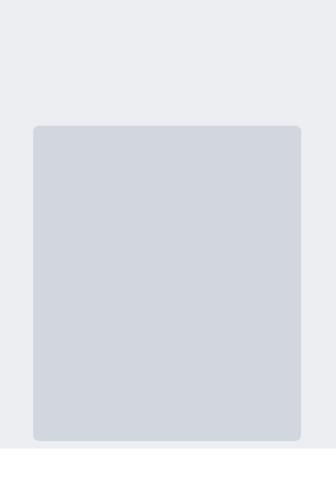
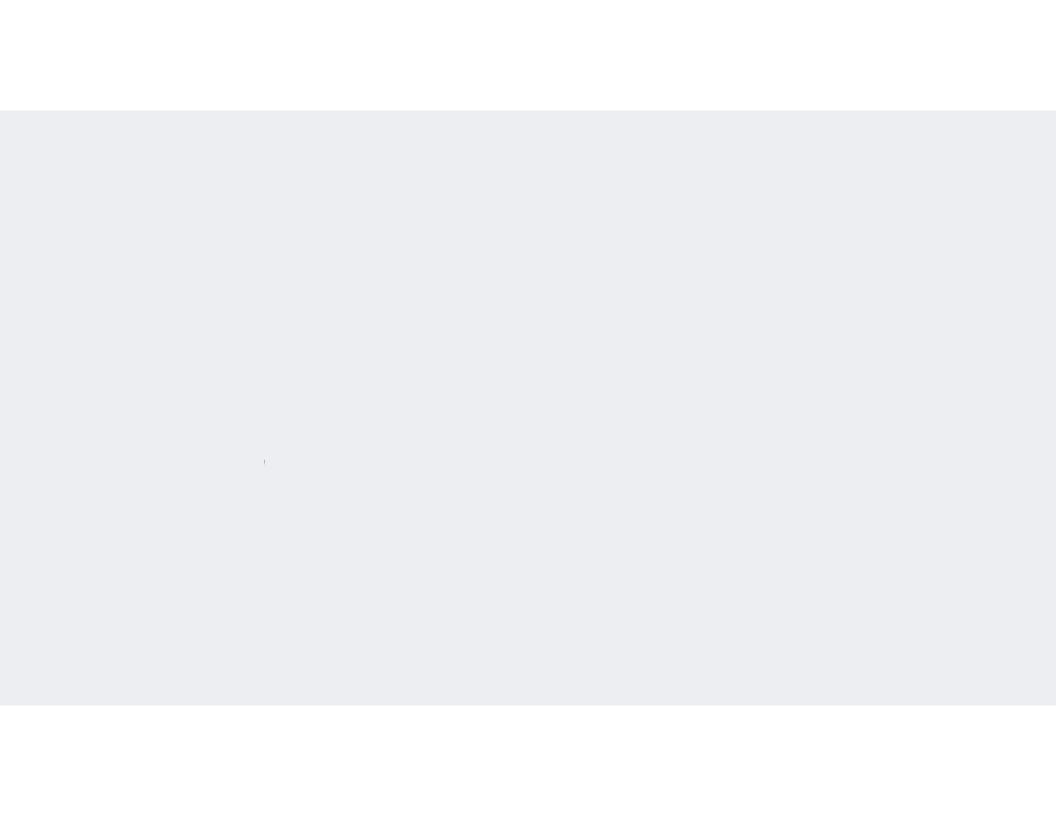
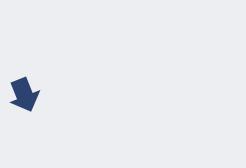
# Canopy: An End-to-End Performance Tracing And Analysis System







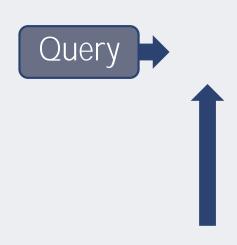
\* \*

\* \*









• Facebook's end-to-end tracing and analysis system

## Canopy in use at Facebook

- Usage: 2 years, ~1B traces/day, from production systems
- **Domains**: Browsers, mobile applications, services
- **Tracing**: requests, user interactions, stutters...
- Collected data

#### **Prior Approaches**

- Distributed tracing [Xtrace, Dapper, ...]
- Black Box Inference [Mystery Machine, ...]

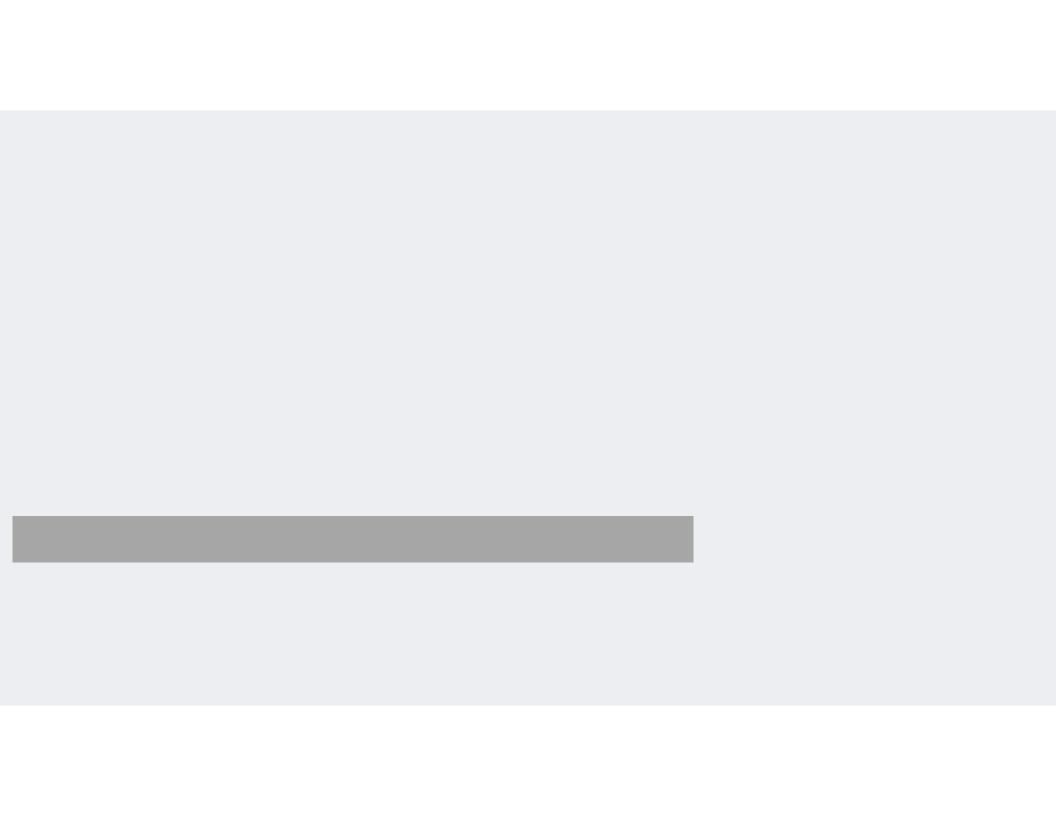
#### Instrumentation

Sampling

#### Instrumentation



# **Canopy Processing Pipeline**

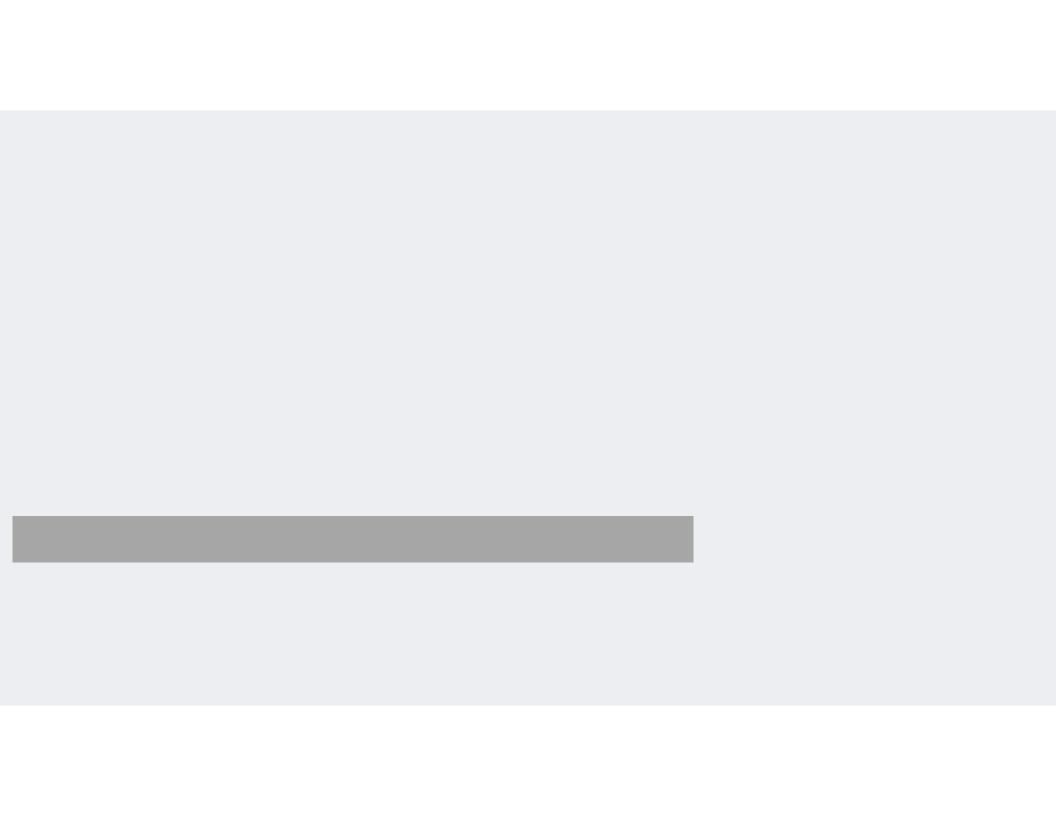


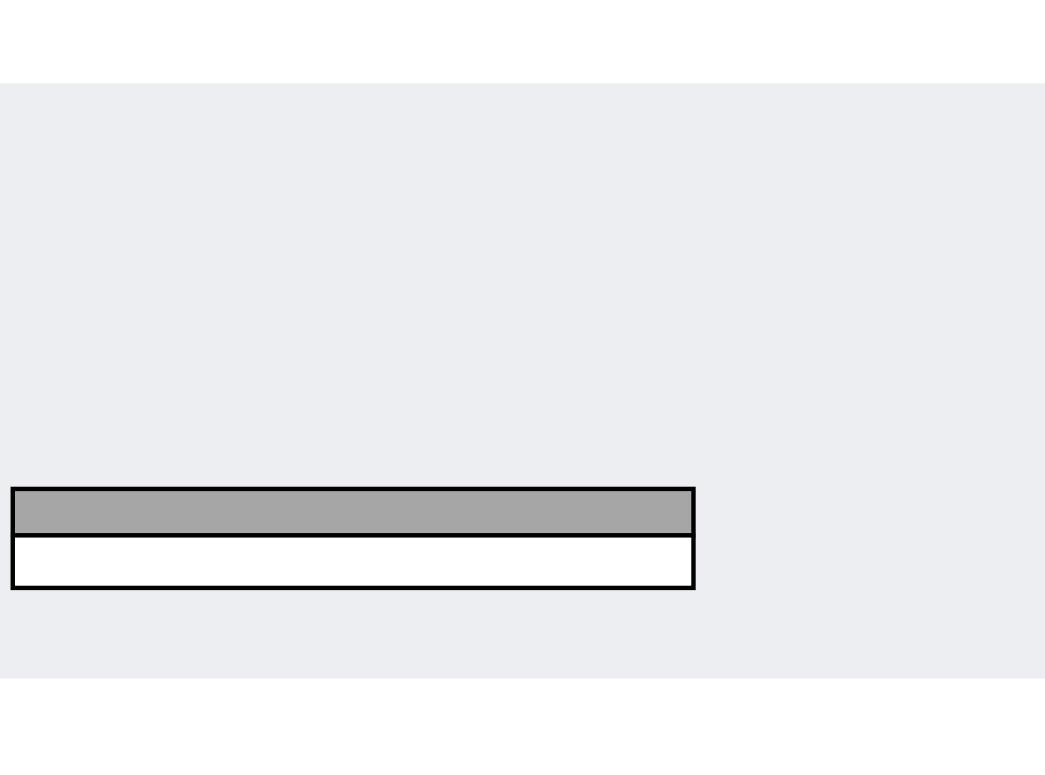
# **Feature Extraction Examples**



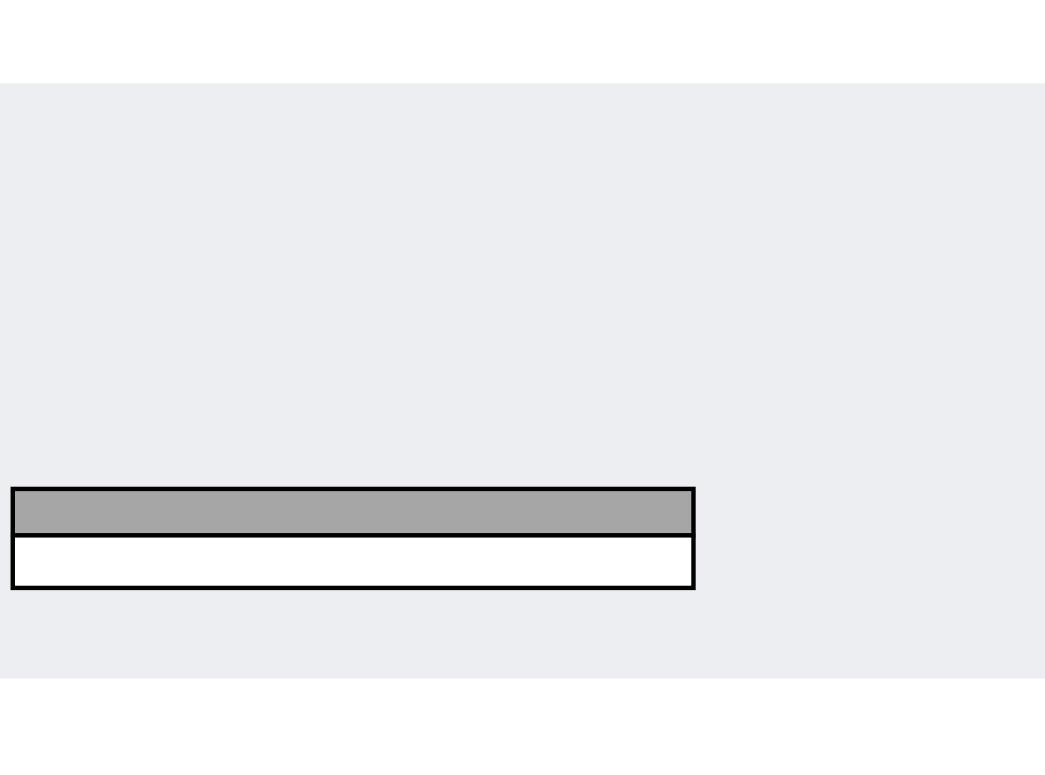
trace_id	
FAC3B00C	

trace\_id
FAC3B00C



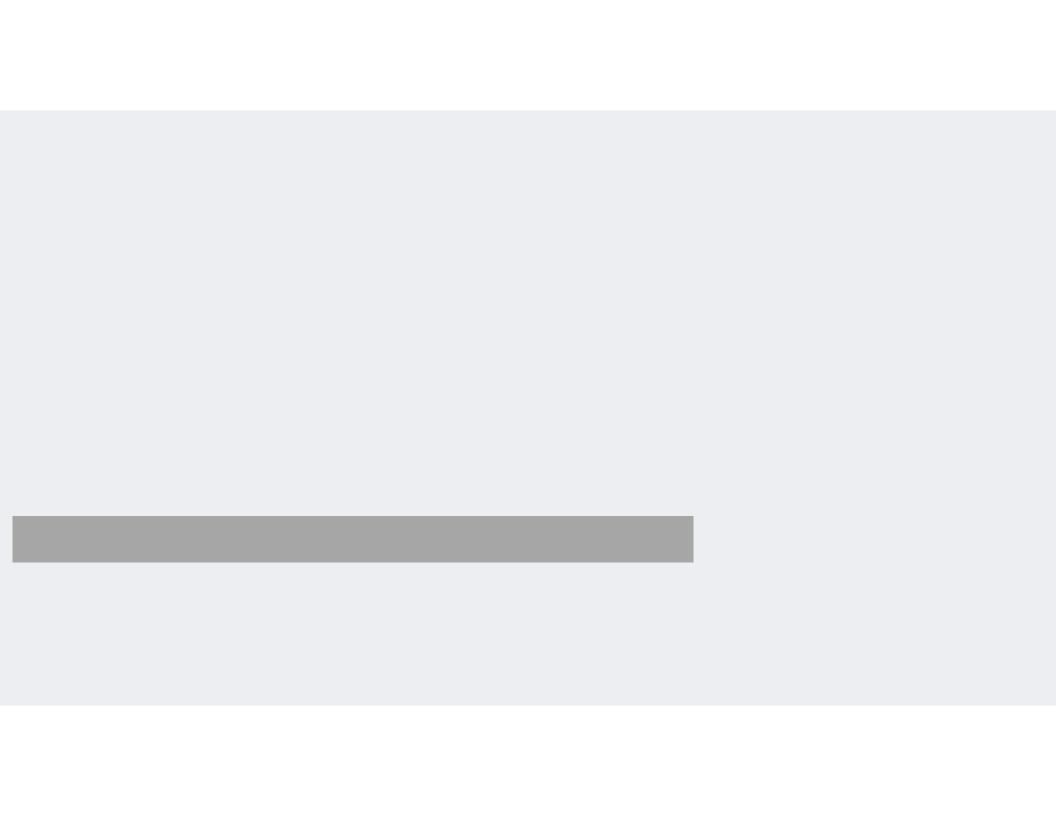


trace_id	duration	
FAC3B00C	2500	



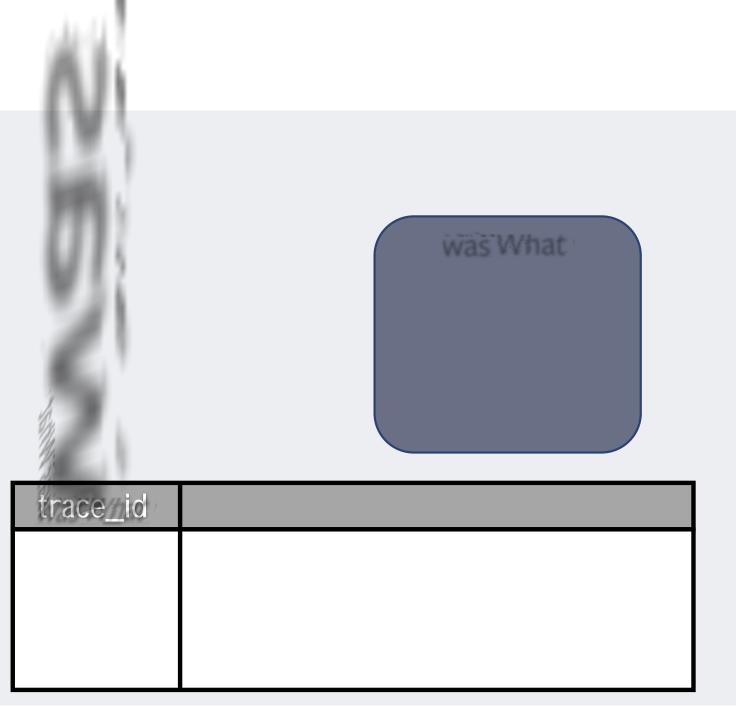
## **Feature Extraction Examples**

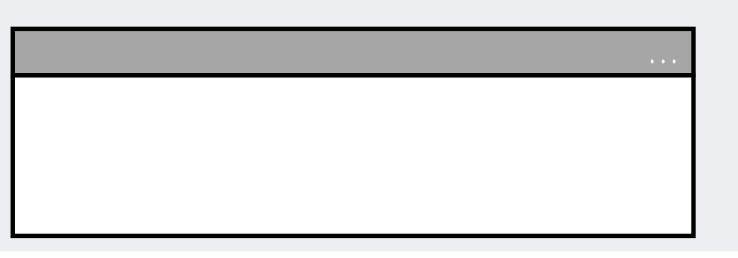
trace_id	duration	critpath_resource	• • •
FAC3B00C	2500	600	• • •

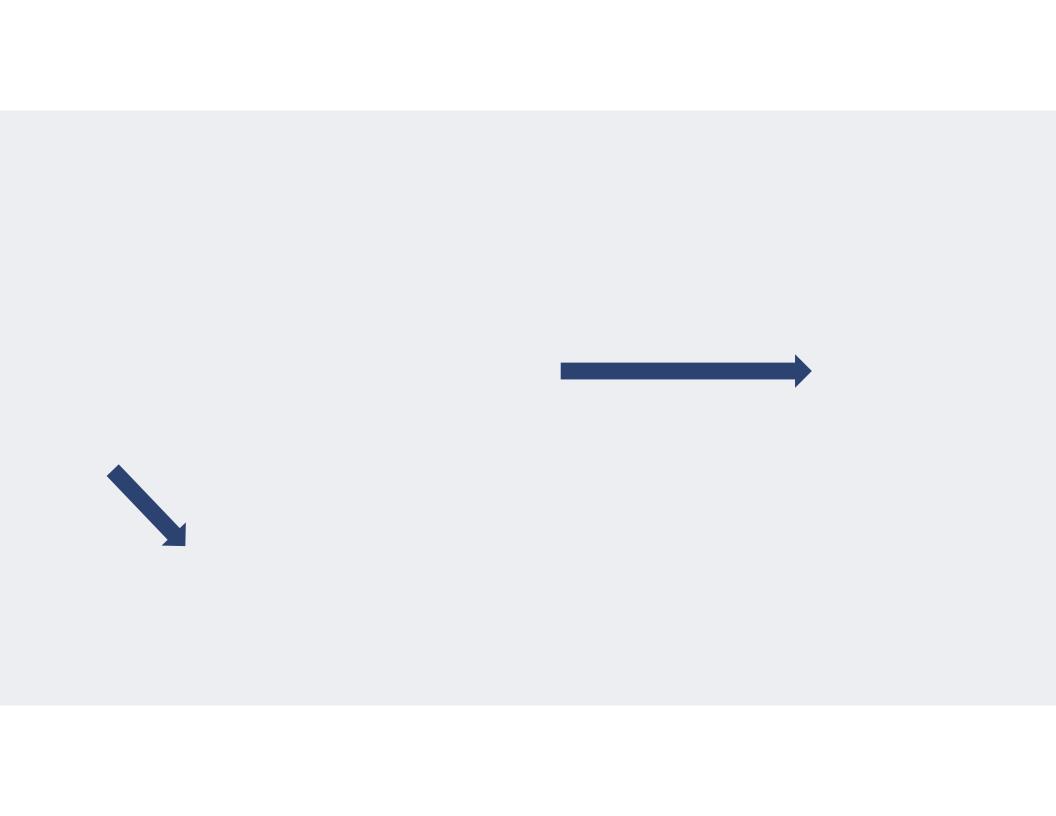


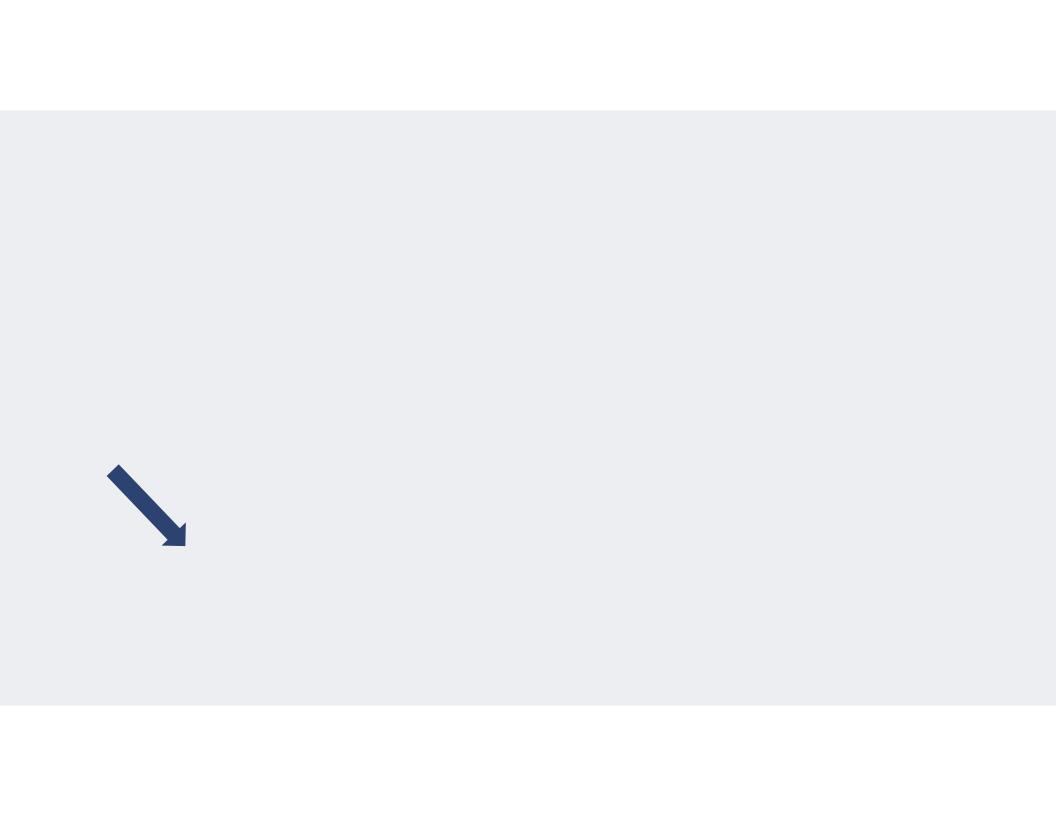
What was resource time along the critical path for each

trace_id	









#### **Features at Facebook**

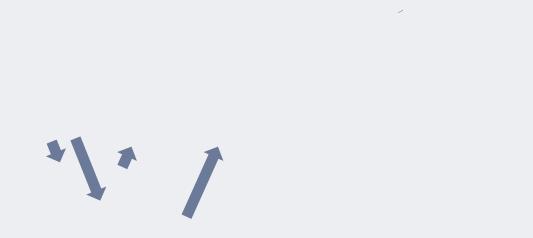
- Domain-specific, customized
- Currently: several thousand features across >100 datasets
- Currently: expressed as DSL, Python-based extraction expressions are in testing

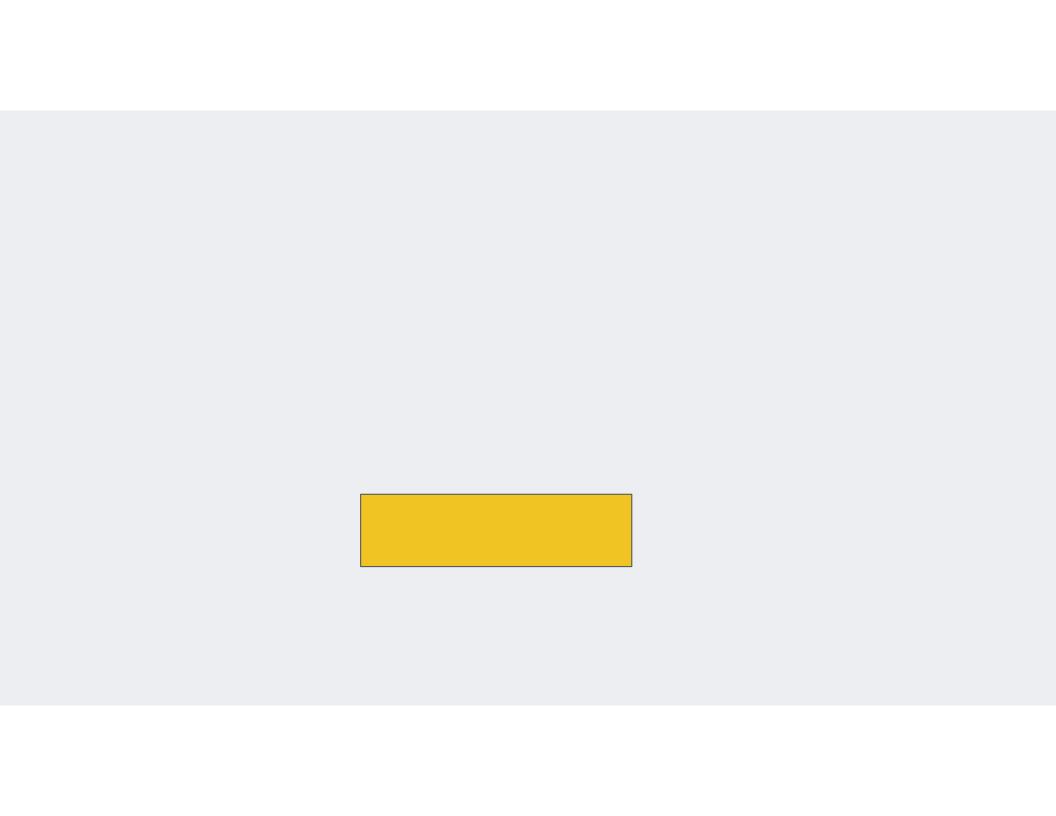
### **Instrumenting Systems**

- Developers can choose what / how to represent performance information and structure
- Instrumentation becomes events, which are later reconstructed into a model
- Tradeoff: Flexibility in system representation vs common concepts for analysis

### **Execution Models May Vary**

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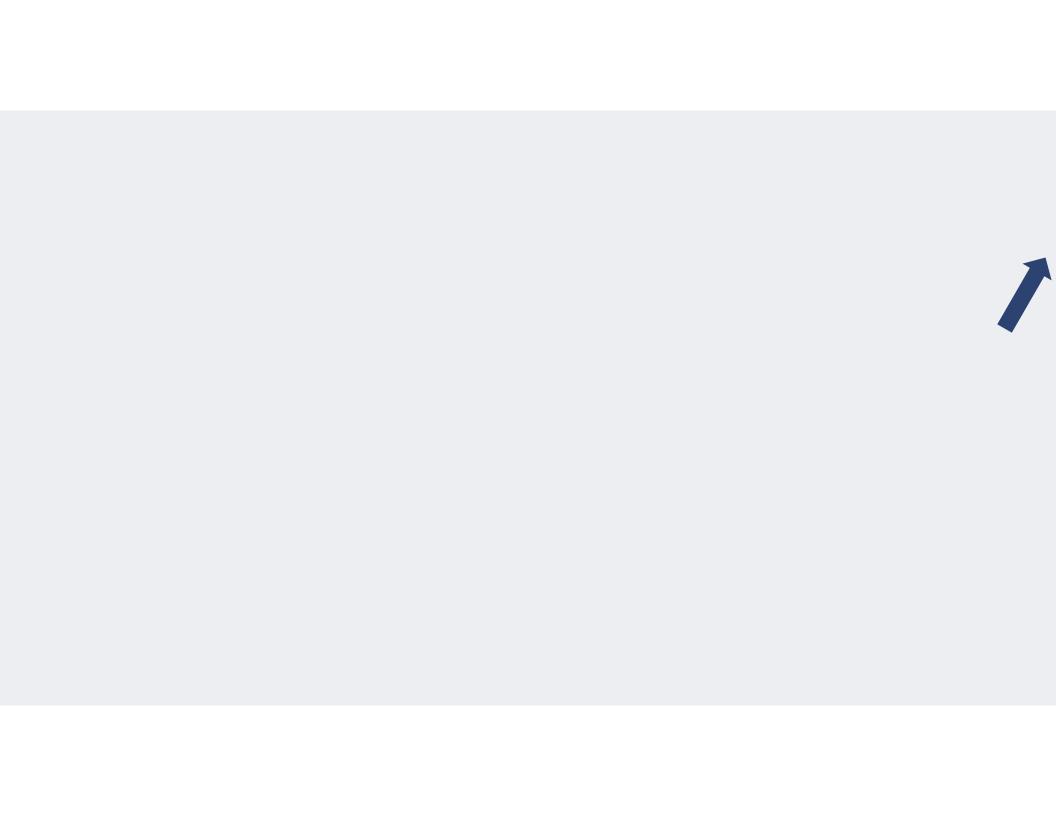


### **Backend Considerations**

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## Case Study: Causal Ordering





## Case Study: Causal Ordering



# **In Summary**