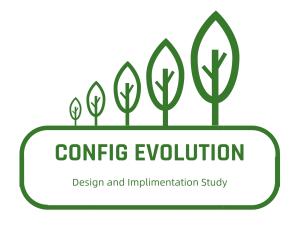
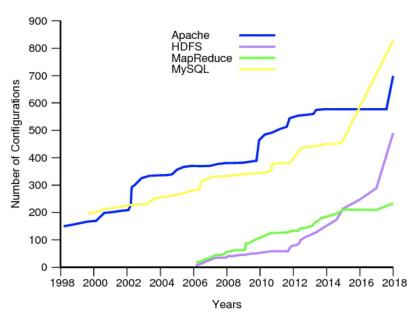
# An Evolutionary Study of Configuration Design and Implementation in Cloud Systems

Yuanliang Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, Haochen He<sup>1</sup>, Owolabi Legunsen<sup>3</sup>, Shanshan Li<sup>1</sup>, Wei Dong<sup>1</sup>, Tianyin Xu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National University of Defense Technology <sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign <sup>3</sup>Cornell University





"is the parameter helpful?"
-Spark-25676

"can we reuse an existing parameter?"
-HDFS-13735

"what is a reasonable default value?"
-HBase-19148

Complexity increases rapidly over time

Previous: misconfiguration detecting and diagnosing

Struggling to design and implement configurations



complexity increases rapidly over time

Previous: misconfiguration detecting and diagnosing

Struggling to design and implement configurations

- Parameter: spark.sql.codegen.cache.maxEntries (default = 100)
- Evolution activity: Parameterization

Private val cache = CacheBuilder.newBuilder()

- .maximumSize(100)
- + .maximumSize(SQLConf.get.codegenCacheMaxEntries)
- Rationale:

"The cache 100 in CodeGenerator is **too small for realtime streaming calculation**, which is mostly more complex in one driver, and **performance** sensitive."

- Parameter: spark.sql.codegen.cache.maxEntries (default = 100)
- Evolution activity: Parameterization

# Evolution history can help us:

- Understand the rationale for the changes
- Learn design lessons and principles

<del>Nationale.</del>

"The cache 100 in CodeGenerator is **too small for realtime streaming calculation**, which is mostly more complex in one driver, and **performance** sensitive."

#### Contributions

- Study and Insights.
  - Insights that motivate future research on reducing misconfigurations.
- Taxonomy.
  - A taxonomy of cloud system configuration design and implementation evolution.
- Dataset and code.
  - https://github.com/xlab-uiuc/open-cevo



# Methodology

- 4 large-scale, widely-used, actively-maintained open-source cloud systems
- 1178 configuration-evolved commits spanning 2.5 years

SUBJECT	#DESCRIPTION	#PARAMS	#ALLC	#STUDIEDC
HDFS	File system	560	1618	221
HBase	Database	218	3516	268
Spark	Data processing	442	6194	602
Cassandra	Database	220	1868	87









# Methodology

- Code diff
  - Commit identification
  - Source code level categorization

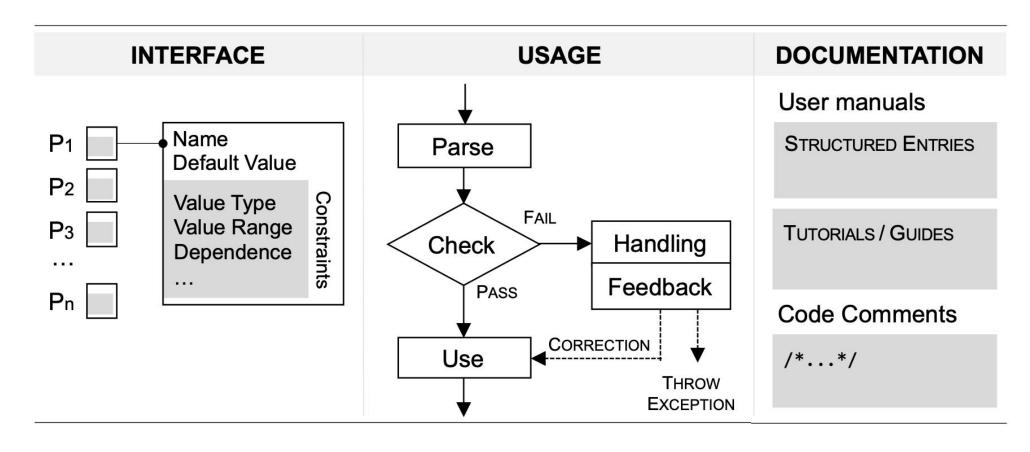


- Issue discussion
  - Background
  - Rationale



# Taxonomy

- 3 categories of CDI
- 16 evolution activities



### Interface

- Over 50% of parameterizations were driven by severe consequences.
  - Performance tuning and reliability are common rationales.
  - Triggering use cases were often poorly discussed or documented.
- Only 28.1% of default-value changes mentioned systematic testing; 31.3% of default changes chose values that work around reported issues (without systematic assessment).

It probably makes sense to set it to something lower. -Spark-24297

I'm thinking something like 3000 or 5000 would be safer. -HBase-18023

# Usage

 Over 50% of checks added as afterthoughts are basic (nonemptiness and value-range checks)

```
+ if (writeTable==null || writeTables.isEmpty()){
+ throw new IllegalArgumentException(
+ "Configuration parameter " +
+ OUTPUT_TABLE_NAME_CONF_KEY + "cannot be empty")}
```

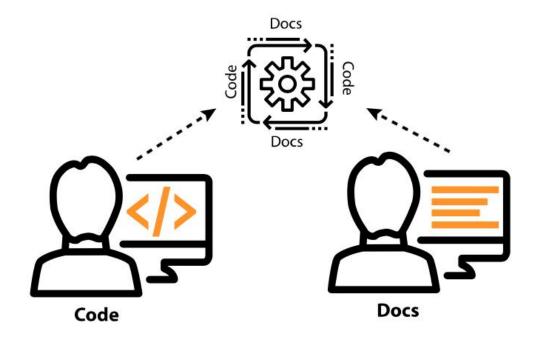
 Throwing exceptions is common for handling misconfigurations; auto-correction is not common, missing opportunities to help users handle errors.

# Usage

- Enhance configuration-related log/exception messages by including related parameters and providing guidance.
  - We introduce 4 levels of message feedback quality
    - L4: Contain parameter names and provide guidance for fixing
- Parameter reuse leads to various inconsistencies.

#### Documentation

 Configuration use cases, parameter constraints and dependencies between parameters are commonly added to documents.



# Thanks! Q&A

