Prometheus进阶

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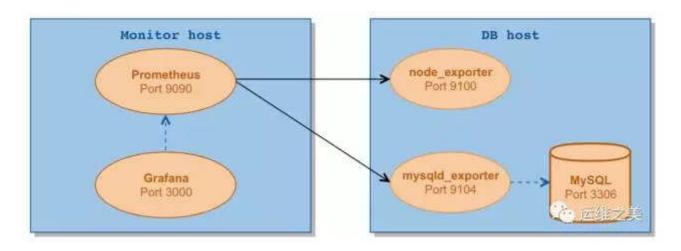
http://mp.weixin.qq.co m/s? _biz=MzI3MTI2NzkxMA== &mid=2247485249&idx=1& sn=78258f87f71110459f5 4c9f9675ee600&chksm=ea c52668ddb2af7e4aedb831 21e05b1641b97f8d20d18a 814e3097f5ed21abc95a19 ce03f649&mpshare=1&sce ne=23&srcid=0524kzYIK4 NLGWLnCZe8ByF5#rd

在「Prometheus入门」一文中我们对Prometheus基本知识点做了讲解,并演示了如何监控一个Linux服务器。这篇文章我们将讲解如何对几个常见的应用进行监控。

监控MySQL服务器

Prometheus通过安装在远程机器上的exporter来收集监控数据,这里要用到的是mysqld exporter。

• 部署的架构图



安装mysqld_exporter

```
$ wget https://github.com/prometheus/mysqld_exporter/releases/download/v0.10.0/mysql
$ tar xzvf mysqld_exporter-0.10.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
$ mv mysqld_exporter-0.10.0.linux-amd64 /usr/local/prometheus/mysqld_exporter
```

• 增加一个用于监控的MySQL用户

创建一个用于mysqld_exporter连接到MySQL的用户并赋予所需的权限。

```
mysql> GRANT REPLICATION CLIENT, PROCESS ON *.* TO 'mysqld_exporter'@'localhost' ide
mysql> GRANT SELECT ON performance_schema.* TO 'mysqld_exporter'@'localhost';
mysql> flush privileges;
```

• 创建一个用于连接MySQL的配置文件

mysqld_exporter默认会读取 ~/.my.cnf 文件。这里是创建在mysqld_exporter的安装目录下的。

```
$ vim /usr/local/prometheus/mysqld_exporter/.my.cnf
[client]
user=mysqld_exporter
password=000000
```

• 创建Systemd服务

```
$ vim /etc/systemd/system/mysql_exporter.service

[Unit]
Description=mysql_exporter
After=network.target
[Service]
Type=simple
User=prometheus
ExecStart=/usr/local/prometheus/mysqld_exporter/mysqld_exporter -config.my-cnf="/usr Restart=on-failure
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

• 启动mysqld exporter

```
$ systemctl start mysql_exporter
```

• 验证mysqld_exporter是否启动成功

```
$ systemctl status mysql_exporter

• mysql_exporter.service - mysql_exporter
Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/mysql_exporter.service; disabled; vendor pres
Active: active (running) since Tue 2017-05-23 14:11:25 CST; 3s ago
Main PID: 15026 (mysqld_exporter)
Tasks: 4
Memory: 1.6M
CPU: 16ms
CGroup: /system.slice/mysql_exporter.service
L=15026 /usr/local/prometheus/mysqld_exporter/mysqld_exporter -config.my-
```

• 修改prometheus.yml,加入下面的监控目标:

mysqld_exporter默认的抓取地址为 http://IP:9104/metrics

```
$ vim /usr/local/prometheus/prometheus.yml
- job_name: mysql
static_configs:
    - targets: ['192.168.2.210:9104']
```

labels:

instance: db1

重启Prometheus

\$ systemctl restart prometheus

• 在Grafana中导入模板

Grafana目前官方还没有的配置好的MySQL图表模板,这里使用Percona开源的模板。

a) 下载Percona提供的模板

\$ git clone https://github.com/percona/grafana-dashboards.git

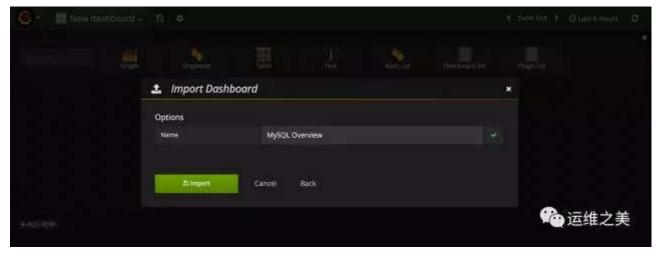
Perconar提供的模板相当丰富,有MySQL、MariaDB、MongoDB等。

```
Is grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_InnoDB_Metrics_Advanced.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_Overview.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_Replication.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_User_Statistics.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_InnoDB_Metrics.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_Performance_Schema.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_Table_Statistics.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_MyISAM_Metrics.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_Query_Response_Time.json
grafana-dashboards/dashboards/MySQL_TokuDB_Metrics.json
```

b) 导入模板

1. 单个导入

以MySQL_Overview模板为例,在Grafana—Dashboard中导入这个文件,数据源选择Prometheus。



2.批量导入

复制所有模板到指定位置

\$ cp -r grafana-dashboards/dashboards /var/lib/grafana/

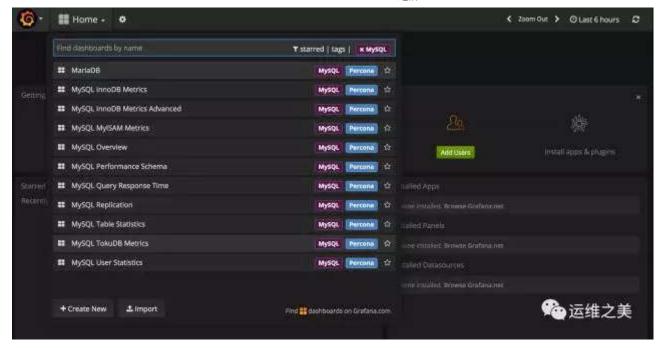
编辑Grafana配置文件

```
$ vim /etc/grafana/grafana.ini
# 修改以下选项
[dashboards.json]
enabled = true
path = /var/lib/grafana/dashboards
```

重启Grafana

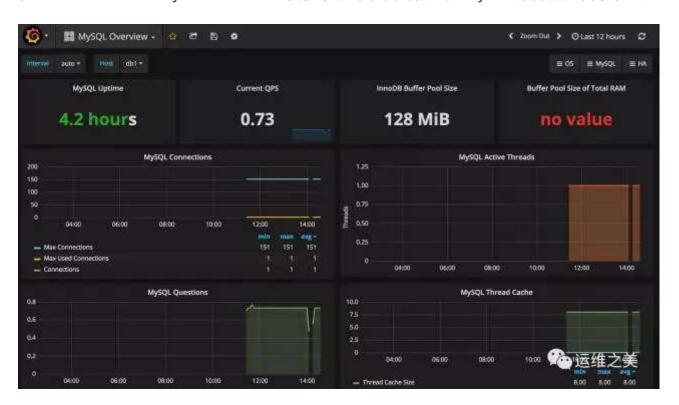
\$ systemctl restart grafana-server

可以看到已批量导入了Percona系列模板。

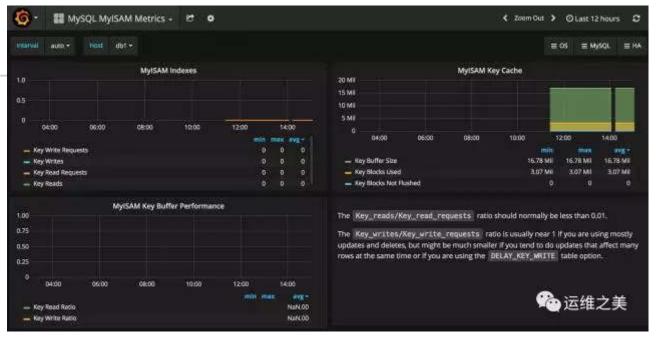


• 访问Dashboards

在Dashboards上选MySQL Overview模板,就可以看到被监控MySQL服务器的各项状态。



其它一些模板的效果



如果你想更加方便的实现MySQL的监控,可以直接使用Percona发布的的监控工具Percona Monitoring and Management(PMM)。具体可以参考「Percona监控工具初探」一文。

监控Nginx服务器

由于官方没有提供Nginx直接可用的exporter, Nginx的监控要相对复杂一些。这里使用的是三方提供nginx-vts-exporter。

安装Nginx

由于nginx-vts-exporter依赖于Nginx的nginx-module-vts模块,所以这里需要重新编译下Nginx。

a) 下载对应软件包

```
$ cd /root
$ wget 'http://nginx.org/download/nginx-1.9.2.tar.gz'
$ git clone git://github.com/vozlt/nginx-module-vts.git
```

b) 编译安装Nginx

```
$ apt-get install libreadline-dev libncurses5-dev libpcre3-dev libssl-dev perl make
$ tar xzvf nginx-1.9.2.tar.gz
$ cd nginx-1.9.2
$ ./configure --add-module=/root/nginx-module-vts
$ make && make install
```

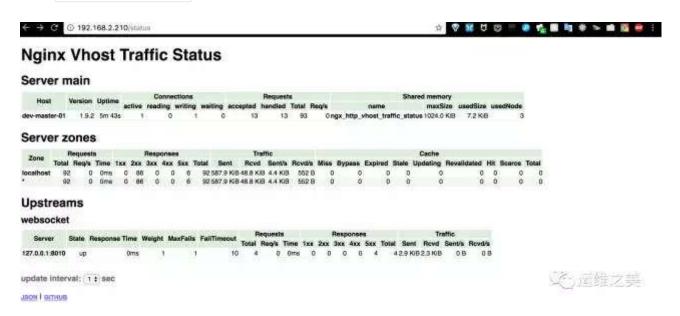
c) 修改Nginx配置

这里就不展开讲了,主要需修改内容如下:

```
http {
    vhost_traffic_status_zone;
    server {
        location /status {
            vhost_traffic_status_display;
            vhost_traffic_status_display_format html;
        }
    }
}
```

d) 验证nginx-module-vts模块

访问 http://IP/status , 出现以下页面:



以JSON格式访问

```
("hostkiams": "dov-santur-01", 'nginkVersios ": 1.9.2", 'loaddame": 1495322436611, 'mondeae": 149552221691, 'monaections": ("hostkiams": "dov-santur-01", 'nginkVersios ": 1.9.2", 'loaddame": 1495322436611, 'mondeae": 149552221691, 'monaections": ("hostkiams": "hostkiams": "hostkiams: "hostkiams": "hostkiams: "hostkiams:
```

• 安装nginx-vts-exporter

```
$ wget -O nginx-vts-exporter-0.5.zip https://github.com/hnlq715/nginx-vts-exporter/a
$ unzip nginx-vts-exporter-0.5.zip
$ mv nginx-vts-exporter-0.5 /usr/local/prometheus/nginx-vts-exporter
$ chmod +x /usr/local/prometheus/nginx-vts-exporter/bin/nginx-vts-exporter
```

• 创建Systemd服务

```
$ vim /etc/systemd/system/nginx_vts_exporter.service

[Unit]
Description=nginx_exporter
After=network.target
[Service]
Type=simple
User=prometheus
ExecStart=/usr/local/prometheus/nginx-vts-exporter/bin/nginx-vts-exporter -nginx.scr
Restart=on-failure
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

• 启动nginx-vts-exporter

```
$ systemctl start nginx_vts_exporter.service
```

● 验证nginx-vts-exporter是否启动成功

```
$ systemctl status nginx_vts_exporter.service
• nginx_vts_exporter.service - nginx_exporter
Loaded: loaded (/etc/systemd/system/nginx_vts_exporter.service; disabled; vendor
```

• 修改prometheus.yml,加入下面的监控目标:

nginx-vts-exporter默认的抓取地址为 http://IP:9913/metrics

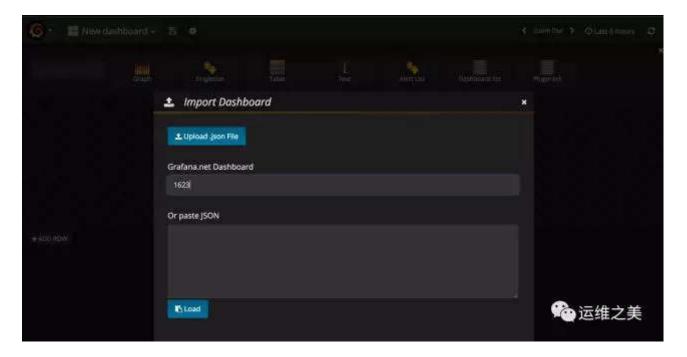
```
$ vim /usr/local/prometheus/prometheus.yml
- job_name: nginx
    static_configs:
    - targets: ['192.168.2.210:9913']
    labels:
        instance: web1
```

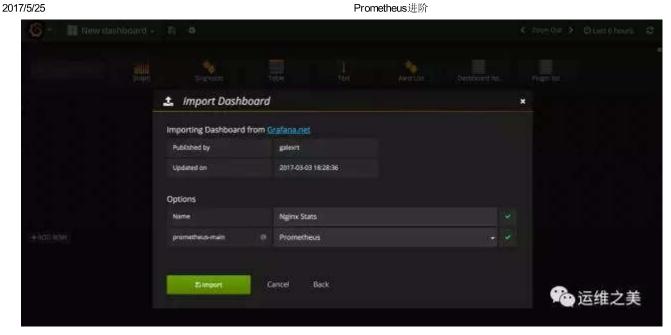
• 重启Prometheus

```
$ systemctl restart prometheus
```

• 导入Nginx Stats模板

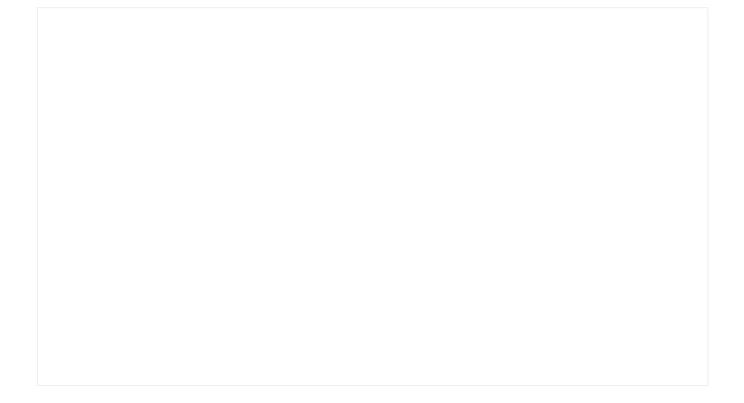
由于是官方平台提供的模板,直接在导入页面填入模板id即可导入。



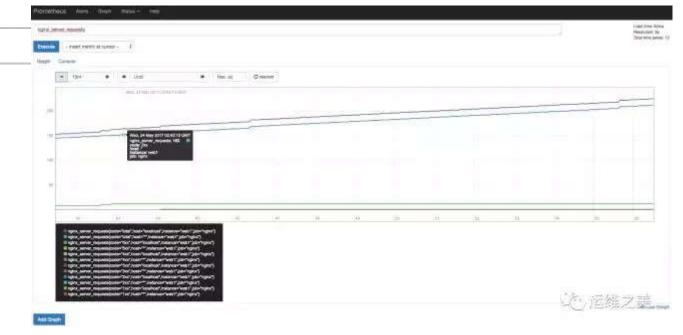


• 访问Dashboards

在Dashboards上选Nginx Stats模板,就可以看到被监控Nginx服务器的各项状态。



不知道是模板问题,还是打开姿势不对。我这里没有出现数据,不过在Prometheus自带的WEB是 可以查询到相应监控指标的。



监控Memcache服务器

• 安装memcached exporter

```
$ wget https://github.com/prometheus/memcached_exporter/releases/download/v0.3.0/mem
$ tar xzvf memcached_exporter-0.3.0.linux-amd64.tar.gz
$ mv memcached_exporter-0.3.0.linux-amd64 /usr/local/prometheus/memcached_exporter
```

• 创建Systemd服务

```
$ vim /etc/systemd/system/memcached_exporter.service

[Unit]
Description=memcached_exporter
After=network.target
[Service]
Type=simple
User=prometheus
ExecStart=/usr/local/prometheus/memcached_exporter/memcached_exporter --memcached.a
Restart=on-failure
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
```

- 启动memcached exporter
- \$ systemctl start memcached_exporter
- 验证memcached_exporter是否启动成功

• 修改prometheus.yml,加入下面的监控目标:

memcached exporter默认的抓取地址为 http://IP:9150/metrics

```
$ vim /usr/local/prometheus/prometheus.yml

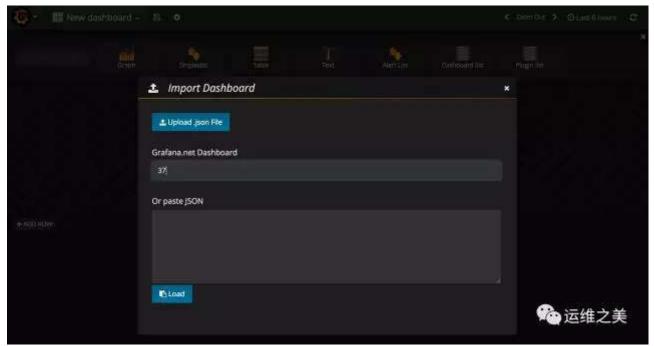
- job_name: memcached
    static_configs:
    - targets: ['192.168.2.210:9150']
        labels:
        instance: db2
```

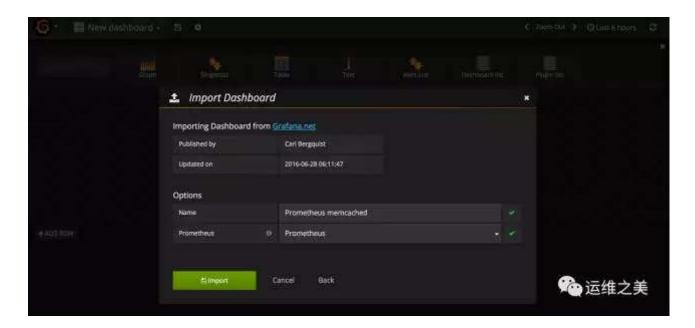
重启Prometheus

```
$ systemctl restart prometheus
```

• 导入Prometheus memcached模板

由于是官方平台提供的模板,直接在导入页面填入模板id即可导入。





• 访问Dashboards

在Dashboards上选Prometheus memcached模板,就可以看到被监控Memcached服务器的各 项状态。

好了,这次就先讲几个较常用的监控实例。更多的第三方exporters可参考这里:EXPORTERS AND INTEGRATIONS,目前Grafana官方支持Prometheus的模板还是比较少的。
如果你知道文中Grafana Nginx模板无数据的原因,欢迎留言交流!
参考文档
http://www.google.com
http://qingkang.me/Grafana-Prometheus-Monitor.html
https://github.com/percona/grafana-dashboards https://www.percona.com/blog/2016/02/29/graphing-mysql-performance-with-
prometheus-and-grafana/
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