



ϵ -Diagnosis: Unsupervised and Real-time Diagnosis of Small-window Long-tail Latency in Large-scale Microservice Platforms

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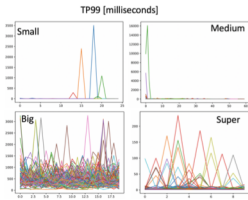


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Problem

Small-window long-tail latency(SWLT)

Long tail latency at extremely small timescales (e.g., 1 minute, even 1 second) for web services deployed in container based microservice platforms



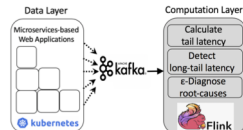
Characterization of SWLT

- High-variance
- Frequent-shift

Goal

- The algorithm and the system can quickly diagnose root-causes at runtime with low computation cost
- The algorithm can significantly reduce the problem space (metrics) while guaranteeing not to miss any actual root-cause metrics

System Architecture



Solution

ϵ -Diagnosis

- Selecting two samples from the snapshot
- Two-sample null hypothesis test
- ϵ -Statistics (Energy distance correlation)

Algorithm 1 Pseudo-code for the ϵ -Diagnosis algorithm

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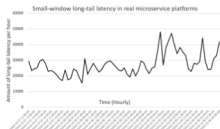
Input: small-window long-tail latency, M time-series metrics of N containers, confidence threshold  $\alpha$ , alarm metric
Output: candidate root-cause metrics, problematic containers
1: procedure  $\epsilon$ -DIAGNOSIS
2:   for ContainerN  $\leftarrow 1$  to N do
3:      $S_A \leftarrow \text{getAnomalySample}$ 
4:      $S_B \leftarrow \text{getNormalSample}$ 
5:     for MetricM  $\leftarrow 1$  to M do
6:        $(\rho(S_A, S_B), P) \leftarrow \text{Calculate Energy distance correlation coefficient of } S_A \text{ and } S_B \text{ using Equation (3) with P-value}$ 
7:       if  $P < \alpha$  then
8:          $\rho^2 \text{ Reject Hypothesis } S_A \neq S_B^*$ 
9:         Add MetricM as a candidate root-cause metric
10:        Add ContainerN as a candidate problematic container
11:      else
12:         $\rho^2 \text{ Accept Hypothesis } S_A = S_B^*$ 
13:      end if
14:    end for
15:  end for
16: end procedure

```

Energy distance correlation

$$\rho^2(S_A, S_B) = \frac{\int \int \frac{\cos(\rho(S_A, S_B))}{\rho^2(S_A, S_B)} dP(S_A) dP(S_B)}{\int \int \frac{\cos(\rho(S_A, S_B))}{\rho^2(S_A, S_B)} dP(S_A) dP(S_B)}$$

Operational Results in Real-Production



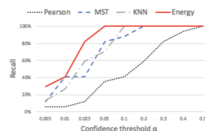
Service rate of ϵ -Diagnosis in a real-life production

Evaluations

Baseline

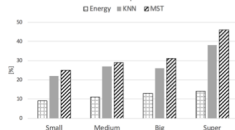
- Pearson's distance
- K-NN: K-Nearest Neighbor
- MST: Minimal Spanning Tree

ϵ -Diagnosis: energy distance correlation



Energy can reach 100% recall quickly as α increases

Normalized Metrics Space Reduction Ratio



ϵ -Diagnosis(Energy) reduces metrics to approximately 10%

Conclusion and Future Works

- ϵ -Diagnosis finished to diagnose metrics anomaly of each container in large-scale microservice platforms
- Further root-cause diagnosis will extend other use cases for microservice-based web applications at JD.com

