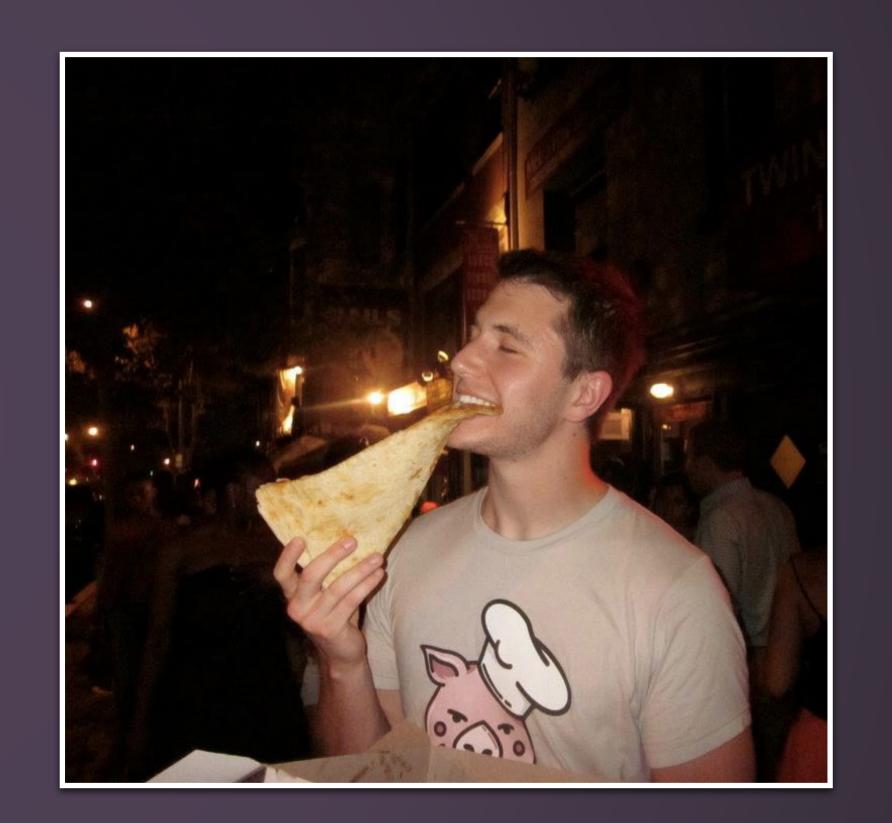
When Testing in Production is a Good Idea

Dan Robinson CTO, Heap

- Joined as Heap's first hire in July, 2013.
- Previously an engineer at Palantir.
- Studied Math & CS at Stanford.



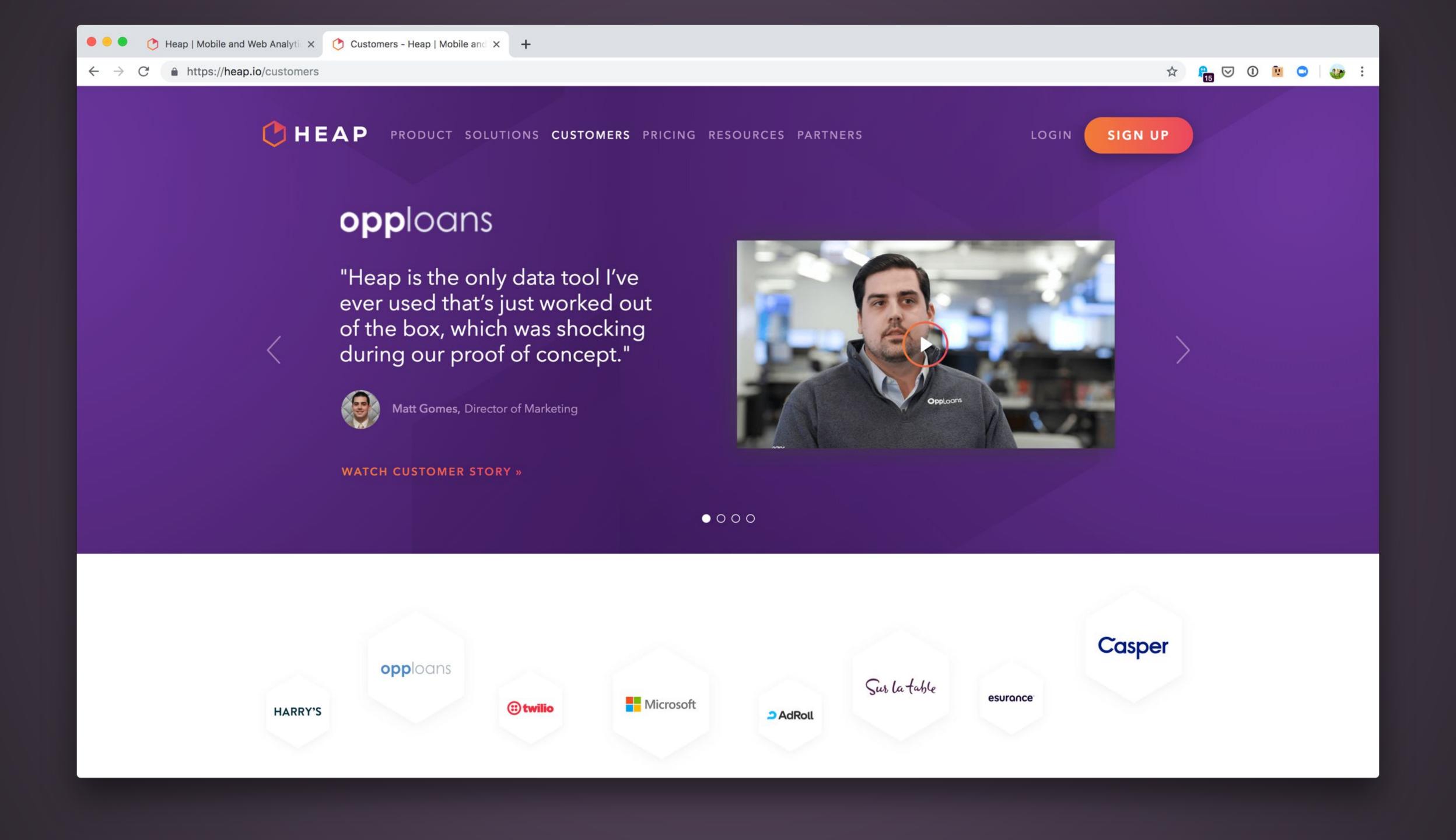


What we'll talk about:

- 1. What is Heap?
- 2. Testing in prod and why it works so well for us.
- 3. Some thoughts on how to generalize this approach.
- 4. Same concept applied to testing our client side JS.



What is Heap?



```
playButton.addEventListener('click', function() {
        Analytics.track('Watched Video', {customer: 'opploans'});
});
```

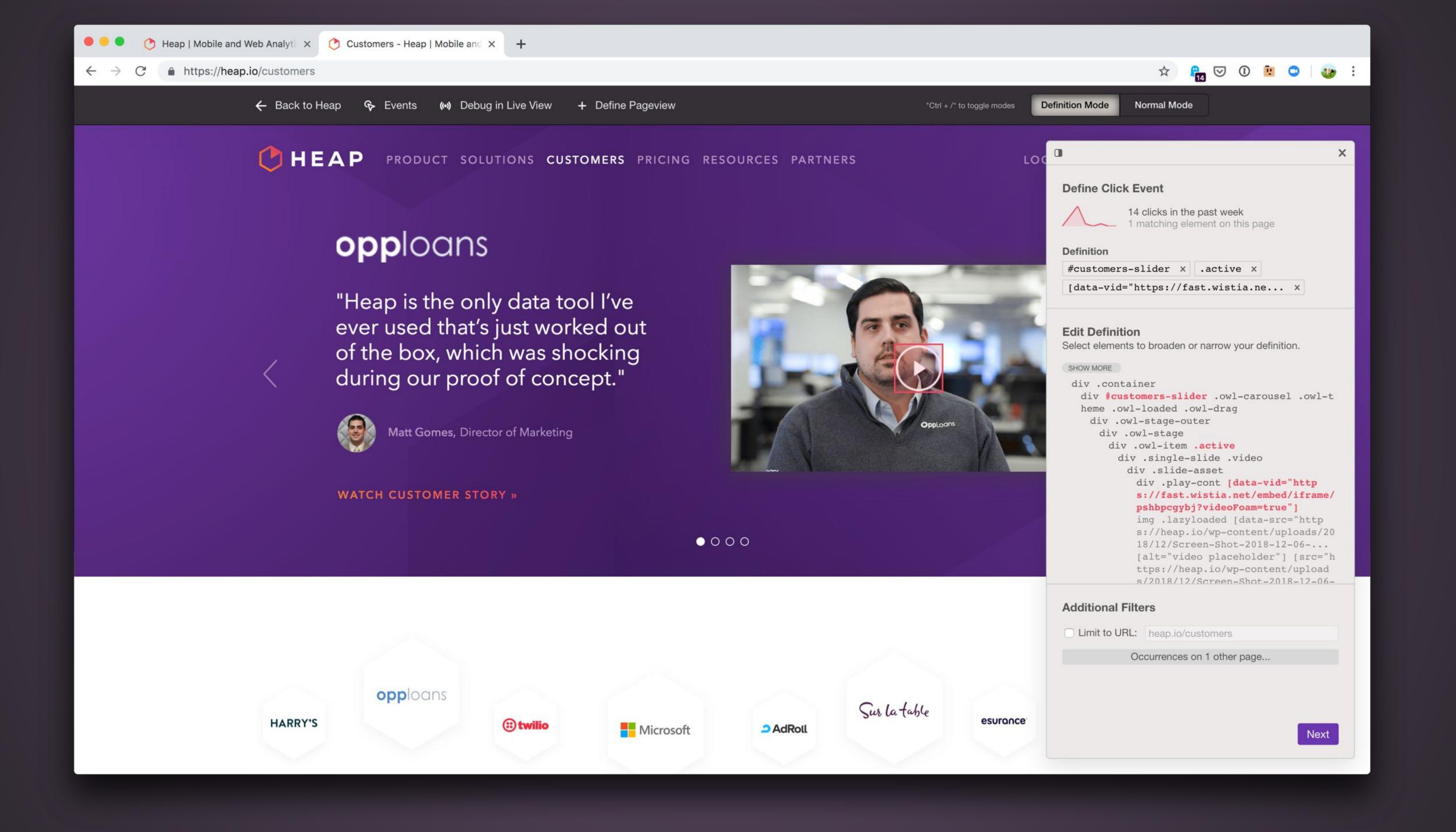


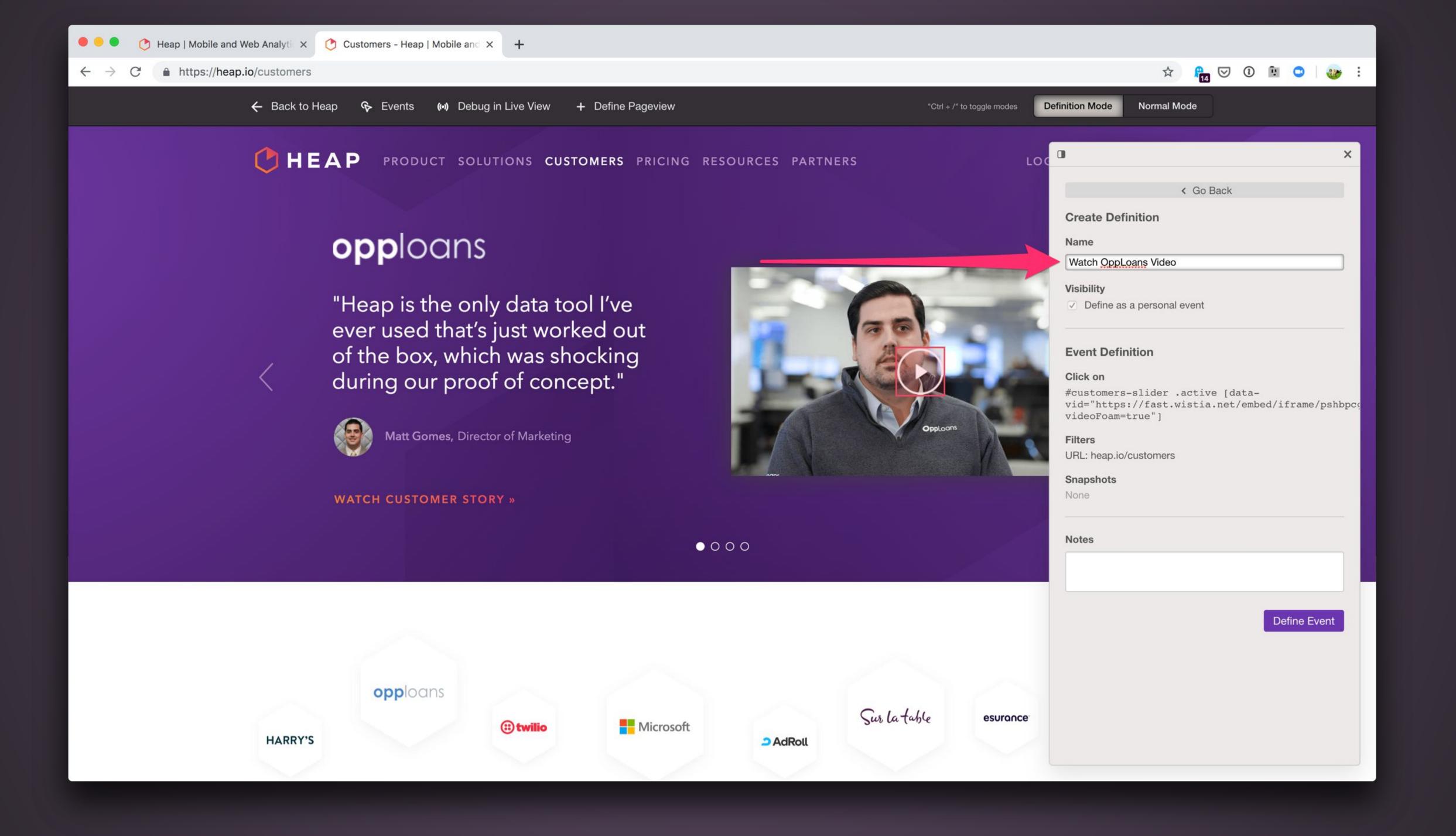
Web

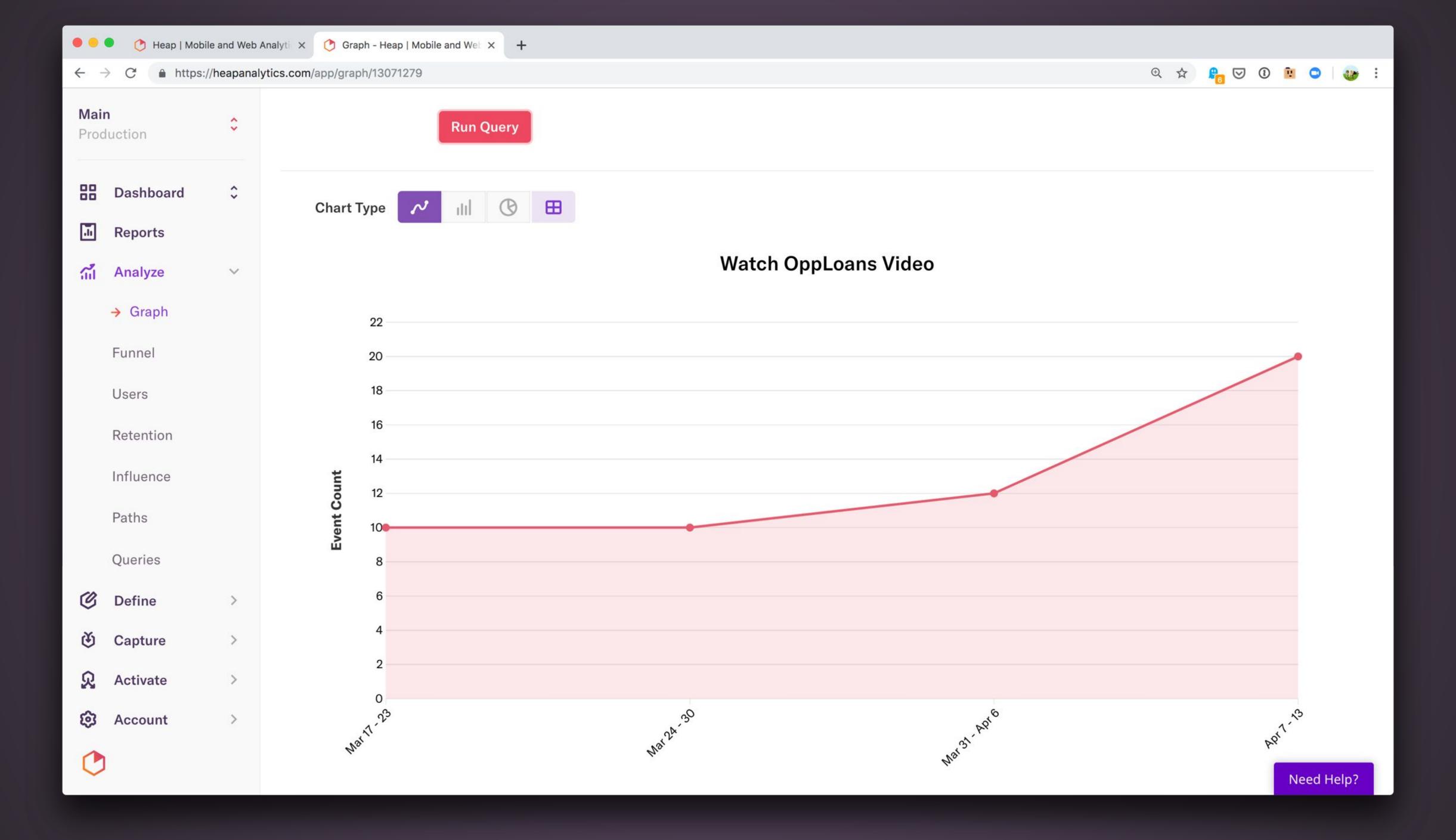
To get started with Heap, paste the following code snippet before your website's closing </head> tag:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  window.heap=window.heap||[],heap.load=function(e,t){window.heap.appid=e,window.heap.config=t=heap.load("236035469");
</script>
```





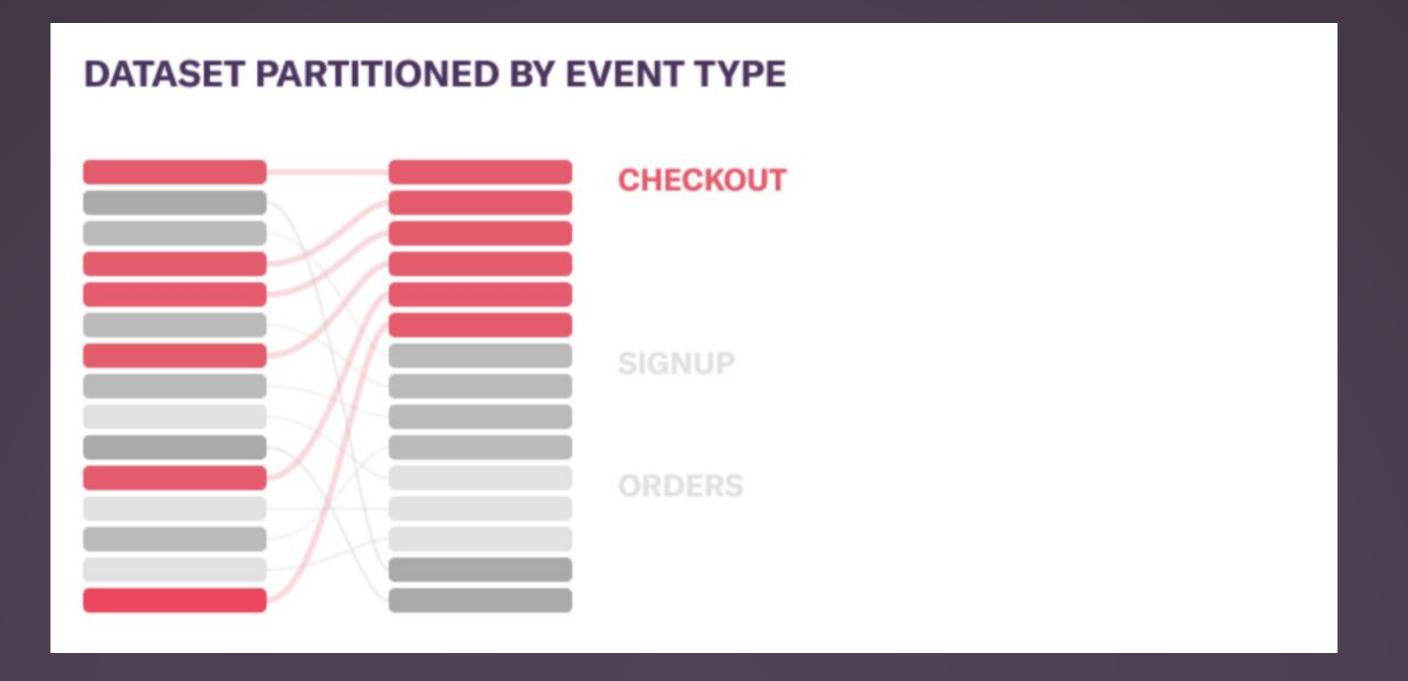


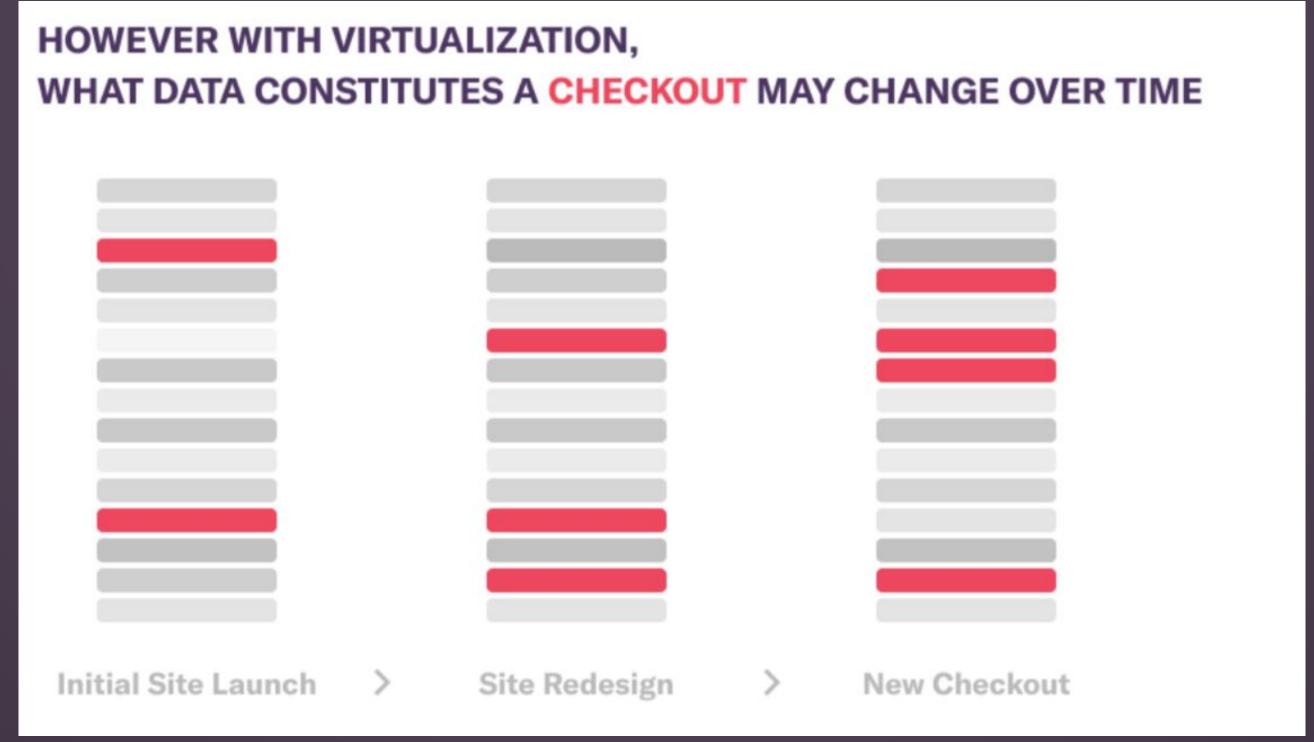


Challenges

- 1. Capturing 10x to 100x as much data as a traditional analytics tool. Will never care about 95% of it.
- 2. Enormous variability in usage. Every query is unique.
- 3. Fundamental "indirection" in the dataset.









How do you make this fast?

Ground Rules

- 1. Need to make large, system-wide improvements.
- 2. Need to do so on a predictable cadence.
- 3. Low tolerance for breaking the product.



Case Study: Rolling out ZFS

ZFS Backstory

- We wanted filesystem-level compression.
- We built a benchmarking suite, evaluated our product extensively.
- We decided to roll it out.





- Weeks into the rollout, we ran into serious problems.
- We couldn't ingest incoming data fast enough.
- Resolving the issues took weeks!



This was the most thoroughly vetted analysis-layer change we had ever made.

What went wrong?

Our benchmarking had holes that are clear in retrospect.

- We were testing with disks that were less full than in prod.
- Our benchmark was a scaled-down test on a smaller machine, but the scaled up workload on a larger machine didn't perform the same way.



Any way your testing differs from prod is surface area for surprises in prod.

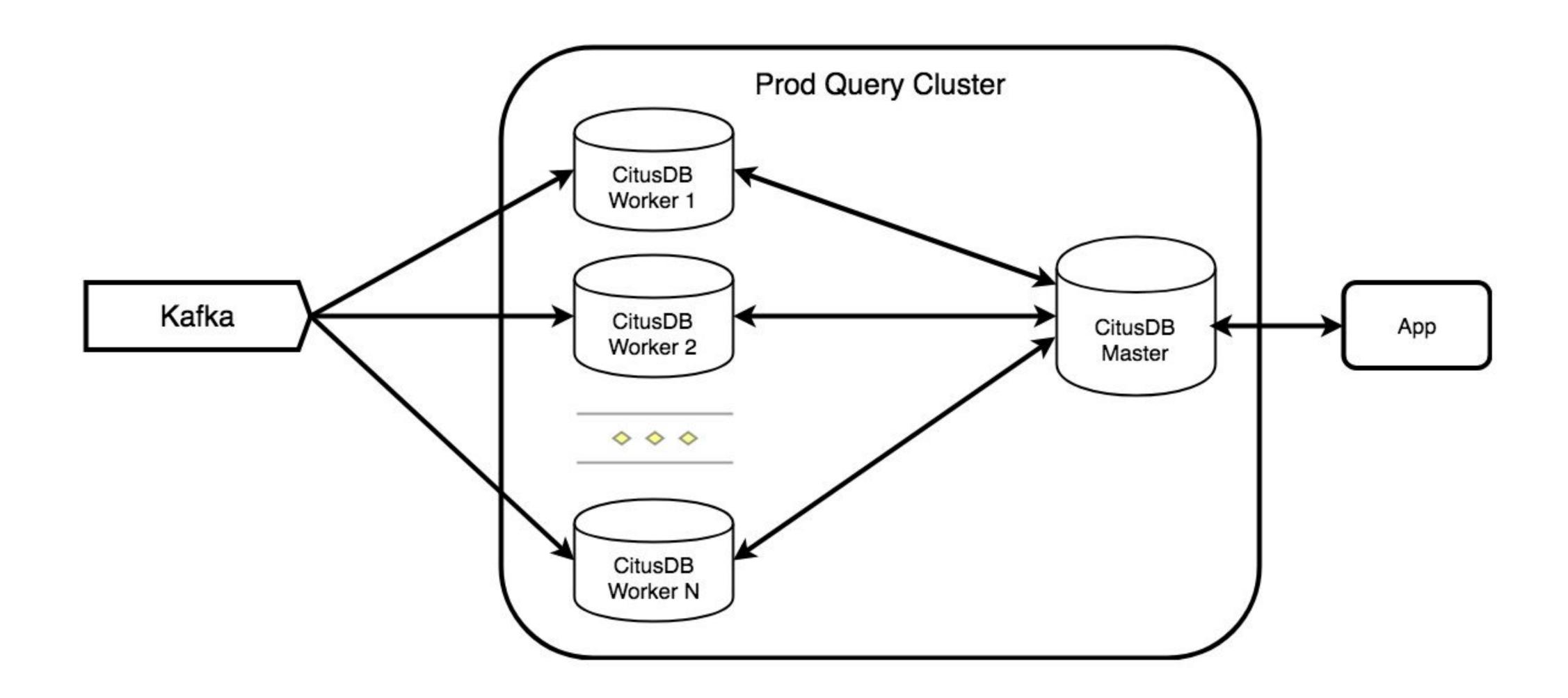
Instead of starting from a synthetic benchmark and making it increasingly sophisticated, why not build a way to test your idea in prod, without the risk?

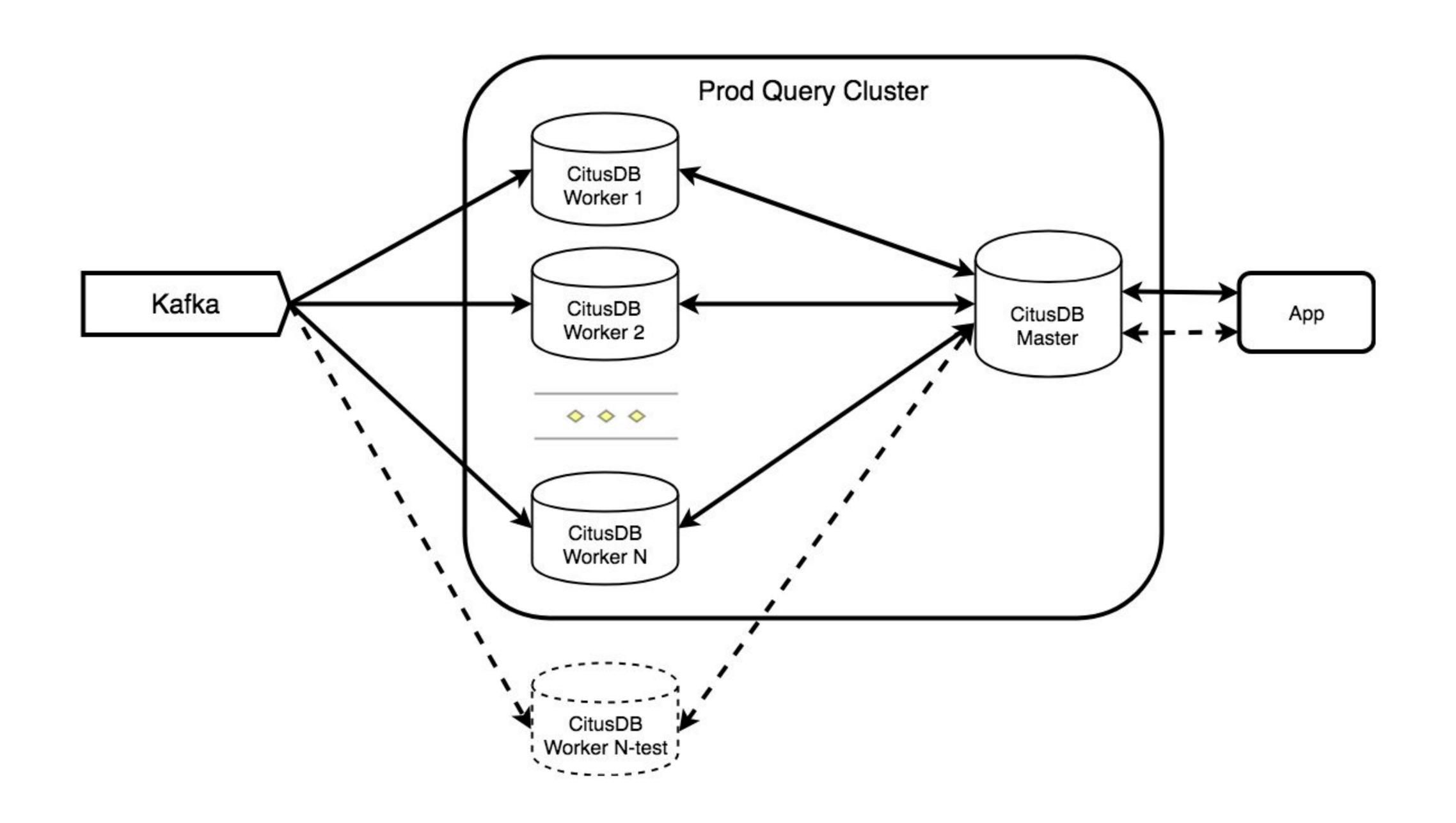


"Shadow Prod"

- Our query cluster has a master and N workers. (N = 70 right now.)
- We built a system that picks a worker and creates a "shadow" copy of it, with our desired change.
 - We duplicate the dataset exactly on the shadow machine.
 - We mirror all reads and writes.
- This machine is in prod, except that we ignore reads from it.







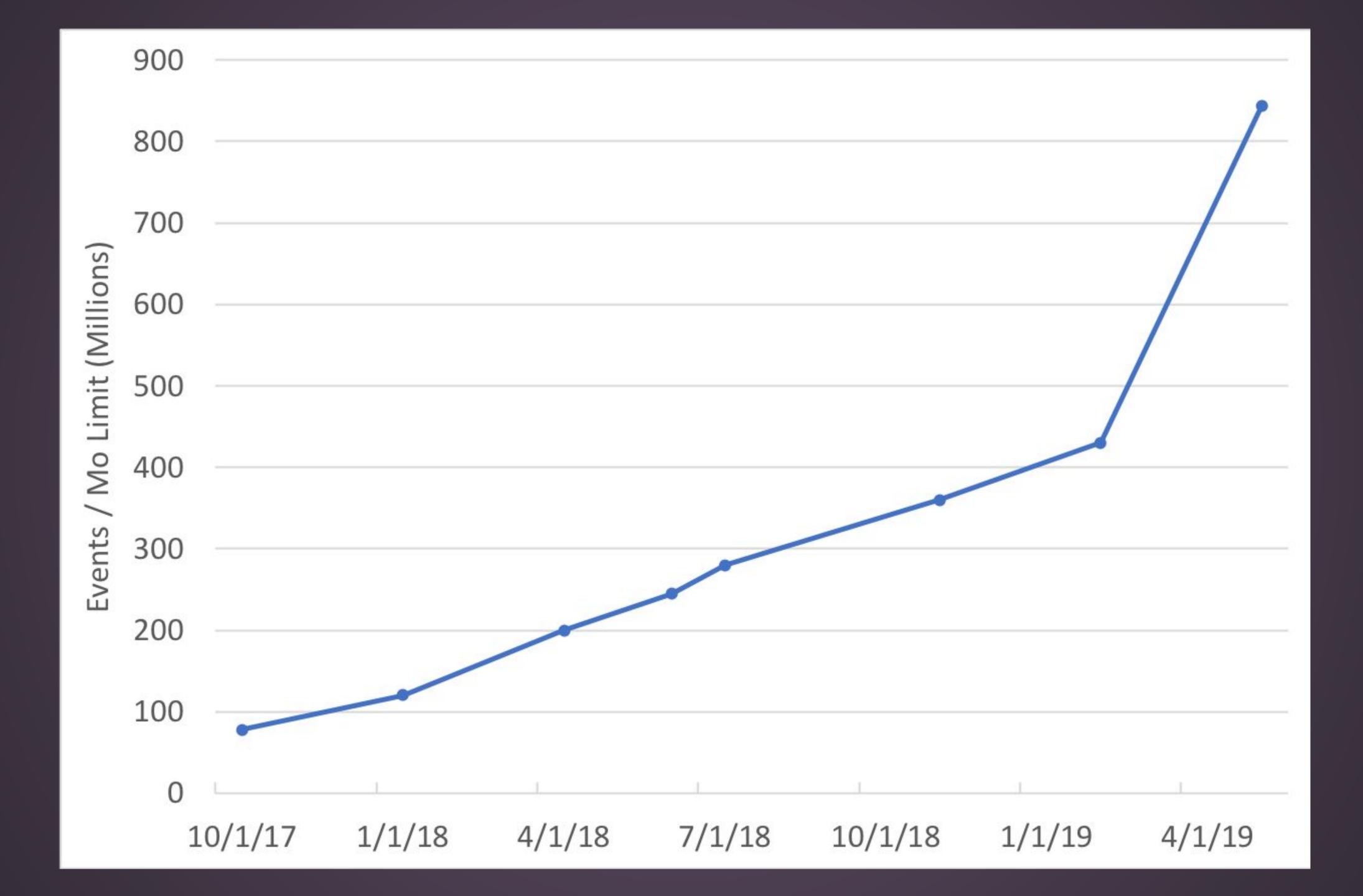
"Shadow Prod" Results

- Evaluating a change takes 2-4 weeks of wall time, most of which is passive.
- We're improving query perf by 20% to 40% per quarter, reliably.
- We're up 11x in the last 18 months.
- We have a two person database team.



System Level	Example	Result
Hardware	i3.16xlarge vs i3.metal	41% p95 improvement
OS Config	Clock Source xen vs tsc	30% p95 improvement
Filesystem Config	ZFS Recordsize 8kb vs 64kb	2.4x reduction in disk footprint
DB Schema	Partitioning event table by top-level type	22% p95 improvement
Indexing Strategy	Including user IDs in event indexes	20% p95 improvement





"Shadow Prod" Results

- Easy to be confident that a change is safe for prod, because it's already in prod.
- Bonus: this system tests the rollout process for free, because you use it to create shadow nodes.



Protips

Protip: use A/A tests to expose confounding variables.



Protip: the ability to align specific atoms in your experiment between prod and shadow prod is key.

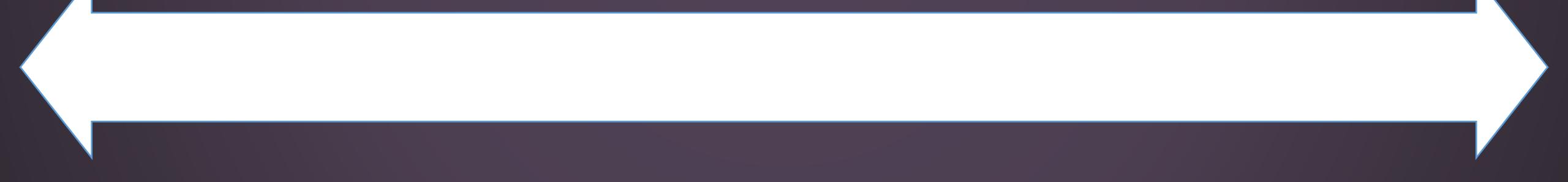


Protip: build a sanity checker to make sure the improvements you're getting make sense.



Foreseeable Issues

Unforeseen Issues





Foreseeable Issues

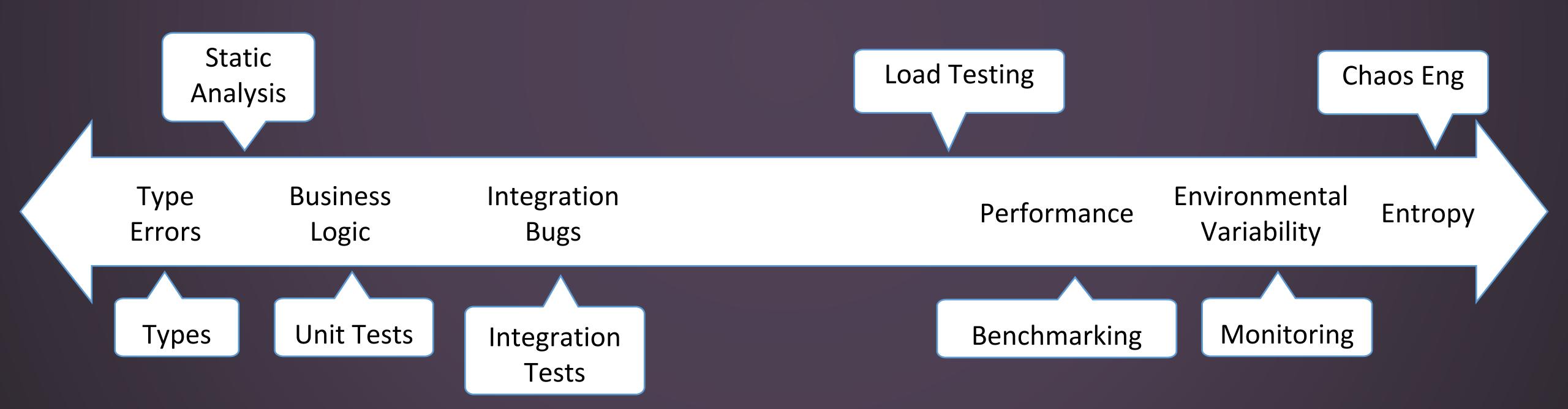
Unforeseen Issues

Type Business Integration Performance Environmental Entropy Errors Logic Bugs



Local Tests Foreseeable Issues

System Tests
Unforeseen Issues





- The problem of query perf at Heap has enormous variability.
- Trying to predict all this variability is very difficult, let alone reproducing it in a benchmark.



What would a perfect benchmark handle?

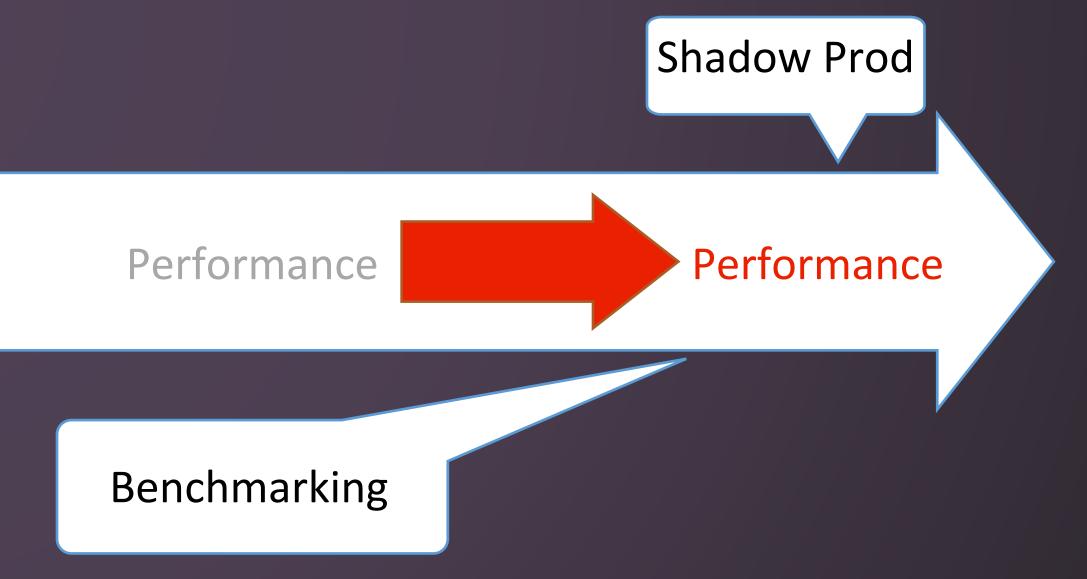
- Sequences of queries typically use the same events repeatedly.
- Different shapes of dataset for different customers.
- People generally use new events right after they define them.
- Intra-week patterns, intra-month patterns.
- Bursty usage log into your account once a week but run 30 queries.
- Drilldown / pivot workflows, e.g. "compute my funnel, now show me example users who dropped off at step 3."
- The visualizer has its own specific usage pattern.
- Writes for 1b events / day are intermingled in all of this.



Local Tests

Foreseeable Issues

System Tests
Unforeseen Issues





In a context with very large variability, you might be better off finding a way to test safely in prod, so as to expose your code to that variability, rather than trying to capture it in tests or benchmarks.



If you have a lot of variability, think "test in prod?"



Testing Client Side JS

- Powering our product is a javascript snippet that runs on every customer's website.
- This javascript is very sensitive can break a customer's dataset *or* their website!



Testing Client Side JS

- We've built an extensive integration test suite to test across browsers, OSes, different website designs...
- But the variability is endless.



We're building out a "shadow heap.js" with the same principle: capture the variability by getting new code into prod in a safe way.



Testing Client Side JS

- The basic principle is to load two versions of heap.js on select customers' sites.
- We can correspond the events each version captures and compare for any diffs.
- Similarly, we can discard data from the "shadow heap.js" version.



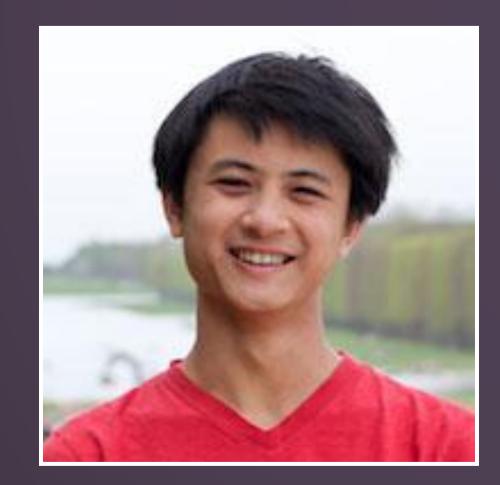




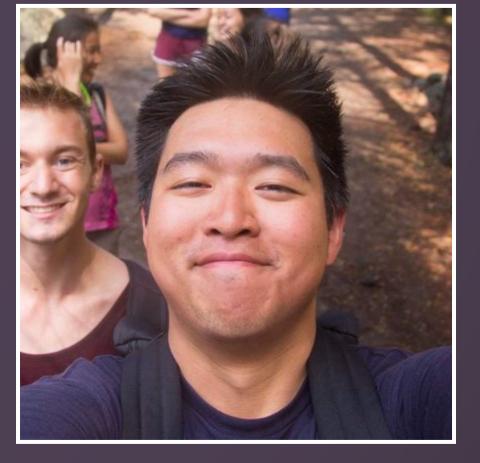




Geoff Kent Michael Dan







Enoch Gediminas Andrew



Questions?

Or, ask me on twitter: @danlovesproofs