



**S O F T W A R E**  
**A R C H I T E C T U R E**

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## Lab 11

Monitoring and profiling: observability

# Monitoring and profiling

**Monitoring:** Observe the behaviour at runtime while software is running

Dashboards

Usually, after deployment

**Profiling:** Measure performance of a software while it is running

Identify parts of a system that contribute to a performance problem

Show where to concentrate the efforts

Usually before deployment

# Monitoring & profiling

Monitors an application while it is running

Records performance (CPU & memory usage)

JavaScript:

Chrome (Timeline), Firefox Developer Edition (Performance tool)

Server-side:

JVisualVM, JProfiler, YourKit, JConsole

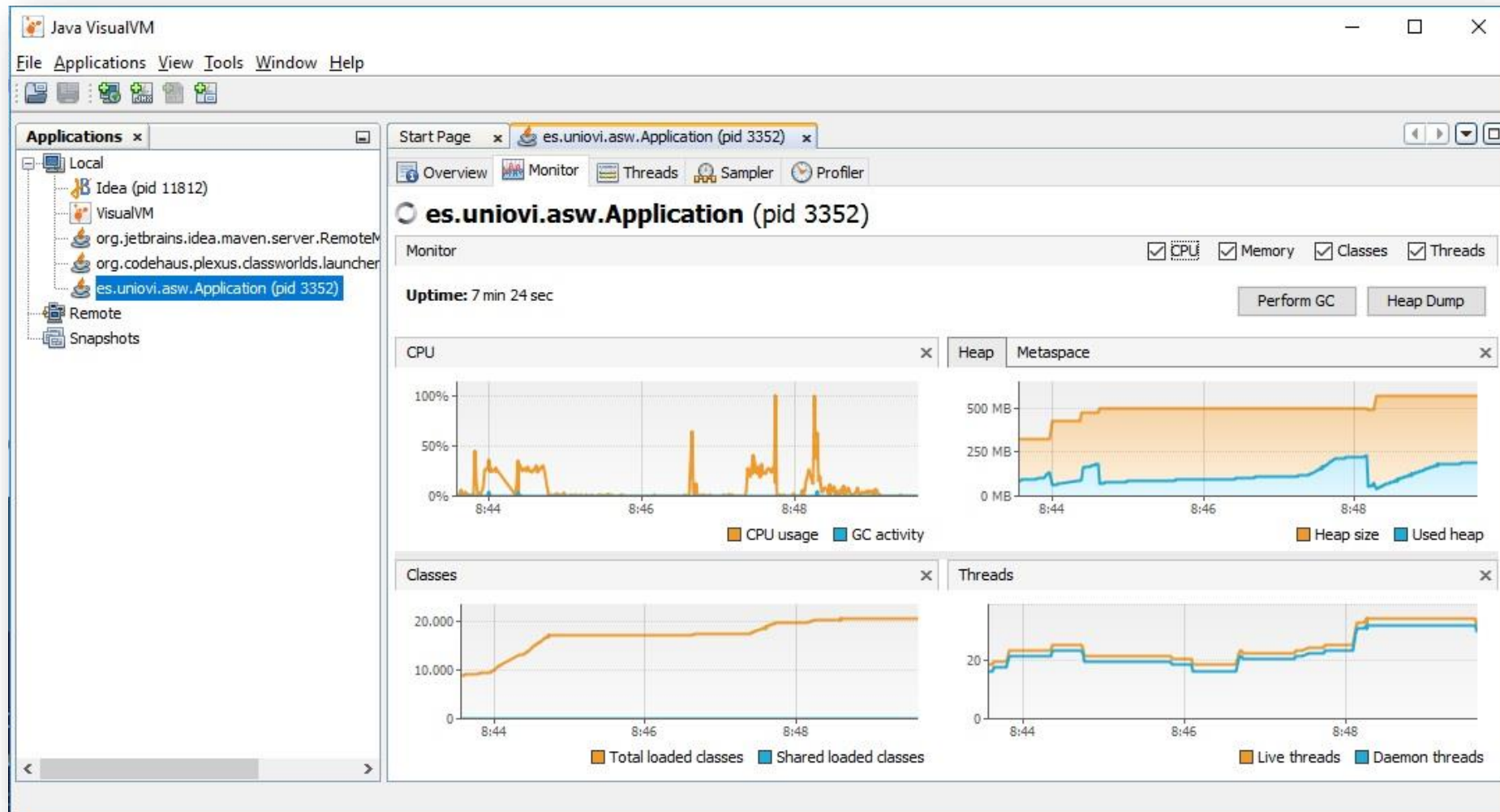
Monitoring: Graphite, Datadog, Prometheus, Graphana

VisualVM

<https://visualvm.github.io/>

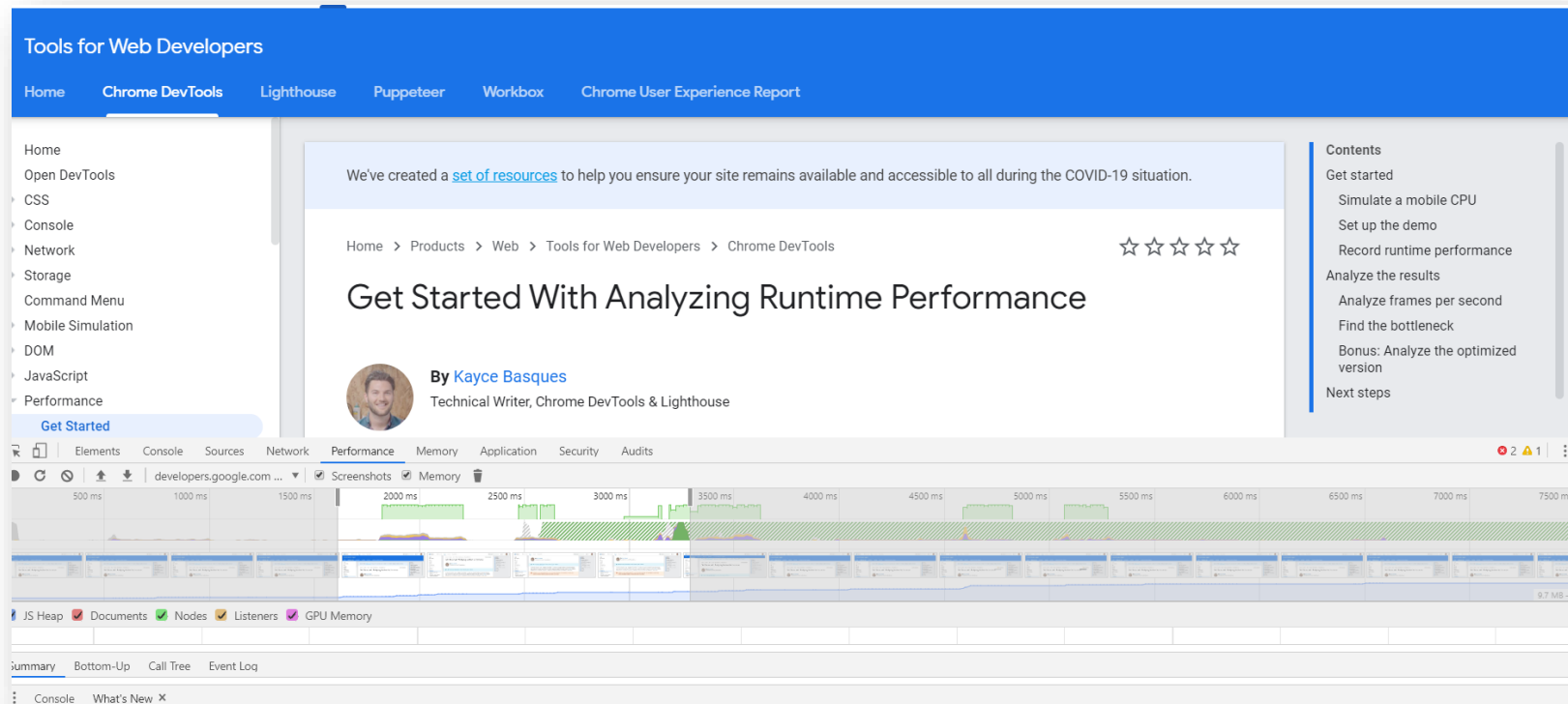
`jvisualvm`

# Java/server JVisualVM



# Browser: developer tools

## Profiling/check performance



The screenshot displays the Chrome DevTools interface for the Performance tool. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Chrome DevTools, Lighthouse, Puppeteer, Workbox, and Chrome User Experience Report. The left sidebar lists various tool categories, with Performance selected. The main content area features a blue header with the text "Tools for Web Developers" and a navigation menu. Below this, there is a message about resources for COVID-19, a breadcrumb trail, and a five-star rating. The main heading is "Get Started With Analyzing Runtime Performance" by Kayce Basques, a Technical Writer for Chrome DevTools & Lighthouse. A right-hand sidebar contains a "Contents" section with links to "Get started", "Simulate a mobile CPU", "Set up the demo", "Record runtime performance", "Analyze the results", "Analyze frames per second", "Find the bottleneck", "Bonus: Analyze the optimized version", and "Next steps". The bottom portion of the screenshot shows the Performance tool's timeline, with a "Summary" tab selected. The timeline displays a series of green bars representing CPU usage over time, with a scale from 0 to 7500 ms. Below the timeline, there are checkboxes for "JS Heap", "Documents", "Nodes", "Listeners", and "GPU Memory".

<https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/evaluate-performance>

# Example with Google Chrome

## Incognito mode

At the top right, click the three dots and then New Incognito Window.

Windows, Linux, or Chrome OS: Press Ctrl + Shift + n.

Mac: Press ⌘ + Shift + n.

## DevTools

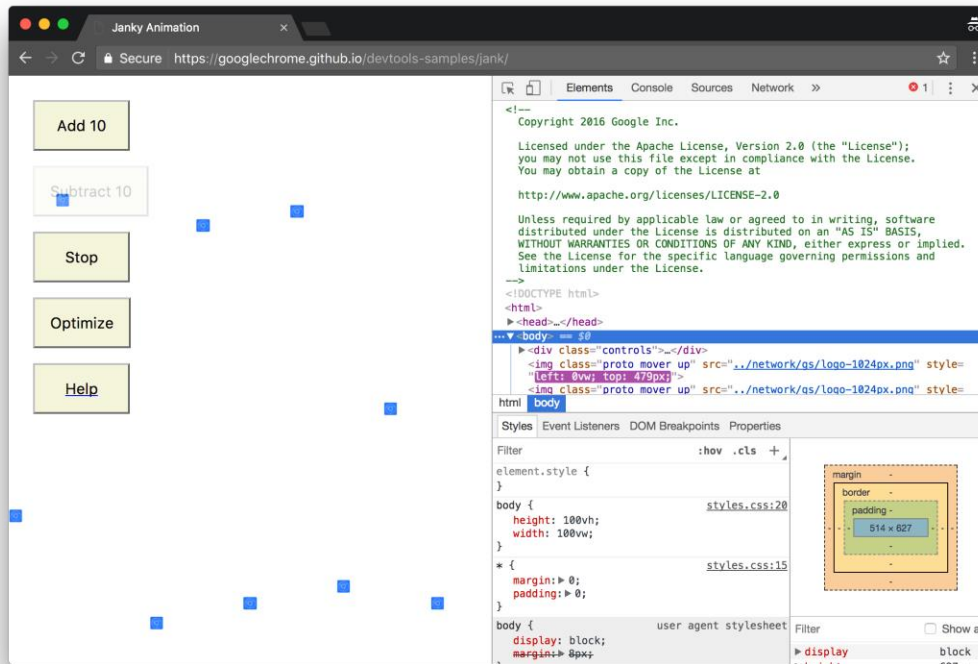
Windows, Linux: Control+Shift+I

Mac: Command+Option+I

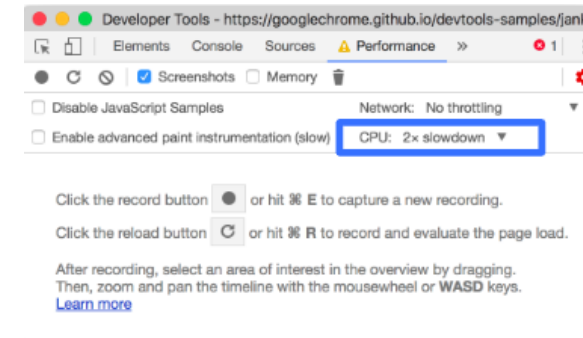


# Example with Google Chrome

<https://googlechrome.github.io/devtools-samples/jank/>



Performance > CPU > 2 x Slowdown

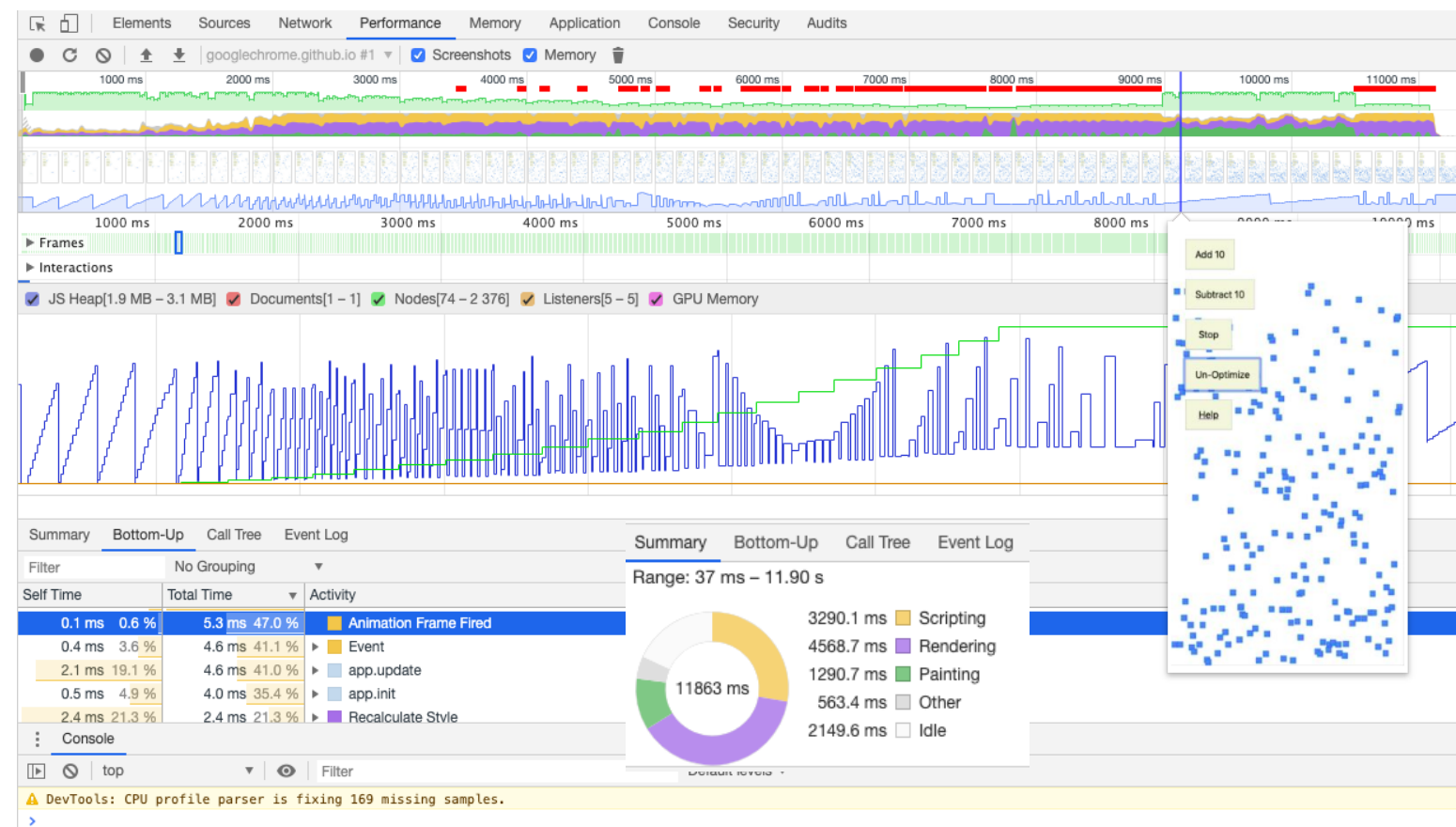


Performance > Record  
 click Add 10 (20 times)  
 try Optimize / Un-optimize  
 Stop

# Example with Google Chrome

## Profile result:

Frames per Second →  
CPU →



Bottleneck →



# Other tools for browser

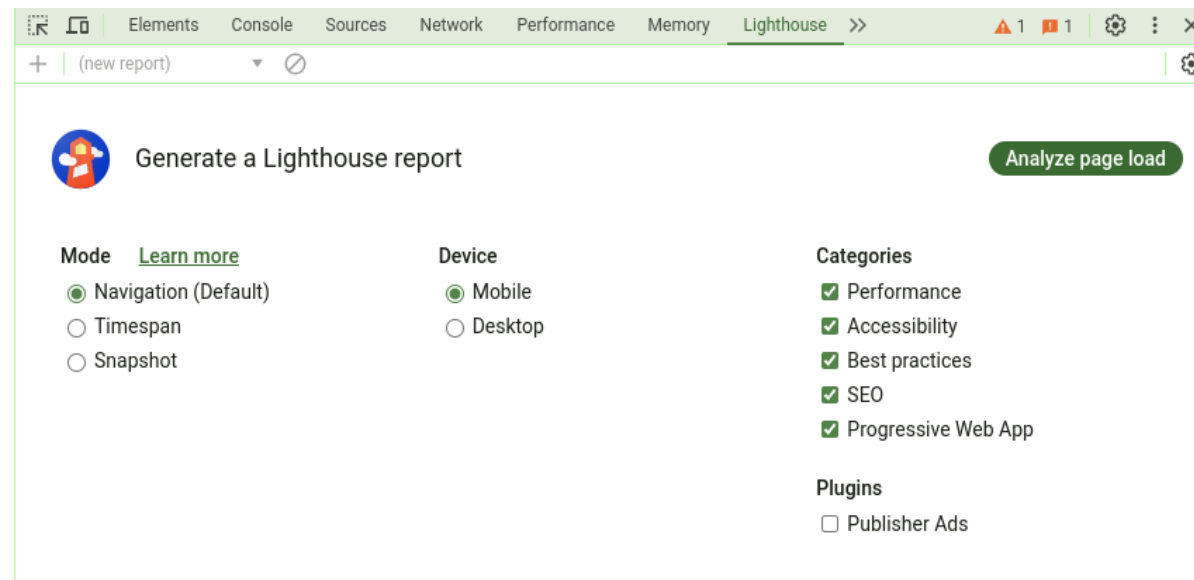
## RAIL model:

Response, Animation, Idle, Load

<https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/performance/rail>

<https://webpagetest.org/easy>

Lighthouse (with Chrome)





# Server side monitoring

- Cloud platforms like Azure provide monitoring solutions
  - Also available in Google Cloud, Amazon AWS, Alibaba Cloud...
  - In the case of Azure: [Azure Monitor](#)
- There is also the option to set up our own monitoring solution
- Which software to use: *Prometheus* and *Graphana*
- Guide: [https://github.com/Arquisoft/wiq\\_0/blob/master/gatewayservice/README.mdd](https://github.com/Arquisoft/wiq_0/blob/master/gatewayservice/README.mdd)

# Server side monitoring

- We need a library that can extract some metrics from our gateway service

- *npm install prom-client express-prom-bundle*

```
const metricsMiddleware:RequestHandler = promBundle({includeMethod: true});  
app.use(metricsMiddleware);
```

- If we launch the gateway service, in */metrics* we will be able to see some row data that would be used by Graphana to plot nice charts
- We can choose which metrics to measure [\[doc\]](#)



# Server side monitoring

- Graphana cannot use this data directly, we need Prometheus

- Prometheus will retrieve the data exposed by the service (e.g. gateway) and store it so it can be consumed by Graphana
- We will work with a docker image [prom/prometheus] that can be configured through a single file

```
global:
  scrape_interval: 5s
scrape_configs:
  - job_name: "example-nodejs-app"
    static_configs:
      - targets: ["gateway:8000"]
```

# Server side monitoring

- How to configure Grafana
  - Grafana will use Prometheus as data source
  - We also have a docker image for running it [grafana/grafana]
  - We need to configure the datasource and the dashboard (which charts to plot)



# Links

## Monitoring & Profiling

[Get Started With Analyzing Runtime Performance](https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/evaluate-performance/)

<https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/evaluate-performance/>

[How to Use the Timeline Tool](https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/evaluate-performance/timeline-tool#profile-js)

[https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/evaluate-performance timeline-tool#profile-js](https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/evaluate-performance/timeline-tool#profile-js)