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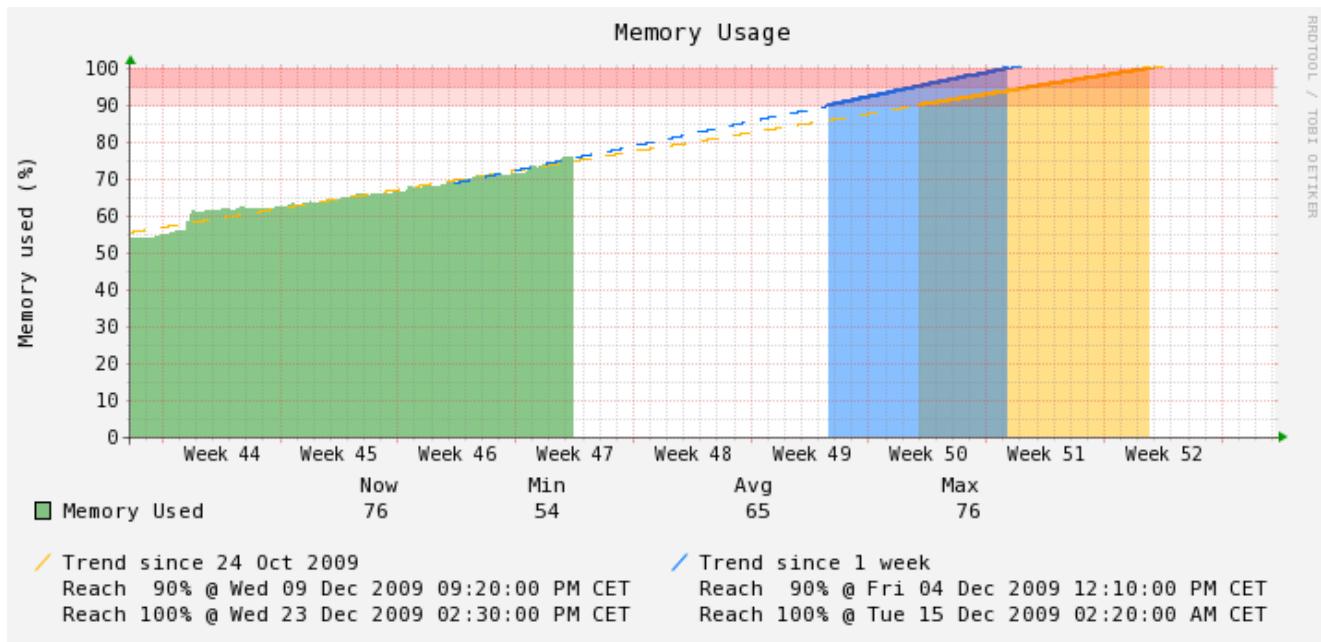
Trend / Prediction with RRDtool

December 4th, 2009 [Leave a comment](#) [Go to comments](#)

I've not used [RRDtool](#) for a while and put back my attention on it few weeks ago. I found out that lots of new cool stuff are available, like [LSLSLOPE](#), [LSLINT](#). These functions return the parameters of the Least Squares Line ($y = ax + b$) approximating a dataset (LSLSLOPE return a , LSLINT return b).

This is interesting because with the function approximating your data you can graph a prediction of future data. Of course a Least Squares Line function will work best to approximate a dataset that tends to grow or shrink (like filesystem usage, memory usage, ...) but not for data like temperature. I would say that if your data can be expressed in a percentage, a Least Squares Line can be fine. For data not tending to grow or shrink rrdtool provides some other functions like [TREND](#) and [PREDICT](#).

I will show how to use LSLSLOPE and LSLINT taking memory usage of a device as an example. My example will produce a graph like the following :



As you see, the graph show trend using two Least Squares Line function, one generated from the full dataset (dataset is starting 24 Oct 2009) and one generated only from last week data. Projection on time axis is done from 90% to 100% of memory usage and the date resulting of calculation for 90% and 100% of usage is displayed. I've seen lots of question asking how to do this but did not found any answer, so I hope that my example will provide an answer.

Here is the perl code I'm using to generate this graph. There is no Perl specific code, so it can be converted to a normal rrdtool command.

```
#! /usr/bin/perl
use RRDs;

$rrd_file = 'MEMORY.rrd';

RRDs::graph "MEMORY_Trend.png",
'--start', "10/24/2009",
"--end", "12/31/2009 00:00am",
"--title", "Memory Usage",
"--interlace", '--width=620', '--height=200',
"--color", "ARROW#009900",
"--vertical-label", "Memory used (%)",
"--lower-limit", '0',
"--upper-limit", '100',
"--border",'0',
"--rigid',

"DEF:used1=$rrd_file:used:AVERAGE",
"DEF:used2=$rrd_file:used:AVERAGE:start=10/24/2009",
"DEF:used3=$rrd_file:used:AVERAGE:start=-1w",
"DEF:used4=$rrd_file:used:AVERAGE:start=-2w",
"DEF:used5=$rrd_file:used:AVERAGE:start=-4w",
"DEF:free1=$rrd_file:free:AVERAGE",
"DEF:free2=$rrd_file:free:AVERAGE:start=10/24/2009",
```

```

"DEF:free3=$rrd_file:free:AVERAGE:start=-1w",
"DEF:free4=$rrd_file:free:AVERAGE:start=-2w",
"DEF:free5=$rrd_file:free:AVERAGE:start=-4w",

"CDEF:pused1=used1,100,*,used1,free1,+/",
"CDEF:pused2=used2,100,*,used2,free2,+/",
"CDEF:pused3=used3,100,*,used3,free3,+/",
"CDEF:pused4=used4,100,*,used4,free4,+/",
"CDEF:pused5=used5,100,*,used5,free5,+/",

"LINE1:90",
"AREA:5#FF000022::STACK",
"AREA:5#FF000044::STACK",

"COMMENT:           Now          Min          Avg          Max\\n",
"AREA:pused1#00880077:Memory Used",
'GPRINT:pused1:LAST:%12.0lf%s',
'GPRINT:pused1:MIN:%10.0lf%s',
'GPRINT:pused1:AVERAGE:%13.0lf%s',
'GPRINT:pused1:MAX:%13.0lf%s' . "\n",
"COMMENT: \\n",

'VDEF:D2=pused2,LSLSLOPE',
'VDEF:H2=pused2,LSLINT',
'CDEF:avg2=pused2,POP,D2,COUNT,*,H2,+',
'CDEF:abc2=avg2,90,100,LIMIT',
'VDEF:minabc2=abc2,FIRST',
'VDEF:maxabc2=abc2,LAST',

'VDEF:D3=pused3,LSLSLOPE',
'VDEF:H3=pused3,LSLINT',
'CDEF:avg3=pused3,POP,D3,COUNT,*,H3,+',
'CDEF:abc3=avg3,90,100,LIMIT',
'VDEF:minabc3=abc3,FIRST',
'VDEF:maxabc3=abc3,LAST',

"AREA:abc2#FFBB0077",
"AREA:abc3#0077FF77",
"LINE2:abc2#FFBB00",
"LINE2:abc3#0077FF",

"LINE1:avg2#FFBB00:Trend since 24 Oct 2009           :dashes=10",
"LINE1:avg3#0077FF:Trend since 1 week\\n:dashes=10",
"GPRINT:minabc2: Reach 90% @ %c :strftime",
"GPRINT:minabc3: Reach 90% @ %c \\n:strftime",
"GPRINT:maxabc2: Reach 100% @ %c :strftime",
"GPRINT:maxabc3: Reach 100% @ %c \\n:strftime",
;

my $ERR=RRDs::error;
die "ERROR : $ERR" if $ERR;

```

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1. blob

May 6th, 2010 at 11:35 | [#1](#)

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Very useful, thanks 😊

2. teguh iskanto

June 15th, 2010 at 18:12 | [#2](#)

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This is one of the best RRD trick that I can find on the web, thank you & write more please. I look forward to seeing another magic trick from you.

3. Archan

September 1st, 2010 at 16:46 | [#3](#)

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How to show graph in future for prediction. I am using rrdtools v1.2.23. Does HWPREDICT shows value in future? How to define that?

Thanks.

Archon

4. Archan

September 2nd, 2010 at 16:28 | [#4](#)

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Can we format strftime to show only month and year instead of by default format?

5. Jeb

September 2nd, 2010 at 22:49 | [#5](#)

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[@Archon](#) Yes, here %c is used as a standard formatting (%c is “national representation of time and date”) but you do “GPRINT:maxabc2: Reach 100% @ %Y %m :strftime” if you want

6. Jeb

September 2nd, 2010 at 22:51 | [#6](#)

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[@Archon](#) I don’t catch the question, showing prediction is what the article talk about.

7. MB

August 25th, 2011 at 20:21 | [#7](#)

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Great tips, got me started...

I didn’t like the “red” section with HRULE since what you see depends highly on the size of the graph (a bigger graph would show white space between the red

line) I found a cleaner way to do the same and that would be consistent across any graph size.

Just replace the hrule block:

"HRULE:100#FF000044",

....

"HRULE:90#FF000022",

By those 3 lines

"LINE1:90",

"AREA:5#FF000022::STACK",

"AREA:5#FF000044::STACK",

8. Jeb

August 25th, 2011 at 22:01 | [#8](#)

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[@MB](#)

You're right, I did not notice my mistake on that. Good solution, I updated the post.

9. Damian Montaldo

December 19th, 2011 at 11:11 | [#9](#)

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Hi, thanks for share your great work!

I was wondering if it's possible to don't show the date if the trend don't cross the line because it looks confusing.

For example here

<http://oss.oetiker.ch/rrdtool/gallery/index.en.html>

look at "Filesystem Utilization and Predicted Trends" graph.

Thansk!!

10. Marius Gedminas

January 9th, 2012 at 03:10 | [#10](#)

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Thank you, thank you, thank you!

I've used this post to quickly hack up disk usage trend prediction into collectd's collection.cgi: <http://imgur.com/JAzco>

I don't suppose there's a way to conditionally hide the 'GPRINT' when the trend line never hits 90 or 100%? Currently the graph claims a date of Jan 1, 1970 in that case.

11. Marius Gedminas

January 9th, 2012 at 22:27 | [#11](#)

[Reply](#) | [Quote](#)

How did you make it draw a nice diagonal line in the legend? As you can see in my screenshot, what I get is a square with a dashed border that looks a bit ugly.

12. WASD

March 29th, 2012 at 13:30 | [#12](#)

[Reply](#) | [Quote](#)

Thank you for this great tutorial! Best demonstrative guide for RRD on the web so far 😊

Am I right that predictions of dates like 90% and 100% in your example are only available if drawn period exceeds predicted dates? What will happen if 90% and 100% memory load would happen in next year? 😊

13. Dries

May 13th, 2013 at 15:01 | [#13](#)

[Reply](#) | [Quote](#)

Great article!

Would it be possible to implement some easy notifications when a value (greatly) exceeds the trend?

14. Jeb

July 7th, 2013 at 13:32 | [#14](#)

[Reply](#) | [Quote](#)[@Marius Gedminas](#)

I wrote a patch about this. It's included in latest rrdtool version, it will display “-” instead.

15. Jeb

July 7th, 2013 at 13:42 | [#15](#)

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In my example it would not work but you can do something like
“DEF:used2=\$rrd_file:used:AVERAGE:start=10/24/2009:end=31/12/2020” if you want to make the calculation append until 2020

16. Jeb

July 7th, 2013 at 13:45 | [#16](#)

[Reply](#) | [Quote](#)[@Dries](#)

Nope :/

17. Brian

March 5th, 2015 at 13:12 | [#17](#)

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I have tried something similar - but needs to forecast much longer in advance... But it seems like the tools doesn't do as expected (I am trying to forecast storage usage)...

Do you know whether there is a limit on how long time can be forecasted ?

1. No trackbacks yet.

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