceptions of capacity and performance



Response Time Pipe Solution

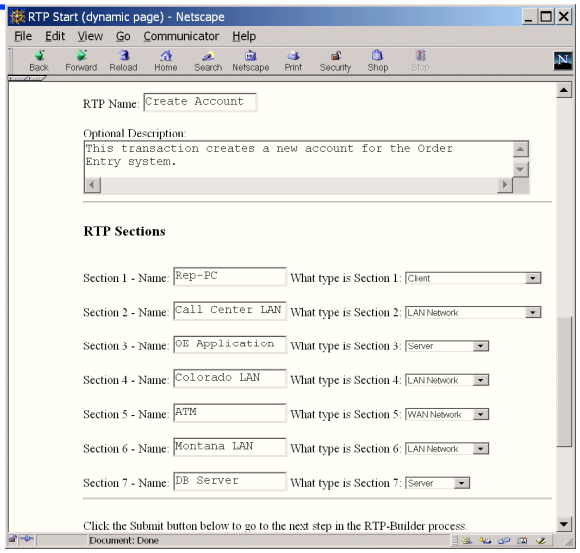
- **How to Build an RTP**
  - Identify a unit of business work (transaction)
  - Establish the overall objective
  - Measure the overall response time
  - Divide the infrastructure into sections
  - Identify the transaction flow across the sections
  - Measure each section with appropriate metrics
  - Map the metrics to transaction response times
  - Connect the response times from all sections

Response Time Pipe Example

- **Hypothetical Situation and Infrastructure**
  - Operators service customers in a call center
  - Simple *Create Account* Transaction
  - Multi-tier infrastructure
    - Client PC
    - Call Center LAN
    - Order Entry Application Server
    - Network segments (LAN→WAN→LAN)
    - Database Sever

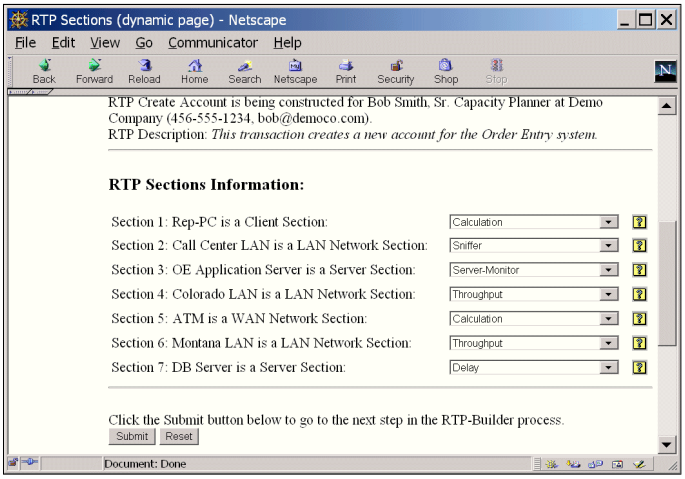
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Define each section of the RTP**
  - Name
  - Type of section
    - Client
    - Server
    - LAN
    - WAN



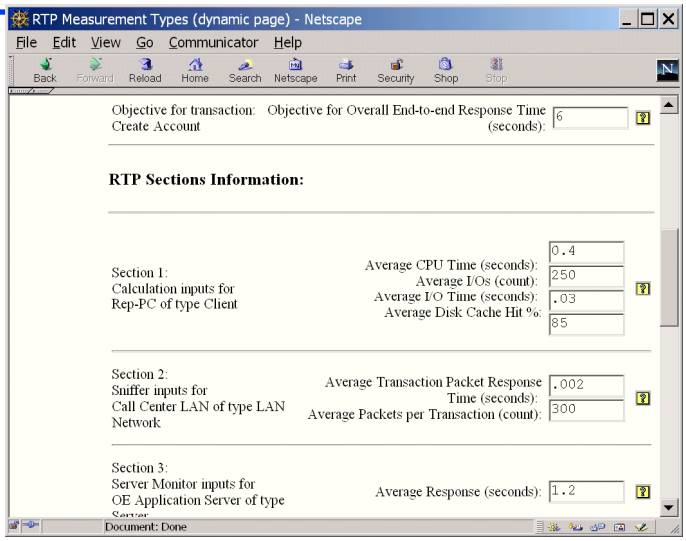
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Define how each section is measured**
  - Calculated
  - Sniffer
  - Monitor
  - Through-put
  - Delay



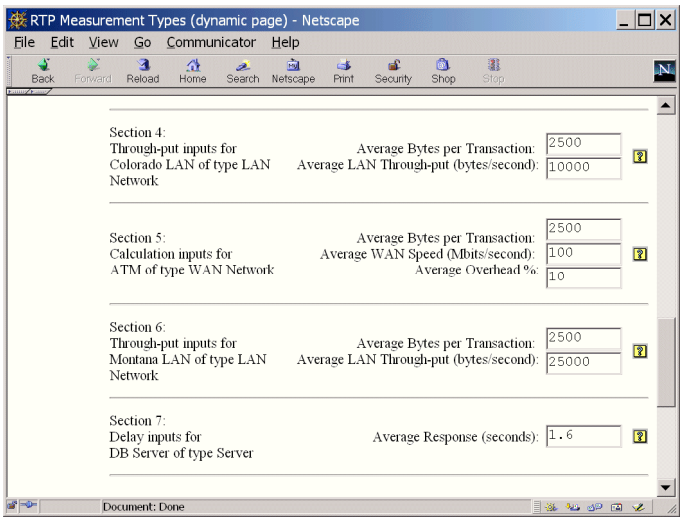
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Overall objective**
- **Enter the transaction measures for each section**
  - Client calc: CPU & I/O
  - Sniffer: Packet count and response time
  - Monitor: measured value



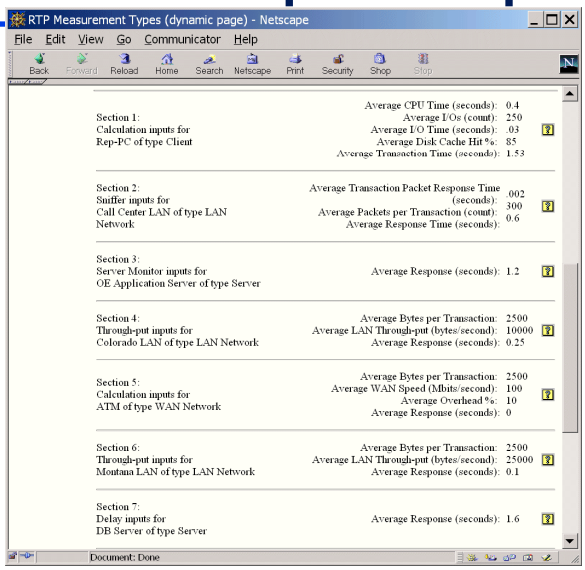
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Enter the transaction measures for each section**
  - Through-put: bytes and through-put
  - WAN calc: bytes, speed and over-head
  - Delay: value



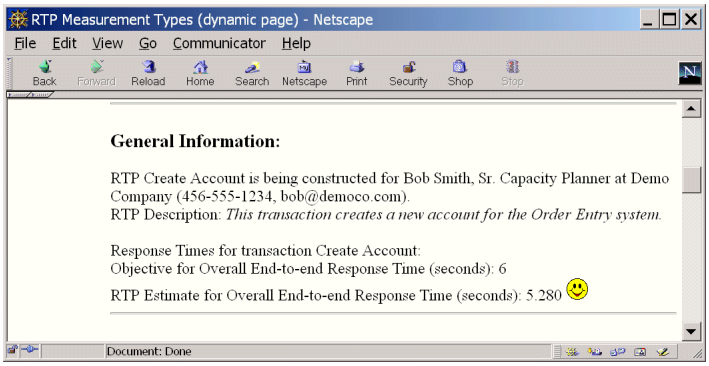
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Calculate the transaction response times for each section**
  - Calc: add the component times
  - Sniffer: packet response time * count
  - Monitor: value
  - Through-put: based on total bytes
  - Delay: value



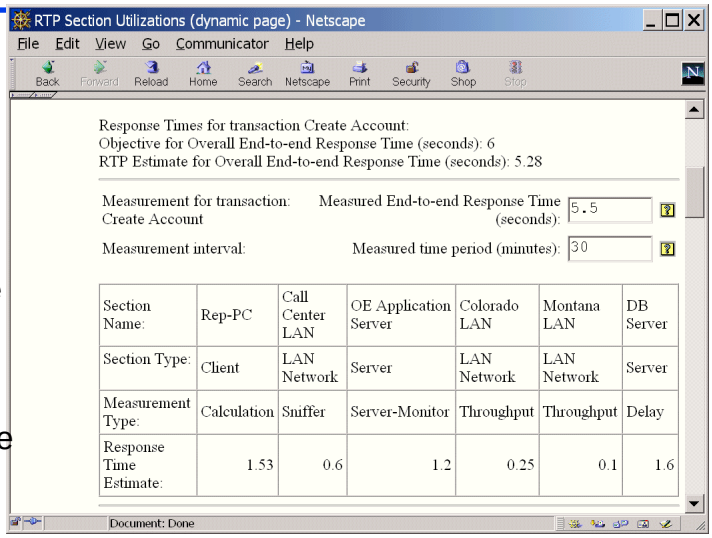
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Compare the estimate to the objective**
  - First indicator of “goodness” or “badness”
    - “Best case” estimate of transaction response time



Response Time Pipe Example

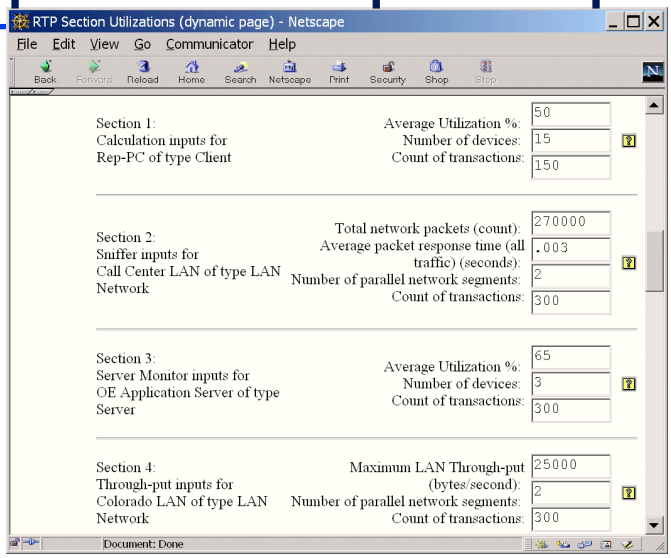
- **Build the pipe**
  - Each section
  - Type
  - How it’s measured
  - Response times
- **Measured:**
  - Overall response time
  - Interval



Section Name:	Rep-PC	Call Center LAN	OE Application Server	Colorado LAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Sniffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Throughput	Delay
Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0.1	1.6

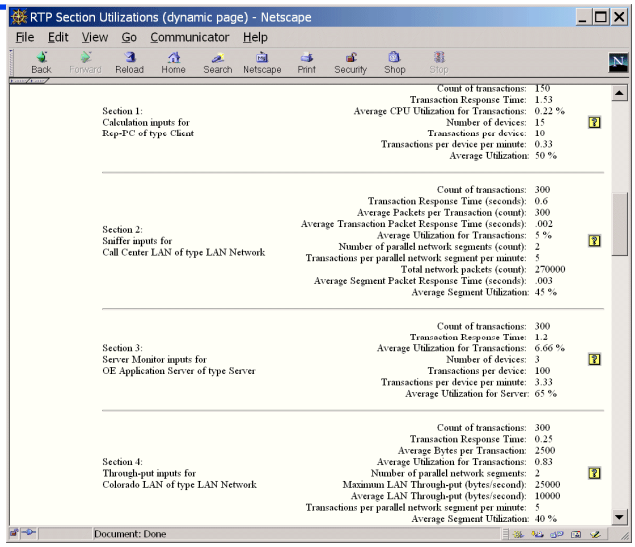
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Add current load information**
  - utilizations
  - transaction counts
  - packet counts
  - byte counts
  - parallelism



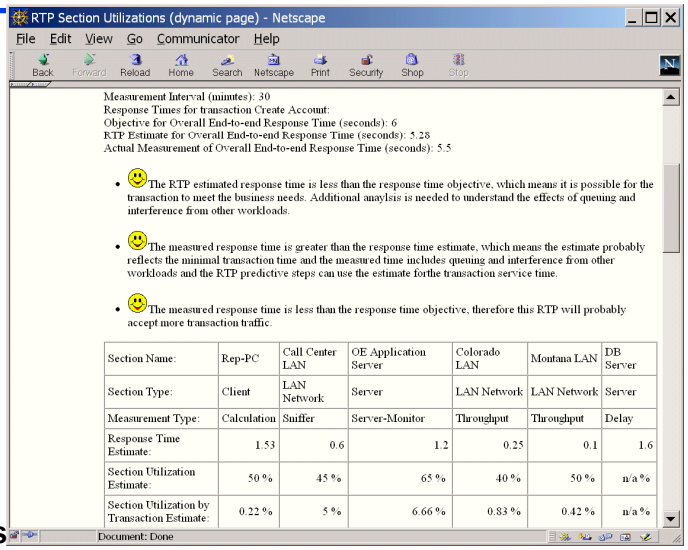
Response Time Pipe Example

- **Calculations for each section**
  - New transaction response times
  - Transaction workload utilization
  - Overall utilization
  - Accounts for effect of current load



Response Time Pipe Example

- **Add to pipe:**
  - Trans workload utilization
  - Overall utilization
- **Compare:**
  - Objective
  - Estimate
  - Actual
- **Conclusions based on relationships**



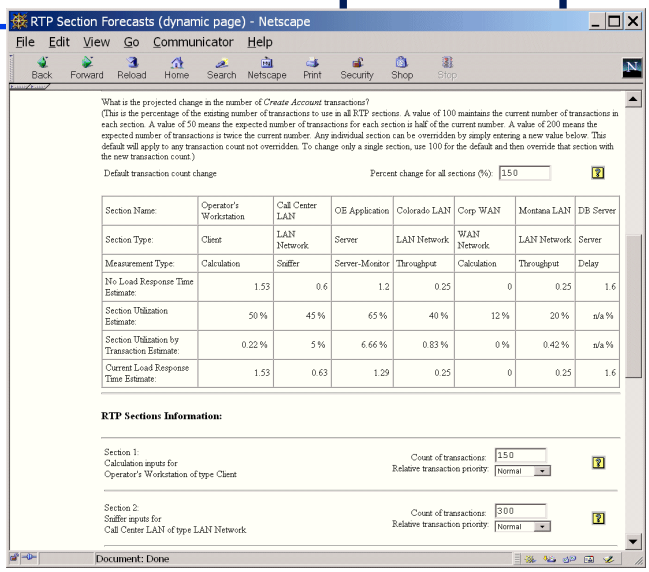
Section Name:	Rep-PC	Call Center LAN	OE Application Server	Colorado LAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Sniffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Throughput	Delay
Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0.1	1.6
Section Utilization Estimate:	50 %	45 %	65 %	40 %	50 %	n/a %
Section Utilization by Transaction Estimate:	0.22 %	5 %	6.66 %	0.83 %	0.42 %	n/a %

Response Time Pipe Example

- **Predicting Future Response Times**
  - Use the initial response time as the service time
    - builds from the “best case” view of the transactions
    - valid because it is from very low activity time
  - Use the relative priority to control the impact of other work on transactions in the RTP section
    - only approximates the relationship
  - Use accepted queuing theory techniques
    - approximates response time (problem with high utilizations)
      - see Menascé and Allen books
    - allow override with better results (monitors, models, etc....)

Response Time Pipe Example

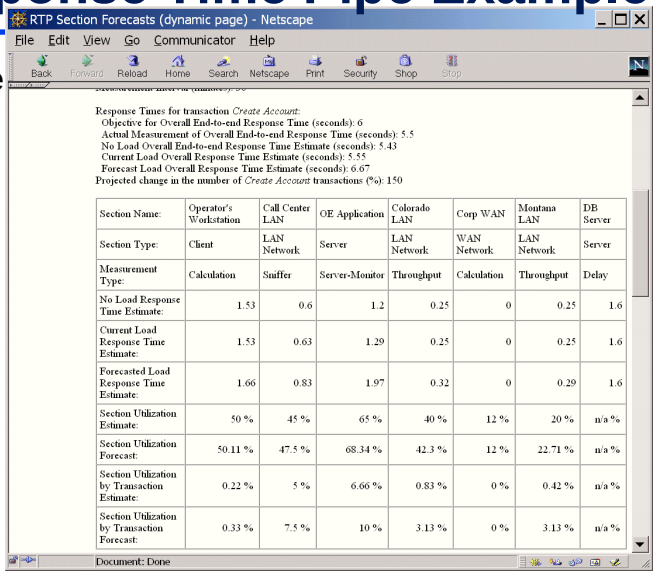
- **Application growth:**
  - Overall growth
  - Section growth
- **Relationship to other work in the section**
  - High
  - Normal
  - Low



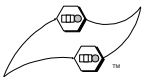
Section Name:	Operator's Workstation	Call Center LAN	OE Application	Colorado LAN	Corp WAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	WAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Sniffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Calculation	Throughput	Delay
No Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0	0.25	1.6
Section Utilization Estimate:	50 %	45 %	65 %	40 %	12 %	20 %	n/a %
Section Utilization by Transaction Estimate:	0.22 %	5 %	6.66 %	0.83 %	0 %	0.42 %	n/a %
Current Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.63	1.29	0.25	0	0.25	1.6

Response Time Pipe Example

- **Predicting the transaction:**
  - Objective
  - Actual
  - Estimate
  - Forecast
- **Predicting each section**
  - Response
  - Utilization
  - Transaction utilization



Section Name:	Operator's Workstation	Call Center LAN	OE Application	Colorado LAN	Corp WAN	Montana LAN	DB Server
Section Type:	Client	LAN Network	Server	LAN Network	WAN Network	LAN Network	Server
Measurement Type:	Calculation	Sniffer	Server-Monitor	Throughput	Calculation	Throughput	Delay
No Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.6	1.2	0.25	0	0.25	1.6
Current Load Response Time Estimate:	1.53	0.63	1.29	0.25	0	0.25	1.6
Forecasted Load Response Time Estimate:	1.66	0.83	1.97	0.32	0	0.29	1.6
Section Utilization Estimate:	50 %	45 %	65 %	40 %	12 %	20 %	n/a %
Section Utilization Forecast:	50.11 %	47.5 %	68.34 %	42.3 %	12 %	22.71 %	n/a %
Section Utilization by Transaction Estimate:	0.22 %	5 %	6.66 %	0.83 %	0 %	0.42 %	n/a %
Section Utilization by Transaction Forecast:	0.33 %	7.5 %	10 %	3.13 %	0 %	3.13 %	n/a %



Questions?

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