Open source monitoring and observability stack on Kubernetes

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Agenda

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Introduction

- Aim Open source monitoring and observability stack on kubernetes.
- **Kubernetes** open-source container orchestration platform.
- Designed to automate the deployment, scaling, and management of containerized applications.
- Three pillars of observability logs, metrics, and traces
 When combined, they provide sufficient insights to monitor software at any scale.
- The project covers Monitoring, Alerting/Visualization, Log Aggregation/analytics, and Distributed systems tracing infrastructure which collectively make up observability.



Abstract

- Containerization and role of Kubernetes.
- Physical Server vs Virtual Machine vs Containers.
- Observability and Monitoring with respect to K8s.
- Setting up kubernetes tools MicroK8s, Minikube, K3s.
- Using Grafana and Prometheus stack on the cluster to observe metrics of cluster.
- Configuring Alertmanager to receive alerts on slack channel.
- Logging and Tracing using Loki and Jaeger.



What is Observability?

- A way to get insights into the whole infrastructure.
- Can explain any questions about what is happening on the inside of the system just by observing the outside of the system.
- Helps developers understand multi-layered architectures: what's slow, what's broken, and what needs to be done to improve performance.
- Creates an insight through an actionable knowledge of the whole environment by assembling all fragments from logs, monitoring tools and organizing them.



Three Pillars Of Observability

Metrics:

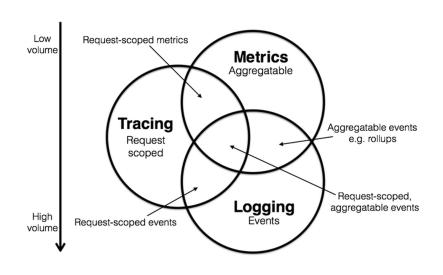
These are numeric representation of data measured over intervals of time.

Logging:

They are discrete events and data in a structured textual form.

Tracing:

Represents consecutive events which reflect an end-to-end request path in a distributed system.





Observability vs Monitoring

Observability	Monitoring
What is the system doing?	Is the system working?
Tells us why something goes wrong	Tells us when something went wrong
Proactive in nature	Reactive in nature
Reduces the duration and impact of incidents	Enables quick response when an incident occurs
Gain understanding actively	Consume information passively
Build to tame dynamic environments with changing complexity	Built to maintain static environments with little variation
Preferred by developers of systems with variability and unknown permutations	Used by developers of systems with little change and known permutation



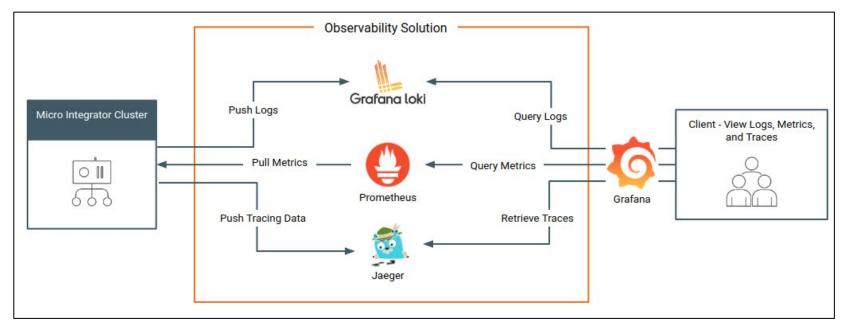


Observability Use cases

- As a Infrastructure Admin, I would like the "Platform" services are monitored constantly for application runtime errors, re-curing operational / API / UI failures and generate alerts so that assigned / scheduled Support team gets notified immediately and is able to troubleshoot the error through Operations Console.
- As a Infrastructure Admin, I would like to configure Monitoring in the "Platform" to send Monitoring alerts to Operations console for any persistent failures in the System for timely response from the Operations team.
- As an SRE, I would like to monitor a gradual but consistent degradation of the Platform services performance / response times so that I can rectify any h/w resource related or scaling issues with the application and prevent missing any SLA(s).
- As an IT Operator, I would like to monitor cluster kube state and node metrics of Platform.
- As an IT Operator, I would like to monitor all the namespaces of the Platform.



Observability solution with Prometheus, Grafana, Loki and Jaeger



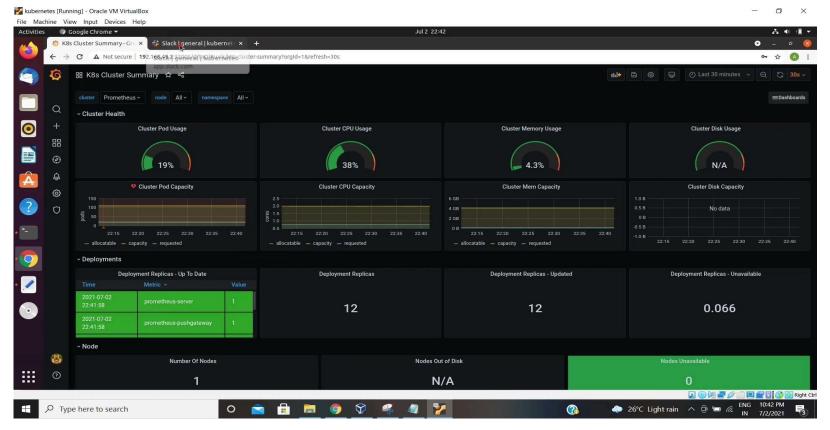




Demo





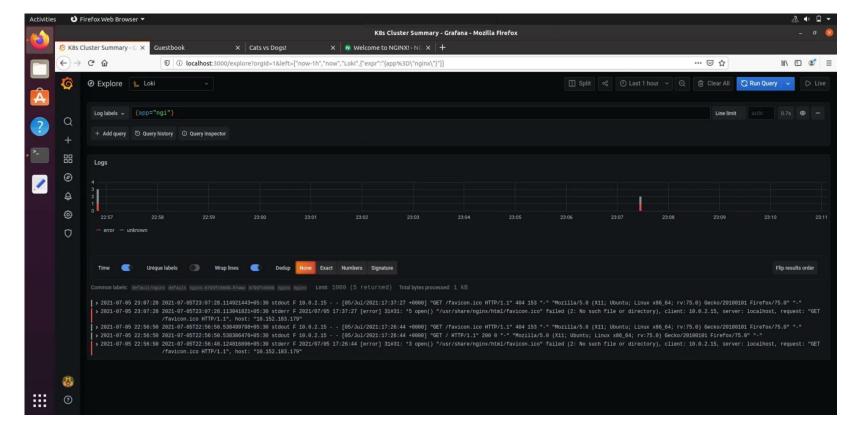




Demo





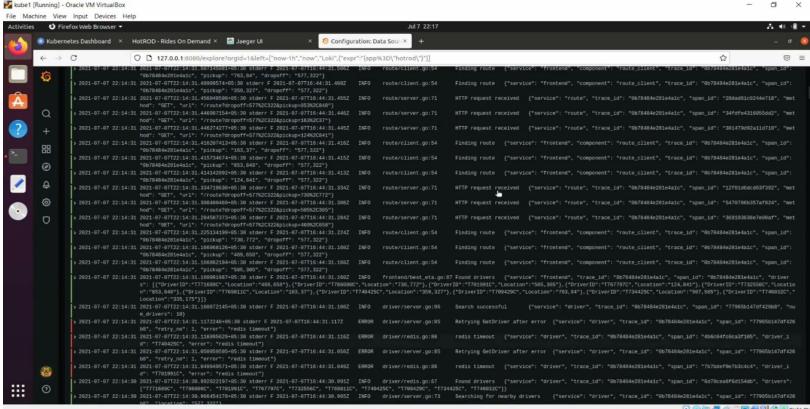




Demo









Learnings

- Importance of containerization and container orchestration.
- Importance of using Kubernetes.
- Using different tools to set up kubernetes clusters.
- Importance of observability and monitoring.
- Exploring different tools for observability and monitoring.
- Deploying multiple applications on a kubernetes cluster.
- Practical implementation of three pillars of observability i.e metrics, logging and tracing.
- Exploring multi-cluster observability.



Next steps

- Creating a central dashboard for visualizing metrics of multiple clusters.
- Using Spark to process Big Data on Kubernetes.
- Implementation of load balancers using traefik.
- Monitoring and observability using EFK Stack.
- Observability using Open Telemetry.
- Setting up a High availability cluster using K3d.
- AI/ML stack on Kubernetes.



CHALLENGES FACED

- Working remotely
- Insufficient hardware
- Ramp up time in working with various tools



Any Questions?



Thank You!

