

INTUIT



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Trino for Observability at Intuit

December 2024

Riya John, SSE, Observability - Logging

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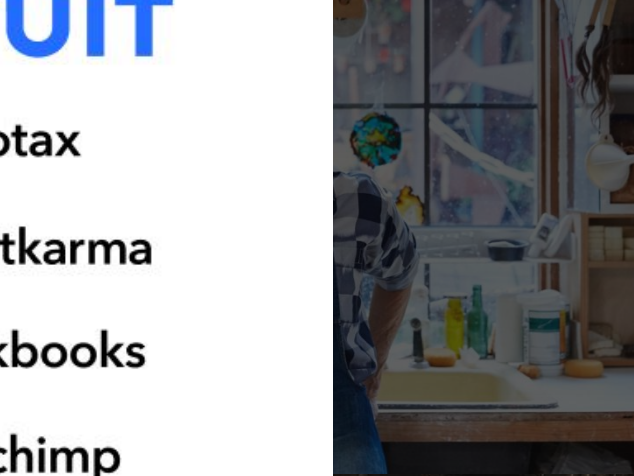
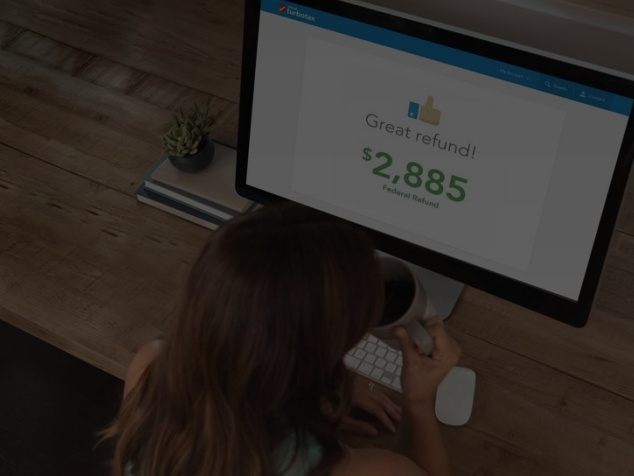
Speakers



Riya John
Senior Software Engineer



Ujjwal Sharma
Software Engineer 2



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Agenda

Logging at Intuit - Overview

Use Case

Solution with Trino + Iceberg

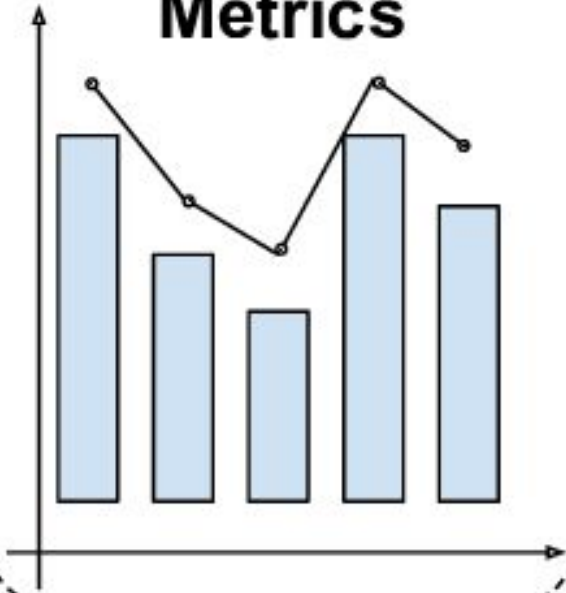
Ongoing efforts

AI and Trino



You cannot fix or improve what you cannot measure, Observability helps you measure.

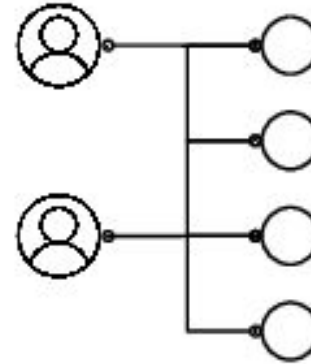
Metrics



Logs



Traces



Logging Platform @ Intuit

We have a high performing, scalable, and fault tolerant infrastructure handling all the logs at intuit

800 TB+

Avg. Volume per Day

< 10s

E2E Avg Latency

2k+

Services

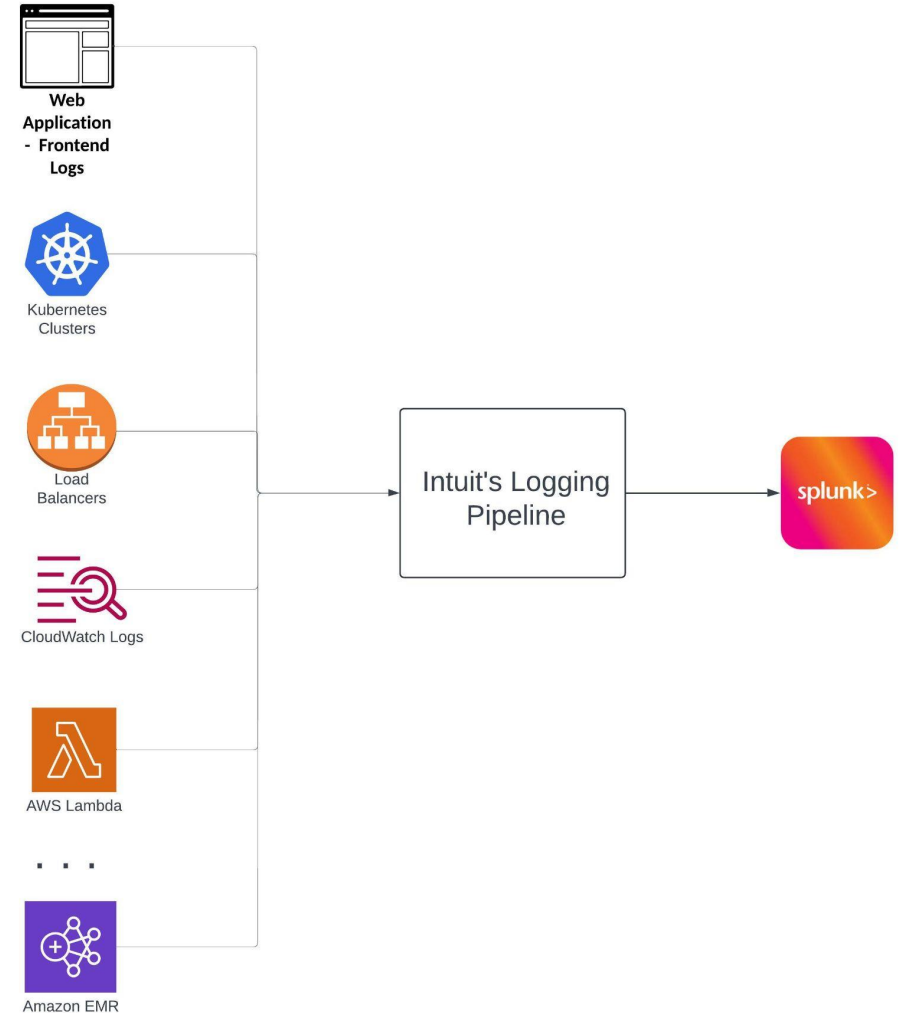
Use-case

The Problem

Splunk alone today handles the ingestion and querying of all the logs at Intuit

We have an **ever increasing log volume** that Splunk handles gracefully from storing to important reporting of essential logs.

With huge volume we incur scalability issues with regular pileups which brings necessity for an **alternate solution for Logs** which are easier to maintain and can be stored in a cost effective way.



The Goal

- Reduce the operational costs associated with Splunk
- Offload the ingestion and querying of a subset of logs to an alternate solution where the operational cost is less
- A new solution that should be
 - Reliable
 - Scalable
 - At Speed comparable to Splunk
- Provide a good Customer Experience so that users can easily migrate from the existing solution.

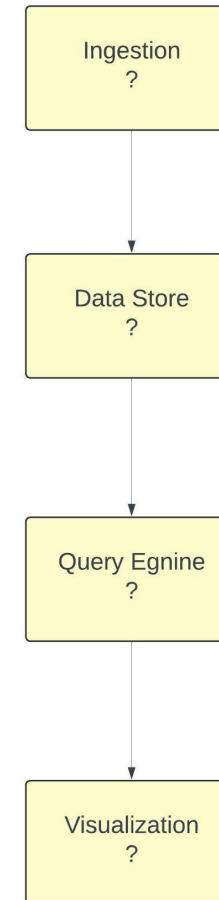


Happy Customers

Journey to our solution begins

An E2E pipeline that handles the ingestion and querying of logs using open source applications

- Which subset of the current log volume is a good candidate to offload?
- What is the cost effective alternate store?
- What is the Alternate format to store that helps querying?
- What is the most compatible writer with this Store?
- How do we efficiently Query this Store?
- How do we Visualize the Data?



What is the Best Subset?

Candidate: Logs that follow a predefined schema

```
http 2018-07-02T22:23:00.186641Z app/my-loadbalancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
192.168.131.39:2817 10.0.0.1:80 0.000 0.001 0.000 200 200 34 366
"GET http://www.example.com:80/ HTTP/1.1" "curl/7.46.0" - -
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
"Root=1-58337262-36d228ad5d99923122bbe354" "-" "-"
0 2018-07-02T22:22:48.364000Z "forward" "-" "-" "10.0.0.1:80" "200" "-" "-"
```

```
[
  {
    "type": "http",
    "time": "2018-07-02T22:23:00.186641Z",
    "elb": "app/my-loadbalancer/50dc6c495c0c9188",
    "client_port": "192.168.131.39:2817",
    "target_port": "10.0.0.1:80",
    "request_processing_time": 0.001,
    "target_processing_time": 0.091,
    "response_processing_time": 0,
    "elb_status_code": 200,
    "target_status_code": 200,
    "received_bytes": 3459,
    "sent_bytes": 3428,
    "request": "GET http://www.example.com:80/ HTTP/1.1",
    "user_agent": "gSOAP/2.8",
    "ssl_cipher": "ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256",
    "ssl_protocol": "TLSv1.2",
    "target_group_arn": "arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067",
    "trace_id": "Root=1-58337262-36d228ad5d99923122bbe354",
    "domain_name": "example.com",
    "chosen_cert_arn": "arn:aws:acm:us-west-2:123456789012:certificate/a6457test",
    "matched_rule_priority": 1,
    "account": "123456789012",
    "request_creation_time": "2024-11-22T04:10:13.445000Z",
    "actions_executed": "waf,forward",
    "redirect_url": "-",
    "error_reason": "-",
    "target_port_list": "10.0.0.1:80",
    "target_status_code_list": "200",
    "classification": "-",
    "classification_reason": "-",
    "conn_trace_id": "Root=1-58337262-36d228ad5d99923122bbe354",
    "request_url": "http://www.example.com:80/",
    "request_protocol": "GET",
    "host": "example.com",
    "elb_region": "us-west-2",
    "elb_ip": "10.0.0.1:80"
  }
]
```

Use a Table based design for logs that have a predefined schema of key value pairs

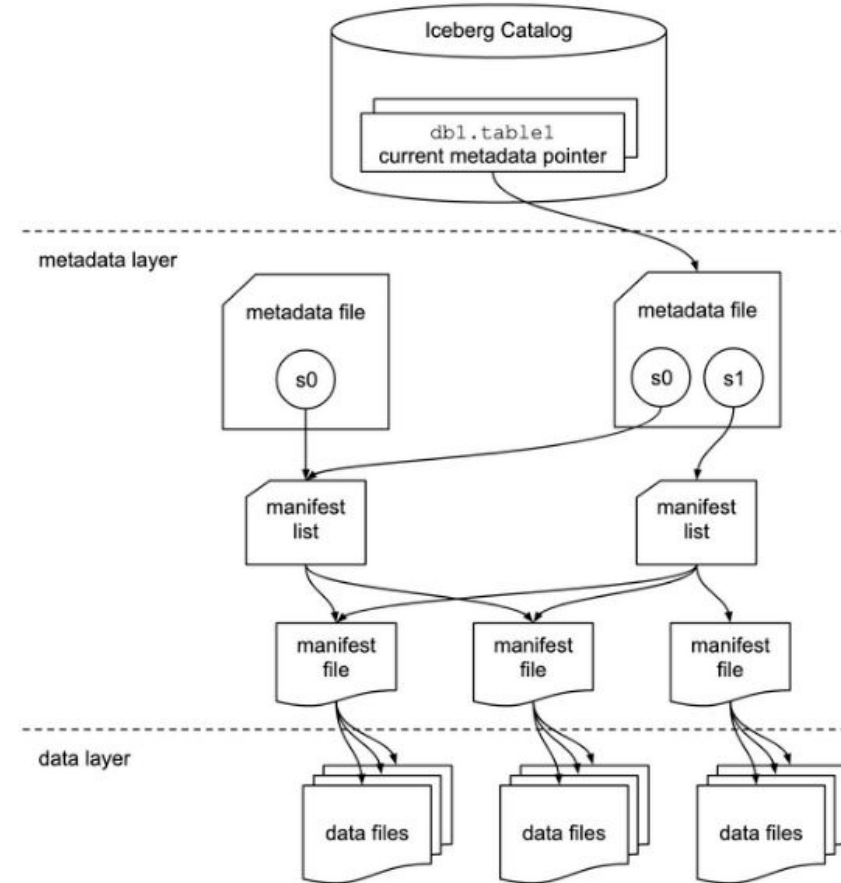
Where and How to Store the Data?

Apache Iceberg tables on AWS S3



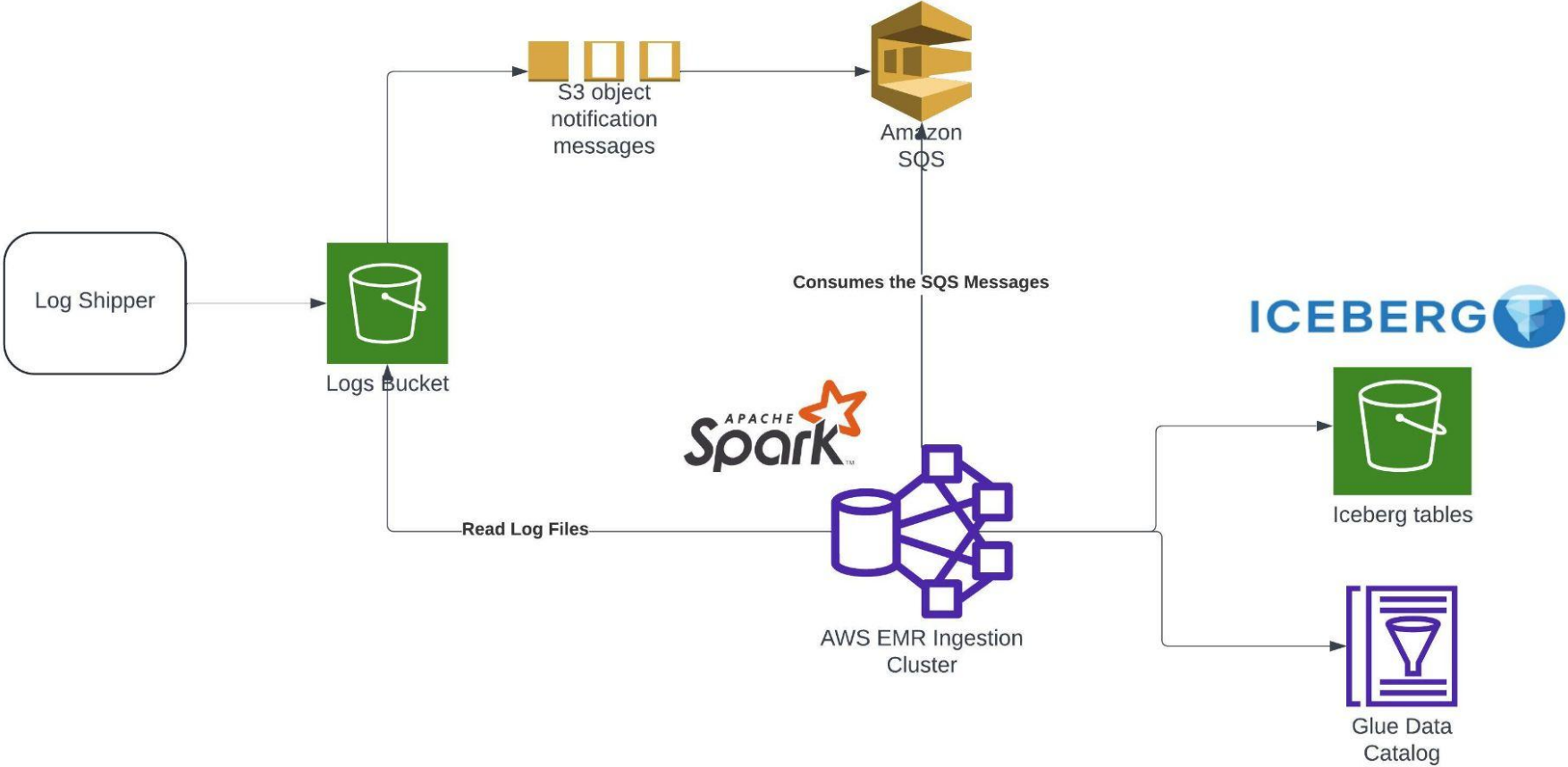
What is Apache Iceberg?

ICEBERG



How do we setup Ingestion?

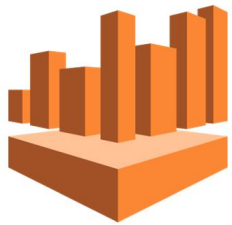
Ingestion Pipeline



Search for a Query Engine

Query Engine Test Requirements

1. Target State Requirements for Discovery Tests
 - a. Support 50 Concurrent Users
 - b. Highly Available Query Engine
 - c. Queries can range from simple Scan, Filter, Aggregation, Percentile and Regex based.
 - d. Complete Configuration & Infrastructure Control on the Query Engine and Cost Efficiency.
2. Query Engines considered



Amazon Athena



trino



Experimentation Scenarios

1. Identification of Type of Queries to run
 - a. Aggregate
 - b. Percentile
 - c. Regex
2. Load should be corresponding to 50 concurrent users running Ad-hoc Queries
3. Query Engines should have the same underlying infrastructure (m5d-32xlarge nodes) (With exception of Athena as it is a managed solution).

Query Engine	CPU for Nodes	Memory for Nodes	Worker Replicas
Trino	32 / 16	64 Gi	20
Starrocks	32 / 16	64 Gi	20

Single Query Results

Test			Athena	Starrocks	Trino
Single Query					
	Aggregation	Time	19.753 sec	7.56 seconds	9.93 seconds
		Data	4.22 GB	4.57 GB	4.41GB
		S3 Call	5304	4430	4380
	Percentile	Time	36.342 sec	30.56 sec	19.56 sec
		Data	8.19 GB	8.84GB	8.53GB
		S3 Call	4732	N/A	3816
	Regex	Time	20.646 sec	8.39 sec	15.53 sec
		Data	3.04 GB	3.30GB	3.21GB
		S3 Call	3945	3132	3028

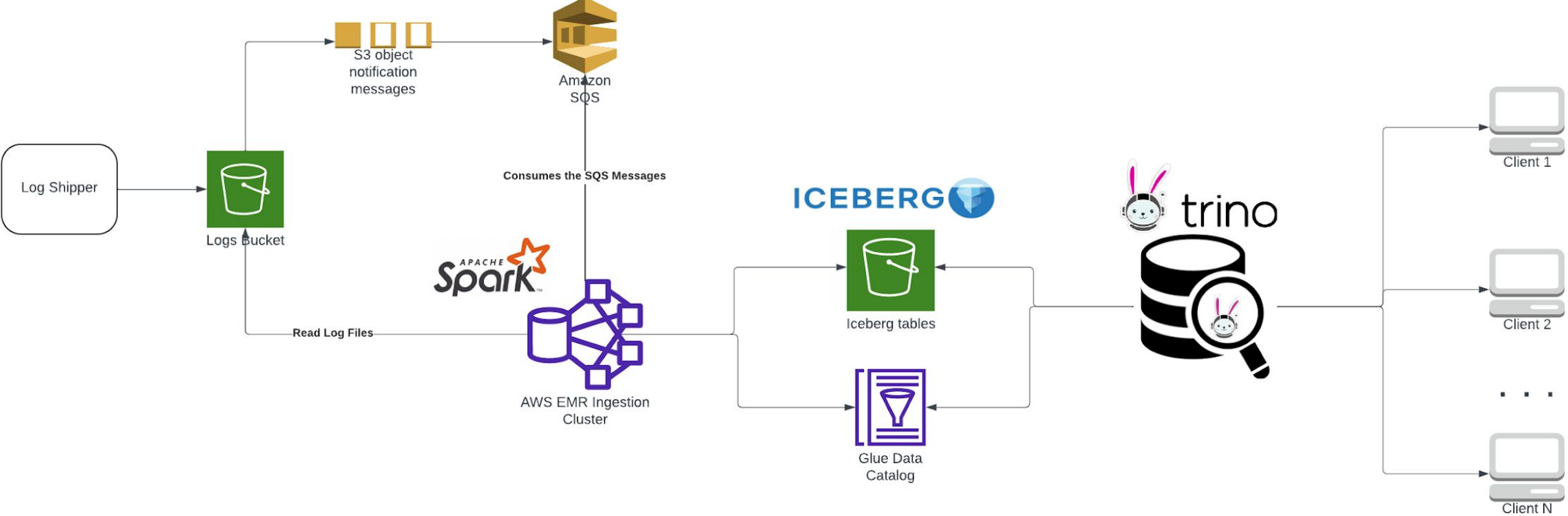
Load Test Results

Test		Time	Starrocks	Trino
Load Test				
	Aggregation	MIN	3.28 seconds	9.60 seconds
		MAX	3 minutes 5 seconds	3 minutes 4 sec
		AVG	34.42 seconds	36.91 seconds
	Percentile	MIN	OOM*	10.5 sec
		MAX	OOM	35 minutes
		AVG	OOM	9.4 minutes
	Regex	MIN	OOM	5.55 sec
		MAX	OOM	5 mins
		AVG	OOM	47.11 sec

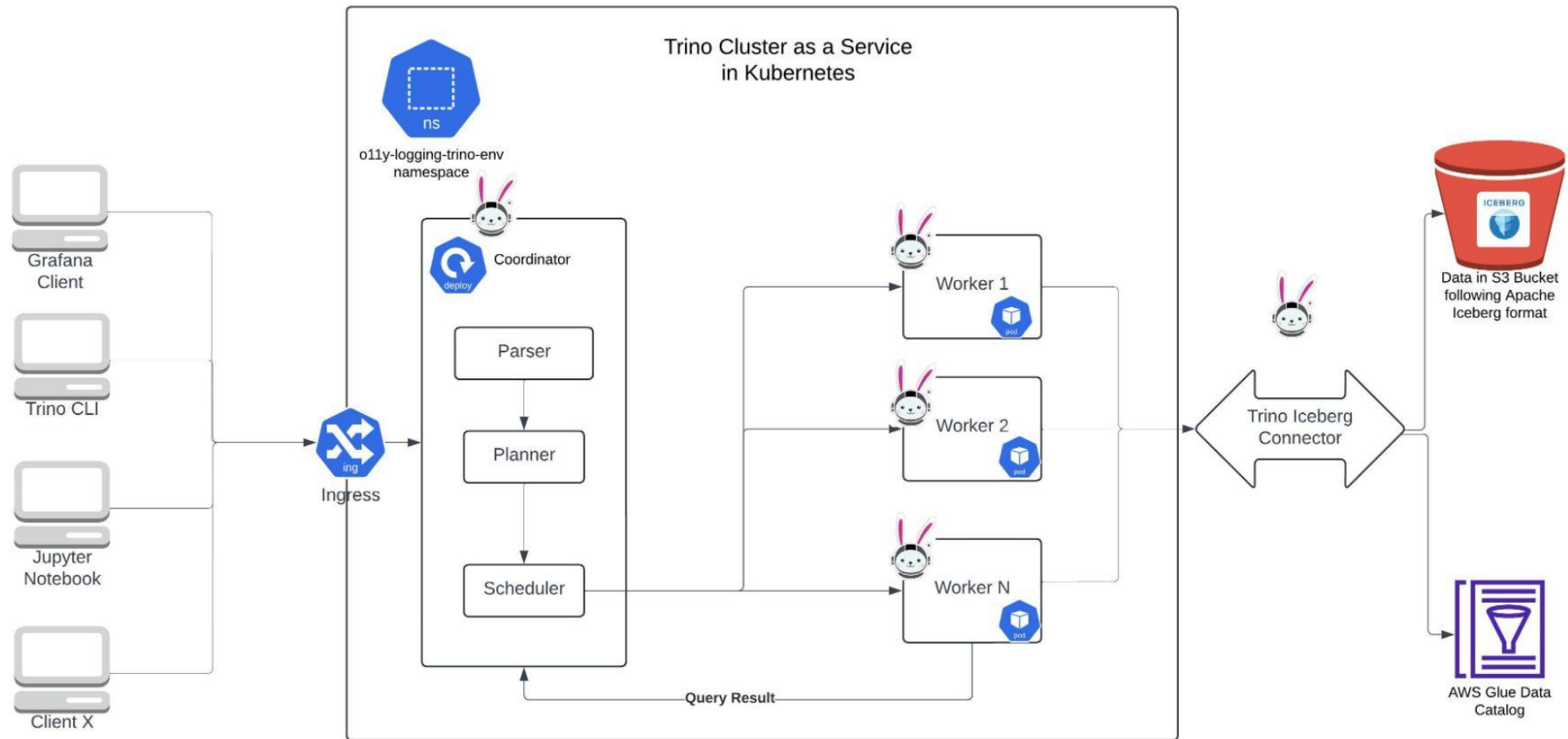
* Starrocks showed OOM with the exact config given to Trino with limited resources

End-to-End Pipeline with Trino and Iceberg

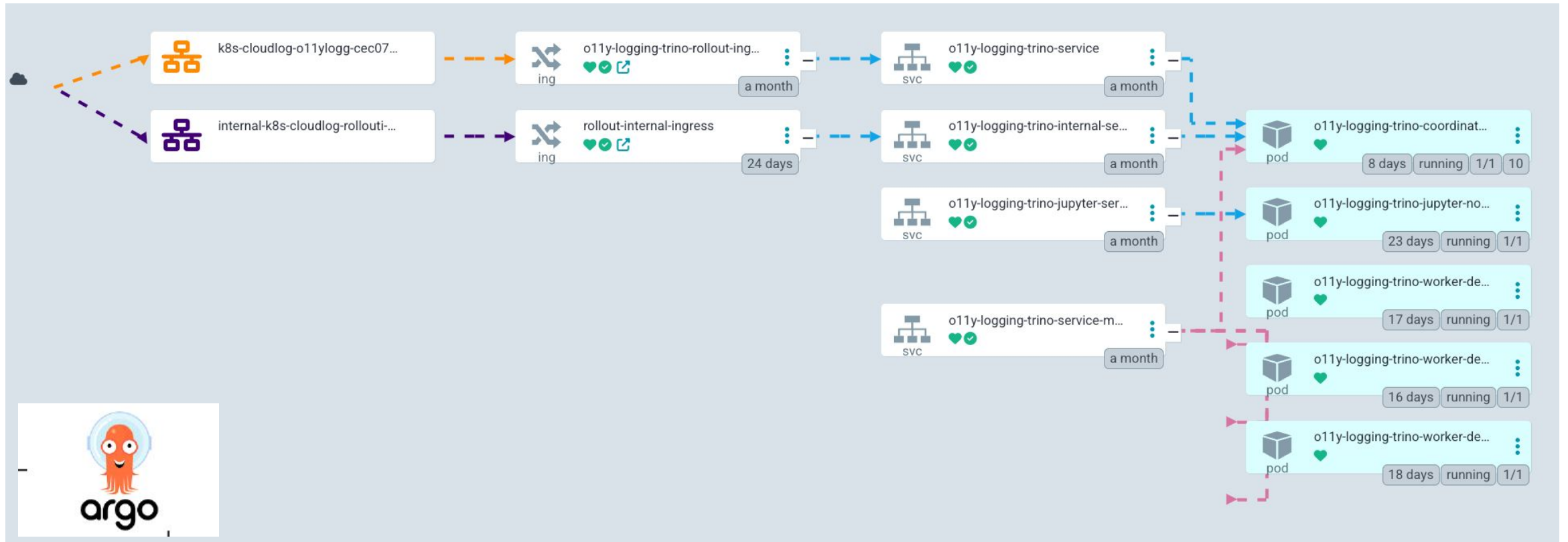
E2E Pipeline



Setup of Trino on Kubernetes



Deployment using ArgoCD



Auto-Scaling

Horizontal Pod AutoScaling & Pod Distribution Budget is set on Trino Worker Pods

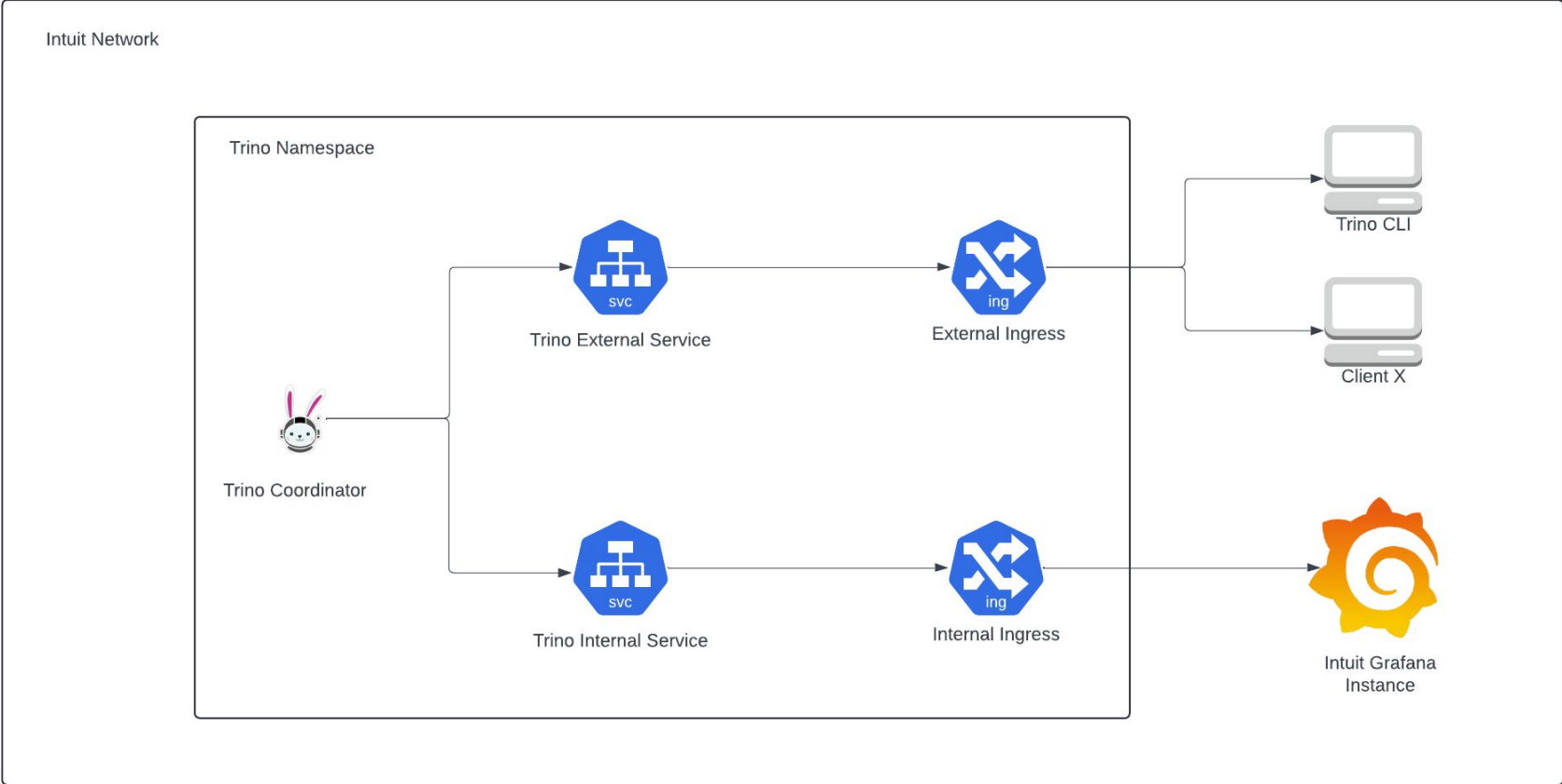
HPA is set on Trino Worker pods such that the pods will auto-scale as the CPU utilization increases(>70%) on Trino Workers with increase in traffic or with a complex query

We can optimize it further to evaluate other metrics like

- Memory Utilization of Workers
- Number of Queries in the Queue
- Number of Running Queries
- Average response time of queries

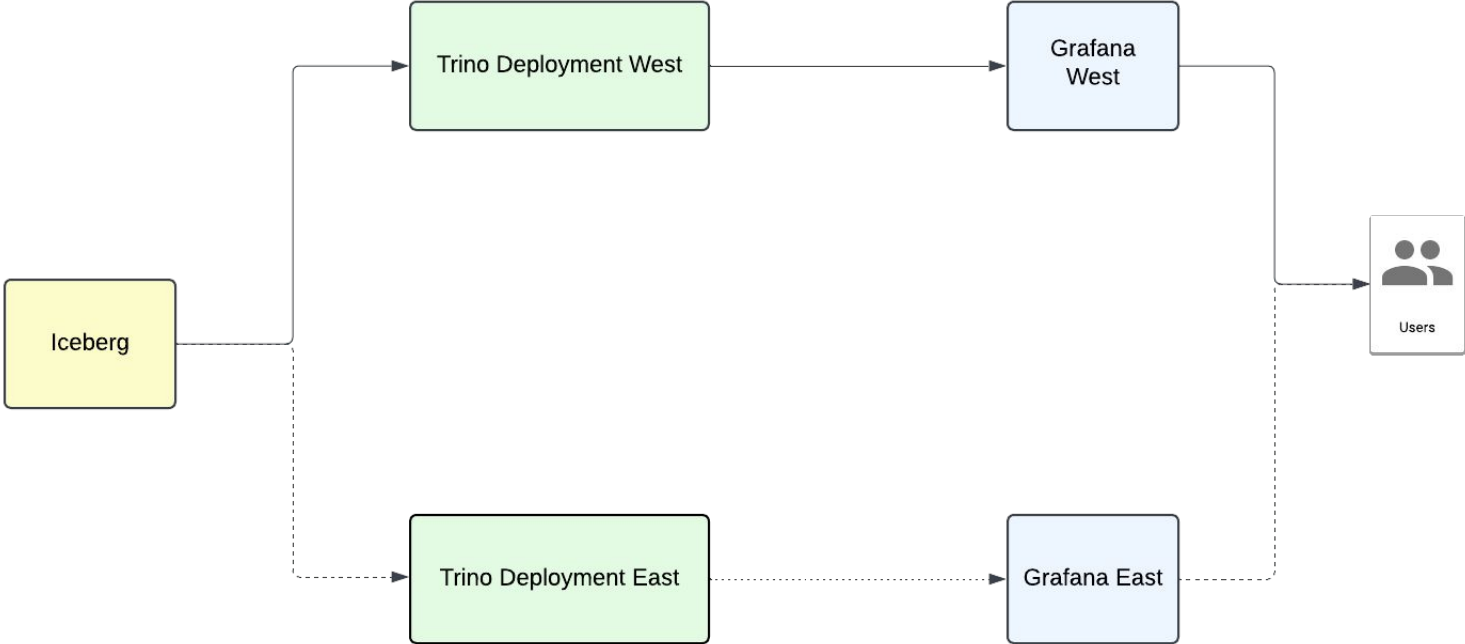
Enable HPA on Trino Worker Pods

Exposing Trino to Customers



Dual Ingress Setup helped us expose Trino to Grafana and any other client

HA/DR Setup



We have Active-Active Setup for Trino Enabled, with cross-region support to the backend.

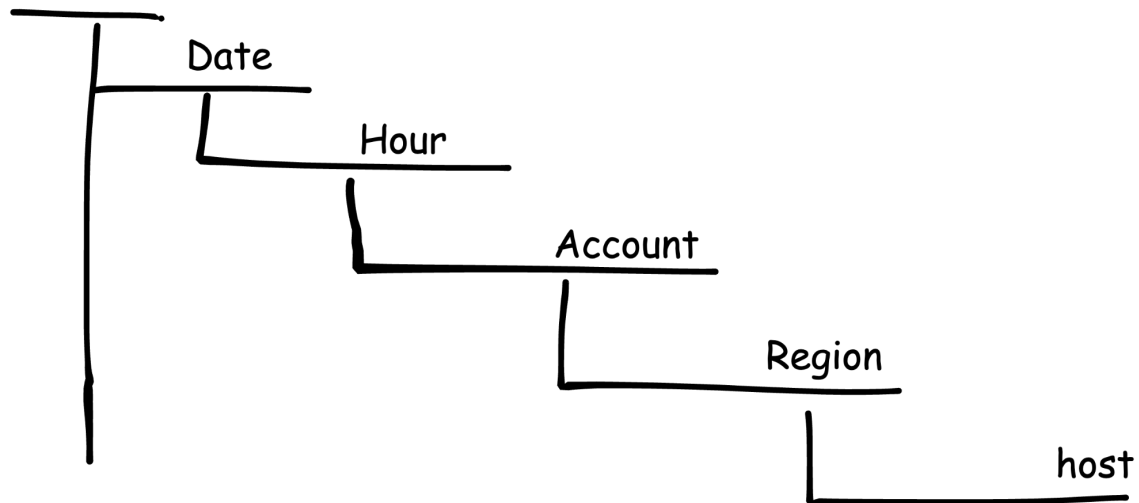
First Customer: AWS ELB Logs

AWS ELB Logs Schema

ELB Logs follow key value pairs and a predefined schema

- All logs are time bound and are specific to given AWS Account and furthermore teams are interested at a specific AWS region and/or by their host name

```
http 2018-07-02T22:23:00.186641Z app/my-loadbalancer/50dc6c495c0c9188
192.168.131.39:2817 10.0.0.1:80 0.000 0.001 0.000 200 200 34 366
"GET http://www.example.com:80/ HTTP/1.1" "curl/7.46.0" - -
arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-east-2:123456789012:targetgroup/my-targets/73e2d6bc24d8a067
"Root=1-58337262-36d228ad5d99923122bbe354" "-" "-"
0 2018-07-02T22:22:48.364000Z "forward" "-" "-" "10.0.0.1:80" "200" "-" "-"
```



Field Name	Data Type
account	string
type	string
time	timestamp
elb	string
client_port	string
target_port	string
request_processing_time	float
target_processing_time	float
response_processing_time	float
elb_status_code	int
target_status_code	int
received_bytes	long
sent_bytes	long
request	string
user_agent	string
ssl_cipher	string
ssl_protocol	string
target_group_arn	string
trace_id	string
domain_name	string
chosen_cert_arn	string
matched_rule_priority	int
request_creation_time	string
actions_executed	string
redirect_url	string
error_reason	string
target_port_list	string
target_status_code_list	string
classification	string
classification_reason	string
conn_trace_id	string
request_url	string
request_protocol	string
host	string
source	string
root_trace_id	string
self_trace_id	string
elb_region	string
elb_ip	string

Trino Iceberg Connector



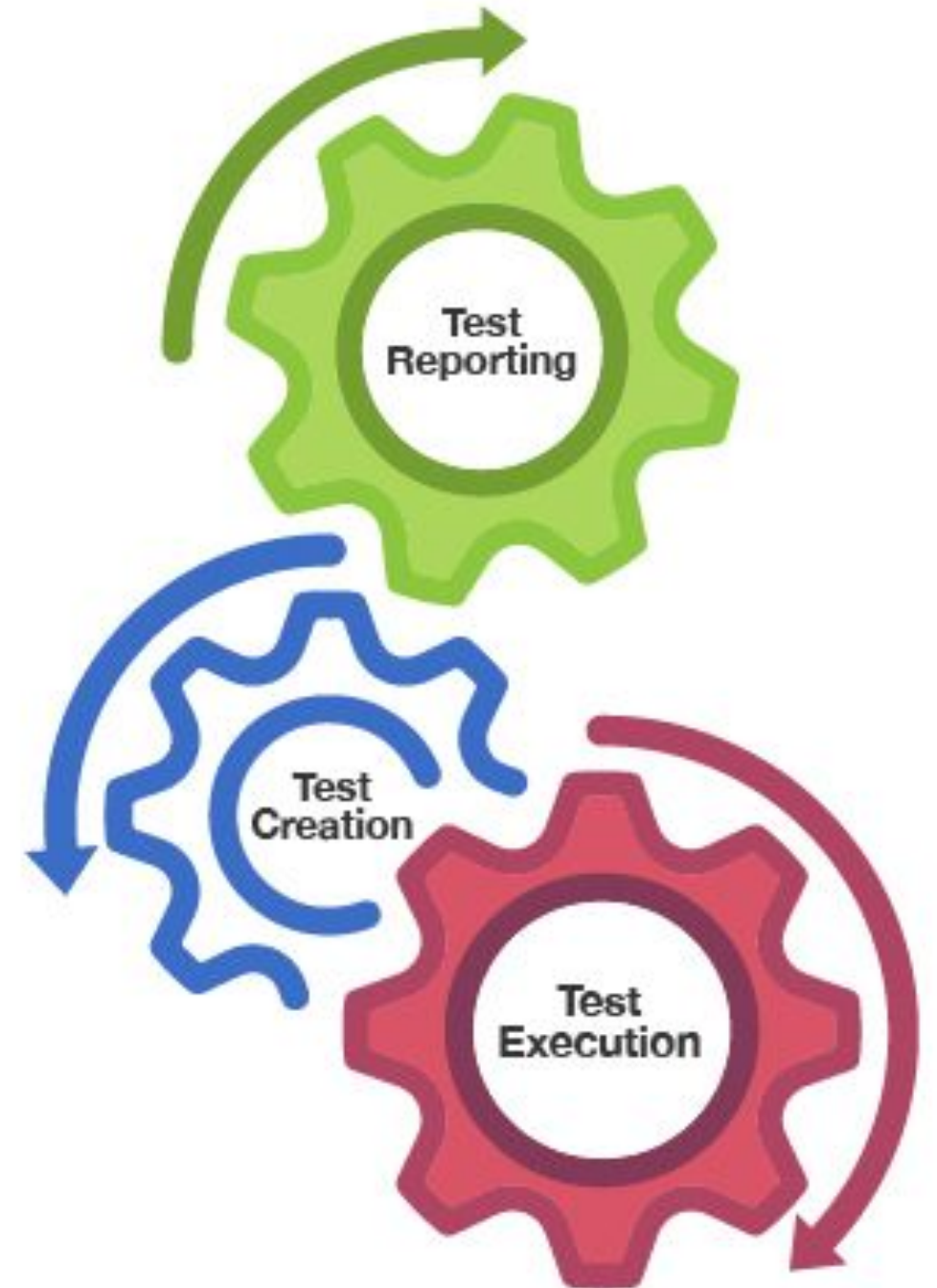
```
1 # Source: trino/templates/configmap-catalog.yaml
2 apiVersion: v1
3 kind: ConfigMap
4 metadata:
5   name: catalog
6   labels:
7     app: o11y-logging-trino
8     app.kubernetes.io/name: trino
9     app.kubernetes.io/component: catalogs
10 data:
11   tpch.properties: |
12     connector.name=tpch
13     tpch.splits-per-node=4
14   tpcds.properties: |
15     connector.name=tpcds
16     tpcds.splits-per-node=4
17   structuredlogs.properties: |
18     connector.name=iceberg
19     iceberg.catalog.type=glue
20     hive.s3.region=us-west-2
21     hive.s3.iam-role=arn:aws:iam::[REDACTED]:role/o11y-logging-trino-access
22     hive.metastore.glue.region=us-west-2
23     hive.metastore.glue.iam-role=arn:aws:iam::[REDACTED]:role/o11y-logging-trino-access
```

Use Trino Iceberg Connector to connect to data following Apache Iceberg table format

A Test Bed

Test Suite in Golang - from test creation to report generation

1. **Splunk Comparison Test**
 - a. Data Parity check
 - b. Query Performance check
2. **Functional Test** - to evaluate the functional parity when switching from a Splunk SPL based query language to Trino SQL based query language
3. **Performance and Load Test** to evaluate the
 - a. Speed
 - b. Scalability
 - c. Reliability
 - d. Resource utilization



Functional Test

FUNCTION	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Standard SQL Clauses	●	Support for SELECT, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY, UNION
Comparison operators	●	Support for IS NULL, DISTINCT, <, >, != etc in queries
Nested queries	●	Nested SQL Queries
Aggregate functions	●	Run Aggregates like count, avg, sum etc on columns
Percentiles	●	Calculate percentiles P95,P99 etc on columns like average response time etc
Regex Based	●	Use Regex based functions on search columns

Current Load Test Numbers

Node size	• m5.8xLarge Nodes
Coordinator CPU/Memory	• 32 cores/128 GiB
Worker CPU/Memory	• 16 cores/8 GiB
Worker Nodes	• 5

Test queries	• Aggregate queries
Data scan time window	• 15 mins
Test run period	• 15 mins

5

Queries Per Second

2.17s

Avg Query Execution Time

0%

Error Rate

N Concurrent Queries at a given second

250

Concurrent Queries

2m 11 s

Avg Query Execution Time

0%

Error Rate

Node size	• m5.8xLarge Nodes
Coordinator CPU/Memory	• 32 cores/128 GiB
Worker CPU/Memory	• 16 cores/8 GiB
Worker Nodes	• 5

Test queries	• Aggregate queries
Data scan time window	• 4 hours
Data scan volume	• 4 GB

This is just the beginning

Rigorous Testing and Optimizations at all levels to meet our requirements -

- Instance Type Selections and Resource Allocations
- JVM Optimizations
- Tweaking Query and Task properties
- Partitioning Strategy on Ingestion Side

Explore Multiple Trino Clusters

- Trino Gateway Setup
- Explore Conditional Routing for Different sized Trino Clusters.

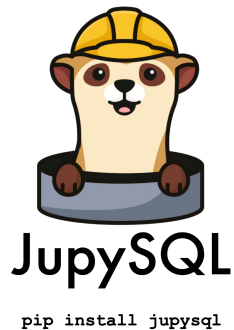
Evaluate Caching opportunities for improved query performance

A little bit of AI with Trino

Querying on a Jupyter Notebook

Explored querying Trino engine from a Jupyter Notebook seamlessly using JupySQL library in Python

- ◆ Good for Log Analytics using Matplotlib, Plotly etc



Explored text-to-SQL generation using GenAI

Explored generating Trino SQL query from user input in plain English text

Exploring Conversion of Splunk SPL to Trino SQL using GPT 4

Using Langchain and Prompt Engineering, we could generate Trino SQL queries for Splunk search queries following Splunk SPL

- ◆ Helpful for conversion of Splunk search queries into Trino SQL queries



Example: Text to Log Results with GenAI

TEXT QUERY :

Get records for domain name custlicvdt-prf.api.intuit.com and limit to 1 record

TRINO QUERY :

```
SELECT * FROM elblogs.sk_iceberg_db.alb_table_v4 WHERE domain_name = 'custlicvdt-prf.api.intuit.com' LIMIT 1
```

FETCHING OUTPUT FOR TRINO

```
[{'3[REDACTED]', 'https', datetime.datetime(2024, 11, 18, 23, 5, 5, 202778, tzinfo=zoneinfo.ZoneInfo(key='UTC')), 'app/k8s-services-usw2prfd-44[REDACTED]37a22a69cd31b', '51.15.213.8:58080', '-', '-1.0, -1.0, -1.0, 403, None, 392, 266, 'POST https://custlicvdt-prf.api.intuit.com:443/minio/webrpc HTTP/1.1', 'Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 11) AppleWebKit/616.16 (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/17.0.90 Safari/616.16', 'ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256', 'TLSv1.2', 'arn:aws:elasticloadbalancing:us-west-2:3[REDACTED]:targetgroup/k8s-services-usw2prfd-[REDACTED]', 'Root=1-673bc821-6c1c36d603a607df5f4cb28b', 'custlicvdt-prf.api.intuit.com', 'arn:aws:acm:us-west-2:301532132469:certificate/a6457ab1-2069-4ca5-a51e-dabeeb181268', -1, '2024-11-18T23:05:05.055000Z', 'waf', '-', '-', '-', '-', '-', '-', '-', 'TID_402bc9a18b0d7a4e84a3ebd5acf46e35', 'https://custlicvdt-prf.api.intuit.com:443/minio/webrpc', 'POST', 'custlicvdt-prf.api.intuit.com', 's3a://iks-logs-3[REDACTED]_elasticloadbalancing_us-west-2_app.k8s-services-usw2prfd-448[REDACTED]', 'Root=1-673bc821-6c1c36d603a607df5f4cb28b', 'us-west-2', '[REDACTED]']
```

With Prompt Engineering, we can achieve Text to Log Results with GenAI like in this case.

Example: Splunk SPL query to SQL

```
query = """index=aws_elb_access app/crmprd/* \"eai/start.swe\" target_status_code=5* | stats count by request,target_status_code,elb_status_code | where count > 5"""  
final_prompt = prompt.format(splunk_query=query)  
response = llm.invoke(final_prompt)  
# Notice how you get back a `parsed` section in output  
# JSON(response.json())  
output = pydantic_parser.parse(response.content)  
print(output.sql_query)
```

Splunk Query

```
SELECT request, target_status_code, elb_status_code, COUNT(*) as count FROM elblogs.table_v4 WHERE request LIKE '%eai/start.swe%' AND target_status_code LIKE '5%' GROUP BY request, target_status_code, elb_status_code HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
```

1st SQL Output

```
query = """index=aws_elb_access app/crmprd/* \"eai/start.swe\" target_status_code=5* | stats count by request,target_status_code,elb_status_code | where count > 5"""  
sql_query = "SELECT request, target_status_code, elb_status_code, COUNT(*) as count FROM elblogs.table_v4 WHERE request LIKE '%eai/start.swe%' AND target_status_code LIKE '5%' GROUP BY request, target_status_code, elb_status_code HAVING COUNT(*) > 5"  
error = "[58] Query failed (#20241025_053819_00021_rqcs2): line 3:42: Left side of LIKE expression must evaluate to a varchar (actual: integer) io.trino.spi.TrinoException: line 3:42: Left side of LIKE expression must evaluate to a varchar (actual: integer)"  
final_error_prompt = error_prompt.format(splunk_query=query, sql_query=sql_query, error=error)  
# print(final_error_prompt)  
  
response = llm.invoke(final_error_prompt)  
# Notice how you get back a `parsed` section in output  
# JSON(response.json())  
output = pydantic_parser.parse(response.content)  
print(output.sql_query)
```

- Error

Error passed to the prompt

```
SELECT request, target_status_code, elb_status_code, COUNT(*) as count FROM elblogs.table_v4 WHERE request LIKE '%eai/start.swe%' AND CAST(target_status_code AS VARCHAR) LIKE '5%' GROUP BY request, target_status_code, elb_status_code HAVING COUNT(*) > 5
```

2nd SQL Output - Valid

```
query = '''SELECT elb_status_code, count(elb_status_code) as count FROM test_alb_table_v02 WHERE account='738495399770' AND time >= timestamp '2024-11-04 00:00:00.000Z' and time <= timestamp '2024-11-04 11:59:59.000Z' GROUP BY elb_status_code'''
```

```
res = %sql {{query}}
```

Running query in 'trino://admin@o11y-logging-trino-service:8080/elblogs/iceberg_db'

```
print(res)
```

elb_status_code	count
200	7654477
404	22075
460	264215
413	4006
505	4
500	47430
204	2851038
502	50
400	602312
0	4

Output Verified

Thank you

