

Discovery of Application Workloads from Network File Traces

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The Semantics of I/O Operations

- Identifying applications by file system I/O.
- E.g. “This I/O pattern corresponds to a make”
- Useful for:
 - Tweaking online performance (adaptive systems)
 - Digital forensics / systems administration
 - Helpful for design, debugging, benchmarking
- Lots of research on data mining I/O traces...
- ...but ID-ing applications by I/O pattern is hard.

Why is ID-ing Apps Hard?

- Because I/O traces look like this! →
- I/O is variable, even for a given application.
- Don't know when application “starts”.
- Apps are multiplexed; their I/O is interwoven.

cp * dir/

```
GETATTR Call, FH:0x0eb18814
REaddirPLUS Call, FH:0x0eb18814
REaddirPLUS Reply (Call In 9) ...
LOOKUP Call, DH:0xe003db8b/tqslwiz.h
LOOKUP Reply Error:NFS3ERR_NOENT
GETATTR Call, FH:0x21b1a714
ACCESS Call, FH:0x21b1a714
CREATE Call, DH:0xe003db8b/tqslwiz.h
SETATTR Call, FH:0x6bd9e67c
GETACL Call
GETATTR Call, FH:0x6bd9e67c
READ Call, FH:0x21b1a714 ...
WRITE Call, FH:0x6bd9e67c ...
COMMIT Call, FH:0x6bd9e67c
GETATTR Call, FH:0xe003db8b
LOOKUP Call, DH:0xe003db8b/TrustedQSL.spec
LOOKUP Reply Error:NFS3ERR_NOENT
GETATTR Call, FH:0x2fb1a914
ACCESS Call, FH:0x2fb1a914
CREATE Call, DH:0xe003db8b/TrustedQSL.spec
SETATTR Call, FH:0x65d9e87c
GETATTR Call, FH:0x65d9e87c
READ Call, FH:0x2fb1a914 ...
WRITE Call, FH:0x65d9e87c ...
COMMIT Call, FH:0x65d9e87c
LOOKUP Call,
DH:0xe003db8b/TrustedQSL.spec.in
LOOKUP Reply Error:NFS3ERR_NOENT
```

Problem Statement

- For each application, build an I/O model.
 - Must be resilient to variability.
- Given an I/O trace, search for model match.
 - Must be tractable! (Much easier if not).
 - Must be resilient to interweaving.
- A hard model-to-subset matching problem.

Problem Re-Statement

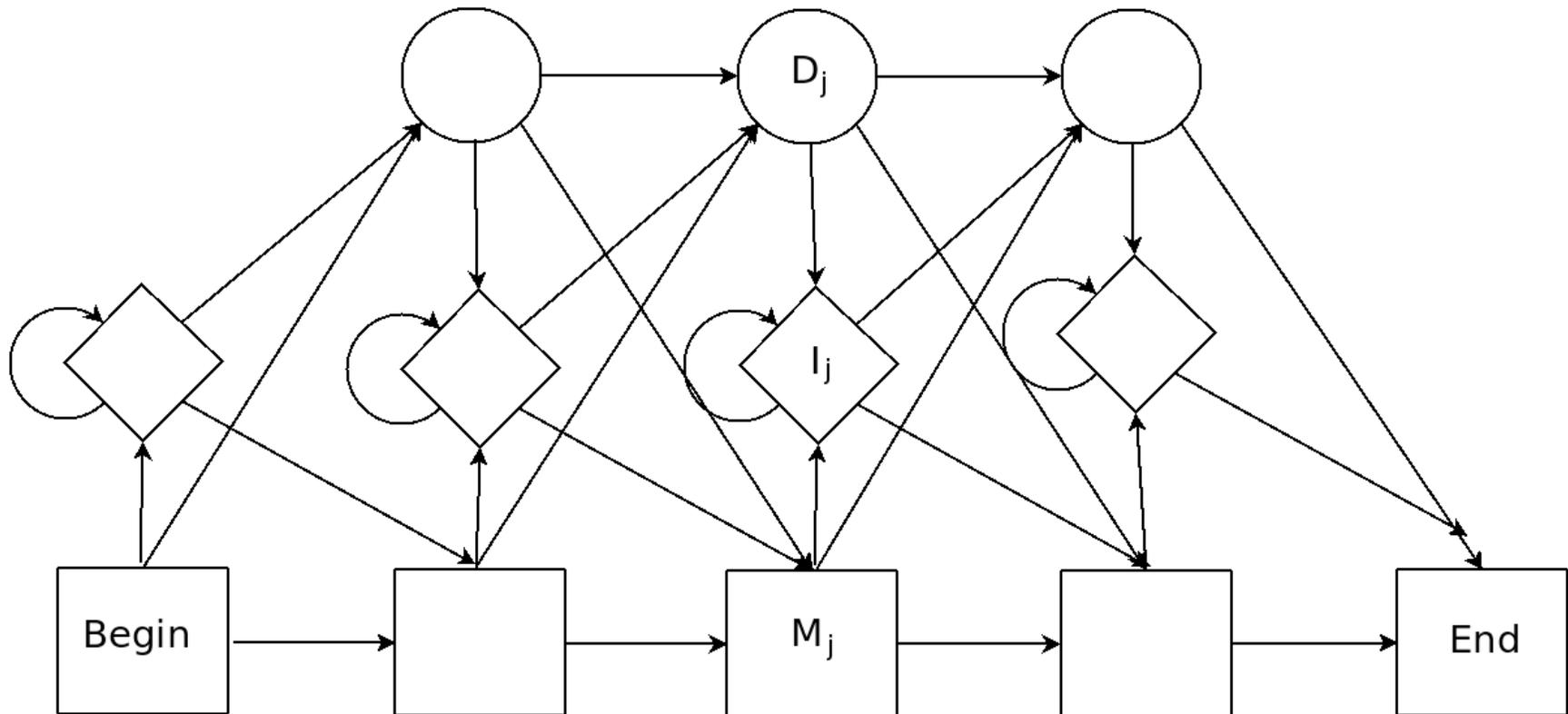
- Suppose we want to find if cp:
LOOKUP LOOKUP GETATTR ACCESS...
- Is present in a trace like:
READ WRITE COMMIT GETATTR
LOOKUP LOOKUP CREATE GETATTR
ACCESS SETATTR GETATTR READ...
- Let's abbreviate: LLGA in RWCGLLCGASGR
- This is starting to look a lot like...

DNA Pattern Matching

- Biologists face similar problems with DNA.
 - Need to find known patterns in large strands.
 - Patterns vary (damage, mutation).
 - Patterns are not clearly demarcated.
 - No exact analog of interweaving, unfortunately.
- Many off-the-shelf tools exist for this purpose.
 - Profile hidden Markov models (PHMM).

Profile HMM

This is the kind of thing that can only be shown by example, so let's break out the white board.



Evaluation

- Evaluate on popular UNIX commands:

tar untar make edit copy move grep find compile

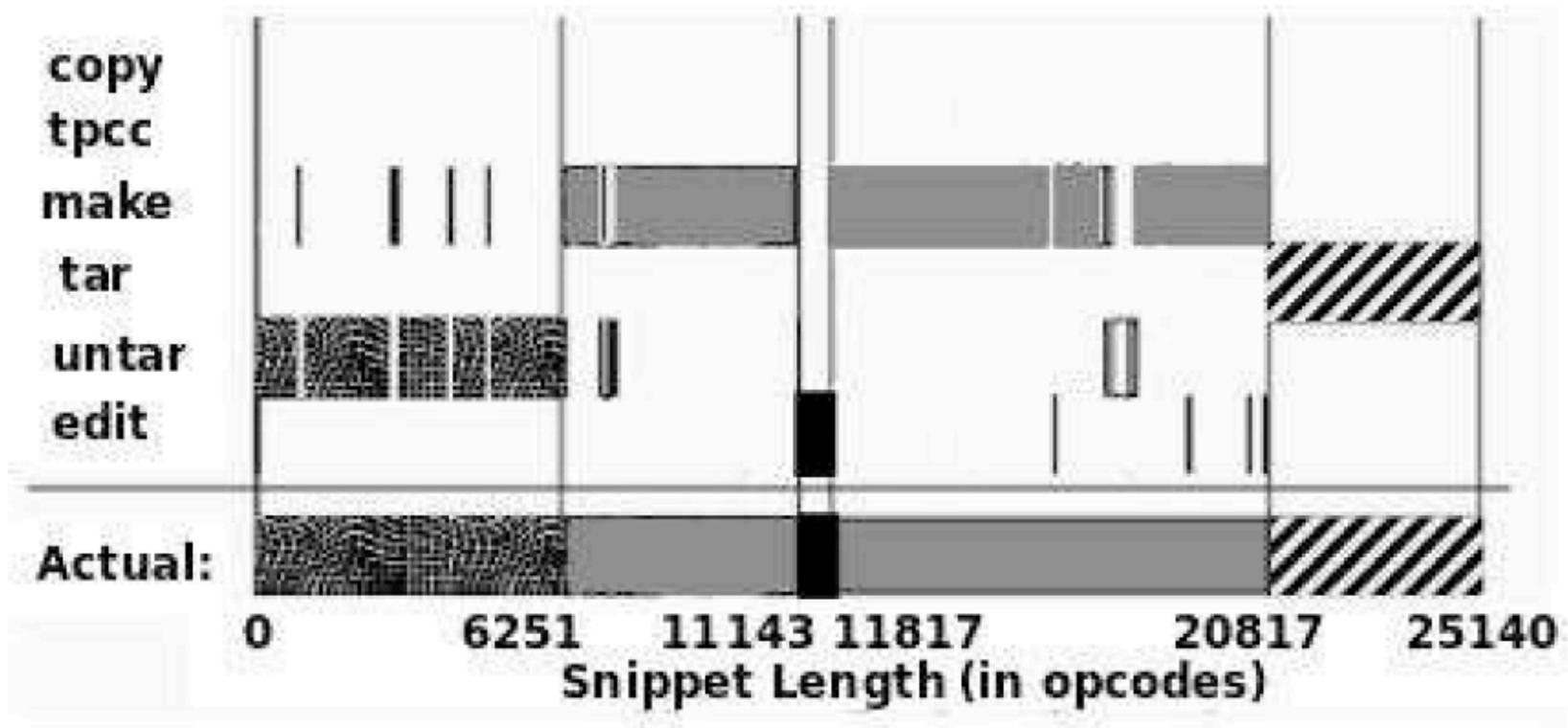
- ~15,000 files / ~1500 directories / up to 7 layers
- And TPC-C workloads (standard FS workload mimicking the activities of a wholesale supplier)
- NFS Packet Traces”
 - Opcodes obtained by filtering out the data portion of the NFS operations.
 - Captured using the Wireshark tool.

Evaluation (2)

- Run each individual workload many times.
 - With different parameters
- Capture their traces
- Train profile HMMs 'til it stops improving (~10 traces).
- Test on remaining traces (cross-validation).
- More precise methodology in paper.

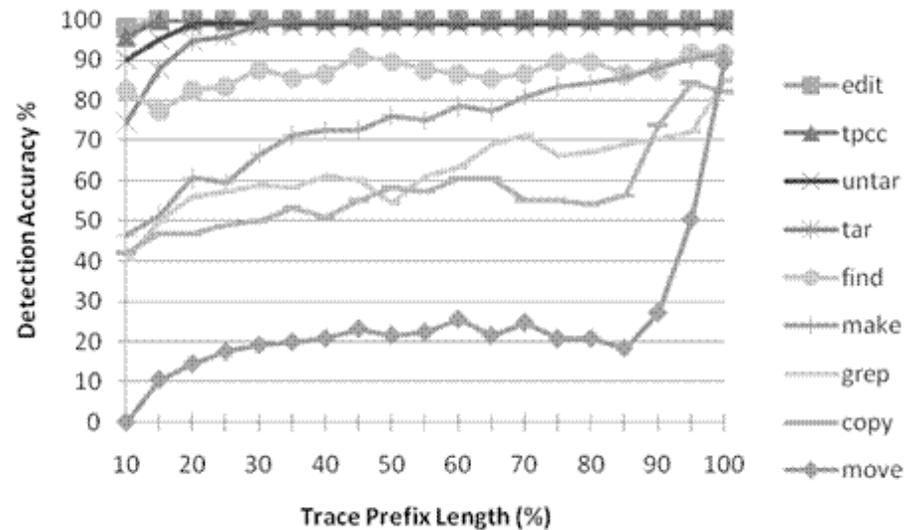
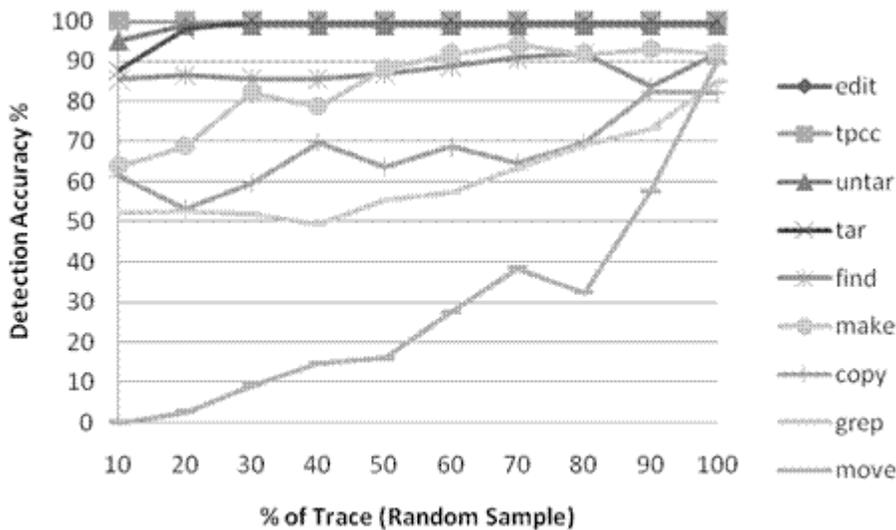
Results: Trace Annotation

- Annotation Diagram:



Results: Partial Traces

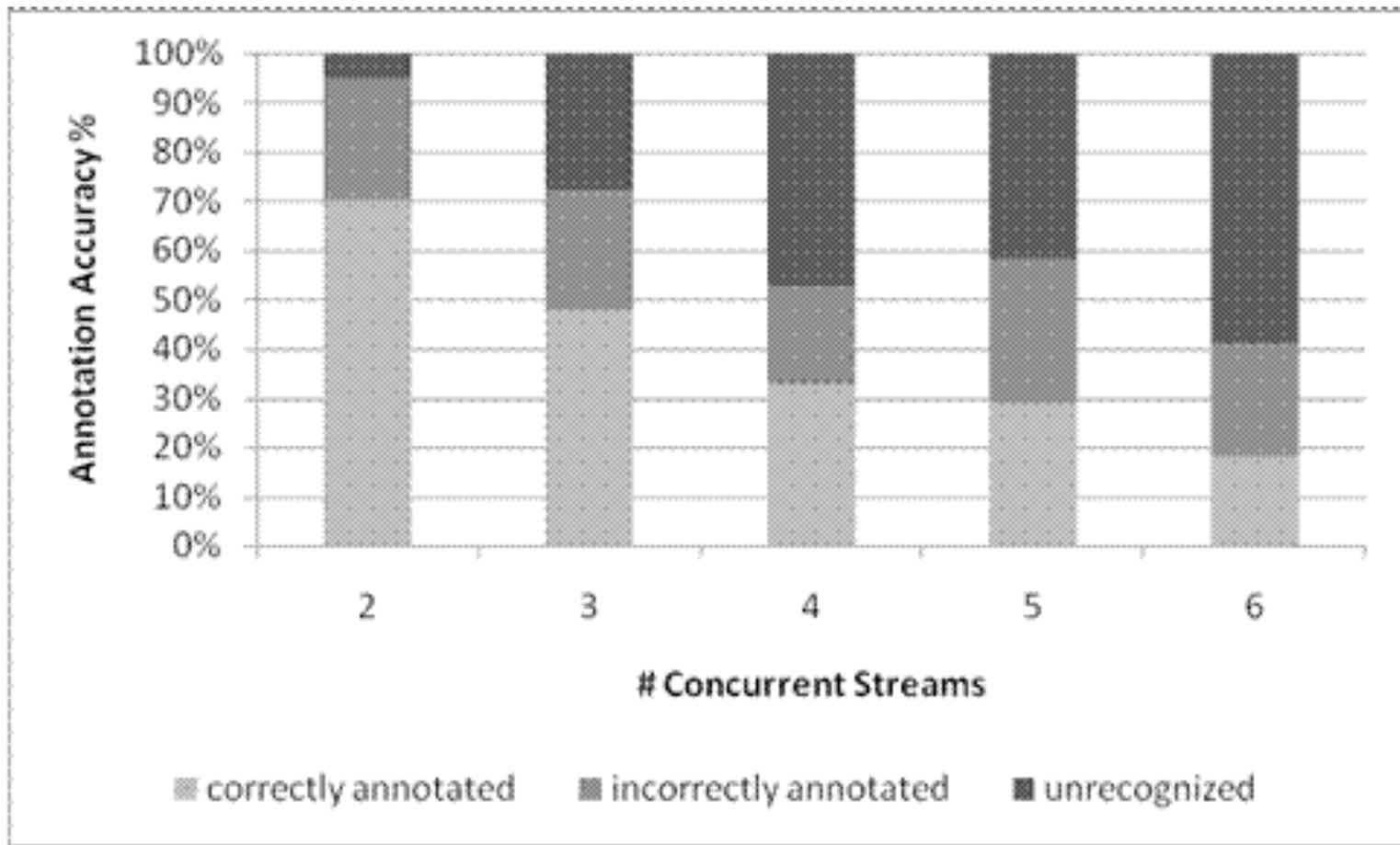
- Left: Accuracy vs. % of partial trace (Random)
- Right: Accuracy vs. % of partial trace (Prefix)



(Never make graphs like these, ever).

Results: Concurrent Traces

- Accuracy tanks quickly beyond ~2 workloads.



Limitations & Conclusion

- Training requires diverse and representative sample of workloads
- Profile HMM is too slow for online analysis.
- NFS trace contains other useful information
 - File names, handles, file offsets, read/write lengths, error responses.
- Same methods can be applied to
 - Network messages, system call traces, disk traces, function call graphs, etc.