# MongoDB profiler deep dive

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#### **Overview**

- 1. Basic profiler use
- 2. Advanced profiler with aggregation framework
- 3. Response time analysis with profiler and aggregation framework.
- 4. Profile and time-series data



### What is the profiler?

#### Your most important performance diagnosis tool

- Captures metadata about what operations ran on the system
- Saves data into capped collection
- Designed for basic performance analysis
- In the spirit of < instrument everything >
- Very interesting advanced analysis possible
  - Aggregation
  - Historical/Time-series analysis
  - Operational monitoring



# Using the profiler

- Turn it on, leave it.
- Development cycle
- Production debugging
- Overall performance management
- Find candidates, pull out query, use explain()
  - Rinse and Repeat

```
while true:
    bad_statements = find_candidates()
    for statement in bad_statements:
        statement.explain()
```



### Using the profiler; Example

```
$> db.setProfilingLevel(2);
{ "was" : 0, "slowms" : 100, "ok" : 1 }
$> db.testme.save({"name":"Kenny"});
$> db.system.profile.find().pretty()
     "ts" : ISODate("2013-02-11T18:45:06.857Z"),
     "op" : "insert".
     "ns" : "test.testme",
     "keyUpdates" : 0,
     "numYield" : 0.
     "lockStats" : {..},
     "millis" : 0,
     "client" : "127.0.0.1",
     "user" : "" }
```



#### **Annotaated**

```
"ts" : ISODate("2012-09-14T16:34:00.010Z"), // date it occurred
   "op" : "query",
                                             // the operation type
   "ns": "game.players",
                                             // the db and collection
   "query" : { "total_games" : 1000 }, // query document
   "ntoreturn" : 0,
                                             // # docs returned with limit()
   "ntoskip" : 0,
                                             // # of docs to skip()
   "nscanned" : 959967,
                                             // number of docs scanned
   "keyUpdates" : 0,
                                             // updates of secondary indexes
   "numYield" : 1,
                                             // # of times yields took place
                                             // subdoc of lock stats
   "lockStats" : { ... },
   "nreturned" : 0,
                                             // # docs actually returned
   "responseLength": 20,
                                             // size of doc
   "millis" : 859,
                                             // how long it took
   "client" : "127.0.0.1",
                                             // client asked for it
   "user" : ""
                                             // the user asking for it
```

example: <a href="https://gist.github.com/kgorman/4957922">https://gist.github.com/kgorman/4957922</a>



#### **Important Profiler Attributes**

ts: timestamp of the operation

ns: namespace of the db and collection accessed

op: the operation type

nreturned: the number of documents being returned

nscanned: the number of document scanned to return the result

moved: if the operation caused a move

millis: the total time in milliseconds that the operation took

keyupdates: the number of indexes that required update

http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/reference/database-profiler/



#### What to look for

- fastMod
  - Good! Fastest possible update. In-place atomic operator (\$inc,\$set)
- nretunred vs nscanned
  - If nscanned != nreturned, you may have opportunity to tune. Indexing.
- key updates
  - Secondary indexes. Minimize them
  - ~10% reduction in performance for each secondary index
- moved & nmoved
  - Documents grow > padding factor
  - You can't fix it other than to pad yourself manually
  - db.collection.stats() shows padding
  - usePowerOf2Sizes
- nreturned; high number of them
  - cardinality
  - Just pure I/O



#### What doesn't it show

- IndexOnly
  - Very fast, use explain() instead of profiler
- I/O
  - Page accesses
  - Page calls
  - Random I/O
  - Data density/locality
  - https://jira.mongodb.org/browse/SERVER-3546 (track I/O)
- Plans
  - Only explain() shows the full plan(s)



```
$>db.system.profile.find({"op":"query","ns":"test.testme"}).pretty();
     "ts": ISODate("2013-02-11T19:53:16.302Z"),
     "op" : "query",
     "ns" : "test.testme",
     "query" : { "name" : 1 },
     "ntoreturn" : 0,
     "ntoskip" : 0,
     "nscanned" : 32001,
                                                             // why scanning so many?
     "keyUpdates" : 0,
     "numYield" : 0,
     "lockStats" : {...},
     "nreturned" : 1,
                                                       // just to return 1
     "responseLength": 56,
     "millis" : 29,
                                                             // slow!
     "client" : "127.0.0.1",
     "user" : ""
```



```
$> db.testme.find({ "name": 1 }).explain()
 "cursor": "BasicCursor",
                                                                        // Basic
     "isMultiKey" : false,
     "n" : 1,
     "nscannedObjects": 32001,
     "nscanned" : 32001,
     "nscannedObjectsAllPlans": 32001,
     "nscannedAllPlans" : 32001,
     "scanAndOrder" : false,
     "indexOnly" : false,
     "nYields" : 0,
     "nChunkSkips" : 0,
     "millis" : 14,
     "indexBounds" : {
                                                                        // WTF!
     },
```



```
$> db.testme.ensureIndex({"name":-1});
$> db.testme.find({"name":1}).explain()
{
     "cursor" : "BtreeCursor name_-1",
                                                                         // Btree
     "isMultiKey" : false,
     "n" : 1,
     "nscannedObjects": 1,
     "nscanned" : 1,
     "nscannedObjectsAllPlans" : 1,
     "nscannedAllPlans" : 1,
     "scanAndOrder" : false,
     "indexOnly" : false,
     "nYields" : 0,
     "nChunkSkips" : 0,
     "millis" : 0,
     "indexBounds" : {
           "name" : [
                      1,
                                                                         // w00t!
                      1
```



},

```
$>db.system.profile.find({"op":"query","ns":"test.testme"}).pretty();
     "ts": ISODate("2013-02-11T20:00:52.015Z"),
     "op" : "query",
     "ns" : "test.testme",
     "query" : { "name" : 1 },
     "ntoreturn" : ∅,
     "ntoskip" : 0,
     "nscanned": 1,
                                                                  // w00t!
     "keyUpdates" : 0,
     "numYield" : 0,
     "lockStats" : {...},
     "nreturned" : 1,
     "responseLength": 56,
     "millis" : 1,
                                                                  // /me gets a raise
     "client" : "127.0.0.1",
     "user" : ""
```



### **Profiler Analysis - Moved**

```
$> db.system.profile.find({"op":"update"}).pretty();
     "ts" : ISODate("2013-02-11T20:50:36.882Z"),
     "op" : "update",
     "ns" : "test.testme",
     "query" : {
           "name" : 1
     },
     "updateobj" : { "$set" : { "desc" : <somelargevalue> }},
     "nscanned": 1,
     "moved" : true,
     "nmoved" : 1,
     "nupdated" : 1,
     "millis" : 22,
```



# Profiler Analysis - helpful queries

```
// last few entries
show profile
// sort by natural order (time in)
db.system.profile.find({}).sort({$natural:-1})
// anything > 20ms
db.system.profile.find({"millis":{$gt:20}})
// single coll order by response time
db.system.profile.find({"ns":"test.foo"}).sort({"millis":-1})
// anything thats moved
db.system.profile.find({"moved":true})
// Large scans
db.system.profile.find({"nscanned":{$gt:10000}})
// anything doing range or full scans
db.system.profile.find({"nreturned":{$gt:1}})
```

example: <a href="https://gist.github.com/kgorman/c5774670feb7436f4d69">https://gist.github.com/kgorman/c5774670feb7436f4d69</a>



# Going Deeper with Profiler Analytics

- In prod environment profiler has lots of data
- Prioritize tuning opportunities
- Prioritize performance issues
- Aggregation, summarization required
  - Enter Aggregation Framework
  - http://docs.mongodb.org/manual/core/aggregation/



# **Aggregation Framework - Example**

```
> db.system.profile.aggregate(
     { $group :
          { id:"$op",
          count:{$sum:1},
          "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
          "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
     });
"result" : [
  { "id": "command", "count": 1, "max response time": 0, "avg response time": 0 },
  { "_id" : "query", "count" : 12, "max response time" : 571, "avg response time" : 5 },
  { "id": "update", "count": 842, "max response time": 111, "avg response time": 40 },
  { "id": "insert", "count": 1633, "max response time": 2, "avg response time": 1 }
],
     "ok" : 1
// focus on updates first, then gueries, then inserts
```



# **Aggregation Framework - Example**

```
// response time by operation type
db.system.profile.aggregate(
{ $group : {
   id :"$op",
   count:{$sum:1},
   "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
   "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
}});
// slowest by namespace
db.system.profile.aggregate(
{ $group : {
 _id :"$ns",
  count:{$sum:1},
  "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
  "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
}},
{$sort: {
 "max response time":-1}
});
```

```
// slowest by client
db.system.profile.aggregate(
{$group : {
  id :"$client",
  count:{$sum:1},
  "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
  "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
}},
{$sort: {
  "max response time":-1}
});
// summary moved vs non-moved
db.system.profile.aggregate(
 { $group : {
  id :"$moved",
   count:{$sum:1},
   "max response time":{$max:"$millis"},
   "avg response time":{$avg:"$millis"}
 }});
```

example: https://gist.github.com/kgorman/995a3aa5b35e92e5ab57



#### Response time analysis

- Response time analysis techniques come from Oracle community circa 2000-2004.
- Response time = service time + queue time ( time\_to\_complete + time\_waiting\_in\_queue )
- Each document in profile collection a couple response time attributes.
  - millis
  - timeAcquiring
  - timeLocked
- The only true measure of response time in MongoDB
- Aids in prioritization of tuning opportunities. Finding the bang for the buck, or the immediate performance problem.



#### **Definitions:**

#### system.profile.lockStats.timeLockedMicros

The time in microseconds the operation held a specific lock. For operations that require more than one lock, like those that lock the localdatabase to update the *oplog*, then this value may be longer than the total length of the operation (i. e. millis.)

#### system.profile.lockStats.timeAcquiringMicros

The time in microseconds the operation spent waiting to acquire a specific lock.

#### system.profile.millis

The time in milliseconds for the server to perform the operation. This time does not include network time nor time to acquire the lock.



# Response time analysis

```
$>db.system.profile.aggregate(
                { $project : {
                             "op" : "$op",
                             "millis" : "$millis".
                             "timeAcquiringMicrosrMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeAcquiringMicros.r", 1000 ] },
                             "timeAcquiringMicroswMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeAcquiringMicros.w", 1000 ] },
                             "timeLockedMicrosrMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeLockedMicros.r", 1000 ] },
                             "timeLockedMicroswMS" : { $divide : [ "$lockStats.timeLockedMicros.w", 1000 ] } }
                },
                { $project : {
                             "op" : "$op",
                             "millis" : "$millis".
                             "total time" : { $add : [ "$millis", "$timeAcquiringMicrosrMS", "$timeAcquiringMicroswMS" ]
                             "timeAcquiringMicrosrMS" : "$timeAcquiringMicrosrMS",
                             "timeAcquiringMicroswMS" : "$timeAcquiringMicroswMS",
                             "timeLockedMicrosrMS": "$timeLockedMicrosrMS",
                             "timeLockedMicroswMS" : "$timeLockedMicroswMS" }
                },
                { $group : {
                             id : "$op",
                             "average response time" : { $avg : "$millis" },
                             "average response time + acquire time": { $avg: "$total time"},
                             "average acquire time reads" : { $avg : "$timeAcquiringMicrosrMS" },_
                             "average acquire time writes" : { $avg : "$timeAcquiringMicroswMS" },
https://gist.github.com/kgorman/9226662530b6cc3d86fa44fffe-aggfegation response chedylicrosrms },
                             "average lock time writes" : { $avg : "$timeLockedMicroswMS" } }
```

#### Response time analysis

```
{
     " id" : "insert",
     "average response time" : 0.07363770250368189,
                                                                       // time executing
     "average acquire time reads" : 0,
     "average acquire time writes": 5.623796023564078,
                                                                       // time waiting
     "average lock time reads" : 0,
     "average lock time writes" : 0.25491826215022123
                                                                 // time in lock.. woah.
     " id" : "update",
     "average response time" : 0.23551171393341552,
                                                                       // time executing.. moves?
     "average acquire time reads" : 0,
     "average acquire time writes" : 10.261996300863133,
                                                                       // lots of waiting
     "average lock time reads" : 0,
     "average lock time writes" : 0.3795672009864362
                                                                       // time in lock.. again!
```



# Why is this useful?

- Detailed analysis of where the time goes
- Deep understanding of locking overhead
- Exposure to concurrency internals
- See potential problem before you are dead

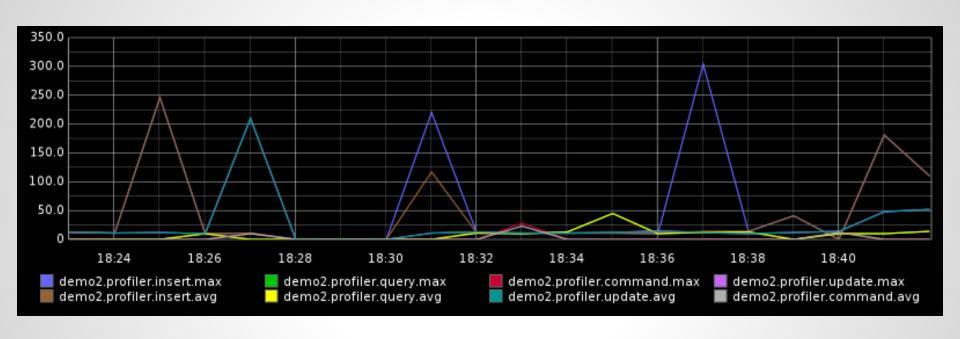


#### **Profiler and time-series**

- Turn on profiling
- Pull delta response time data from db.system.profile in aggregate in a loop
- Push to your favorite graphing/time-series program
- https://github.com/kgorman/slum



#### **Profiler and time-series**





#### **Contact**

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