



Universal System Visibility
With Native Container Support

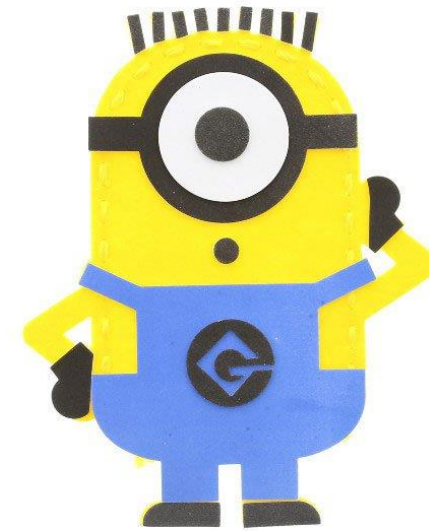
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Agenda

- Introduction to sysdig.
- Filtering
- Output Formatting
- Chisels
- Implementing Chisels
- Introducing Csysdig
- The Integrations
- Sysdig Conventions
- Sysdig Installation

Who am I ?

- Open Source Tech Enthusiastic .
- Foodie,Traveler.
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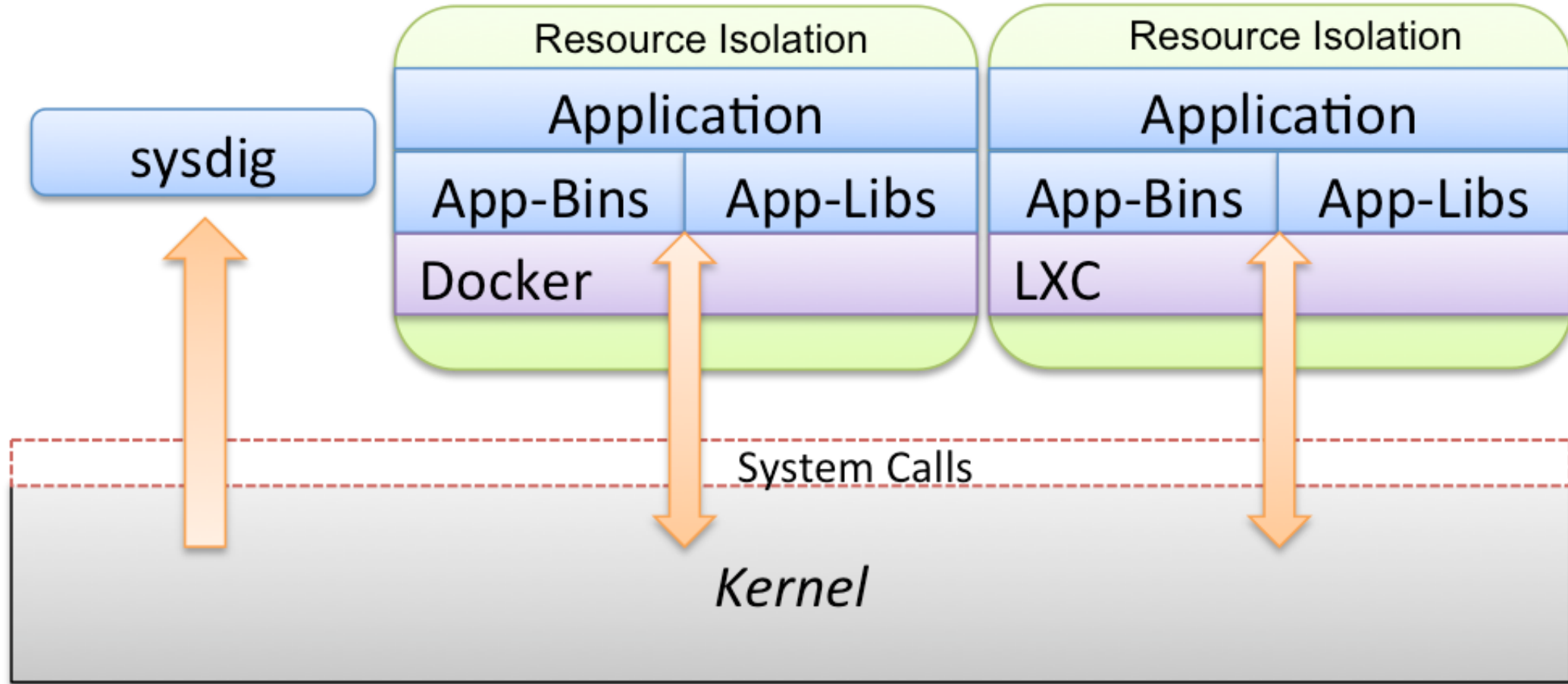


What is Sysdig ?

- New dynamic tracer for Linux, inspired by strace, dtrace, and tcpdump.
- In short: strace + tcpdump + htop + iftop + lsof + awesome sauce



Sysdig Architecture



Hello Sysdig

- Some end of line arguments:
- `evt.num` is the incremental event number
- `evt.time` is the event timestamp
- `evt.cpu` is the CPU number where the event was captured
- `proc.name` is the name of the process that generated the event
- `thread.tid` is the TID that generated the event, which corresponds to the PID for single thread processes
- `evt.dir` is the event direction, `>` for enter events and `<` for exit events
- `evt.type` is the name of the event, e.g. `'open'` or `'read'`
- `evt.args` is the list of event arguments..

Filtering

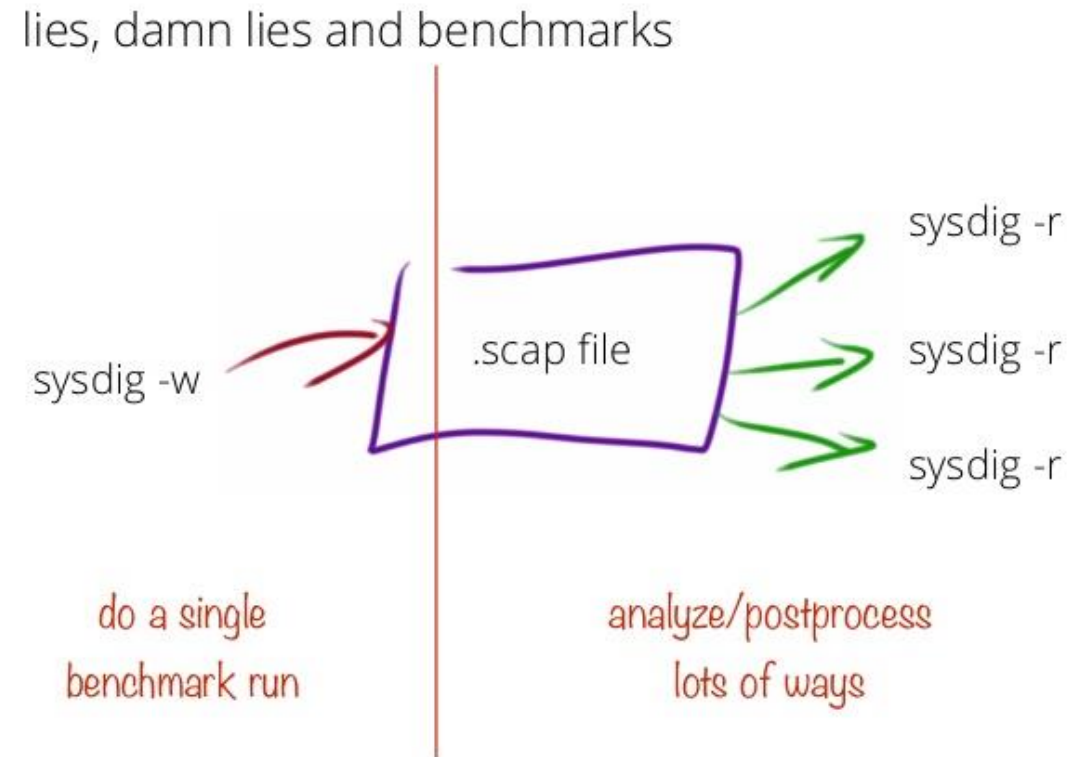
- It is powerful and versatile, and is designed to look for needles in a haystack.
- Filters are specified at the end of the command line, like in tcpdump, and can be applied to both a live capture or a trace file.
- Filter statements can use the standard comparison operators(=, !=, <, <=, >, >=, contains) and can be combined using Boolean operators (and, or and not) and brackets.
- To list available filters: `sysdig -l`
- Some common filters & there usage:
- `fd.name`: To filter events for a specific file name
- `proc.name`: To capture all of the events for a specific process

Output Formatting

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Chisels

- These are little scripts that analyze the sysdig event stream to perform useful actions.
- A well known scripting language can be used instead of a custom one. In fact, sysdig's chisels are Lua scripts. Lua is well known, powerful, stable and extremely efficient.
- Chisels can leverage the broad collection of Lua libraries.
- Chisels work well on live systems, but can also be used with trace files for offline analysis.



Implementing Chisels

- To run a chisel: `sysdig -c <name of chisel>`
- To display available chisels: `sysdig -cl`
- To give a small description of the chisels: `sysdig -i <name of chisel>`

Introducing Csysdig

- It exports sysdig's functionality through an intuitive and powerful ncurses-based user interface.
- It supports many features such as :
- Support for both live analysis and sysdig trace files. Trace files can come from the same machine or from another machine.
- Visibility into a broad range of metrics, including CPU, memory, disk I/O, network I/O.
- Ability to observe input/output activity for processes, files, network connections and more.
- Ability to drill down into processes, files, network connections and more to further explore their behavior.
- Support for sysdig's filtering language.
- Container support by design.



The Integrations

- Ansible
 - Puppet Labs
 - Elastic Search
- And many more



elastic



Sysdig Covention

- Rules for committing code on Github in C++.
- Rules and instructions available at https://github.com/draios/sysdig/blob/master/coding_conventions.md.



**KEEP
CALM
&
FOLLOW
THE RULES**

Sysdig Installation

- Trust the Draios GPG key, configure the yum repository:

```
rpm --import  
https://s3.amazonaws.com/download.draios.com/DRAIOS-GPG-KEY.public
```

```
curl -s -o /etc/yum.repos.d/draios.repo  
http://download.draios.com/stable/rpm/draios.repo
```

- Install the EPEL repo:

```
rpm -i http://mirror.us.leaseweb.net/epel/6/i386/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm
```

- Install the Kernel Header:

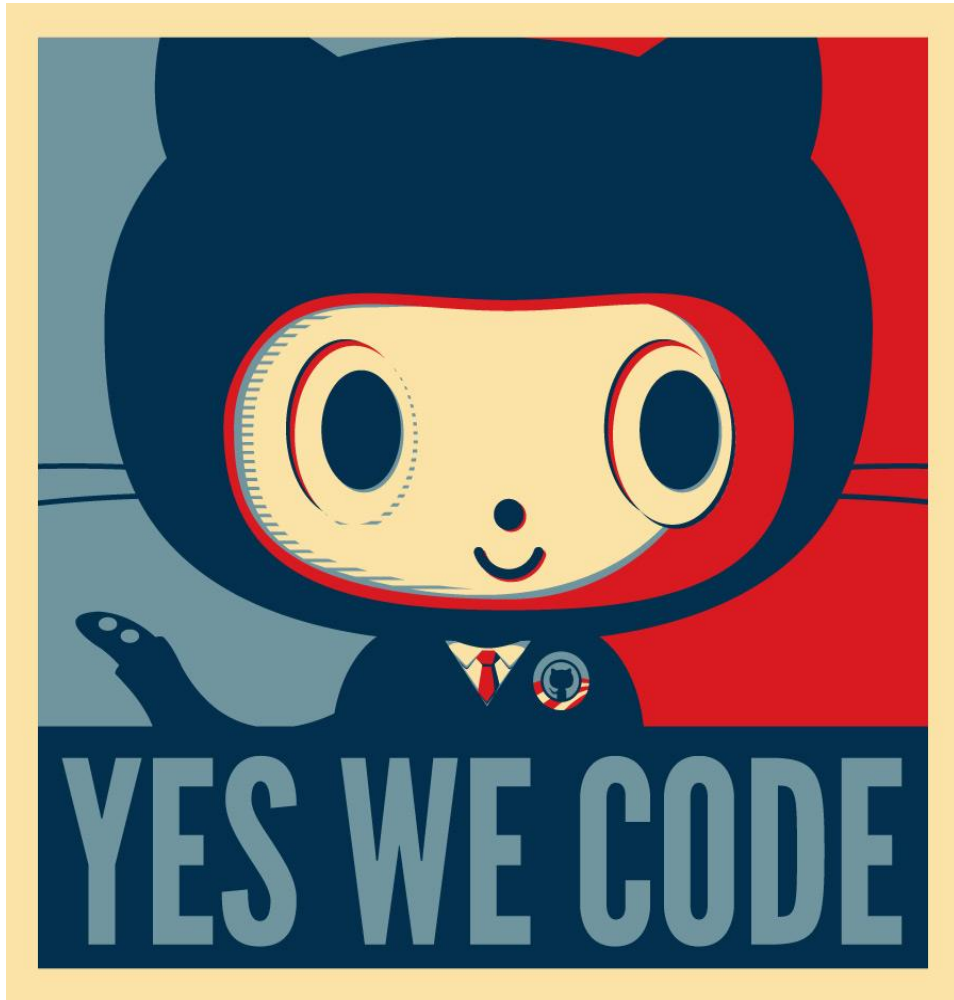
```
yum -y install kernel-devel-$(uname -r)
```



Questions ?



Please Contribute !!



[Github.com/draios/sysdig](https://github.com/draios/sysdig)



Thank You

**thanks for
listening!**

