Perun: Keep Your Project's Performance Under Control

DevConf.cz Mini 2022

Tomas Fiedor, Jiri Pavela, Adam Rogalewicz, Tomas Vojnar

Brno University of Technology, Faculty of Information Technology

Supported by:

Red Hat, Inc.
Czech Science Foundation Project 20-07487S
JCMM PhD Talent Scholarship Programme

Motivation:
Why Care About Performance?

Performance is Important

- Software performance bugs are an omnipresent problem[1]:

[1] Source: `https://accidentallyquadratic.tumblr.com/`

Performance is Important

- Software performance bugs are an omnipresent problem[1]:
  - **Cluster computing engine** may *freeze* after an update!

- An internal check for uniqueness
  $\rightarrow$ *hanging effectively forever* for large job batch.

[1] Source: `https://accidentallyquadratic.tumblr.com/`

Performance is Important

- Software performance bugs are an omnipresent problem[1]:
  - **Cluster computing engine** may *freeze* after an update!
  - **Cloud services** may *crash*!

- An internal check for uniqueness
  → *hanging effectively forever* for large job batch.

- A regular expression for stripping whitespaces
  → *34 minutes long outage*.

[1] Source: `https://accidentallyquadratic.tumblr.com/`

Performance is Important

- Software performance bugs are an omnipresent problem[1]:
  - **Cluster computing engine** may *freeze* after an update!
  - **Cloud services** may *crash*!
  - **Parsers** may experience significant *slowdown*!

- An internal check for uniqueness
  → *hanging effectively forever* for large job batch.

- A regular expression for stripping whitespaces
  → *34 minutes long outage*.

- One of *Chrome*'s parsers
  → *noticeable slowdown* for long lines.

[1] Source: `https://accidentallyquadratic.tumblr.com/`

- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ space implementation of C# constant folding
  $\rightarrow$ *compiler runs out of memory*.

Performance is Important

- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ space implementation of C# constant folding
  $\rightarrow$ *compiler runs out of memory*.

- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ pattern matching algorithm in Elasticsearch
  $\rightarrow$ up to $\frac{1}{2}$ *CPU-time spent in* `Regex.simpleMatch`.

Performance is Important

- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ space implementation of C# constant folding
  $\rightarrow$ *compiler runs out of memory*.

- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ pattern matching algorithm in Elasticsearch
  $\rightarrow$ up to $\frac{1}{2}$ *CPU-time spent in* `Regex.simpleMatch`.

- Array used for tags lookup in Vim
  $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(n^2)$ complexity in the number of matches.

Performance is Important

- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ space implementation of C# constant folding
  $\rightarrow$ *compiler runs out of memory*.

- $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ pattern matching algorithm in Elasticsearch
  $\rightarrow$ up to $\frac{1}{2}$ *CPU-time spent in* `Regex.simpleMatch`.

- Array used for tags lookup in Vim
  $\rightarrow$ $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ complexity in the number of matches.

- Godoc source code parsing
  $\rightarrow$ $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ loop for Go structs definitions.

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average less time to fix;
    - can be fixed by less experienced developers;
    - the fix is generally smaller.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by less experienced developers;
    - the fix is generally smaller.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally smaller.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally **smaller** (10 vs. 19 LoC).

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally **smaller** (10 vs. 19 LoC).
- Hence new bugs should be discovered **as soon as possible**.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally **smaller** (10 vs. 19 LoC).

- Hence new bugs should be discovered **as soon as possible**.

$\Rightarrow$ Continuous Integration (CI) and Automated Testing!

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally **smaller** (10 vs. 19 LoC).

- Hence new bugs should be discovered **as soon as possible**.

$\Rightarrow$ Continuous Integration (CI) and Automated Testing!

  - Already commonly utilized for testing the project's functionality.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally **smaller** (10 vs. 19 LoC).

- Hence new bugs should be discovered **as soon as possible**.

$\Rightarrow$ Continuous Integration (CI) and Automated Testing!

  - Already commonly utilized for testing the project's functionality.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally **smaller** (10 vs. 19 LoC).

- Hence new bugs should be discovered **as soon as possible**.

$\Rightarrow$ Continuous Integration (CI) and Automated Testing!

  - Already commonly utilized for testing the project's functionality.

- However, what about performance bugs?
  - Most solutions are either ad-hoc or proprietary.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

Recency is Important

- **Recency is important as well:** it pays off to discover bugs quickly.
  - Recently introduced bugs, as opposed to dormant bugs[2],
    - take on average **less time to fix** (5 vs. 8 days);
    - can be fixed by **less experienced developers**;
    - the fix is generally **smaller** (10 vs. 19 LoC).

- Hence new bugs should be discovered **as soon as possible**.

$\Rightarrow$ Continuous Integration (CI) and Automated Testing!

  - Already commonly utilized for testing the project's functionality.

- However, what about performance bugs?
  - Most solutions are either ad-hoc or proprietary.
  - We are not aware of any **complex open-source** solutions.

[2] T.-H. Chen et al.: *An empirical study of dormant bugs*

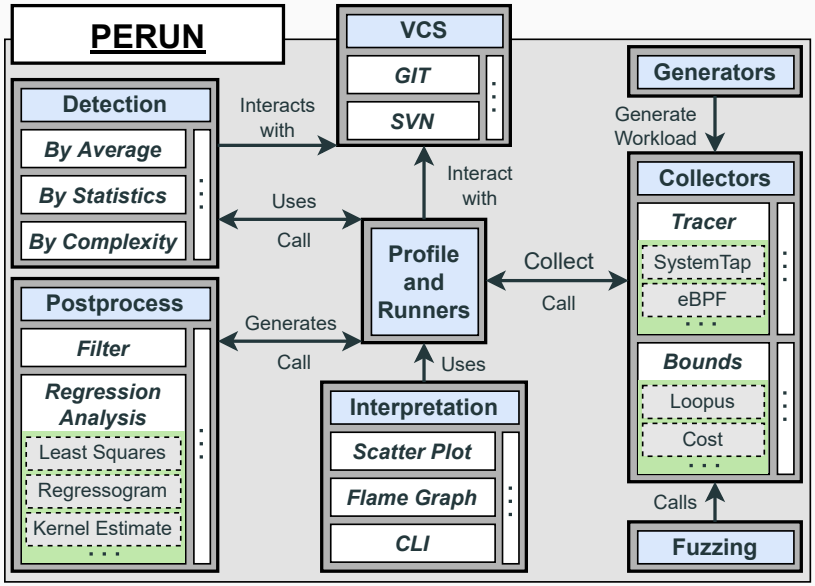
Meet Perun:
Performance Version System

Perun[3] = Complex Solution for Performance Analysis and Testing

[3] Available at: `https://github.com/tfiedor/perun/`

Perun[3] = Complex Solution for Performance Analysis and Testing =

= **Collects** performance data



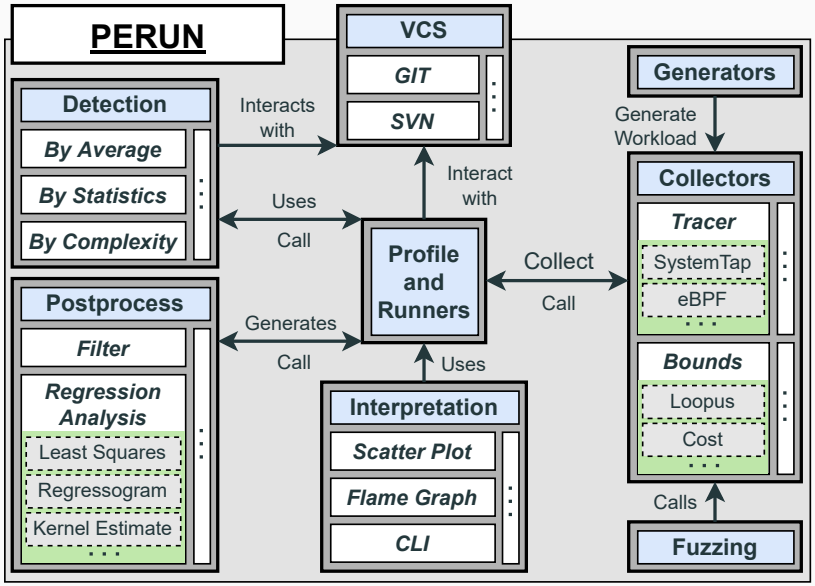
[3] Available at: `https://github.com/tfiedor/perun/`

Perun[3] = Complex Solution for Performance Analysis and Testing =

= **Collects** performance data

\+ **Creates** performance models

- Constant c, linear $an + b$, ...



[3] Available at: `https://github.com/tfiedor/perun/`

Perun[3] = Complex Solution for Performance Analysis and Testing =

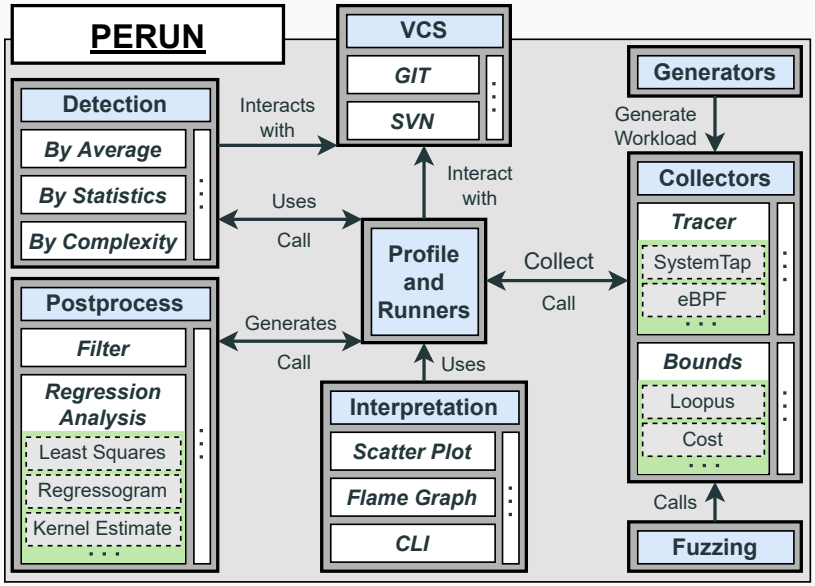
= **Collects** performance data

\+ **Creates** performance models

- Constant c, linear $an + b$, ...

\+ **Integrates** VCS

- Access to project history.



[3] Available at: `https://github.com/tfiedor/perun/`

Perun[3] = Complex Solution for Performance Analysis and Testing =

= **Collects** performance data

\+ **Creates** performance models

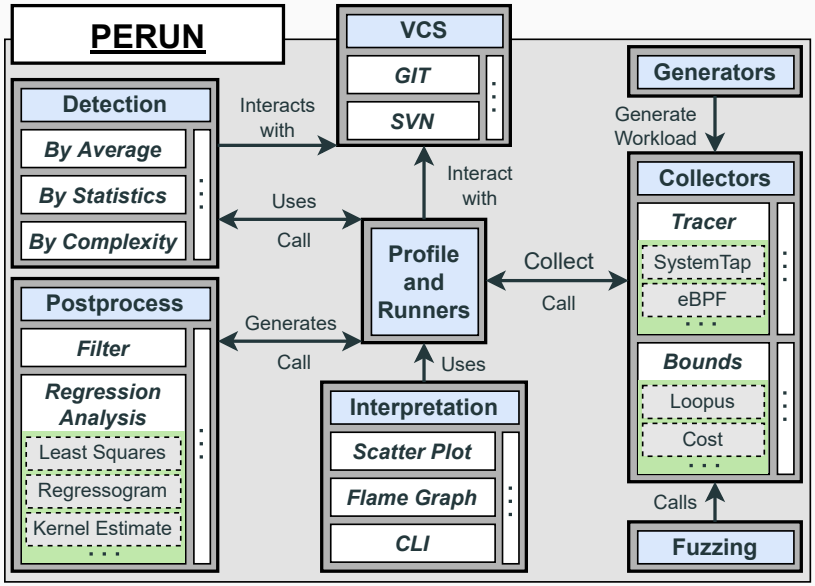
- Constant c, linear $an + b$, ...

\+ **Integrates** VCS

- Access to project history.

\+ **Detects** performance changes

- Degradations, optimizations.



[3] Available at: `https://github.com/tfiedor/perun/`

Perun[3] = Complex Solution for Performance Analysis and Testing =

= **Collects** performance data

\+ **Creates** performance models

- Constant c, linear $an + b$, ...

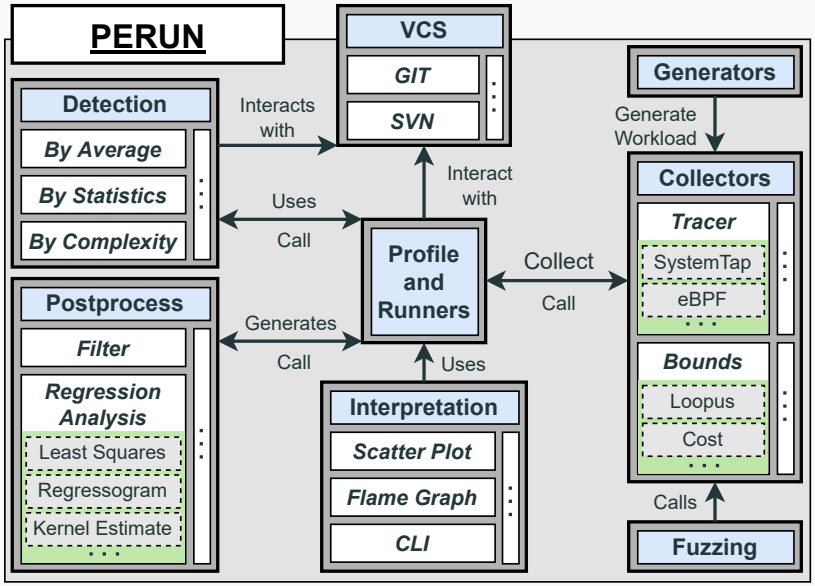
\+ **Integrates** VCS

- Access to project history.

\+ **Detects** performance changes

- Degradations, optimizations.

\+ **Visualizes** performance



[3] Available at: `https://github.com/tfiedor/perun/`

Perun[3] = Complex Solution for Performance Analysis and Testing =

= **Collects** performance data*

\+ **Creates** performance models

- Constant c, linear $an + b$, ...

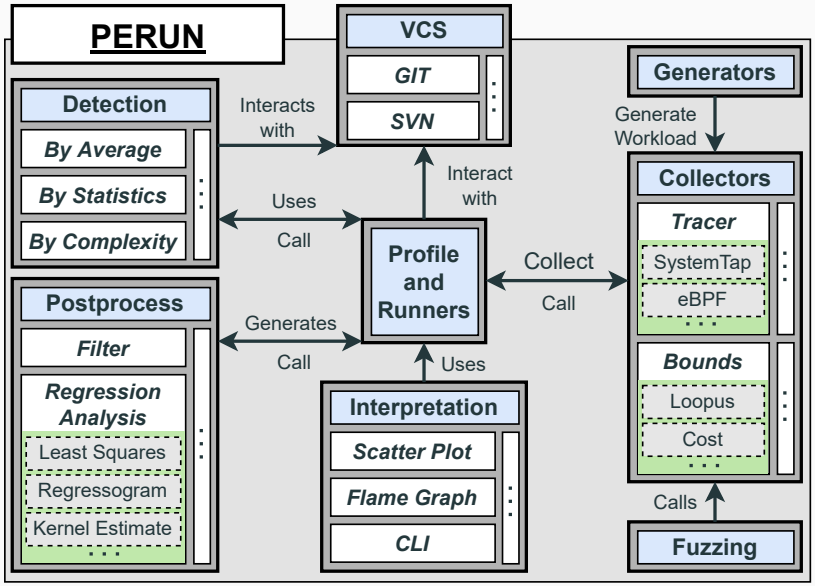
\+ **Integrates** VCS

- Access to project history.

\+ **Detects** performance changes

- Degradations, optimizations.

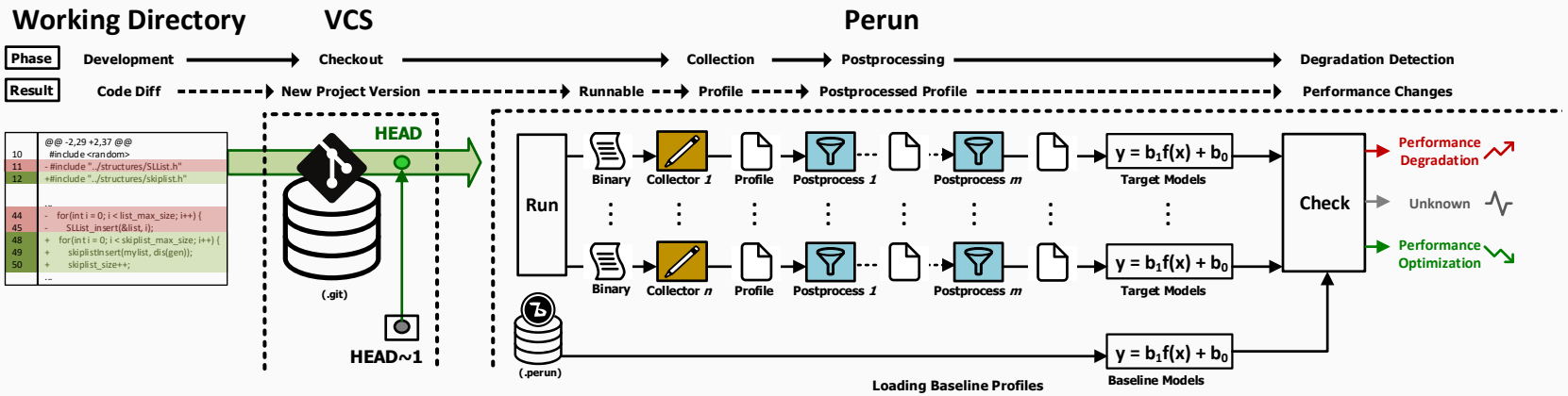
\+ **Visualizes** performance



* Often the only thing done by traditional profilers.

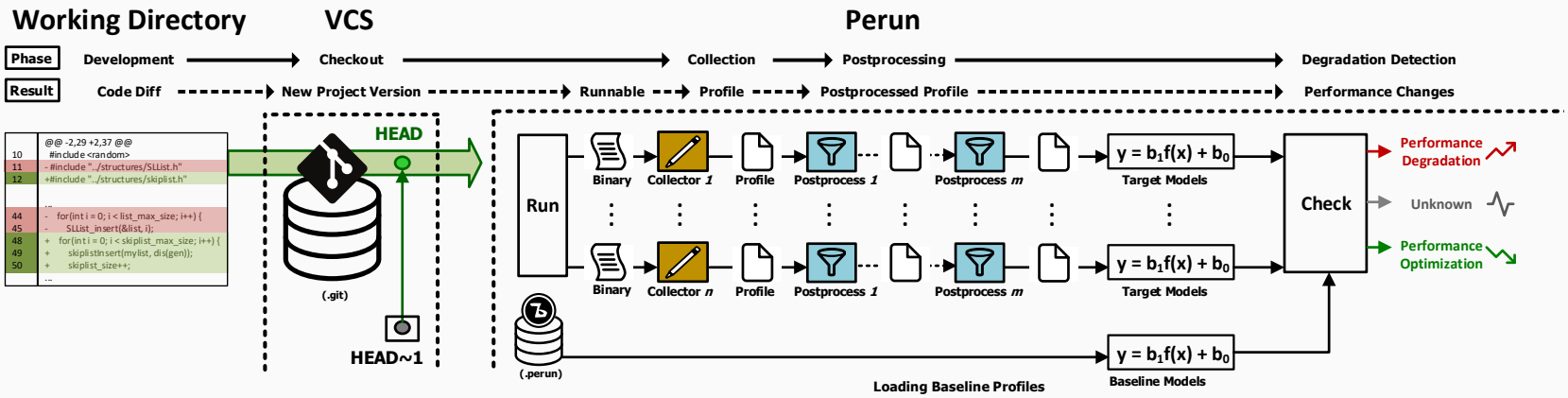
[3] Available at: `https://github.com/tfiedor/perun/`

Perun Workflow: Overview



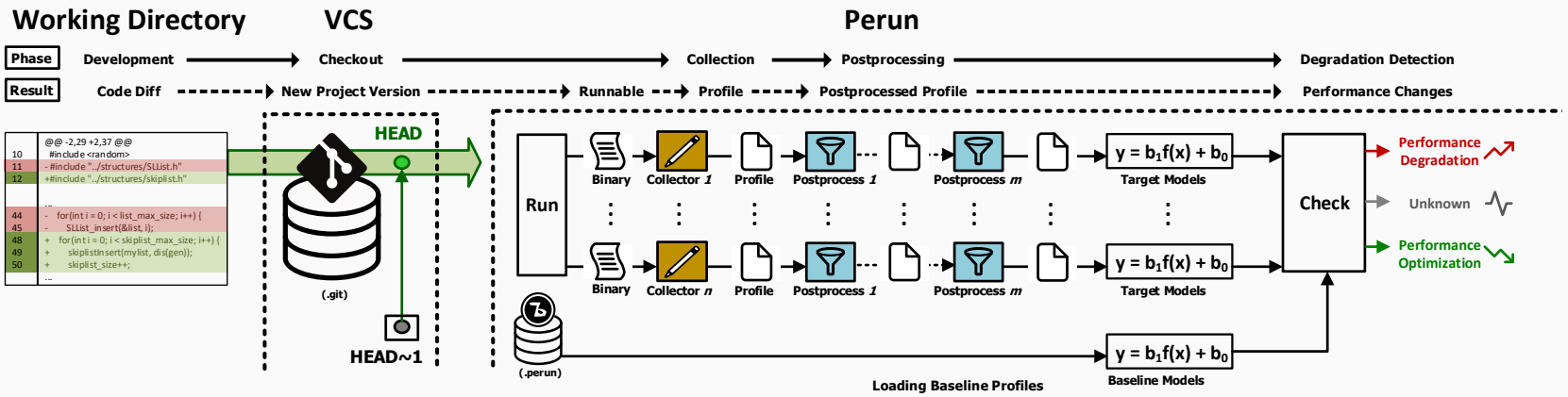
- **Four** major steps: Repository → Profiles → Models → Detection

Perun Workflow: Overview



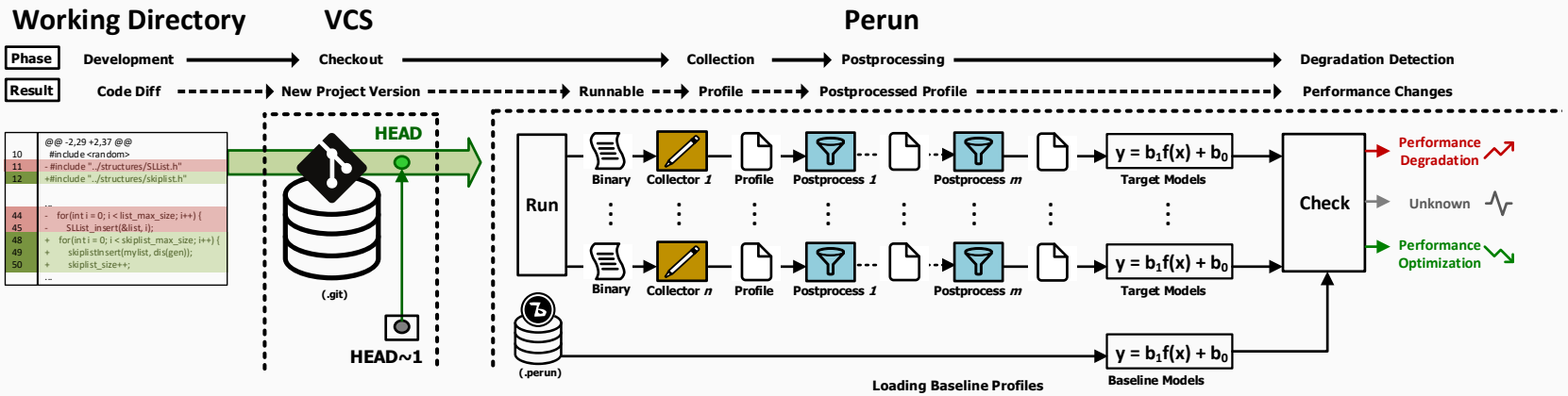
- **Four** major steps: Repository → Profiles → Models → Detection

Perun Workflow: Overview



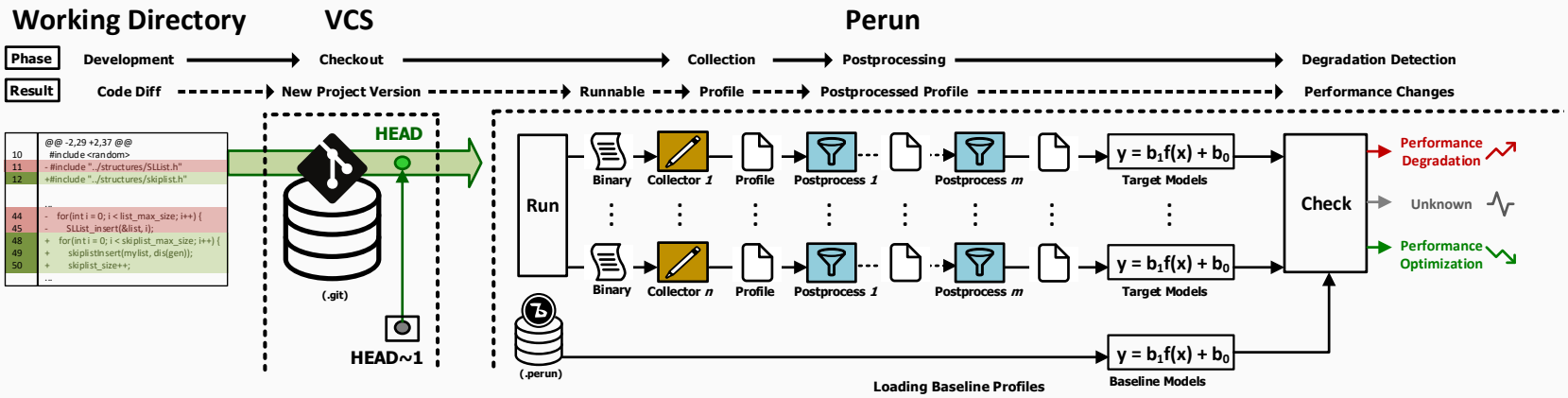
- **Four** major steps: Repository → Profiles → Models → Detection

Perun Workflow: Overview

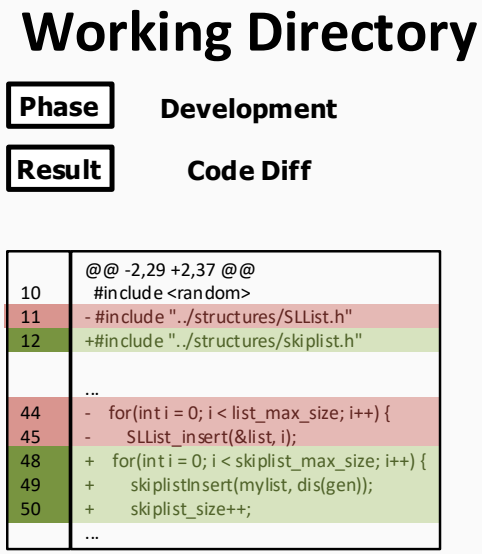


- **Four** major steps: Repository → Profiles → Models → Detection

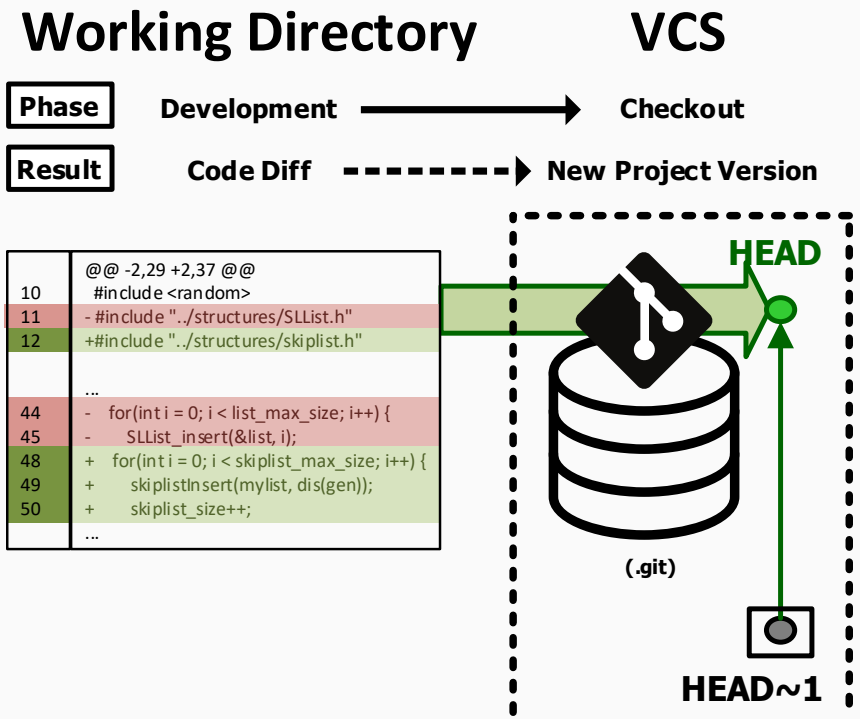
Perun Workflow: Overview



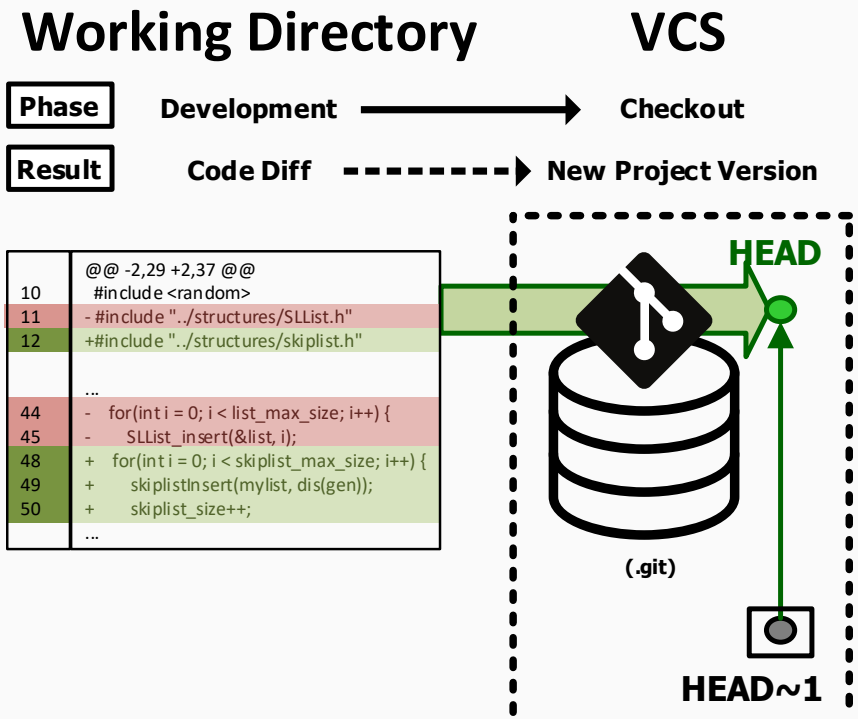
- **Four** major steps: Repository → Profiles → Models → Detection



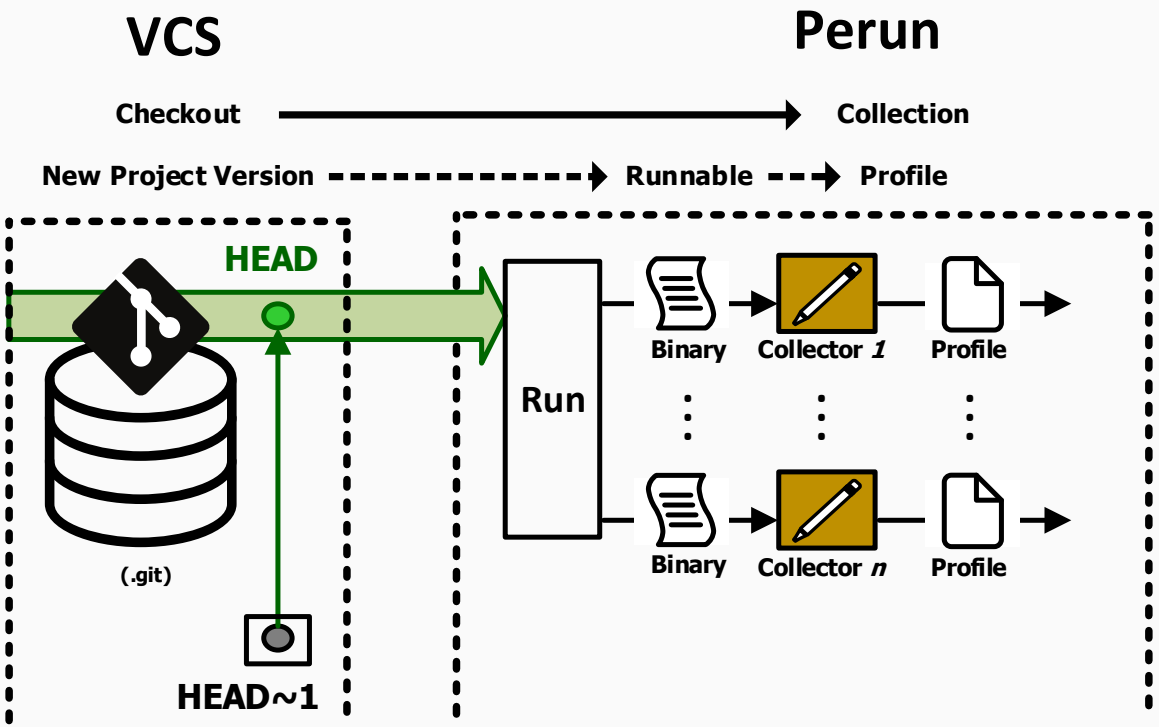
1. We create the project's **working directory**.



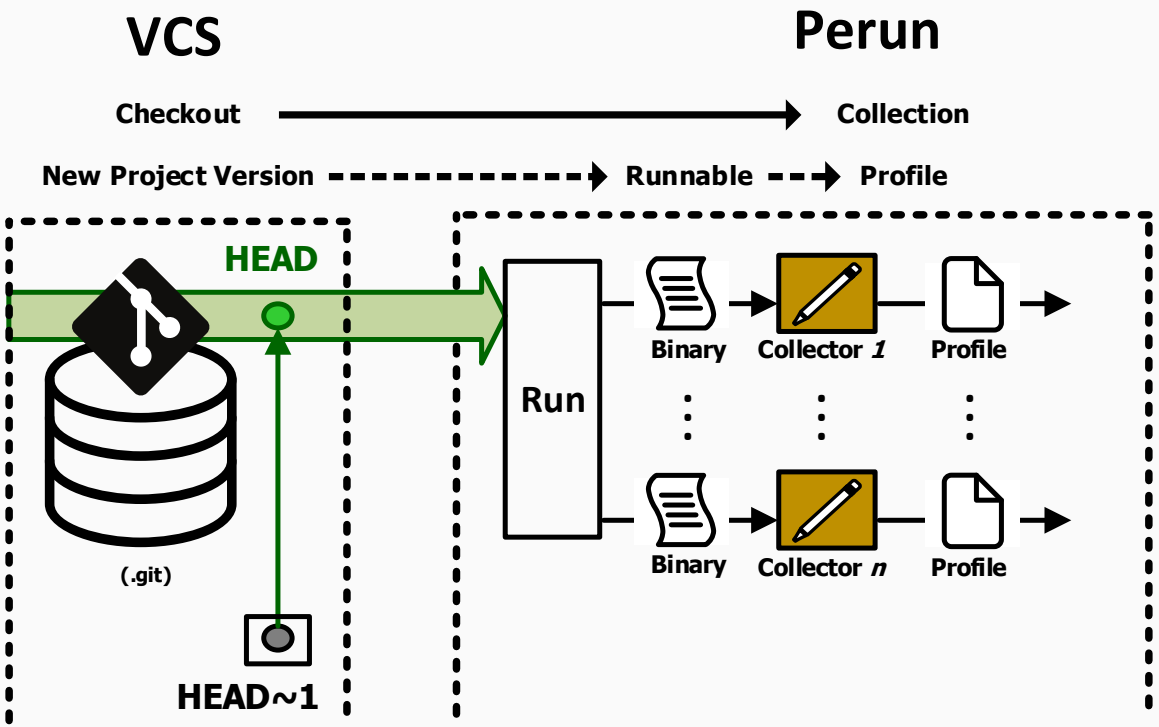
1. We create the project's **working directory**.
2. We initialize a **VCS** (e.g., Git) for project versioning.



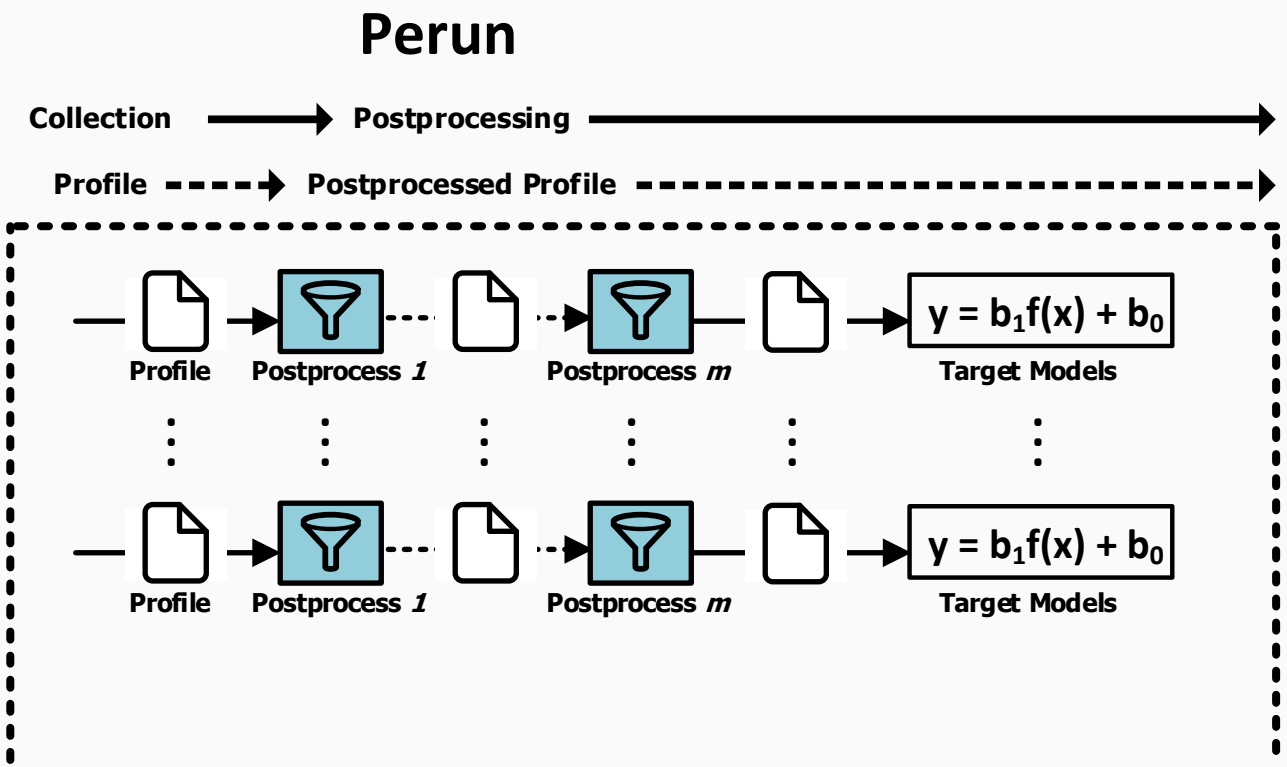
1. We create the project's **working directory**.
2. We initialize a **VCS** (e.g., Git) for project versioning.
3. We initialize **Perun** in the repository alongside the VCS.



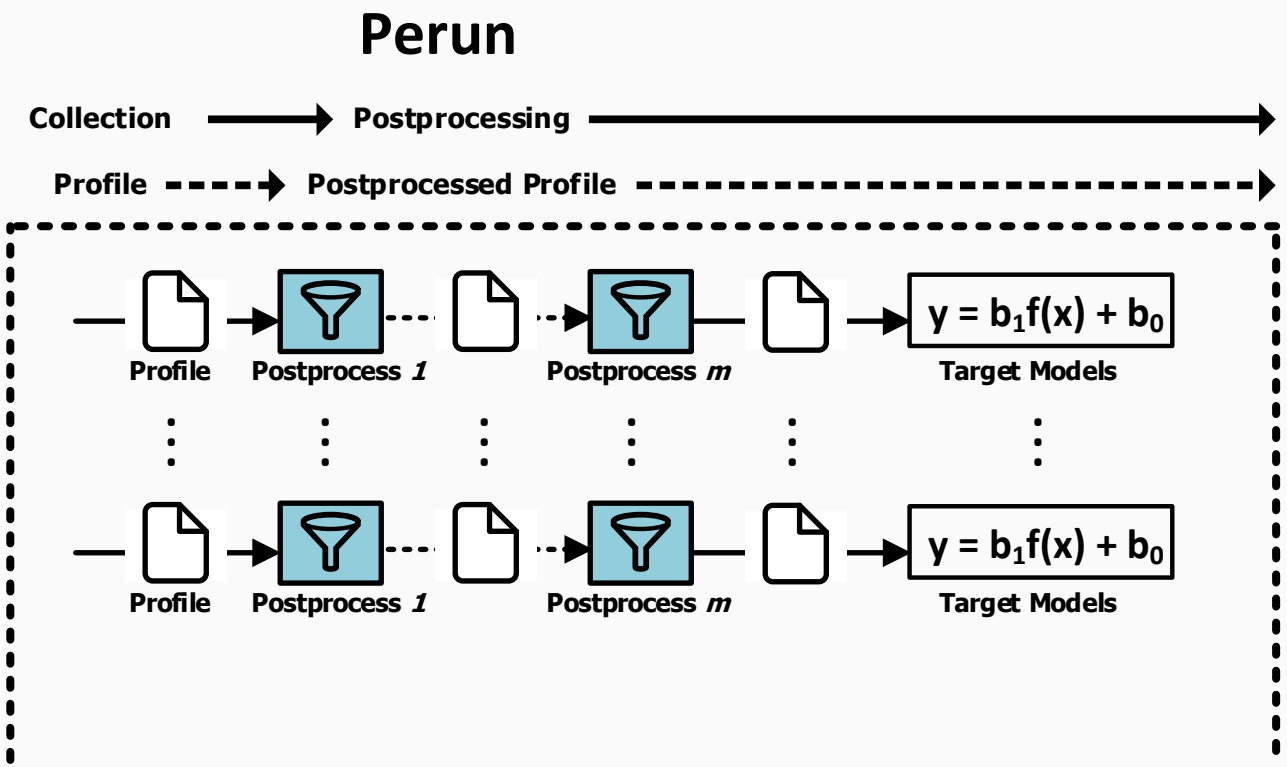
4. We measure project's performance and obtain **profiles**.
   - Profiles are stored within Perun and linked to the corresponding VCS version (e.g., commit).



4. We measure project's performance and obtain **profiles**.
   - Profiles are stored within Perun and linked to the corresponding VCS version (e.g., commit).

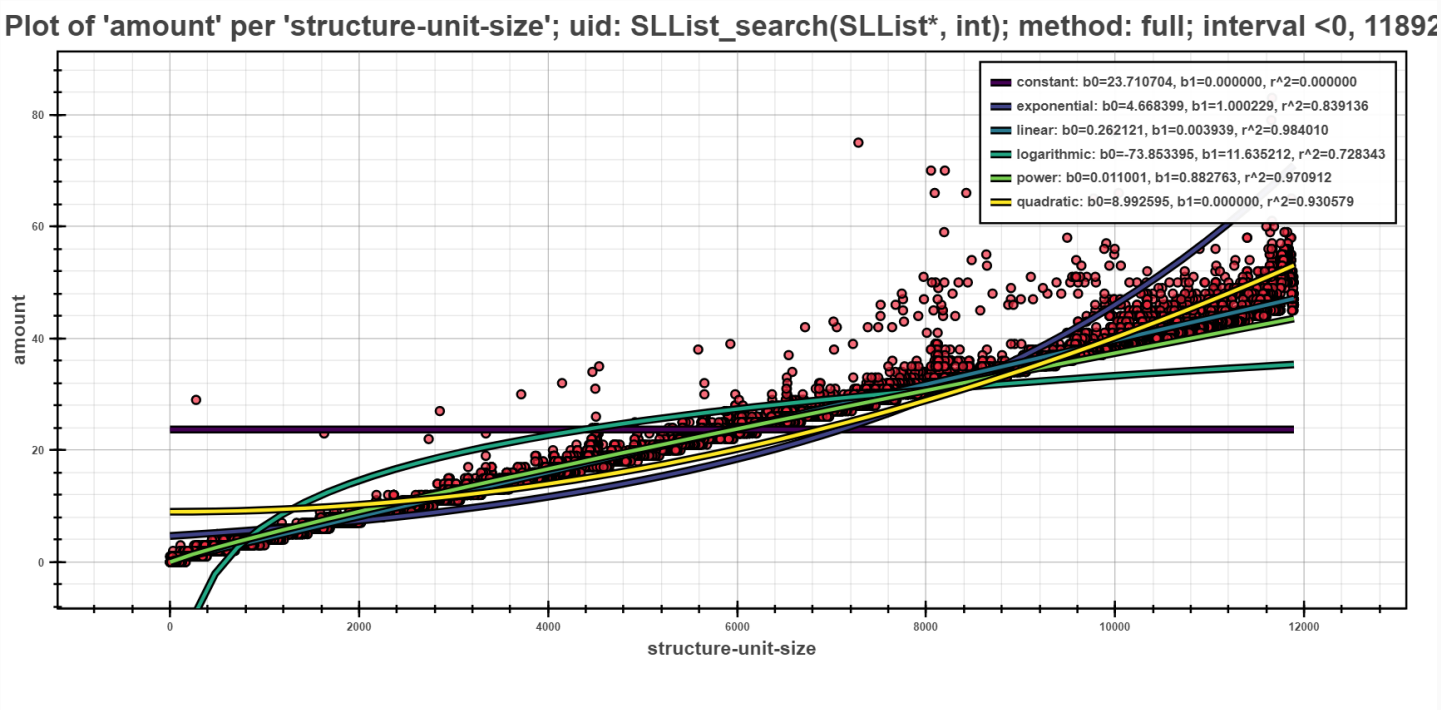


5. We create **performance models** from profiles using postprocessors.
   - Models are stored within Perun alongside the profiles.

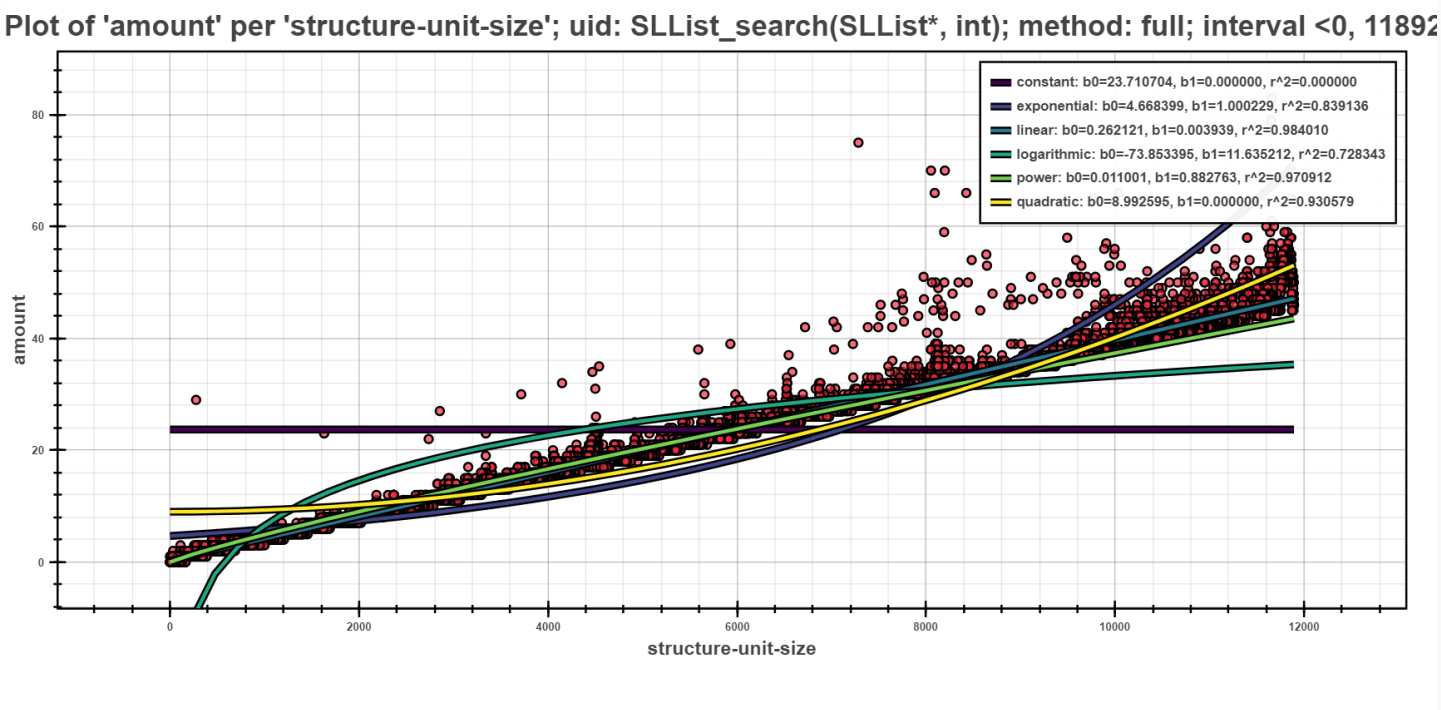


5. We create **performance models** from profiles using postprocessors.
   - Models are stored within Perun alongside the profiles.

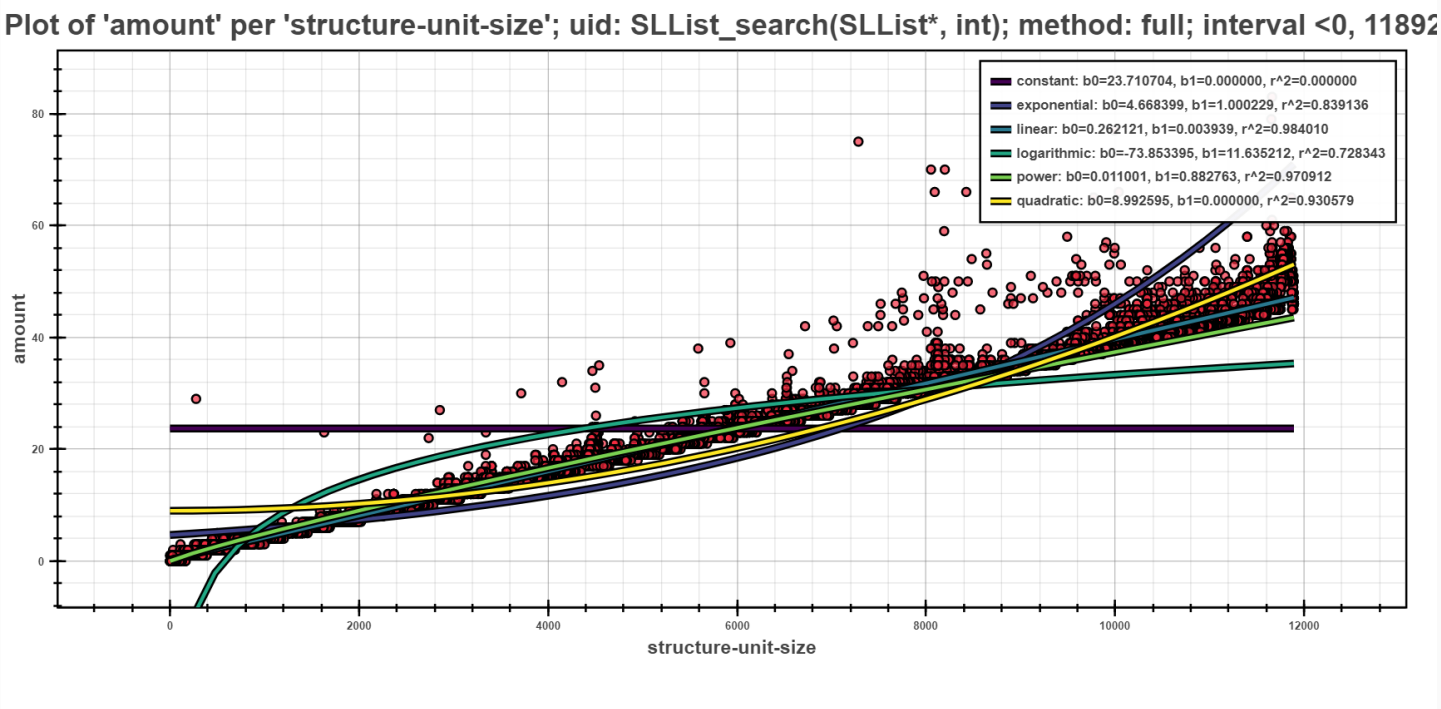
- Models in Perun are **mathematical functions** of the input size or **statistical summaries** describing the main features of the profile.



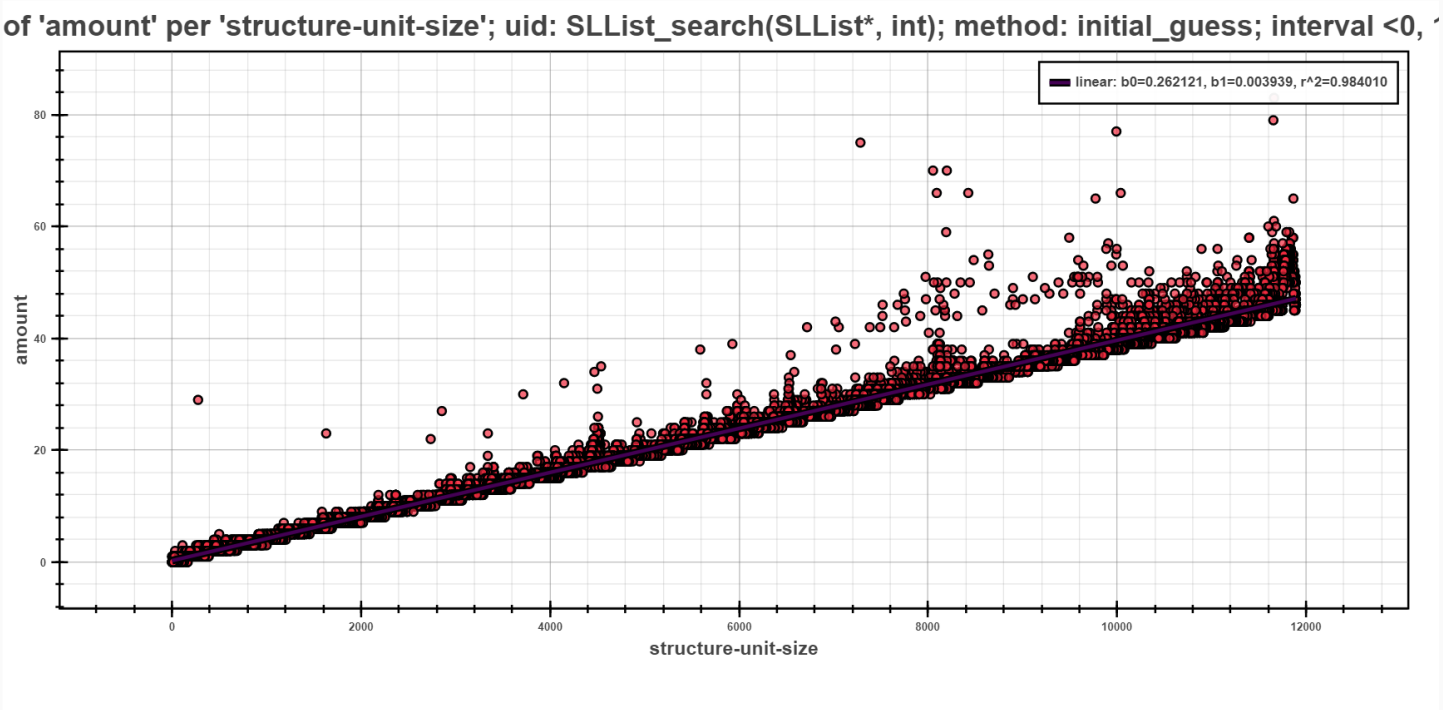
- Models in Perun are **mathematical functions** of the input size or **statistical summaries** describing the main features of the profile.
- For example, in regression analysis:

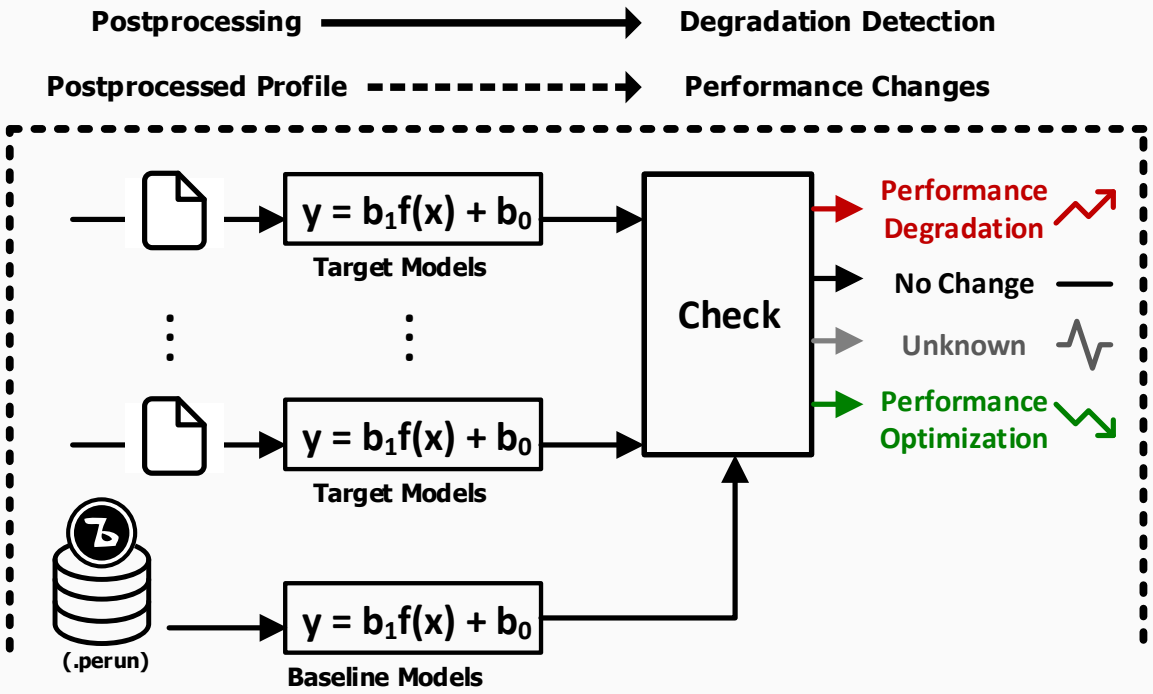


- Models in Perun are **mathematical functions** of the input size or **statistical summaries** describing the main features of the profile.
- For example, in regression analysis:
  - the curve is described using **function** $y = b_1 f(x) + b_0$,

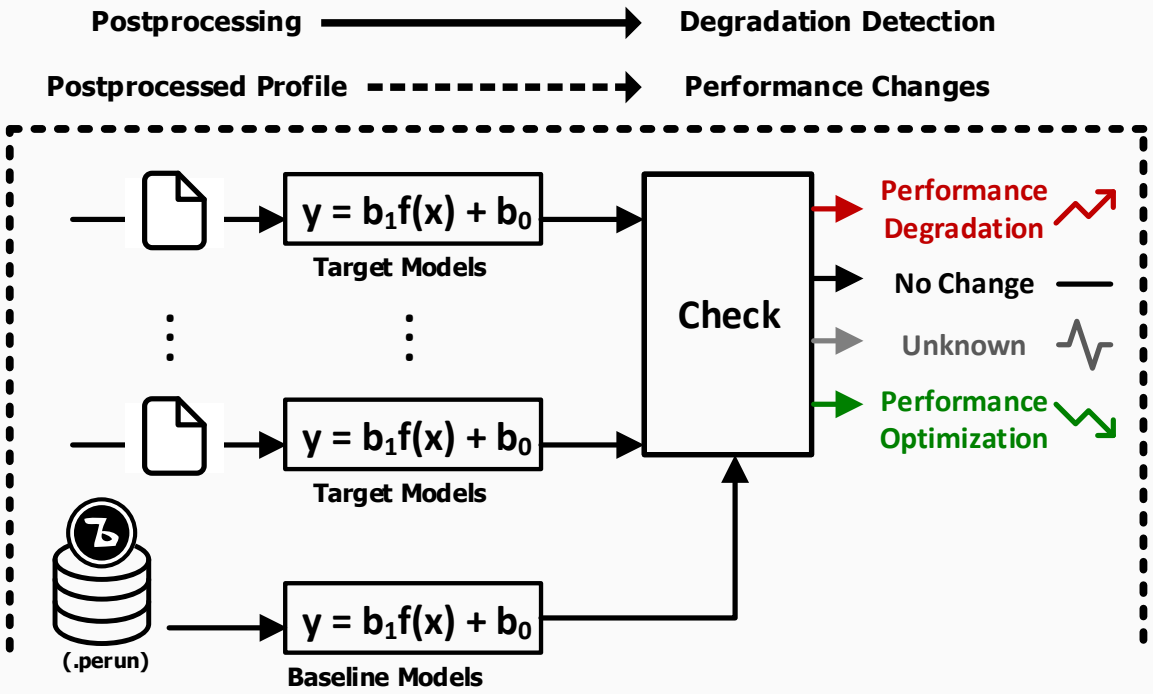


- Models in Perun are **mathematical functions** of the input size or **statistical summaries** describing the main features of the profile.
- For example, in regression analysis:
  - the curve is described using **function** $y = b_1 f(x) + b_0$,
  - and the model quality as **coefficient of determination** R^2.





6. We detect **performance changes** using models or directly profiles.
   - Target refers to the current version.
   - Baseline refers to the previous version used for comparison.



6. We detect **performance changes** using models or directly profiles.
   - Target refers to the current version.
   - Baseline refers to the previous version used for comparison.

- Multiple **detection algorithms** are implemented in Perun:
  - *Best Model Order Equality*
  - *Integral Comparison*
  - ...
  - *Exclusive-Time Outliers*

- Multiple **detection algorithms** are implemented in Perun:
  - *Best Model Order Equality*
  - *Integral Comparison*
  - ...
  - *Exclusive-Time Outliers*

- Multiple **detection algorithms** are implemented in Perun:
  - *Best Model Order Equality*
  - *Integral Comparison*
  - ...
  - *Exclusive-Time Outliers*
- **Exclusive-Time Outliers:**
  - Based on per-function comparison of exclusive-time **deltas** Δ.
    - *Exclusive-time (self)*: time spent exclusively in a function.

- Multiple **detection algorithms** are implemented in Perun:
  - *Best Model Order Equality*
  - *Integral Comparison*
  - ...
  - *Exclusive-Time Outliers*
- **Exclusive-Time Outliers:**
  - Based on per-function comparison of exclusive-time **deltas** Δ.
    - *Exclusive-time (self)*: time spent exclusively in a function.
  - A hierarchy of outlier detection methods determines the **severity**:
    - Modified Z-score

$$y_i = \frac{x_i - \tilde{X}}{k \cdot median(|x_i - \tilde{X}|)}$$

- Multiple **detection algorithms** are implemented in Perun:
  - *Best Model Order Equality*
  - *Integral Comparison*
  - ...
  - *Exclusive-Time Outliers*
- **Exclusive-Time Outliers:**
  - Based on per-function comparison of exclusive-time **deltas** Δ.
    - *Exclusive-time (self)*: time spent exclusively in a function.
  - A hierarchy of outlier detection methods determines the **severity**:
    - Modified Z-score
    - IQR multiple

$$y_i = \frac{x_i - \tilde{X}}{k \cdot median(|x_i - \tilde{X}|)}$$

$$Q_1 - k \cdot IQR < x < Q_3 + k \cdot IQR$$

- Multiple **detection algorithms** are implemented in Perun:
  - *Best Model Order Equality*
  - *Integral Comparison*
  - ...
  - *Exclusive-Time Outliers*

- **Exclusive-Time Outliers:**
  - Based on per-function comparison of exclusive-time **deltas** Δ.
    - *Exclusive-time (self)*: time spent exclusively in a function.
  - A hierarchy of outlier detection methods determines the **severity**:
    - Modified Z-score
    - IQR multiple
    - Standard deviation multiple

$$y_i = \frac{x_i - \tilde{X}}{k \cdot median(|x_i - \tilde{X}|)}$$

$$Q_1 - k \cdot IQR < x < Q_3 + k \cdot IQR$$

$$\overline{X} - k \cdot \sigma < x < \overline{X} - k \cdot \sigma$$

Demonstration of Perun #1: Finding Performance Changes

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.
- **Issue #92356**[4]: A performance regression in `ctypes` module.
  - $\approx$ 8% higher function call overhead (py3.11.0a7 vs. py3.10.4).

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.
- **Issue #92356**[4]: A performance regression in `ctypes` module.
  - $\approx$ 8% higher function call overhead (py3.11.0a7 vs. py3.10.4).
  - Replicated using the `pyperformance ctypes` benchmark.

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.
- **Issue #92356**[4]: A performance regression in `ctypes` module.
  - $\approx$ 8% higher function call overhead (py3.11.0a7 vs. py3.10.4).
  - Replicated using the `pyperformance ctypes` benchmark.
  - **Fixed soon after the report.**

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.
- **Issue #92356**[4]: A performance regression in `ctypes` module.
  - ≈ 8% higher function call overhead (py3.11.0a7 vs. py3.10.4).
  - Replicated using the `pyperformance ctypes` benchmark.
  - **Fixed soon after the report.**

So problem solved. Why use Perun?

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.
- **Issue #92356**[4]: A performance regression in `ctypes` module.
  - ≈ 8% higher function call overhead (py3.11.0a7 vs. py3.10.4).
  - Replicated using the `pyperformance ctypes` benchmark.
  - **Fixed soon after the report.**

So problem solved. Why use Perun?

- Discovering the issue and finding the root cause is the hard part.

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.
- **Issue #92356**[4]: A performance regression in `ctypes` module.
  - ≈ 8% higher function call overhead (py3.11.0a7 vs. py3.10.4).
  - Replicated using the `pyperformance ctypes` benchmark.
  - **Fixed soon after the report.**

So problem solved. Why use Perun?

- Discovering the issue and finding the root cause is the hard part.
  - Often requires **significant** manual effort by the developers.

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

- **CPython**: Reference C implementation of a Python interpreter.
- **Issue #92356**[4]: A performance regression in `ctypes` module.
  - ≈ 8% higher function call overhead (py3.11.0a7 vs. py3.10.4).
  - Replicated using the `pyperformance ctypes` benchmark.
  - **Fixed soon after the report.**

So problem solved. Why use Perun?

- Discovering the issue and finding the root cause is the hard part.
  - Often requires **significant** manual effort by the developers.
- **Perun** reduces this effort and helps the developers.
  - Perun utilizes the **recency** principle and results from past profiling.

[4] Reported by user `mdboom`: `https://github.com/python/cpython/issues/92356`

Using **Perun**, we could handle the **issue #92356** as follows:

Using **Perun**, we could handle the **issue #92356** as follows:

1. We **initialize** a CPython repository with Perun.

Perun commands

```
perun init
```

Using **Perun**, we could handle the **issue #92356** as follows:

1. We **initialize** a CPython repository with Perun.
2. We **store** a profile for CPython **v3.10.4** ctypes benchmark in Perun.

Perun commands

```
perun init
```

Using **Perun**, we could handle the **issue #92356** as follows:

1. We **initialize** a CPython repository with Perun.
2. We **store** a profile for CPython **v3.10.4** ctypes benchmark in Perun.
   - We denote this profile as baseline.
   - Perun handles the *profile-commit* link internally.

Perun commands

```
perun init
```

3. CPython v3.11.0a7 **rolls out**.

3. CPython v3.11.0a7 **rolls out**.
4. We **profile** the ctypes benchmark for CPython **v3.11.0a7**.

Perun commands

```
perun collect -c <py3.11.0a7> -a <benchmark> trace -b <files>
```

3. CPython v3.11.0a7 **rolls out**.
4. We **profile** the ctypes benchmark for CPython **v3.11.0a7**.
   - We denote the resulting profile as target.

Perun commands

```
perun collect -c <py3.11.0a7> -a <benchmark> trace -b <files>
perun add <target>
```

3. CPython v3.11.0a7 **rolls out**.
4. We **profile** the ctypes benchmark for CPython **v3.11.0a7**.
   - We denote the resulting profile as target.
5. We **compare** the baseline and target profiles.

Perun commands

```
perun collect -c <py3.11.0a7> -a <benchmark> trace -b <files>
perun add <target>
perun check -f profiles <baseline> <target>
```

3. CPython v3.11.0a7 **rolls out**.
4. We **profile** the ctypes benchmark for CPython **v3.11.0a7**.
   - We denote the resulting profile as target.
5. We **compare** the baseline and target profiles.
   - Perun supports multiple comparison algorithms.
   - For this particular issue, we used *Exclusive-Time Outliers*.

Perun commands

```
perun collect -c <py3.11.0a7> -a <benchmark> trace -b <files>
perun add <target>
perun check -f profiles <baseline> <target>
```

CPython: Regression Detected

Location	Result	TΔ [ms]	TΔ [%]
_ctypes_init_fielddesc	NotInBaseline	77.95	5.23
_ctypes_get_fielddesc	SevereDegradation	52.9	3.55
_ctypes_callproc	Degradation	2.84	0.19
	...		
_ctypes.cpython-311	TotalDegradation	136.92	9.19

* TΔ: exclusive-time delta of *target* − *baseline*.

CPython: Regression Detected

Location	Result	TΔ [ms]	TΔ [%]
_ctypes_init_fielddesc	NotInBaseline	77.95	**5.23**
_ctypes_get_fielddesc	SevereDegradation	52.9	**3.55**
_ctypes_callproc	Degradation	2.84	0.19
	...		
_ctypes.cpython-311	TotalDegradation	136.92	9.19

* TΔ: exclusive-time delta of *target* − *baseline*.

CPython: Regression Detected

Location	Result	TΔ [ms]	TΔ [%]
_ctypes_init_fielddesc	NotInBaseline	77.95	**5.23**
_ctypes_get_fielddesc	SevereDegradation	52.9	**3.55**
_ctypes_callproc	Degradation	2.84	0.19
	...		
_ctypes.cpython-311	TotalDegradation	136.92	9.19

* TΔ: exclusive-time delta of *target* − *baseline*.

- **Root cause** of the issue: repeated calls of an init function.

Function `_ctypes_get_fielddesc`

```
if (!initialized) {
    _ctypes_init_fielddesc();
}
```

6. We **create** a new hotfix branch and **fix** the issue.

Fixing `_ctypes_get_fielddesc`

```
  if (!initialized) {
+      initialized = 1;
       _ctypes_init_fielddesc();
  }
```

6. We **create** a new hotfix branch and **fix** the issue.
7. We **Profile** the CPython hotfixed version.

Fixing `_ctypes_get_fielddesc`

```
  if (!initialized) {
+      initialized = 1;
       _ctypes_init_fielddesc();
  }
```

Perun commands

```
perun collect -c <py3.11.0a7-fix> -a <benchmark> trace <...>
```

6. We **create** a new hotfix branch and **fix** the issue.
7. We **Profile** the CPython hotfixed version.
    - We denote the resulting profile as hotfix.

Fixing `_ctypes_get_fielddesc`

```
  if (!initialized) {
+      initialized = 1;
       _ctypes_init_fielddesc();
  }
```

Perun commands

```
perun collect -c <py3.11.0a7-fix> -a <benchmark> trace <...>
perun add <hotfix>
```

6. We **create** a new hotfix branch and **fix** the issue.
7. We **Profile** the CPython hotfixed version.
   - We denote the resulting profile as hotfix.
8. We **compare** the baseline and hotfix profiles.

Fixing `_ctypes_get_fielddesc`

```
  if (!initialized) {
+     initialized = 1;
      _ctypes_init_fielddesc();
  }
```

Perun commands

```
perun collect -c <py3.11.0a7-fix> -a <benchmark> trace <...>
perun add <hotfix>
perun check -f profiles <baseline> <hotfix>
```

Location	Result	Δ [ms]	Δ_{old} [ms]	Δ [%]	Δ_{old} [%]
		...			
_ctypes_get_fielddesc	MaybeDegradation	0.89	52.9	0.06	3.55
_ctypes_init_fielddesc	NotInBaseline	0.02	77.95	0.00	5.23
_ctypes.cpython-311	TotalDegradation	23.45	136.92	1.70	9.19

* Δ: exclusive-time delta of *hotfix* − *baseline*.
* Δ_{old}: exclusive-time delta of *target* − *baseline*.

Location	Result	Δ [ms]	Δ_{old} [ms]	Δ [%]	Δ_{old} [%]
		...			
_ctypes_get_fielddesc	MaybeDegradation	0.89	52.9	**0.06**	3.55
_ctypes_init_fielddesc	NotInBaseline	0.02	77.95	0.00	5.23
_ctypes.cpython-311	TotalDegradation	23.45	136.92	1.70	9.19

* Δ: exclusive-time delta of *hotfix* − *baseline*.
* Δ_{old}: exclusive-time delta of *target* − *baseline*.

- The **_ctypes_get_fielddesc** Δ has improved significantly.

Location	Result	Δ [ms]	Δ_{old} [ms]	Δ [%]	Δ_{old} [%]
	...				
_ctypes_get_fielddesc	MaybeDegradation	0.89	52.9	**0.06**	3.55
_ctypes_init_fielddesc	NotInBaseline	0.02	77.95	**0.00**	5.23
_ctypes.cpython-311	TotalDegradation	23.45	136.92	1.70	9.19

* Δ: exclusive-time delta of *hotfix* − *baseline*.
* Δ_{old}: exclusive-time delta of *target* − *baseline*.

- The **_ctypes_get_fielddesc** Δ has improved significantly.
- The **_ctypes_init_fielddesc** Δ is now negligible.

Location	Result	Δ [ms]	Δ_{old} [ms]	Δ [%]	Δ_{old} [%]
		...			
_ctypes_get_fielddesc	MaybeDegradation	0.89	52.9	**0.06**	3.55
_ctypes_init_fielddesc	NotInBaseline	0.02	77.95	**0.00**	5.23
_ctypes.cpython-311	TotalDegradation	23.45	136.92	1.70	9.19

* Δ: exclusive-time delta of *hotfix*−*baseline*.
* Δ_{old}: exclusive-time delta of *target*−*baseline*.

- The **_ctypes_get_fielddesc** Δ has improved significantly.
- The **_ctypes_init_fielddesc** Δ is now negligible.

⇒ Perun leverages **VCS** and **Recency** to successfully discover and help locate performance issues in new project versions.

Demonstration of Perun #2: Generating Workloads

- Recall the **Stack Overflow** issue:

- A regular expression for stripping whitespaces
  $\rightarrow$ *34 minutes long outage*.

- Recall the **Stack Overflow** issue:

- A regular expression for stripping whitespaces
  $\rightarrow$ *34 minutes long outage*.

The offending regular expression:

```
^[\s\u200c]+|[\s\u200c]+$
```

- Recall the **Stack Overflow** issue:

- A regular expression for stripping whitespaces
  $\rightarrow$ *34 minutes long outage*.

The offending regular expression:

```
^[\s\u200c]+|[\s\u200c]+$
```

- This Regex can lead to **extensive backtracking**.
- Can **Perun** help us with detecting this potential performance issue?

- Recall the **Stack Overflow** issue:

- A regular expression for stripping whitespaces
  $\rightarrow$ *34 minutes long outage*.

The offending regular expression:

```
^[\s\u200c]+|[\s\u200c]+$
```

- This Regex can lead to **extensive backtracking**.
- Can **Perun** help us with detecting this potential performance issue?

Perun's Performance Fuzzing![5]

[5] Builds on a principle originally proposed by C. Lemieux et al.:
PerfFuzz: automatically generating pathological inputs.

- **Fuzzing (Fuzz testing)** is a form of fault injection stress testing.

- **Fuzzing (Fuzz testing)** is a form of fault injection stress testing.
  - Malformed inputs are generated and fed to the program.
  - The program response is then monitored for crashes or errors.

- **Fuzzing (Fuzz testing)** is a form of fault injection stress testing.
  - Malformed inputs are generated and fed to the program.
  - The program response is then monitored for crashes or errors.
- **Perun's Fuzzer**[6] is profiling-guided.

[6] M. Liscinsky: *Fuzz Testing of Program Performance*.

- **Fuzzing (Fuzz testing)** is a form of fault injection stress testing.
  - Malformed inputs are generated and fed to the program.
  - The program response is then monitored for crashes or errors.
- **Perun's Fuzzer**[6] is profiling-guided.
  - The program is not monitored for errors or crashes, but **slowdown**.
  - We evaluate the results using profiling.

[6] M. Liscinsky: *Fuzz Testing of Program Performance*.

- **Fuzzing (Fuzz testing)** is a form of fault injection stress testing.
  - Malformed inputs are generated and fed to the program.
  - The program response is then monitored for crashes or errors.
- **Perun's Fuzzer**[6] is profiling-guided.
  - The program is not monitored for errors or crashes, but **slowdown**.
  - We evaluate the results using profiling.
  - **The goal** is to find inputs that cause severe slowdown[7].

[6] M. Liscinsky: *Fuzz Testing of Program Performance*.
[7] In some of our experiments, Perun's Fuzzer achieved a **slowdown of several hours**!

- For this experiment, we used the following **settings**:

- For this experiment, we used the following **settings**:
  - **Profiled program:** 25 LoC C++ program matching the offending regex (using the `regex_search` function) in the input file.

- For this experiment, we used the following **settings**:
  - **Profiled program:** 25 LoC C++ program matching the offending regex (using the `regex_search` function) in the input file.
  - **Seed:** 150 LoC `C` implementation of a parallel grep.

- For this experiment, we used the following **settings**:
  - **Profiled program:** 25 LoC C++ program matching the offending regex (using the `regex_search` function) in the input file.
  - **Seed:** 150 LoC `C` implementation of a parallel grep.
  - **Perun's own mutation rules.** Particularly useful rule is:
    - `T.10:` Insert whitespaces to a random position in a string.

- For this experiment, we used the following **settings**:
  - **Profiled program:** 25 LoC C++ program matching the offending regex (using the `regex_search` function) in the input file.
  - **Seed:** 150 LoC `C` implementation of a parallel grep.
  - **Perun's own mutation rules.** Particularly useful rule is:
    - `T.10`: Insert whitespaces to a random position in a string.
  - **Size limits:** (a) 5 000 bytes, (b) 10 000 bytes.

Input	Size [B]	Lines	Whitespaces	Duration [s]	Slowdown
seed	3535	150	306	0.096	–
worst-case$_a$	5000	5	4881	1.566	16.3x
worst-case$_b$	10000	17	9603	2.611	27.2x

* We let the fuzzing run for several hours to obtain the shown workloads.
* The generated workloads can then be used for future performance testing.

Stack Overflow: Fuzzing Results

Input	Size [B]	Lines	Whitespaces	Duration [s]	Slowdown
seed	3535	150	306	0.096	–
worst-case$_a$	5000	5	4881	**1.566**	**16.3x**
worst-case$_b$	10000	17	9603	2.611	27.2x

* We let the fuzzing run for several hours to obtain the shown workloads.
* The generated workloads can then be used for future performance testing.

Input	Size [B]	Lines	Whitespaces	Duration [s]	Slowdown
seed	3535	150	306	0.096	–
worst-case$_a$	5000	5	4881	**1.566**	**16.3x**
worst-case$_b$	10000	17	9603	**2.611**	**27.2x**

* We let the fuzzing run for several hours to obtain the shown workloads.
* The generated workloads can then be used for future performance testing.

Input	Size [B]	Lines	Whitespaces	Duration [s]	Slowdown
seed	3535	150	306	0.096	–
worst-case$_a$	5000	5	4881	**1.566**	**16.3x**
worst-case$_b$	10000	17	9603	**2.611**	**27.2x**

* We let the fuzzing run for several hours to obtain the shown workloads.
* The generated workloads can then be used for future performance testing.

$\Rightarrow$ Perun Fuzzer can force potential performance issues to manifest!

Input	Size [B]	Lines	Whitespaces	Duration [s]	Slowdown
seed	3535	150	306	0.096	–
worst-case$_a$	5000	5	4881	**1.566**	**16.3x**
worst-case$_b$	10000	17	9603	**2.611**	**27.2x**

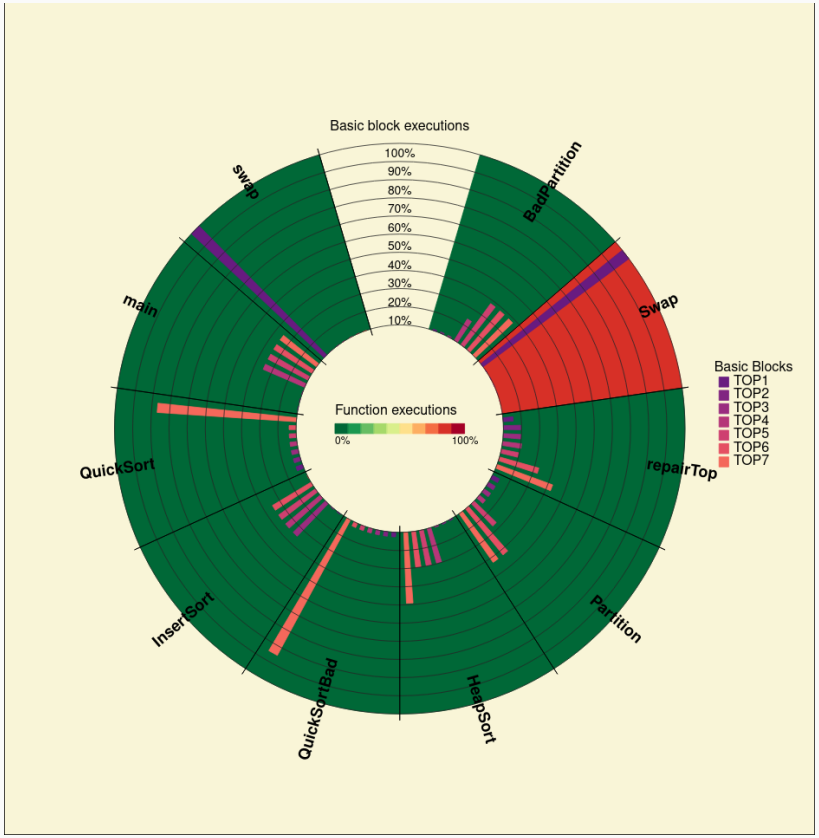
* We let the fuzzing run for several hours to obtain the shown workloads.
* The generated workloads can then be used for future performance testing.

⇒ Perun Fuzzer can force potential performance issues to manifest!

- We employ different **mutation strategies** based on the input type.
  - Text files, binary files, domain-specific (e.g., XML), ...

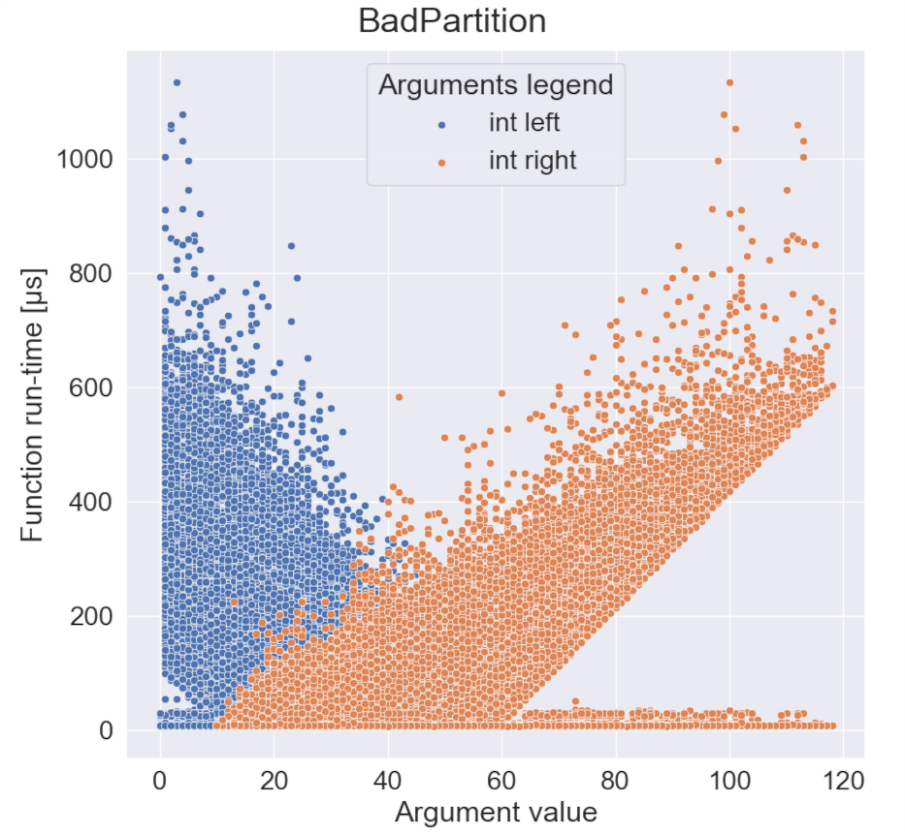
Ongoing and Future Work

- We focus on increasing profiling **granularity**.
  - Measuring time spent per function basic block[8].



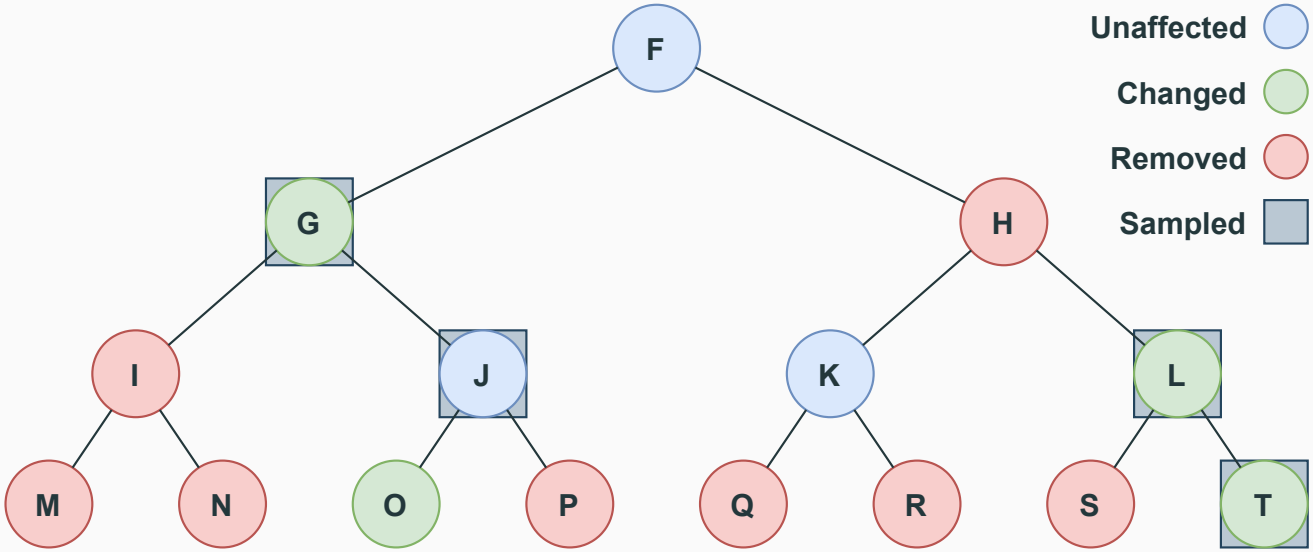
[8] P. Mocary: *Performance Analysis of Programs Based on PIN Framework*.

- Moreover, we focus on increasing profiling **precision**.
  - Measuring time spent w.r.t. function parameter values[9].



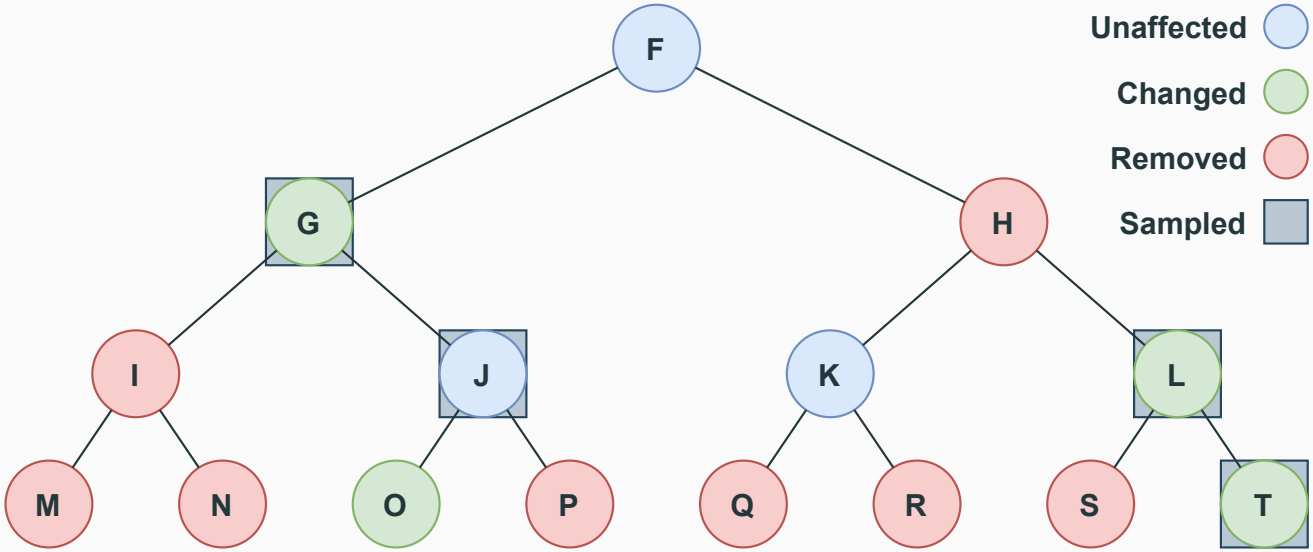
[9] P. Mocary: *Performance Analysis of Programs Based on PIN Framework*.

- Finally, we focus on increasing profiling **efficiency**.
  - Utilizing a collection of heuristics to speed up the profiling[10].
  - We propose to select and sample particularly **important** functions.



[10] J. Pavela: *Efficient Techniques for Program Performance Analysis*.

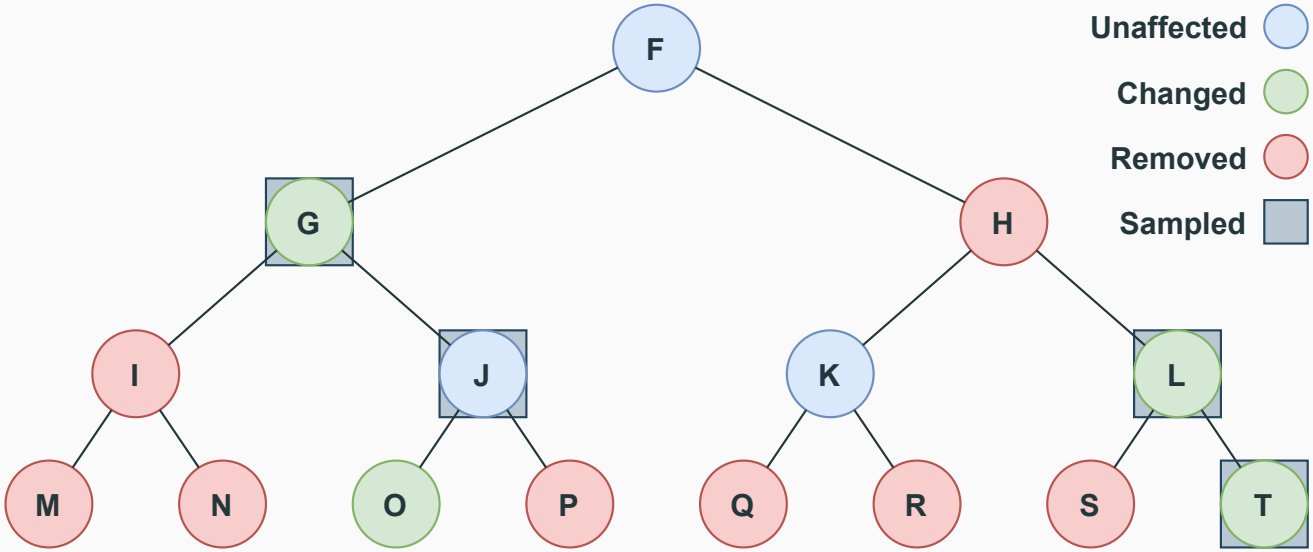
- Finally, we focus on increasing profiling **efficiency**.
  - Utilizing a collection of heuristics to speed up the profiling[10].
  - We propose to select and sample particularly **important** functions.



- The main **challenge**: achieving sufficient precision.

[10] J. Pavela: *Efficient Techniques for Program Performance Analysis*.

- Finally, we focus on increasing profiling **efficiency**.
  - Utilizing a collection of heuristics to speed up the profiling[10].
  - We propose to select and sample particularly **important** functions.



- The main **challenge**: achieving sufficient precision.

  ⇒ Fully profiling all the important functions.

[10] J. Pavela: *Efficient Techniques for Program Performance Analysis*.

- **Future work:**

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...
  - More performance **metrics**:
    - Currently mainly time consumption of functions.
    - Memory consumption in experimental stage.

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...
  - More performance **metrics**:
    - Currently mainly time consumption of functions.
    - Memory consumption in experimental stage.

    ⇒ Energy consumption, cache hit/miss, scheduler, ...

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...
  - More performance **metrics**:
    - Currently mainly time consumption of functions.
    - Memory consumption in experimental stage.

    ⇒ Energy consumption, cache hit/miss, scheduler, ...

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...
  - More performance **metrics**:
    - Currently mainly time consumption of functions.
    - Memory consumption in experimental stage.

    ⇒ Energy consumption, cache hit/miss, scheduler, ...
  - Supporting well-established and/or state-of-the-art **tools**:
    - Currently Facebook Infer Cost, Loopus.

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...
  - More performance **metrics**:
    - Currently mainly time consumption of functions.
    - Memory consumption in experimental stage.

    ⇒ Energy consumption, cache hit/miss, scheduler, ...
  - Supporting well-established and/or state-of-the-art **tools**:
    - Currently Facebook Infer Cost, Loopus.

    ⇒ Valgrind tool suite, Perf, Gprof, ...

- **Future work:**
  - Support for **more languages**:
    - Currently mainly C/C++.

    ⇒ C#, Java, Python, ...
  - More performance **metrics**:
    - Currently mainly time consumption of functions.
    - Memory consumption in experimental stage.

    ⇒ Energy consumption, cache hit/miss, scheduler, ...
  - Supporting well-established and/or state-of-the-art **tools**:
    - Currently Facebook Infer Cost, Loopus.

    ⇒ Valgrind tool suite, Perf, Gprof, ...
  - Performance analysis of **Dynamic Data Structures**

Conclusion

- **Perun** = Complex Performance Analysis and Testing Solution.

- **Perun** = Complex Performance Analysis and Testing Solution.
  - **Integrates** VCS.
  - **Collects** performance data.
  - **Derives** performance models.
  - **Detects** performance changes.
  - **Visualises** performance.

- **Perun** = Complex Performance Analysis and Testing Solution.
  - **Integrates** VCS.
  - **Collects** performance data.
  - **Derives** performance models.
  - **Detects** performance changes.
  - **Visualises** performance.

  $\Rightarrow$ Not just mere profiling!

Conclusion

- **Perun** = Complex Performance Analysis and Testing Solution.
  - **Integrates** VCS.
  - **Collects** performance data.
  - **Derives** performance models.
  - **Detects** performance changes.
  - **Visualises** performance.

  $\Rightarrow$ Not just mere profiling!

- **Nicely complements cheap benchmarking.**
  - Shown on a real-world `CPython` performance bug.
- **Forces potential performance issues to manifest.**
  - Replication of a `Stack Overflow` regex performance bug.

Conclusion

- **Perun** = Complex Performance Analysis and Testing Solution.
  - **Integrates** VCS.
  - **Collects** performance data.
  - **Derives** performance models.
  - **Detects** performance changes.
  - **Visualises** performance.

  $\Rightarrow$ Not just mere profiling!

- **Nicely complements cheap benchmarking.**
  - Shown on a real-world `CPython` performance bug.
- **Forces potential performance issues to manifest.**
  - Replication of a `Stack Overflow` regex performance bug.

- **Ongoing and Future work:**
  - Improving **granularity**, **precision** and **efficiency** of profiling.
  - Support for more **languages**, performance **metrics**, existing **tools**.

Perun: Keep Your Project's Performance Under Control

DevConf.cz Mini 2022

Tomas Fiedor, Jiri Pavela, Adam Rogalewicz, Tomas Vojnar

Brno University of Technology, Faculty of Information Technology

Supported by:

Red Hat, Inc.
Czech Science Foundation Project 20-07487S
JCMM PhD Talent Scholarship Programme