



PHOENIX

ARM instrumentation of the PHOENIX ATC system for performance evaluation

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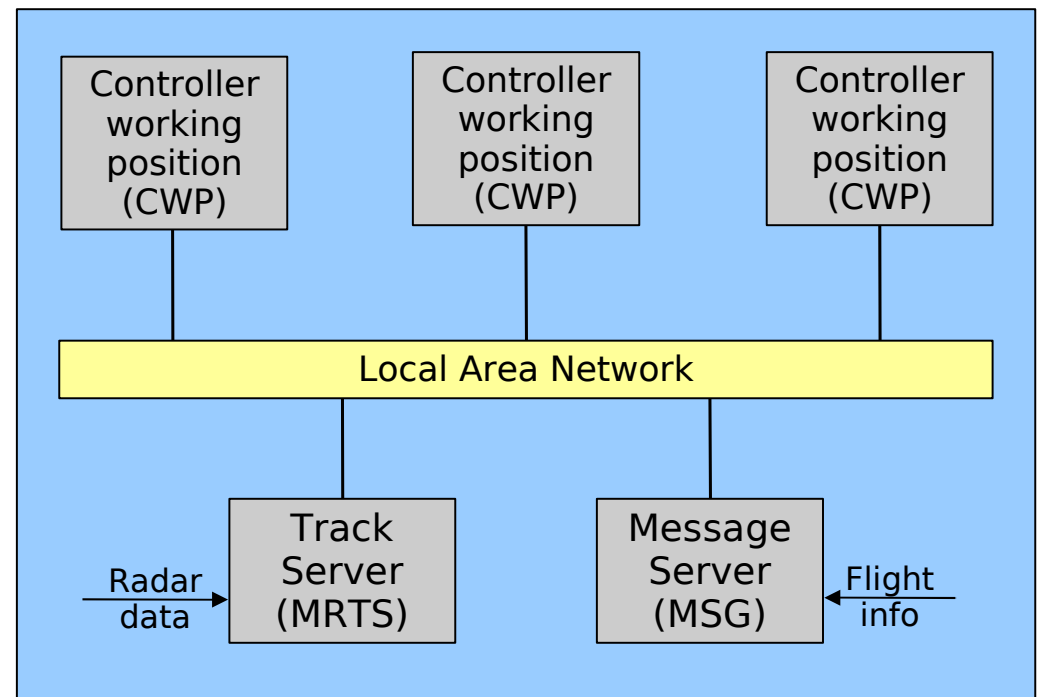
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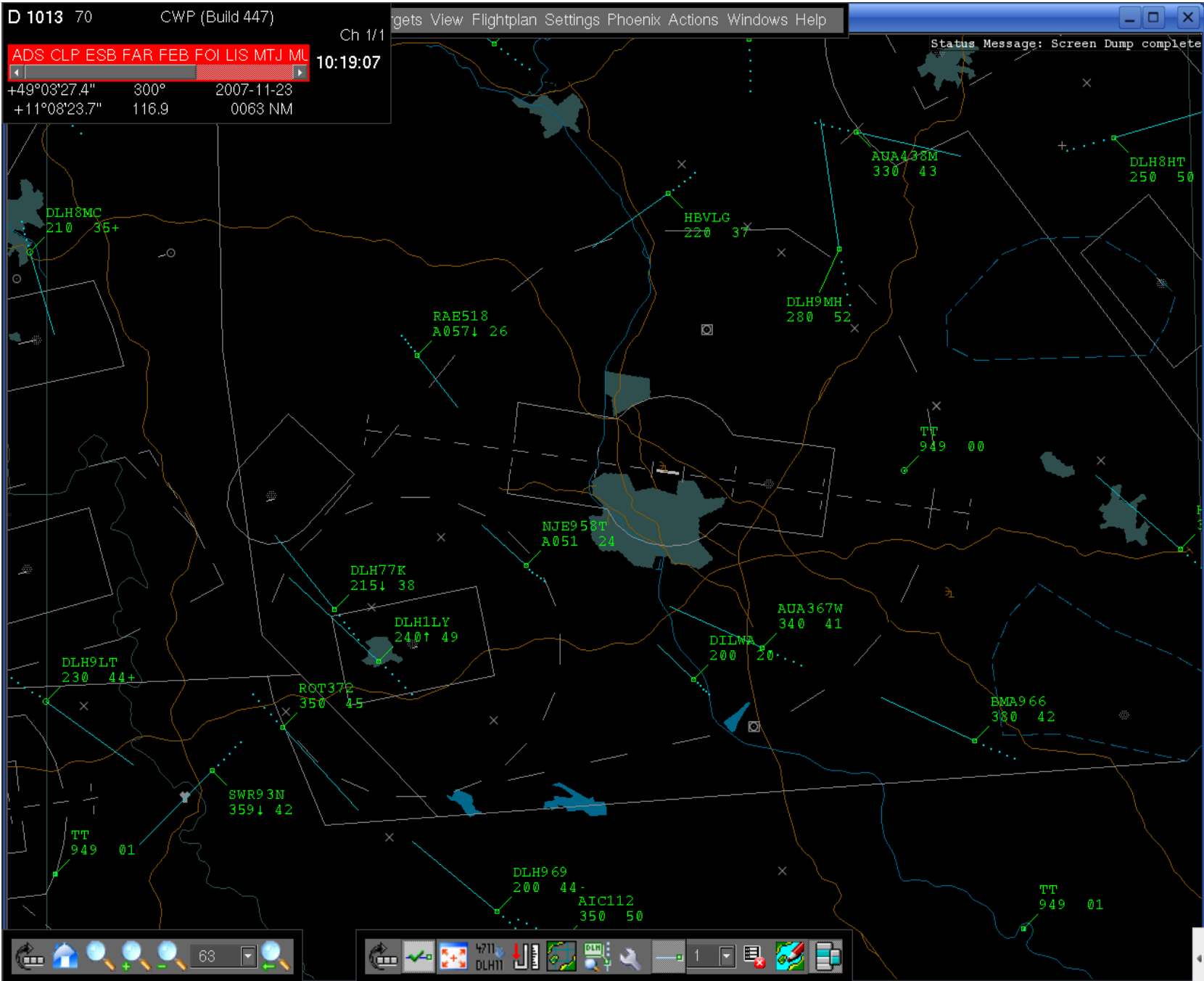
Introduction

- DFS develops their own ATC systems like PHOENIX
- PHOENIX processes radar data and presents flights to a controller
- ATC systems are subject to performance requirements (1 second requirement)
- ARM measures distributed transactions (Correlators)
- Performance evaluation for two different scenarios (live, artificial)

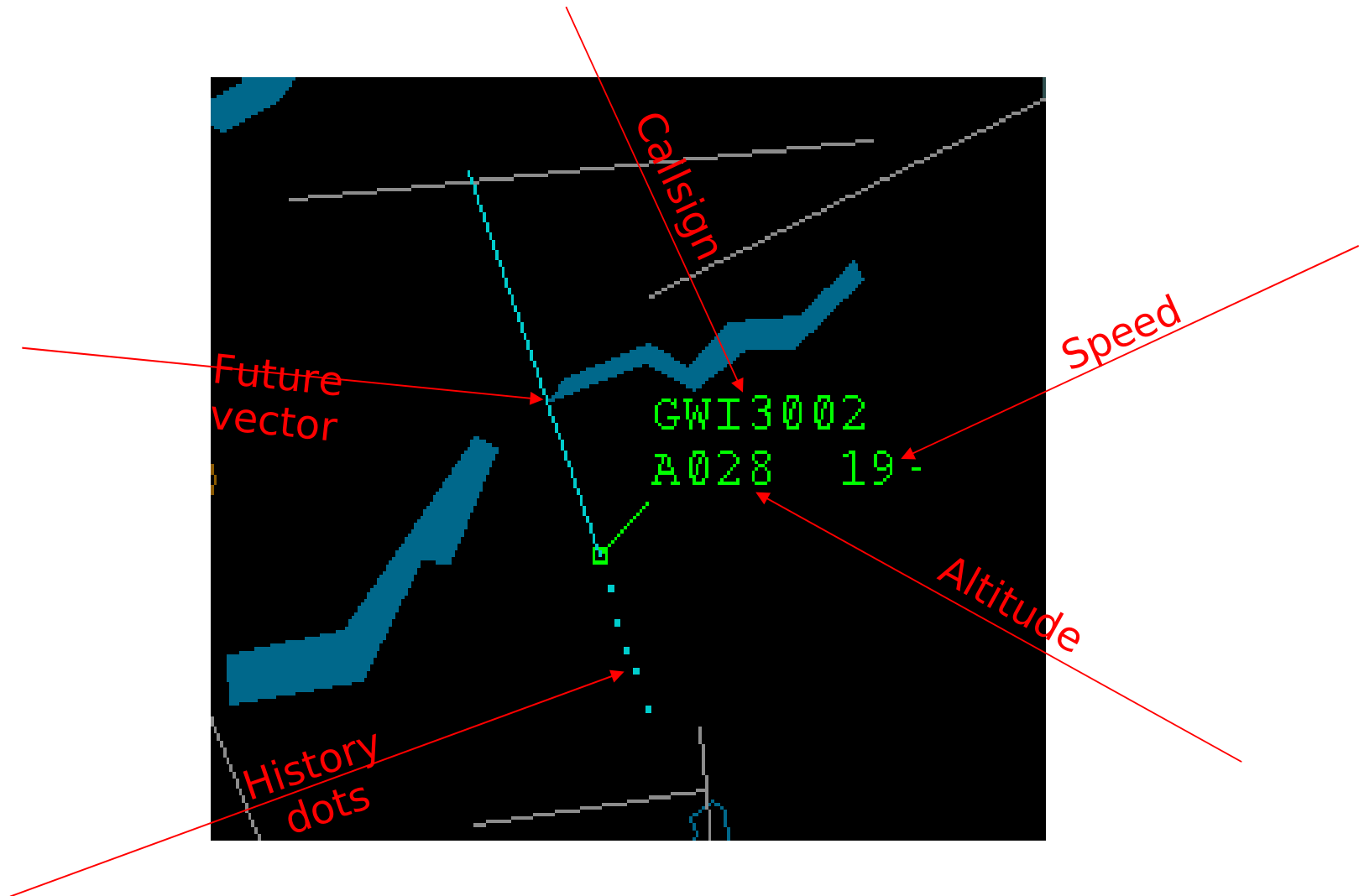
PHOENIX system architecture

- Client-Server based
- Runs on Linux OS
- Tracker (MRTS) serves tracks by processing incoming radar data
- Message Server (MSG) serves flight information data and links to tracks
- Controller Working Position (CWP) displays the tracks with all information



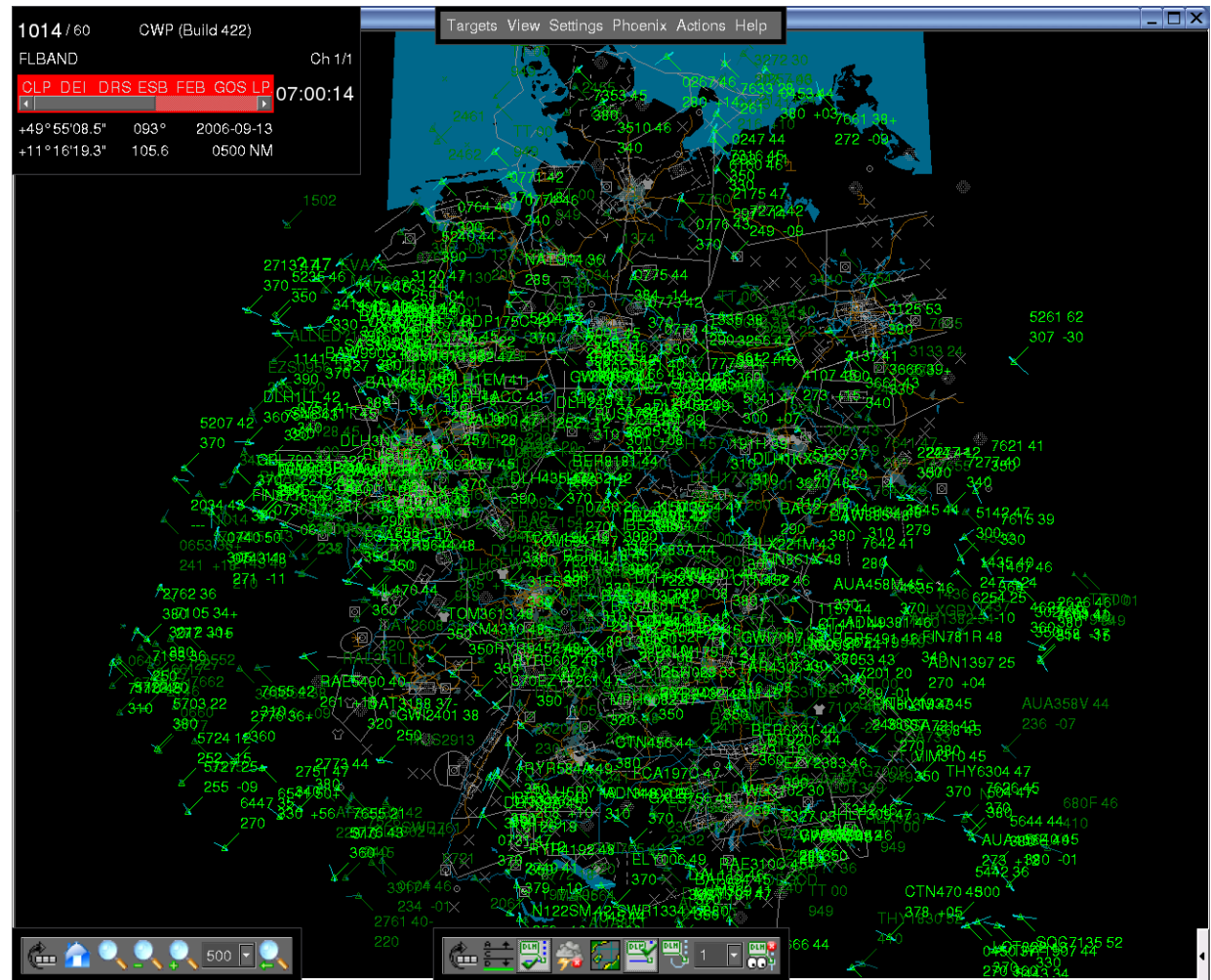


PHOENIX track label



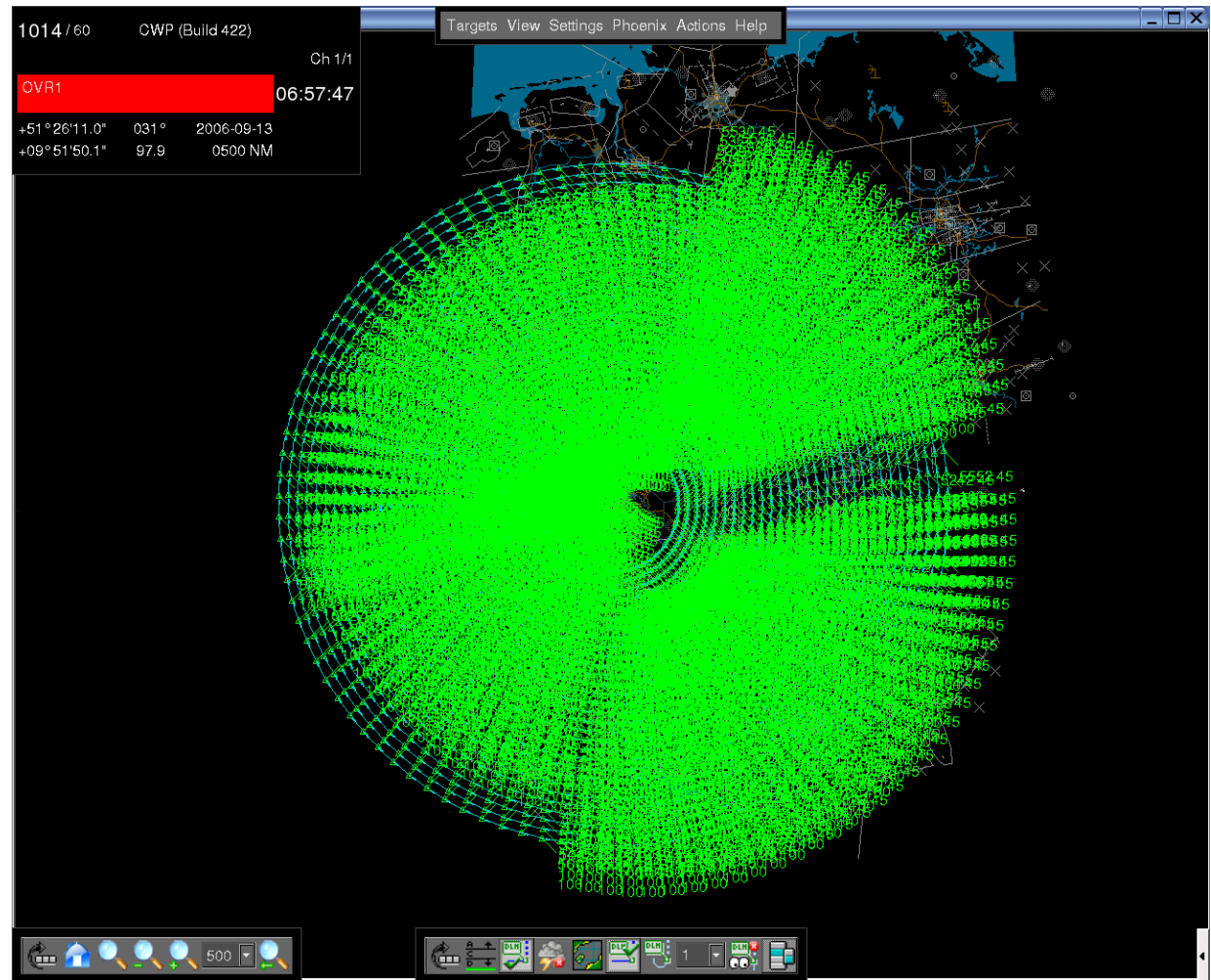
Scenarios (1)

- Live Scenario
 - 30 minutes, 22. June 2006
 - 700 tracks on average



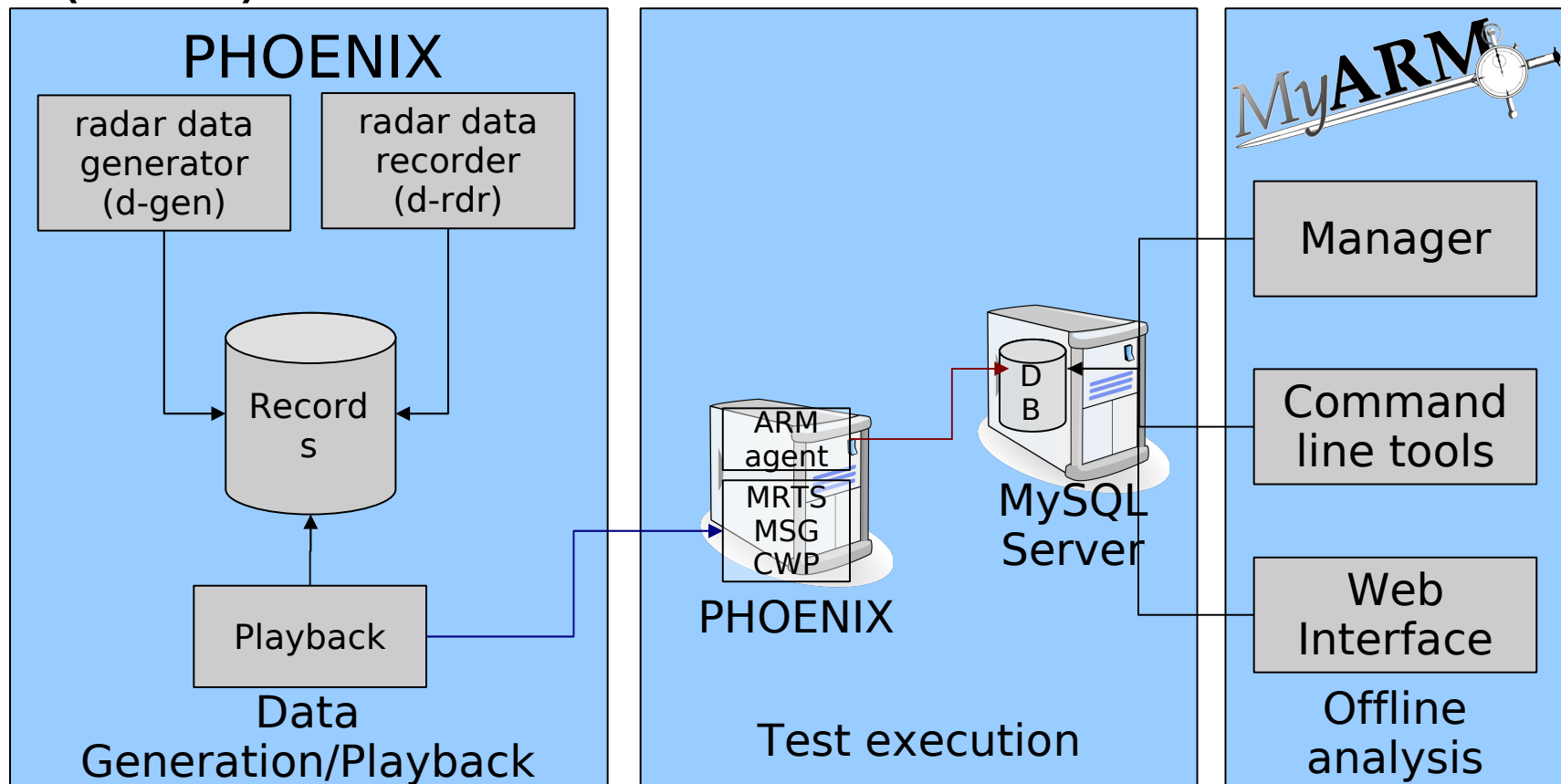
Scenarios (2)

- Artificial scenario, 10 minutes
 - 100 tracks on 30 circles
 - Exactly 3000 tracks on display



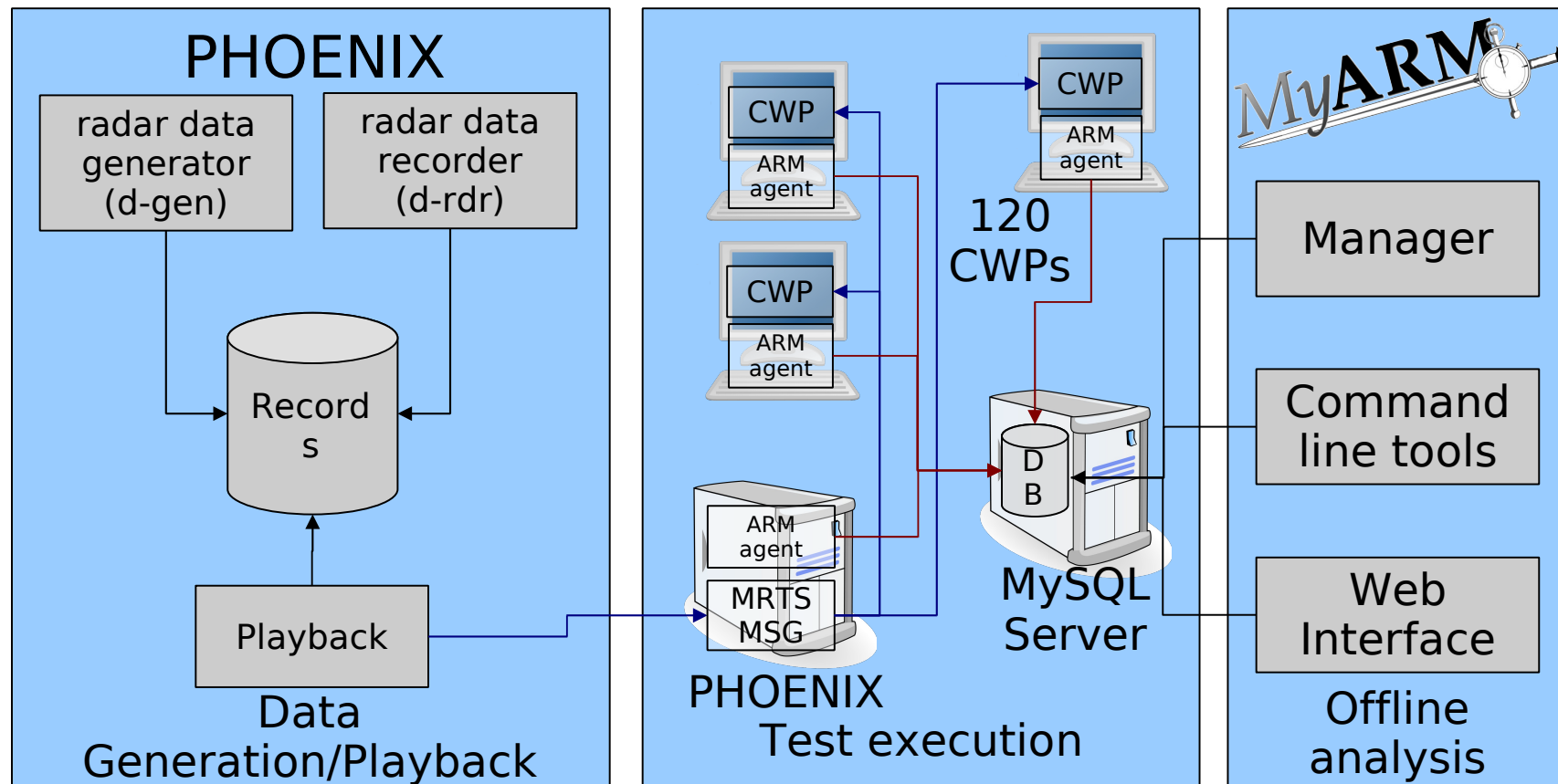
Standalone test environment

- 1 PC with Tracker (MRTS), Message Server (MSG) and CWP



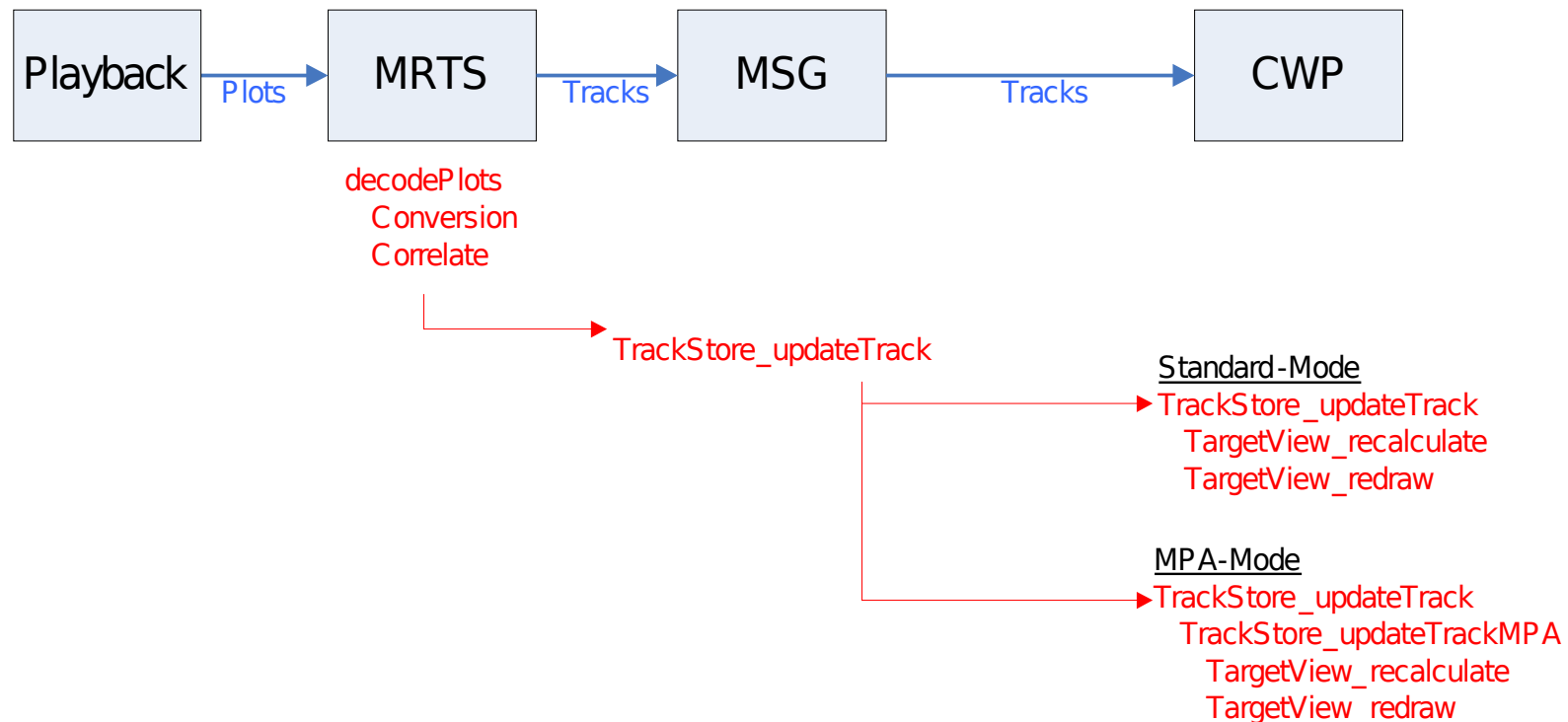
Distributed test environment

- 1 MRTS/MSG Server, 110 CWP's PC, 1 DB Server



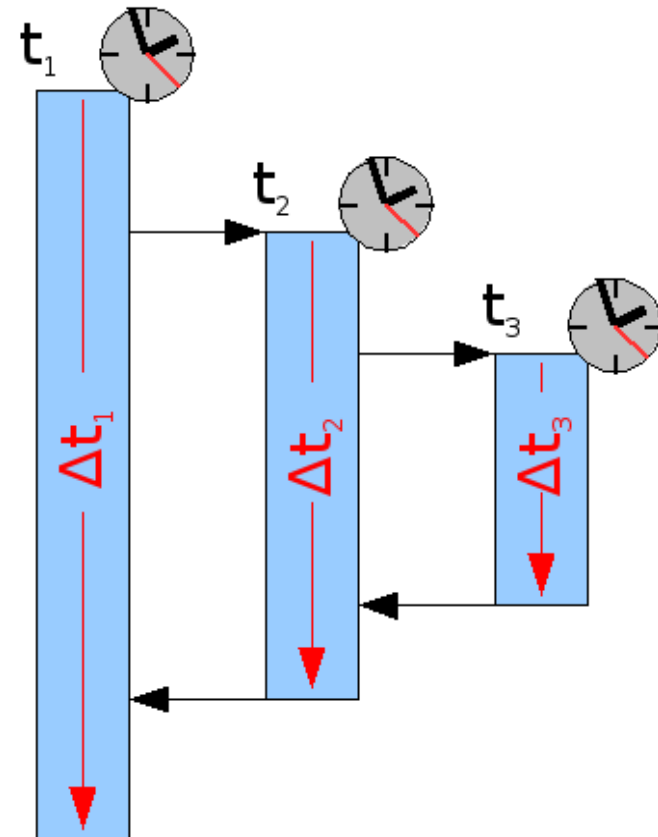
PHOENIX ARM instrumentation

- ARM instrumentation points within PHOENIX processes:



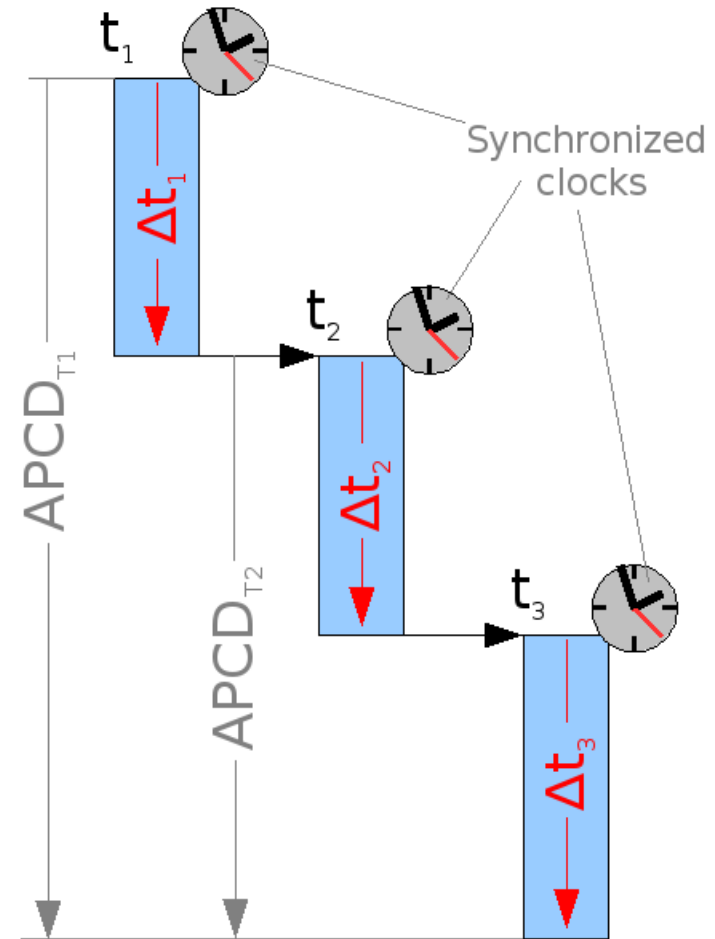
Response time types (overview)

- Synchronous response times (ARM 4.0)
- Asynchronous response times (ARM 4.1)
 - Asynchronous Parent-Child Duration (APCD)
 - Asynchronous Child-Parent Duration (ACPD)



Response time types (APCD)

- Transaction start times
 - t_1 MRTS decodePlots
 - t_2 MSG updateTrack
 - t_3 CWP redrawTarget
- Asynchronous Parent-Child Duration of MRTS-CWP:



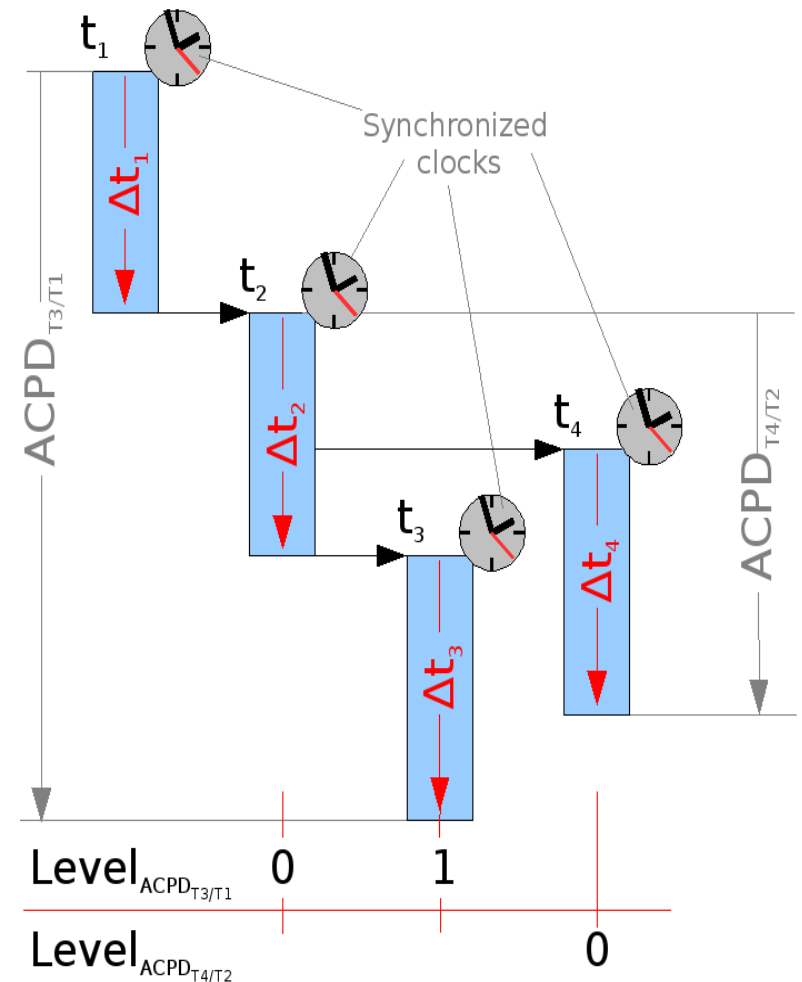
Response time types (ACPD)

- Transaction start times
 - t_1 MRTS decodePlots
 - t_2 MSG updateTrack
 - t_3 CWP redrawTarget

- Asynchronous Child-Parent Duration of CWP-MRTS:

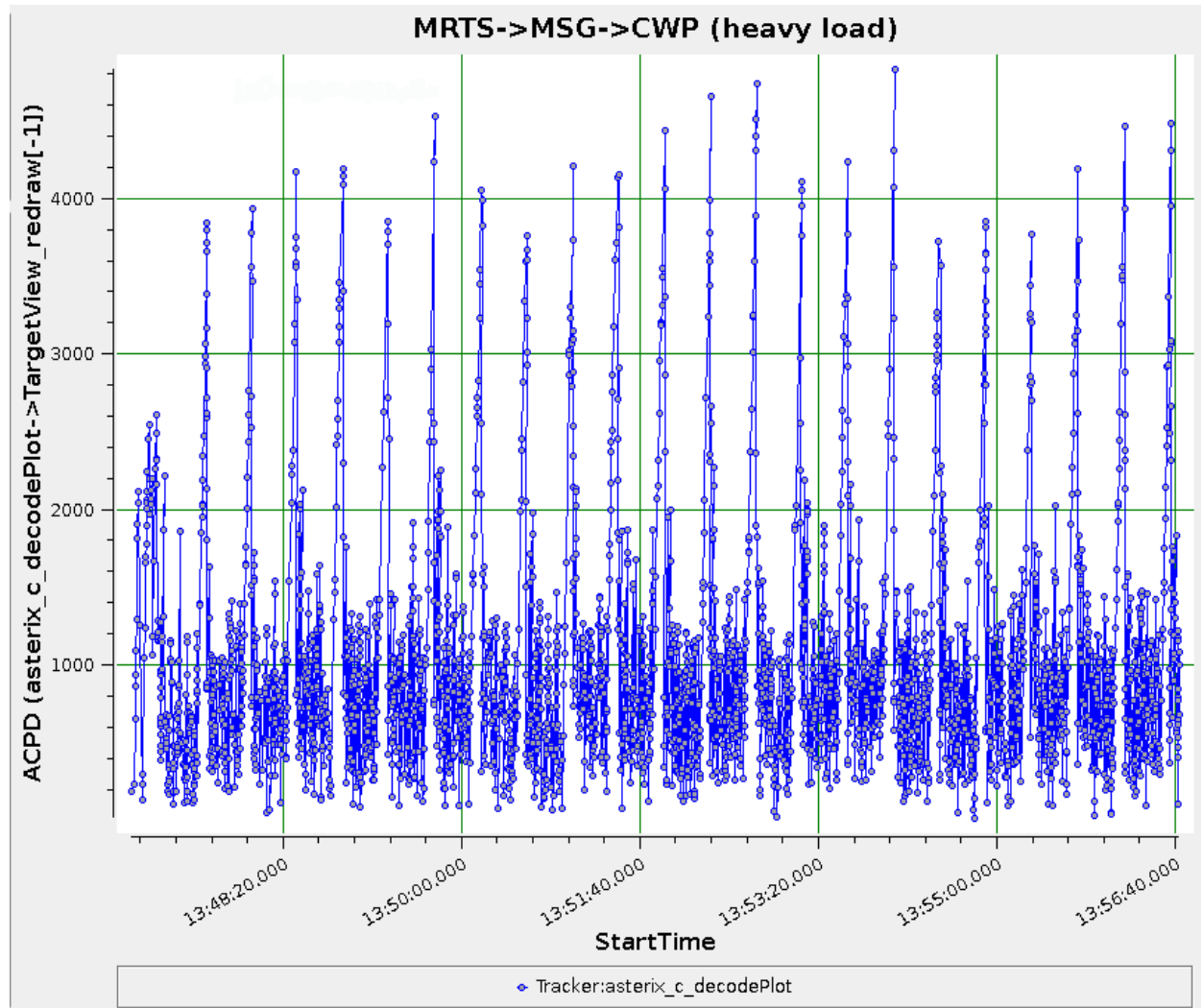
- $ACPD_{T3/T1} = t_3 + \Delta t_3 - t_1$

- multiple times for a parent = once for each child



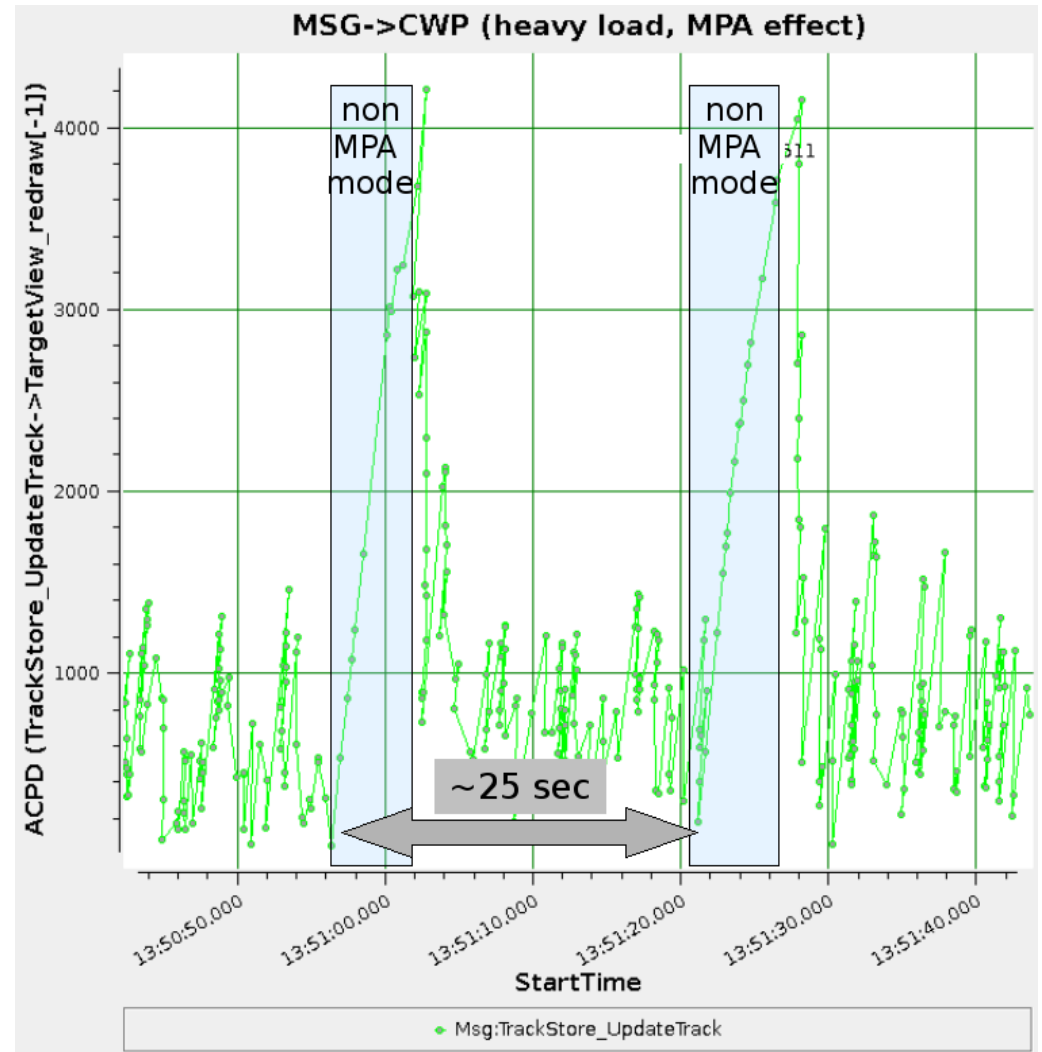
Results: artificial scenario, standalone test bed (1)

- mean response times under heavy load around ~1 sec.
- periodic outlier of ~4 sec.
- bottleneck is CPU of CWP



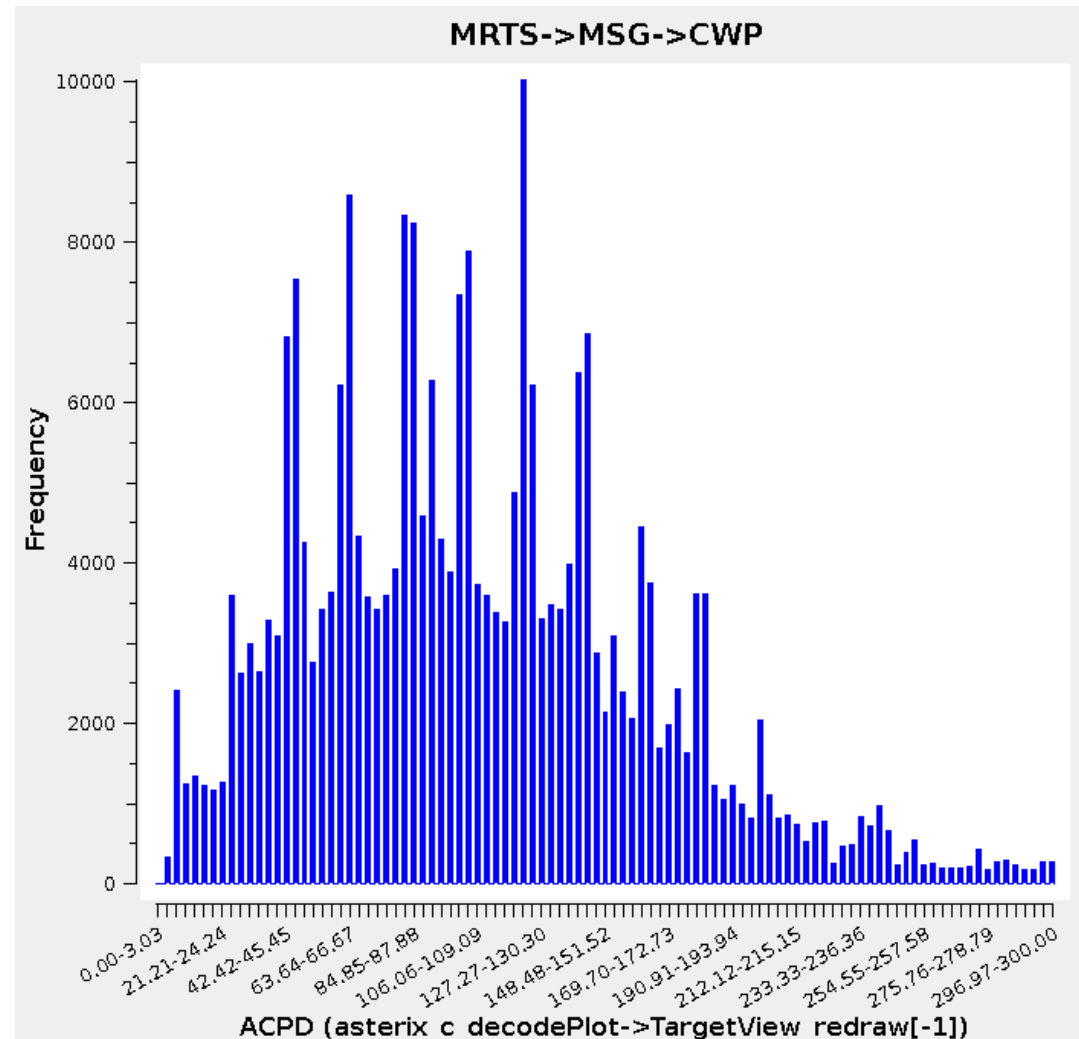
Results: artificial scenario, standalone test bed (2)

- MPA algorithm reduces response times by a factor of 4
- MPA works as designed (reduce CPU usage)
- MPA mode change decision needs to be checked



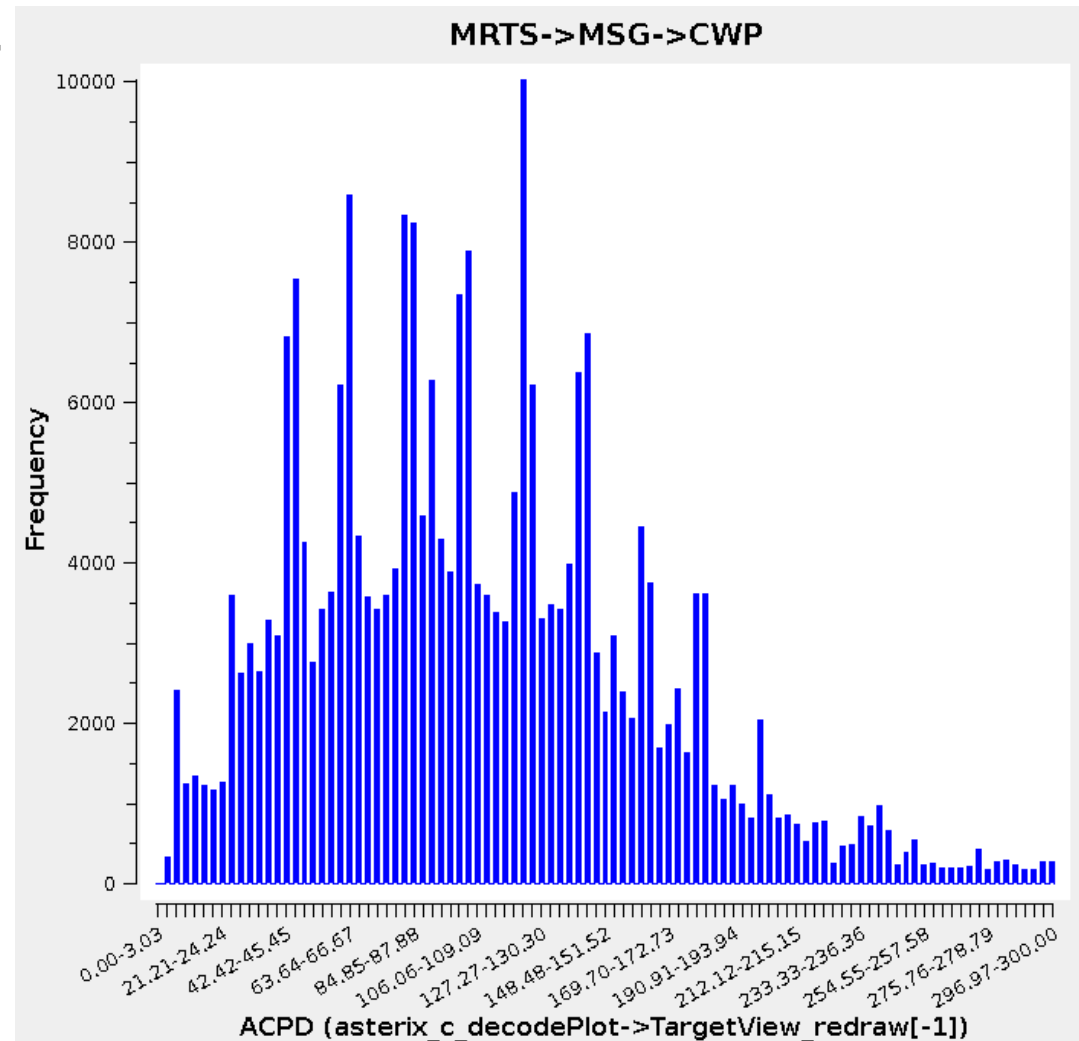
Results: live scenario, distributed test bed (1)

- Mean response time ~137ms
- ~7 times better than 1 second
- In MPA mode much higher mean ~373ms duration (factor 3)



Results: live scenario, distributed test bed (2)

- less than 0,3% of all measurements are above 1 second
- Fits into 3-sigma interval (99,7%)

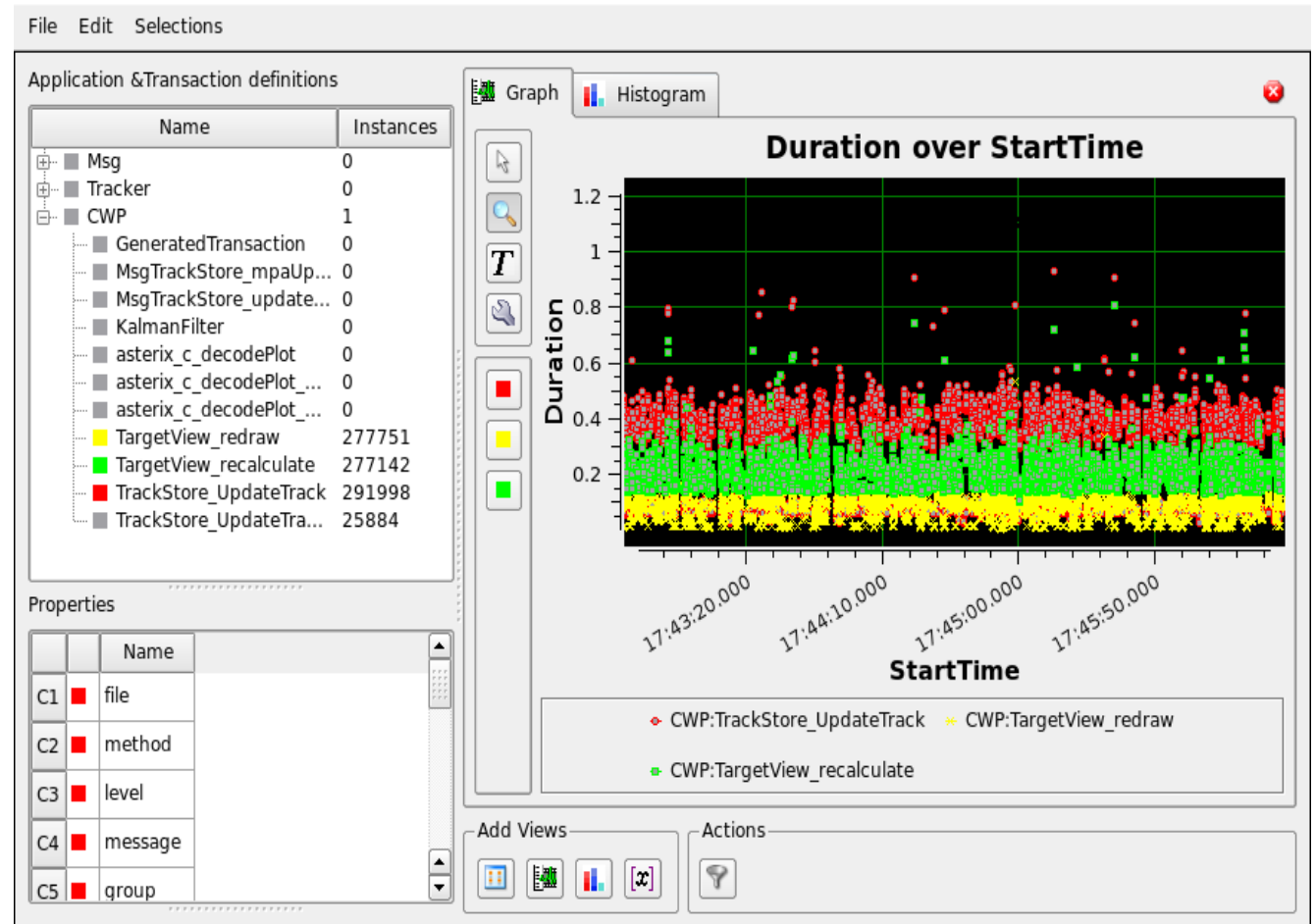


MyARM environment (1)

- Modular design of data sink and data sources for measurement data (DBs: MySQL, Oracle, Postgres)
- Efficient measurement data transport (TCP/IP, Shared-Memory)
- Tools for everyone
 - Command line tools for batch processing
 - Web interface for easy integration into existing platforms
 - Powerful own management application

MyARM environment (2)

- Transaction selection
- Different views of ARM data
- Supports any ARM concepts (Metrics, Properties)



Summary (Results)

- Operational environment (1 sec. requirement)
 - mean response time is about 7 times better
 - response time for presenting a track fits into 3-sigma interval (99,7%).
- Under heavy load (3000 tracks)
 - the mean response times go up to ~1048ms.
 - High peaks (4 sec.) caused by CWP-

MPA algorithm

Summary (ARM)

- ARM measurements provide insight view of performance of main processing steps of PHOENIX
- Constant usage of ARM is planned in the software development process of PHOENIX
- Semi-automatic instrumentation of applications would be helpful (Qt® MOC Compiler using QArm)
- ARM can provide more and better information about operational systems to the responsible system management

The end

Thank you for listening

Any questions?