Taking Measures

Jenkins CI User Event - CPH 2014

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Background

- We had no easy way of gathering data
- What we had was scattered across different sources.
 - MS SQL, Jenkins Plot Plugin, Mongo, Graphite etc.
- More centralized, easier to log
- All data is not of the same nature
 - Time series vs. event
 - Different data sources needed
- But most data can be aggregated to time series and sent to Graphite







Disclamer / Explanation

- We chose to measure externally as much as possible
 - If Jenkins is misbehaving you might not get to the monitoring page to find the data you want.
 - Measuring something new might require plugin update which requires Jenkins restart
- Plugins (10 min browsing on the wiki)
 - Disk Usage
 - Build Failure Analyzer
 - Global Build Stats
 - JQS Monitoring
 - Monitoring (Java Melody)
 - Graphite-plugin
 - Dashboard View



Graphite in short

http://graphite.readthedocs.org/

Graphite is an enterprise-scale monitoring tool that runs well on cheap hardware. It was originally designed and written by Chris Davis

Graphite does two things:

- 1. Store numeric time-series data
- 2. Render graphs of this data on demand

Feeding data into Graphite is simple

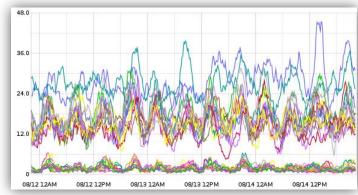
```
echo "local.random.diceroll 4 `date +%s`" | nc -q0 graphite.your.com 2003
```



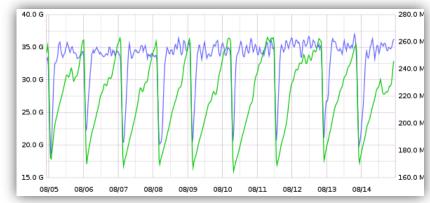
Collectd - for the fundamentals

https://collectd.org/

- collectd is a <u>daemon</u> which collects system performance statistics periodically and provides mechanisms to store the values in a variety of ways, for example in <u>RRD files</u>.
 - Or in our case; sending the data from our masters to a graphite server.
- Graphite can read the RRD format so we are also experimenting with rsync of the local dbs on each slave.
- It has Java and JMX plugins
 - So we can also get data like heap, threads and GC.
 - But also from Tomcat like no. of requests and bytes sent.



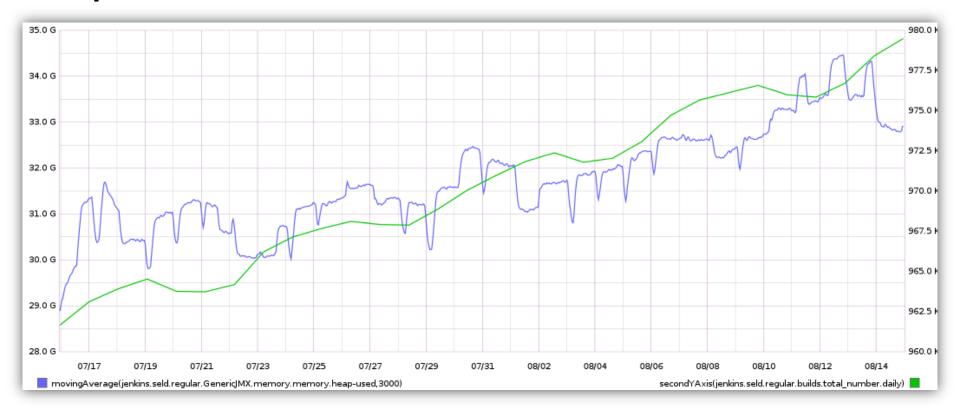
movingAverage(jenkins.seld.regular.cpu.*.cpu.user,100)



- Used Heap
- Perm-Gen on secondary axis



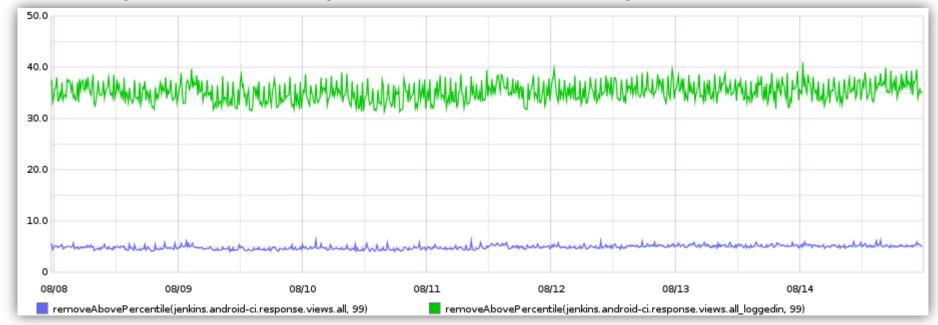
Heap over a month





Response time

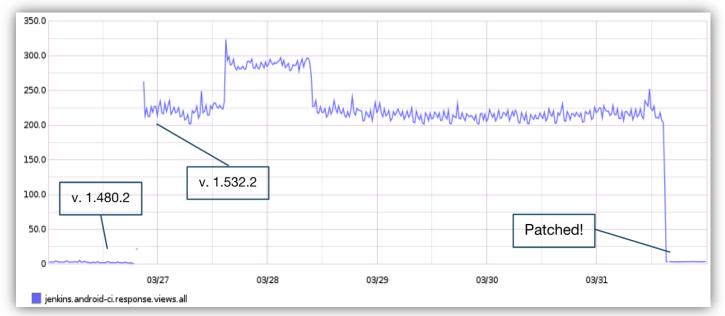
How long does it take to get the all jobs view, using plain old curl

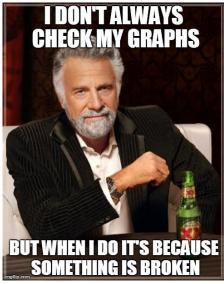


Put this into Nagios and you have the beginnings of an early warning system



Lesson: You should also measure your staging servers, or this might happen.



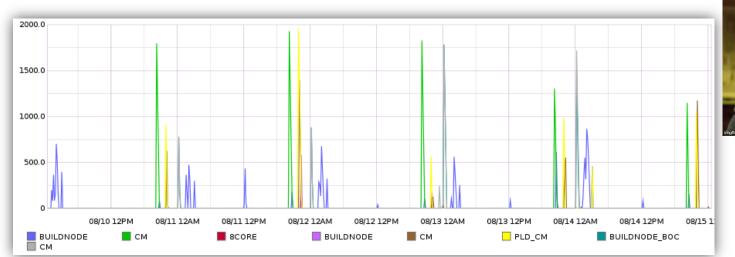




Queue time

How long does a build stay in the queue before it can start

- One "kicker" job scheduled to run on master every 10 min.
- The kicker starts a parameterized job for each interesting label with a node label parameter so it runs on that label.
- And a "simple" Scriptler build step in the downstream build.



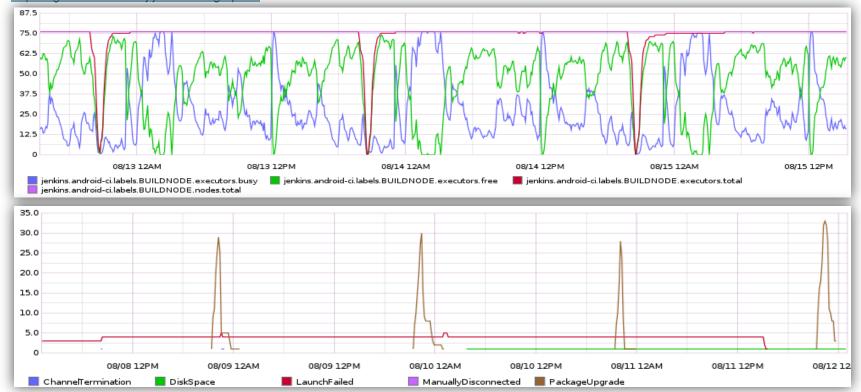


aliasByNode(jenkins.android-{ci,ci-platform,ci-cm}.labels.*.queuetime.ten_minutes,3)



Offline/Available Slaves

Enhancement from last year: https://github.com/rsandell/getting-groovy-with-jenkins/blob/master/src/main/groovy/step2/offline_slaves.groovy
Plus https://github.com/katzi/jenkins-to-graphite



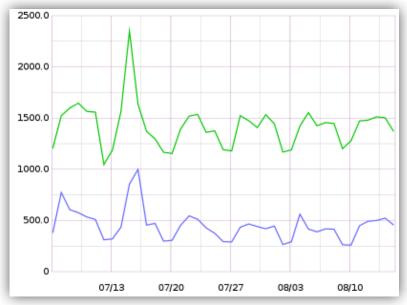


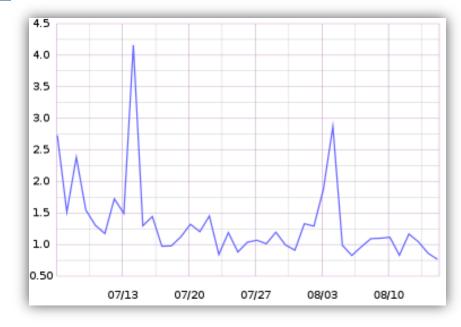
Availability Dashboard



Build Failure Analyzer - Aggregated data

https://wiki.jenkins-ci.org/display/JENKINS/Build+Failure+Analyzer





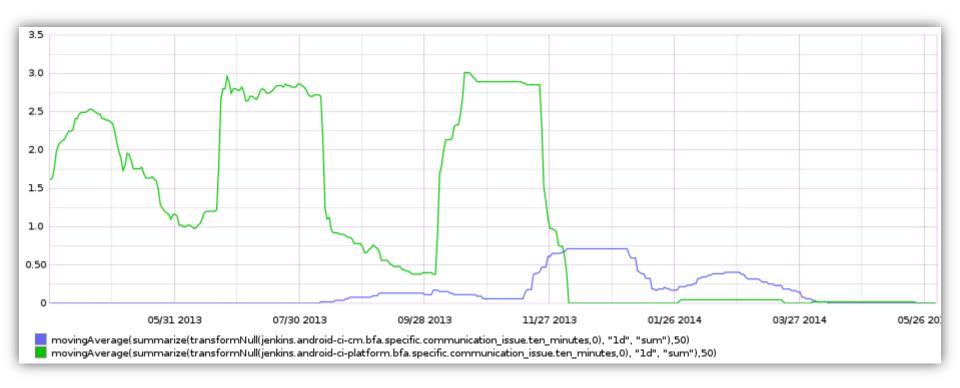
Known

Unknown

asPercent(summarize(sumSeries(transformNull(jenkins.android-{ci,ci-platform,ci-cm}.bfa.categories.environment.hourly,0)),"1d"), summarize(sumSeries(jenkins.android-{ci,ci-platform,ci-cm}.builds.started.total.hourly),"1d")



BFA: Specific Issues





Conclusion





- Good investigative tool
- Start with the low hanging fruit
 - Gives you more ideas for future data gathering.
 - Could turn out to be fun
- A dashboard a day keeps the manager away



