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### Webinar Recap

# **Performance Engineering**



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# What is Continuous Performance Engineering?

It is not just running a lot more tests.

It is a holistic approach and a practice of integrating performance into every area of your development cycle in an **automated** and **continuous** way.

Continuous Performance Engineering (CPE) can be daunting because you **have to consider many things**. That's why there is a need for tooling to help teams to implement CPE successfully.



# The key elements of CPE:

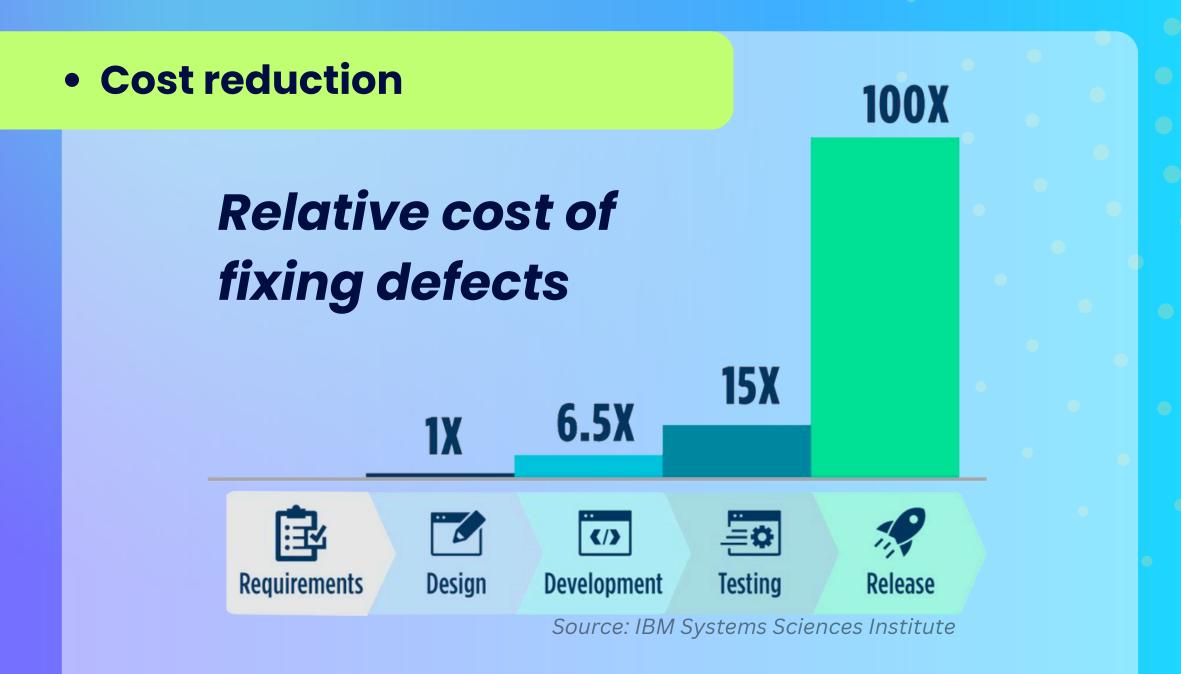
- Shift-left performance testing.
- Incorporate performance testing into CI/CD to give teams immediate feedback on how their code changes impact performance.
- Glass box approach:

The analysis includes resource metrics and other signals from System Under Test. This provides **actionable insights** and makes addressing performance issues more **effective**.

# Teams that benefit from CPE the most

- Teams that want to release frequently
- Teams that have implemented CI/CD
- Teams that are **already** performance testing and acknowledge its value
- Teams that can't afford to rely on observability only

# What is the added value of CPE?



It is a lot **cheaper** to fix issues early on. If CI/CD pipeline is set correctly most of them can be caught in the development phase.

#### Faster Time to Market

Defects caught earlier can be fixed faster.



#### False Positives & Variability



This is when the feedback loop raises a flag for detecting **regression** while **code changes** introduced by the team **did not cause the problem.** 

#### It leads to:

- -> Wasting resources on non-issues
- -> Delay of release
- -> Undermines trust in the testing process

**Solution** The main reason for false positives is the **variability** of test results. It's crucial to ensure you're not comparing apples to oranges.

#### **False Positives & Variability**

#### Factors impacting variability:

- Hot vs cold caches, affecting response times and other metrics.
- The order and randomness of test data used by your load test script.
- Cloud factor.
- **External noise** (e.g. deployment settings, infrastructure settings, application properties).

#### Solution

- Limit the test scope to the System Under Test (isolate SUT by stubbing calls to backends).
- Create **the same starting conditions** for each test run. Perfana offers plugins to help with this.
- Capture and store metadata test environment.
- Use multiple test runs as the baseline.



#### **Analysis At Scale**

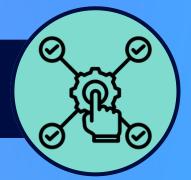


There is **so much test data** that you have to pull, process, and compile for the wanted results. **Analyzing the test results** and doing root cause analysis **at scale** becomes impossible without automation.





#### Analysis At Scale



- Multiple SUT's x Multiple metrics x Multiple builds/day.
- Defining **correct thresholds** for performance and resource metrics is challenging.
- Issues with explicit static comparing thresholds.

#### Solution

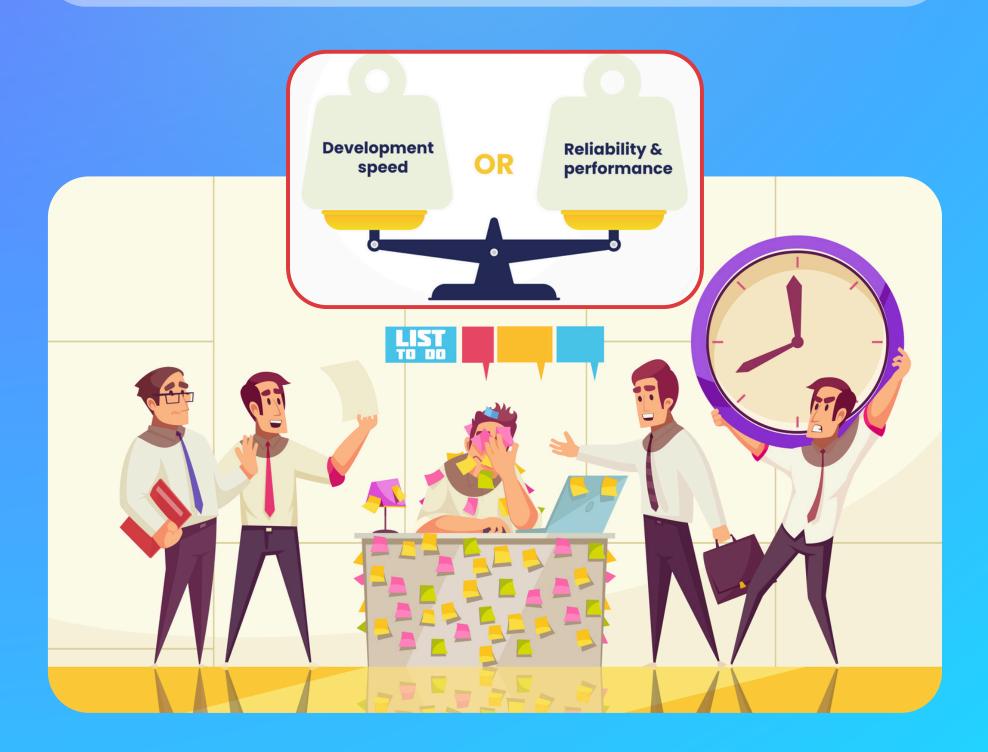
- Framework for **automated analysis** of performance test results. Process massive data in seconds without errors and inconsistencies.
- Anomaly detection on all metrics captured during tests (e.g. Perfana ADAPT addresses the issue of the static thresholds).
- Augmented root cause analysis in case of detected regression.



#### **Team Involvement**



Involving the team in continuous performance testing can be **challenging**. Teams are forced to choose between **development speed** or having **performance** properly **tested** every release.





#### **Team Involvement**



- Cognitive load / DevOps burnout.
- Struggle to get priority from product owners.
- High entry **barriers.** Performance testing is daunting if a team has to start from scratch.

#### Solution

- Perfana allows teams to have both
  Speed & Performance.
- Make onboarding as frictionless as possible.
- Allow teams to use the preferred load test tool.
- Involve teams in **root cause analysis.**
- Minimize false positives!

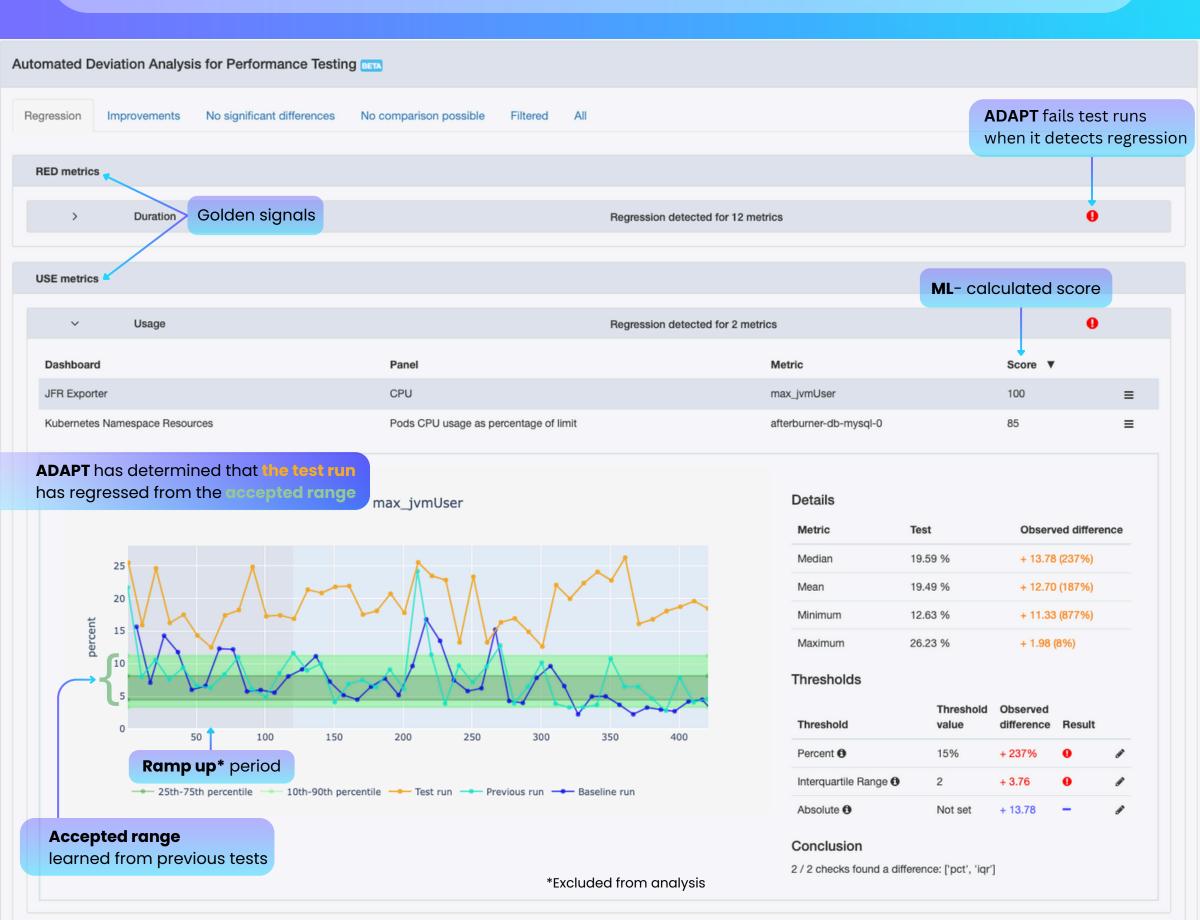




# **Perfana ADAPT**

- Automated
- Deviation
- Analysis for
- Performance
- Testing

Our **anomaly detection** algorithm, ADAPT, uses baseline data from earlier test runs. It **processes all metrics** captured during a performance test, including the load test tool and SUT monitoring. ADAPT **flags anomalies** compared to earlier test runs or builds.





# Perfana ADAPT

- Automated
- Deviation
- Analysis for
- Performance
- Testing

- ADAPT detects regressions without a threshold being manually configured. ADAPT learns from previous test runs and sets automatic thresholds!
- ADAPT reduces false positives by dealing with variability.
- ADAPT analyzes hundreds of metrics in seconds and presents the detected regressions. Now you can use all your metrics in the analysis and find regressions in anything you measure automatically.
- ADAPT saves a lot of manual, and often repetitive, work! Engineers can focus on solving the problems, not finding them.

## Summary

- CPE is tedious (e.g., dashboards configuration, trending and root cause analysis). Automation is the key!
- The value of any load testing tool comes in the analysis.

Scott Moore: "Perfana really brings value to whether it's an open-source load generation tool like Jmeter or a commercial one, adding the value of a deep analysis".

 Perfana allows CPE implementation including shift-left performance testing, empowerment of developers to take ownership, easy onboarding and faster release cycles. This ultimately leads to a better user experience and the risk reduction of the application you are rolling out in your business.



 For more insights and practical use case, please feel free to reach out to us:



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