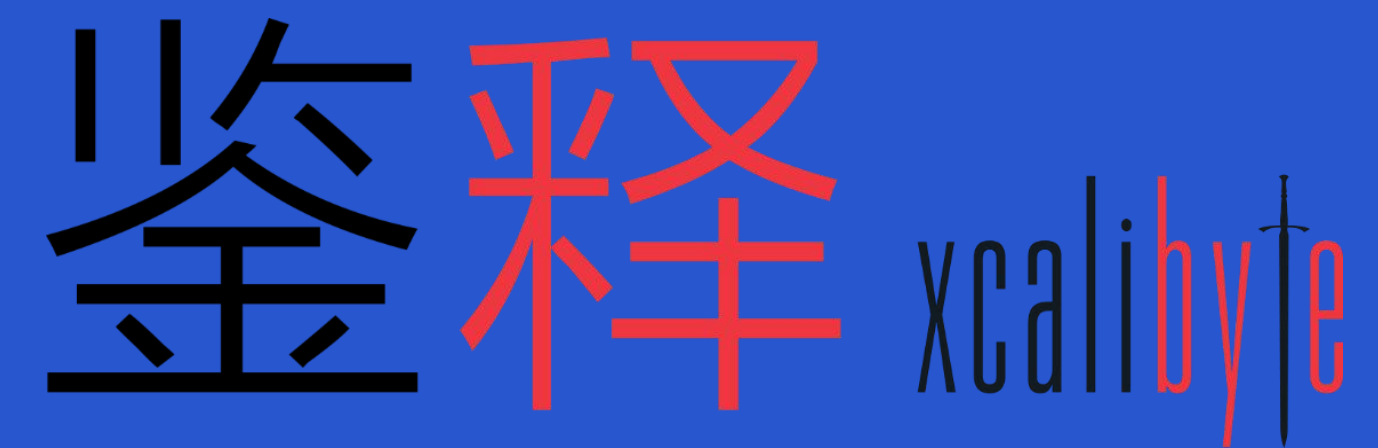


From Engineer to Architect – Engineering Disciplines for High–Quality and Secure Code



Shinming Liu

Chief Architect, Xcalibyte

为一线互联网公司核心技术 人员提供优质内容

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Who Am I



刘新铭 Shin-Ming

Liu

Chief Architect & Co-founder, Xcalibyte

- Compiler Scientist
- Former Director, Intel IOT Research Lab, China
- Former Director, HP Compiler Technology Lab
- 10+ patents granted in program analysis and compiler optimization

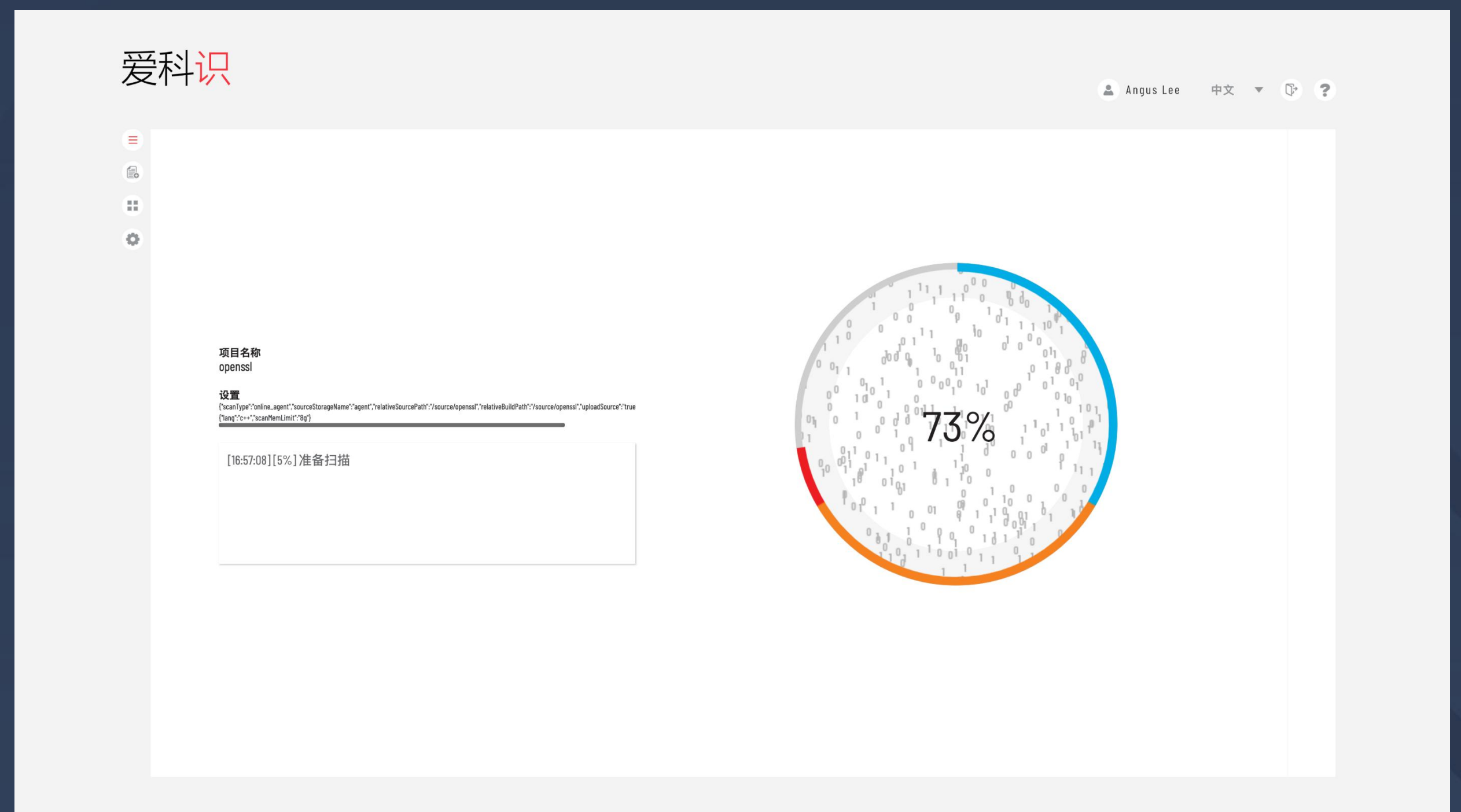
Agenda

- 案例：数据库重构项目
- 用 First Principle 来分析，思考
- 用性能数据来佐证、决策，并管控
- 用程序内置工具来监控架构劣坏
- 为算法适配程序语言
- 重构要及时并持续进行
- 自我提升

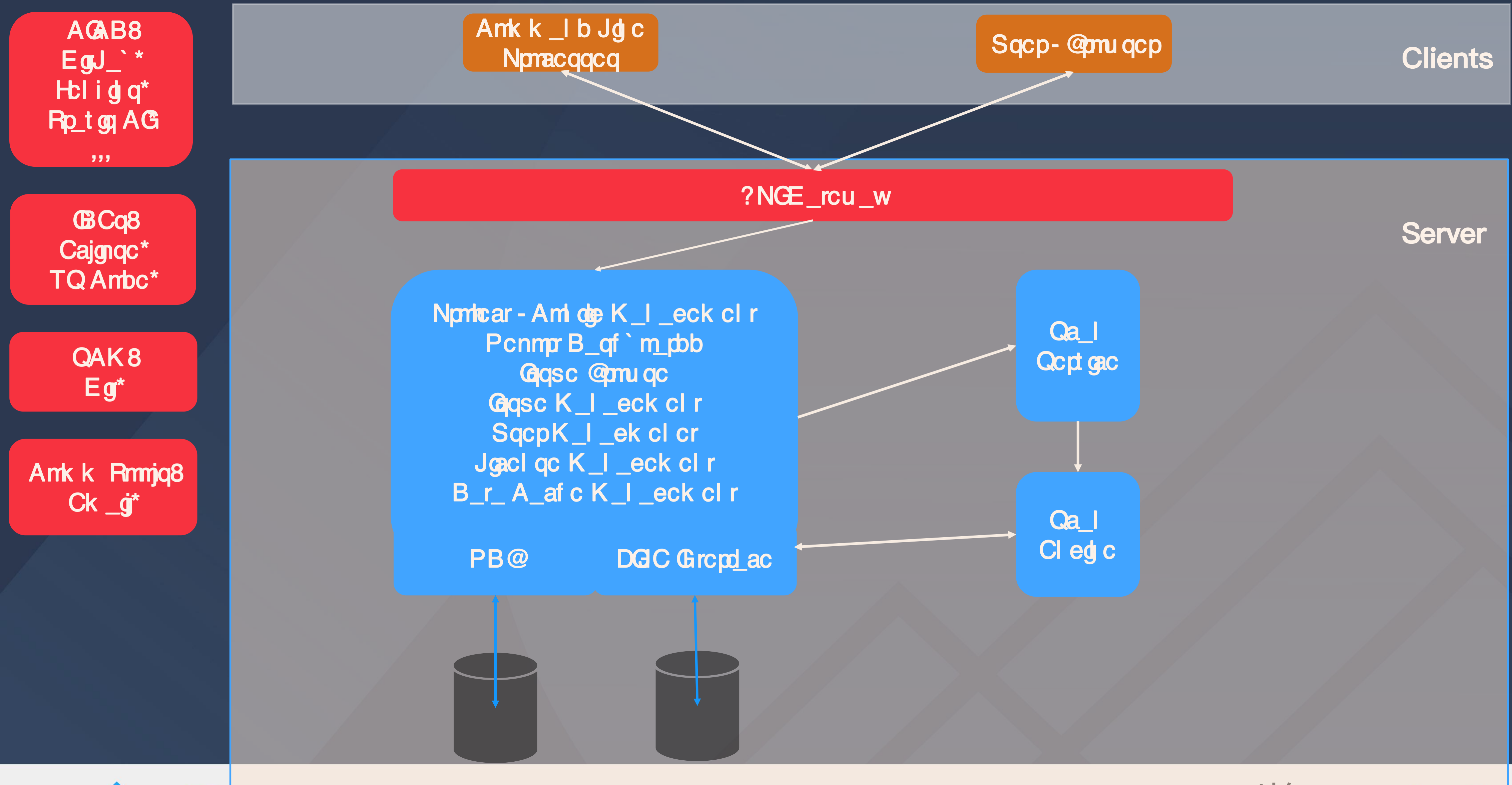
CASE — DATABASE REFACTOR PROJECT

Pain Points

- Service Does Not Complete
- Service Timeout
- Random Service Restart
- UI Response Time Takes More than 25min for Extreme Cases



Xcalscan was a Monolithic Java Application



PERFORMANCE DATA COLLECTED

Measurement Made:

- Input Data Set Size
- DB Tables Size Collected For The Input
- Memory Footprint and Elapse Time
 - ❑ Data Ingestion into DB for the Input
 - ❑ IssueChangeAnalysis function for One Data Set
- Response Time for Dashboard Display

PERFORMANCE DATA COLLECTED

Measurement Made for MySQL5.7

- Input Data Set Size — 2.2 million LOC, 565MB Issue File
- DB Tables Size Collected For The Input — 2GB
- Memory Footprint and Elapse Time
 - ❑ Data Ingestion into DB for The Input — 22GB
 - ❑ IssueChangeAnalysis function for One Data Set — 12G
- Response Time for Dashboard Display — 180 Sec

ISSUE IDENTIFIED

- Direct Correlation
 - Input Data Set Size → Memory Footprint → Elapse Time
- DB Tables Size Increases Accumulatively
 - This result in Slow Response Time DB Query
- Inefficient Query Function Used
 - API Involves Full Table Scan, Join, Select
- Interpretive Language Used in IssueChangeAnalysis Algorithm

DESIGN CHANGES MADE

- Redesign Data Format for Data Produced by Scan Engines
 - Use String Table — Eliminate Duplicate String
 - Use Proprietary Data Format — Internal Use Only
- Database Table Changes:
 - Source Code Issue Introduction Time (GIT commit ID)
 - Ingest New Issue Introduced Only, Minimize DB Size Increase
 - Remove Read-only Data from RDB
- Precompute Time Consuming Frequent Query
- Use C++ for Complex Algorithms

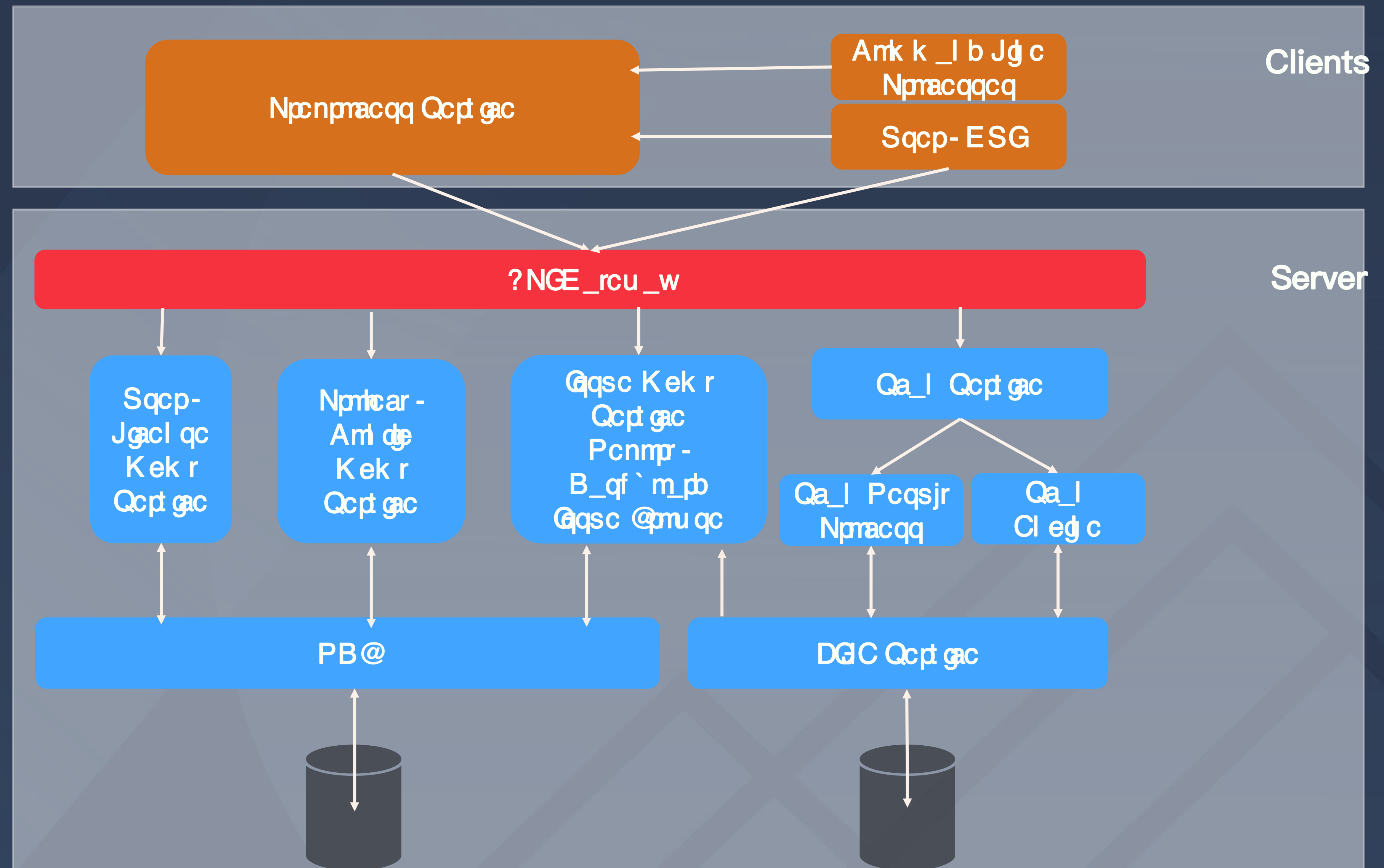
Xcalscan Architecture After Refactor

AGB8
EgJ_`*
Hcl i g q*
Rp_t g AG
'''

BCq8
Cajgnqc*
TQ Anbc*

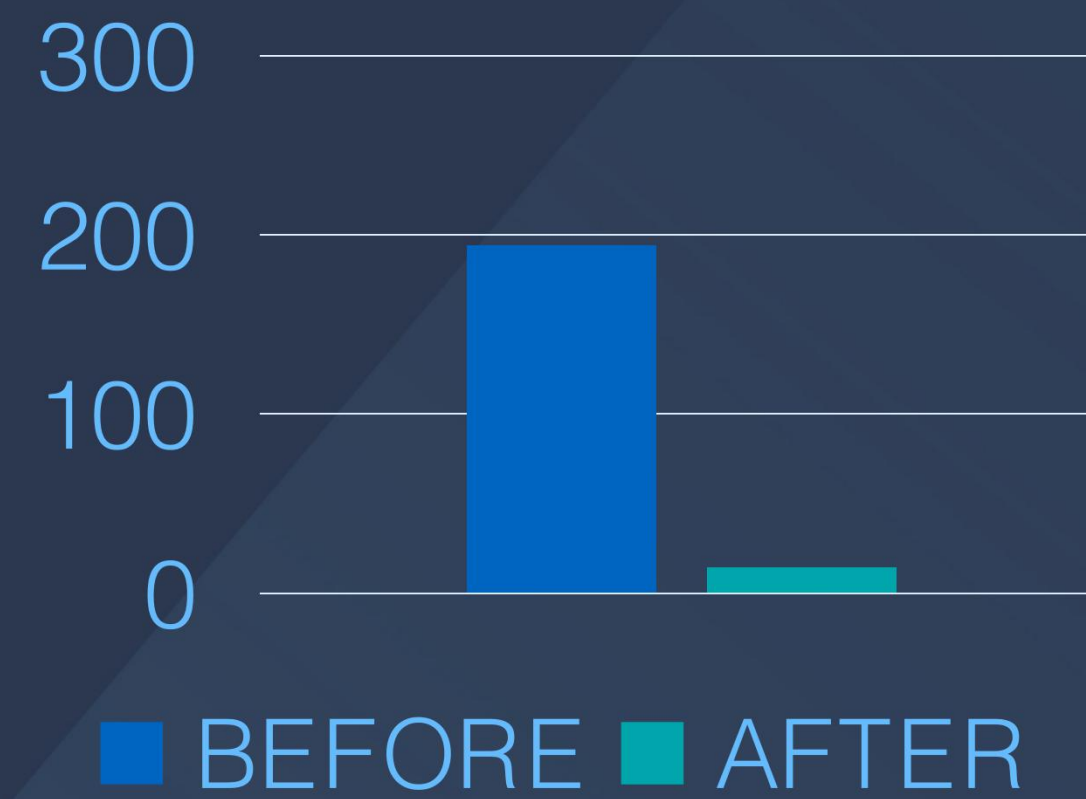
QAK8
Eg*

Ank k Rmjq8
Ck _g*

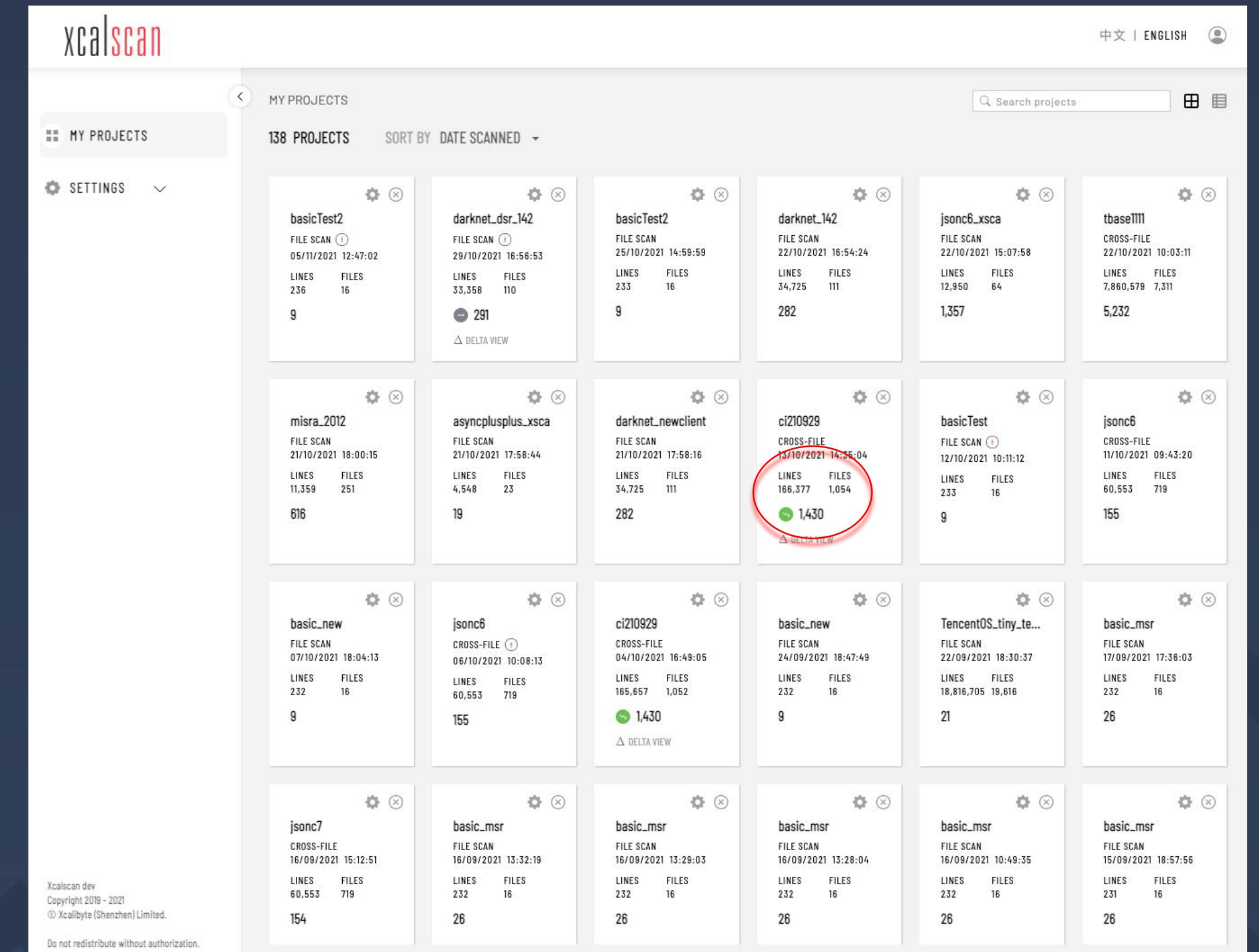
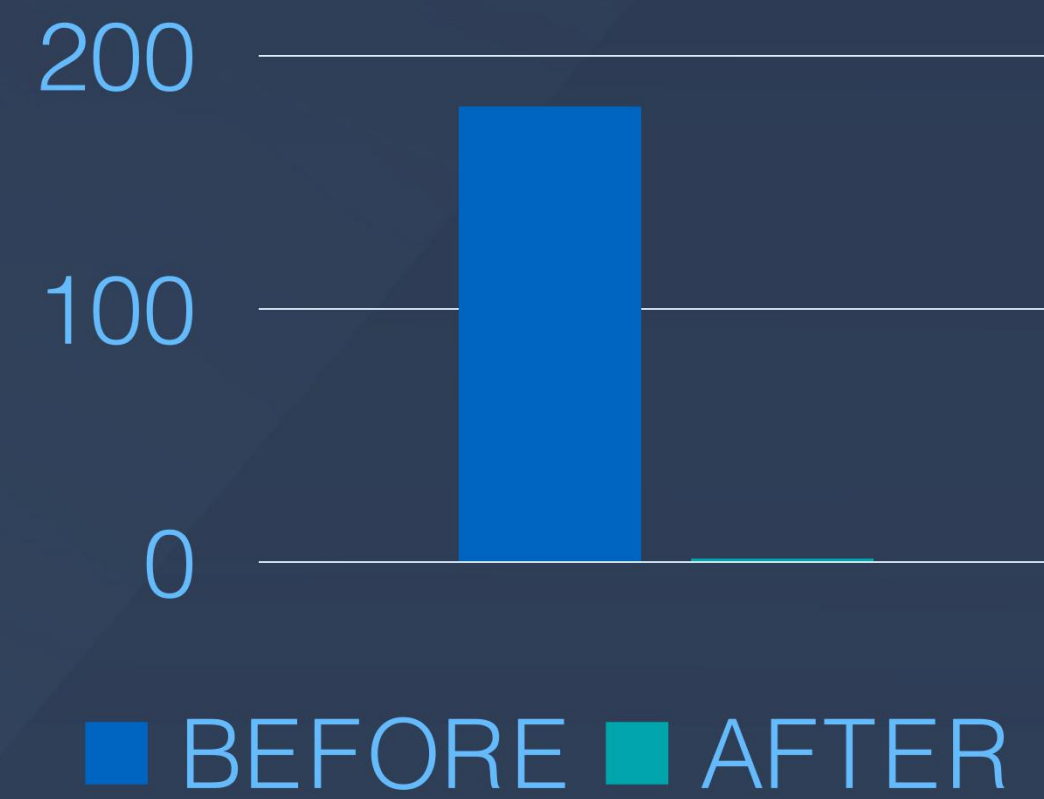


PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS

Ave. Scan Result
Import Time



Scan Result
Retrieval Time

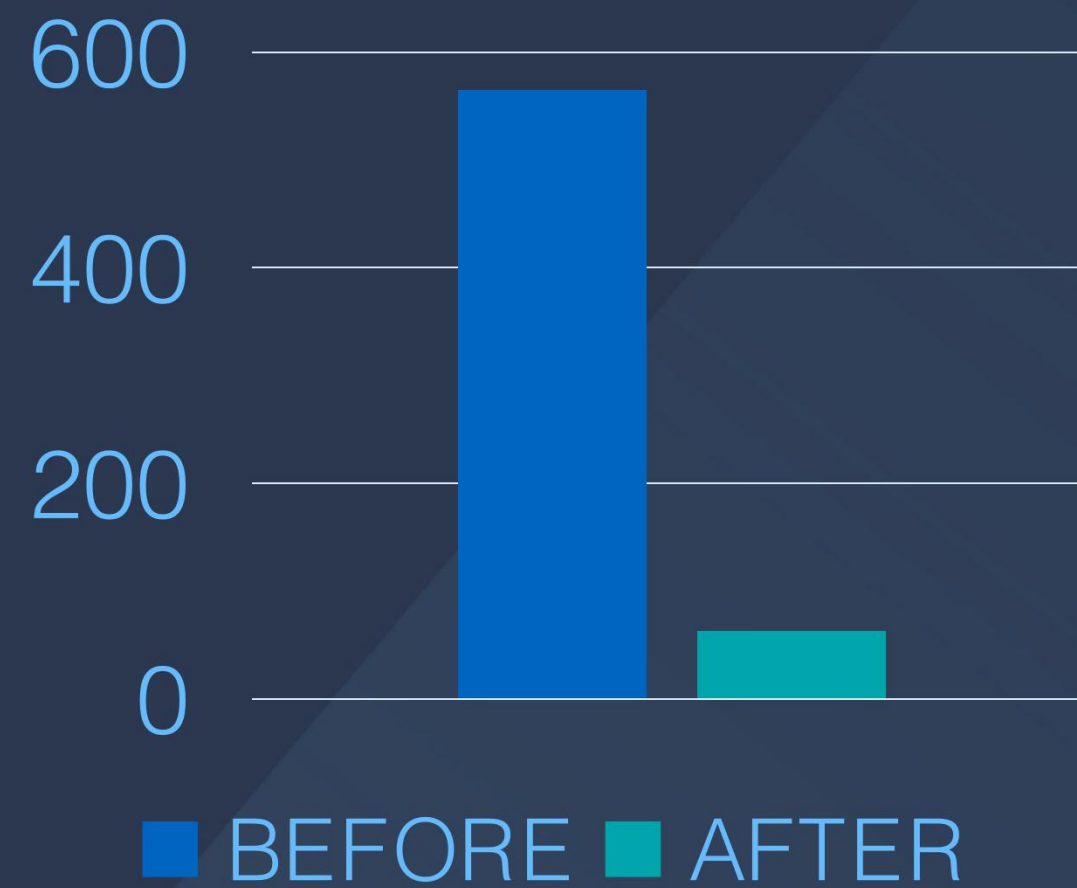


- Precompute Summary Data, Reduce UI Dashboard Load Time

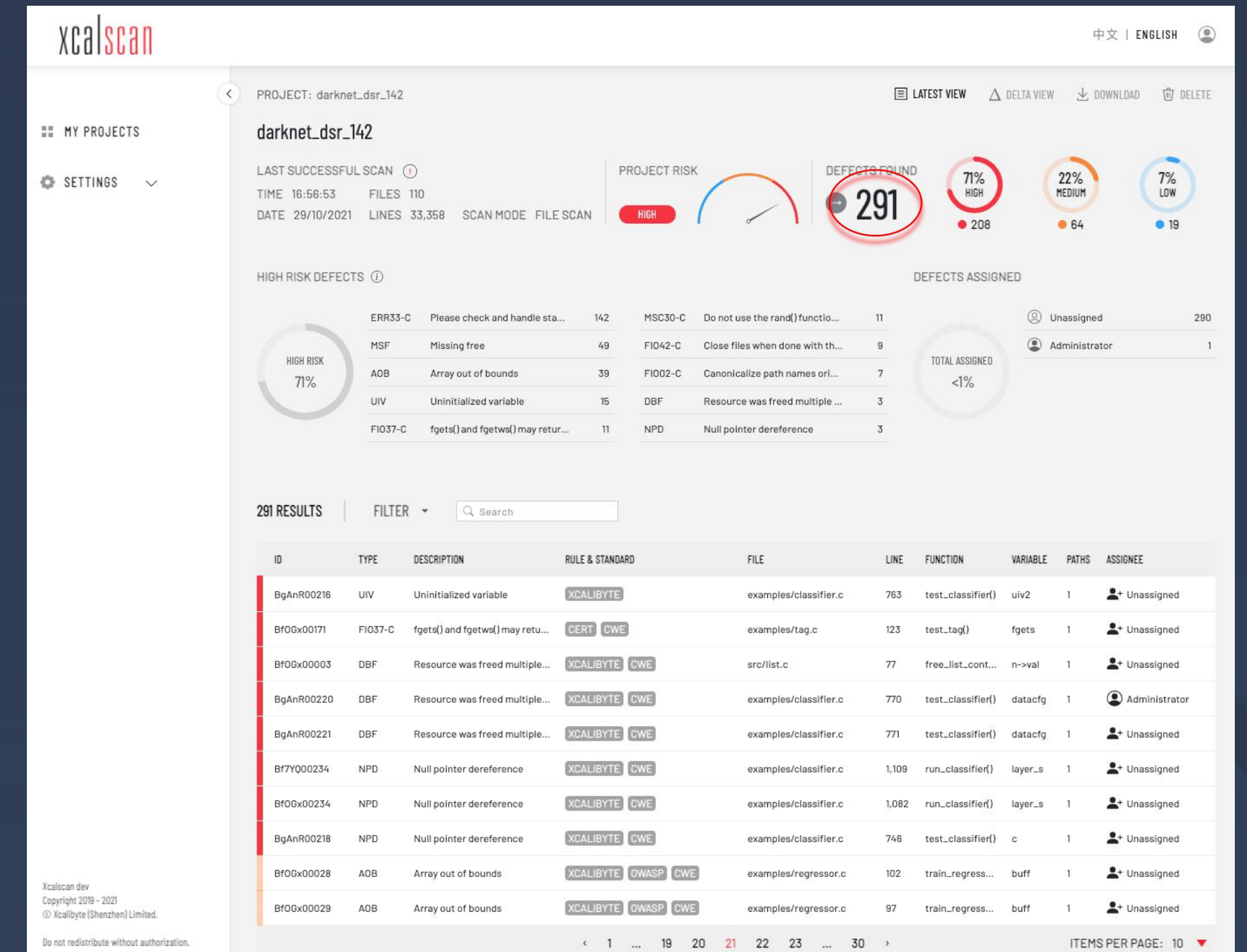
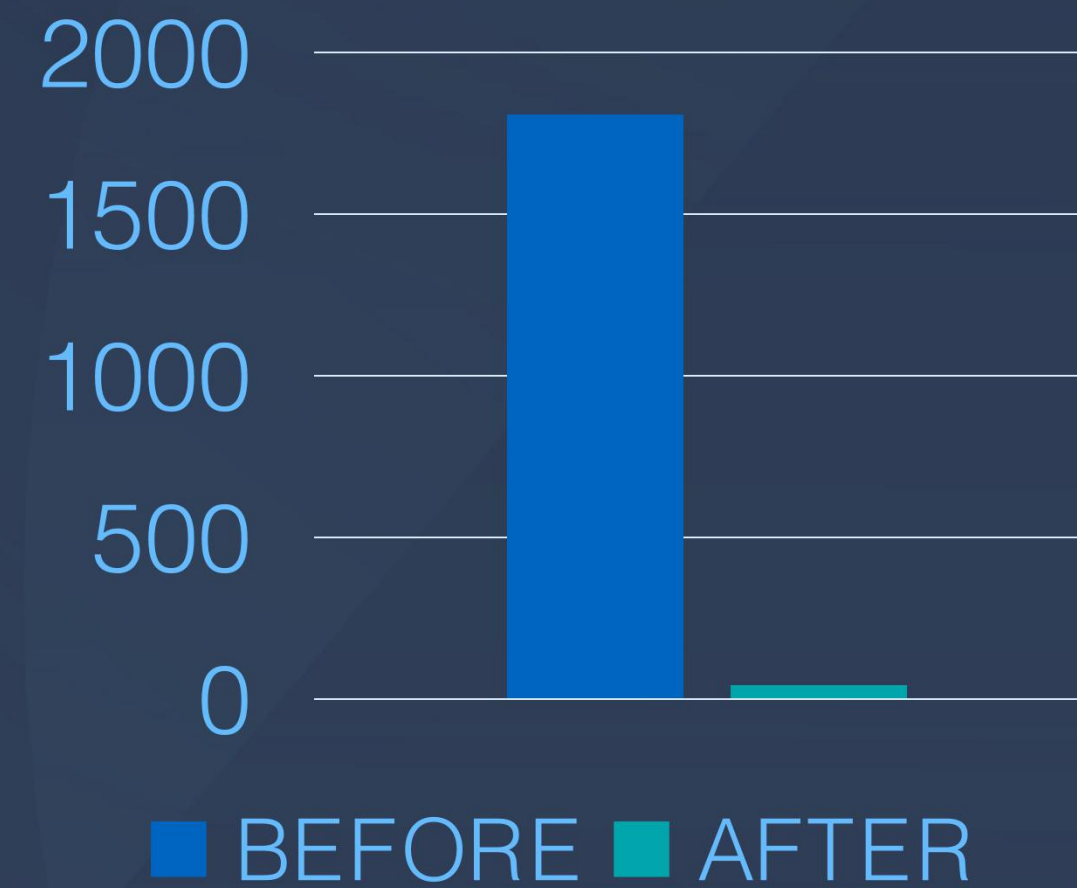
PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS

(cont)

Scan Result from Engine



Scan Result Ingestion Time



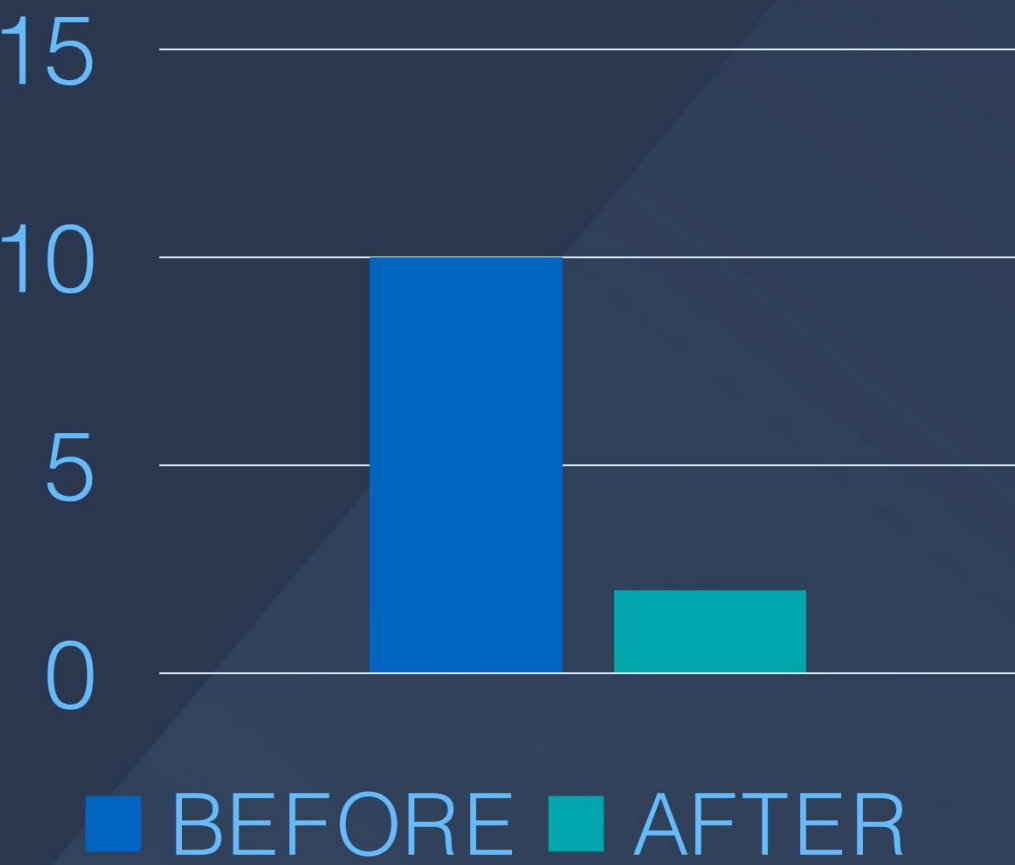
- Identify and Skip Redundant Data, Enables Large Project Scan Such as MySQL5.7

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS

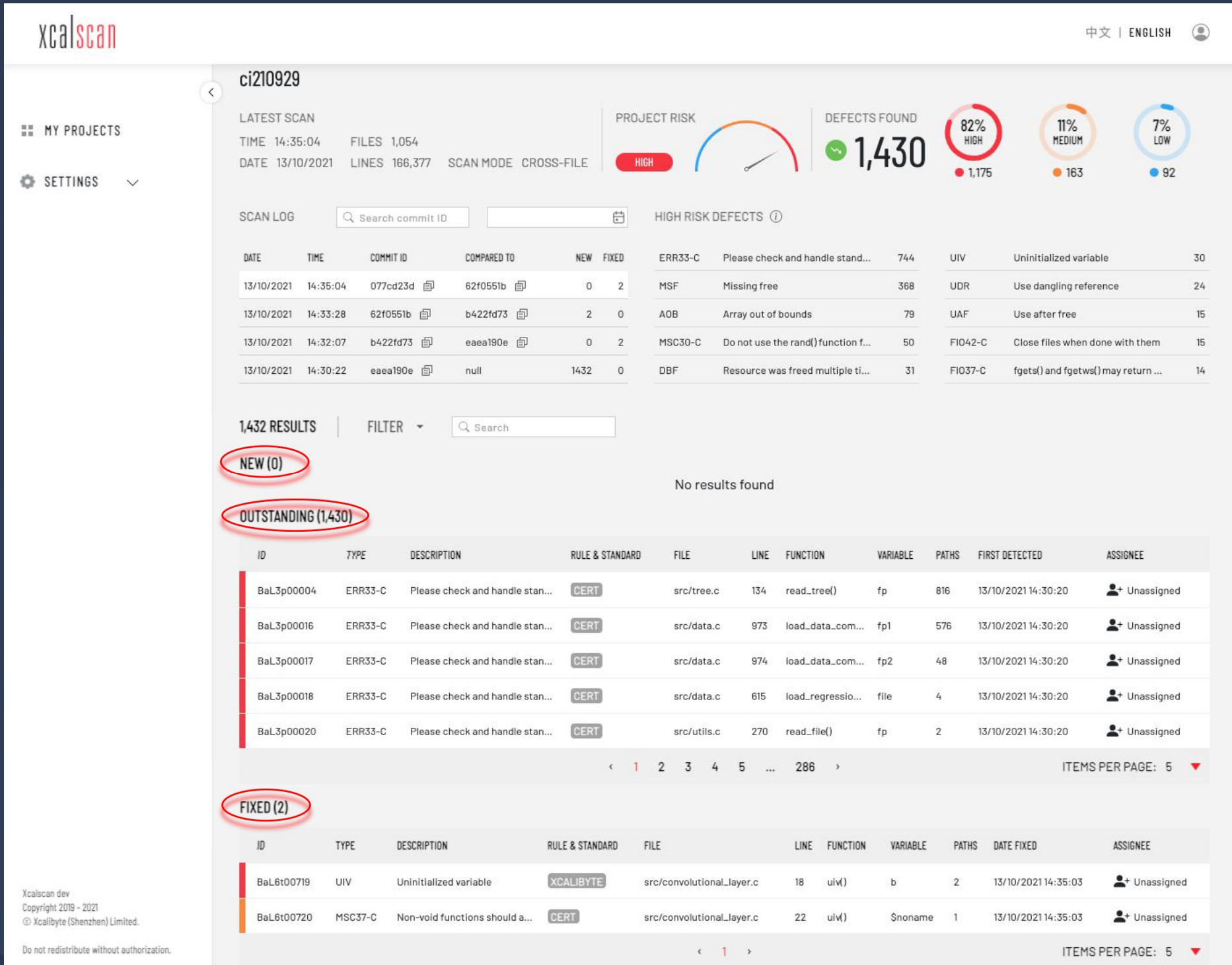
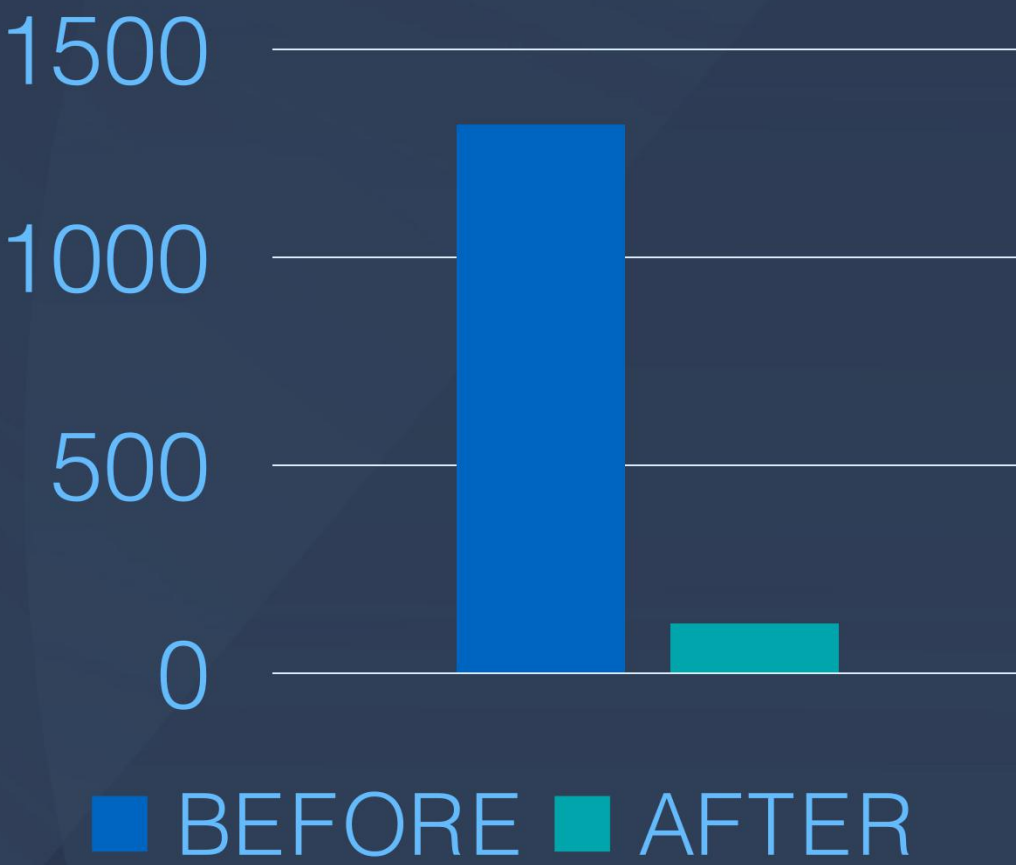
(cont)

ICA: IssueChangeAnalysis

GB Mem. Required
for ICA



Time (sec.) Spent
for ICA

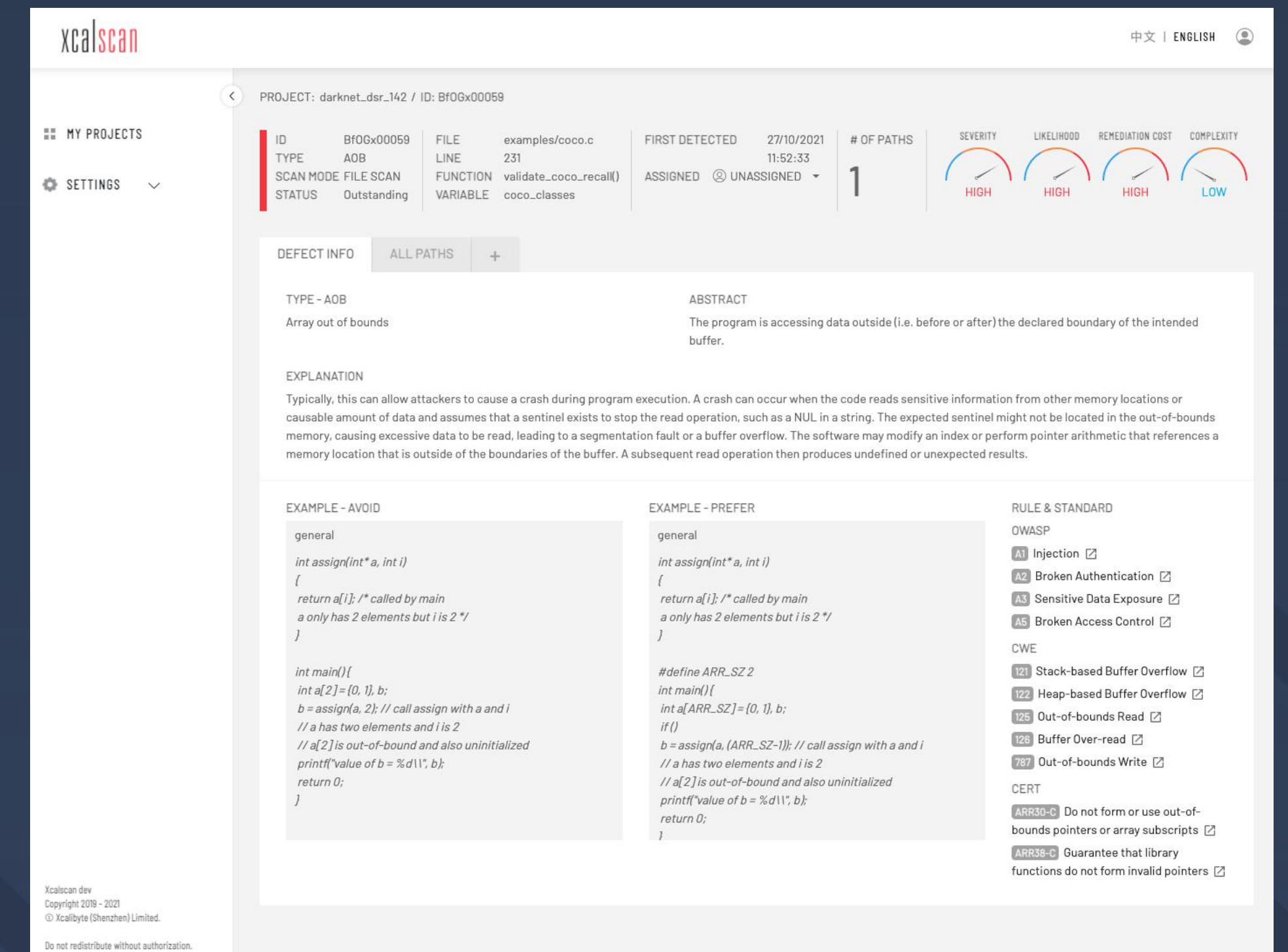


- Rewrite Complex Algorithm with C++, Save Both Time and Space

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENTS

(cont)

- Remove Rule Information From RDB
 - Lazy Load of Rule Information
 - Reduced Memory Footprint During Query



- Time to retrieve rule info (Read Only Data) – >10x less

DESIGN w/ FIRST PRINCIPLE

- Steps Involved
 - Collect Requirements and Facts
 - Partition Issues till Atomic
 - Reduce to Minimum: Discard Irrelevant & Unimportant
- What Mattered In The Refactor Effort:
 - There were Memory & I/O Bound Issues

QUANTITATIVE OBJECTIVES & MEASURE

- Performance Data Played a Key Role for Architecture Decision
 - Architecture Choices are Subjective
 - Measured Data are Objective
- Measurements on Data, Resource and Logic
 - Data Size — Footprint, Persistent
 - Data Processing Logic — Access Pattern Matters

QUANTITATIVE OBJECTIVES & MEASURE

- **Strategies Applied** in DB Refactor Project
 - Program Stability Issues Happened on Cases with Large Data Set
 - Systematically Measure Data Size, Memory Footprint
 - Track Response Time for APIs that is > 2 Seconds
- **Policy Changed** during and after DB Refactor Project
 - Performance Measured and Summarized Nightly

PROGRAM TO DETECT ISSUES INTELLIGENTLY

- **Strategies Applied** in DB Refactor Project
 - Log Data Characteristics at Building Block Level
 - Instrument Performance Monitor — White Box Approach
 - Nightly Regression Test Accelerates Project Integration
 - Use Option to Enable / Disable Functionality for Triage Purpose
 - Unified Log Format Facilitate Issue Reproduction

CODE WITH RIGHT PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE IN RIGHT PLACE

- **Strategy Applied** in DB Refactor Project
 - Easy DB manipulation, Java Stayed w/ Reduced Scope
 - Performance intensive, C++ : Pre-calculate Data, ICA function
 - Wrapper Functions, Added JavaScript for React Programming

REFACTOR OFTEN AND EARLY

- Recommend Book:
 - <http://stepanovpapers.com/notes.pdf> by Alex Stepanov
 - He invented Generic Programming and C++ STL
 - Decomposing An Application Into A Collection Of General-purpose Algorithms And Data Structures Makes It Robust
- **Strategy Adopted:** Incremental Phase-in Changes

RENEW KNOWLEDGE PERIODICALLY

- Bottom Line: You Own Your Own Career !
 - Get Ready for Your Next Job — In The Same Company Or Not
- Drive the Learning To Enhance Your Knowledge Framework
 - When And Where Will You Need New Techniques To Improve Your Project Architecture
 - Learning the Design Rationale Behind Open–Source Package
- Dedicate 8 Hours Per Week

严谨 — 架构师的必要特质

- 用科学方法来工作：实验尝试，小心求证
- 用 First Principle 来分析、思考
- 用性能数据来佐证、决策，并管控
- 用程序内置工具来监控架构劣坏
- 为算法适配程序语言
- 重构要及时并持续进行
- Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish



THANKS

—
Global
Architect Summit

AGENDA

- Case — Database Refactor (DR) Project
- Design with First Principle
- Define Quantitative Objectives and Measure Nightly
- Program to Detect Issues Intelligently
- Code with Right Programming Language in Right Place
- Refactor Often and Early
- Renew Knowledge Periodically
- Summary

IMPROVEMENTS AFTER DB REFACTOR

- DB Ingestion Time — Now 4x faster
- DB Query Time — Now 20x faster
- Response Time for UI dashboard (50 proj) — 2–3 sec, was 3 — 25 min
- Enable Lage Project Scans
 - File size 10x smaller; DB Ingestion Time 10x less; Smaller Memory Footprint, e.g. MySQL5.7 — 565MB vs. 63MB; 1807s vs. 43s; 22G vs. < 1G
- Time and memory required to generate IssueChange
 - Time 10x less; Memory 25x less, e.g. SQLite 20+min vs. 2 min; 10G vs. 0.4G.
- Time to retrieve rule info (Read Only Data) — >10x less

QCon+ 案例研习社



扫码学习大厂案例

学习前沿案例，向行业领先迈进

40⁺

热门专题

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助你快速掌握最新技术发展趋势

200⁺

实战案例

—
了解大厂前沿实战案例，
为 200 个真问题找到最优解

40⁺

直播答疑

—
40 位技术大咖，每周分享最新
技术认知，互动答疑

365⁺

持续学习

—
视频结合配套 PPT
畅学 365 天

SUMMARY

- 用科学方法来工作：实验尝试，小心求证
- 用First Principle 来思考：Connecting the Dot
- 用 OKR 来自我管理
- 用流水线来安排工作
- 在制高点审视全局
- 时时准备交班
- 时时刻刻提升自己的市场价值
- 每三年检讨自己在 Maslow's Hierarchy 的位置，步步为营
- 失败为成功之母，失之东隅，收之桑榆
- Stay Hungry, Stay Foolish