

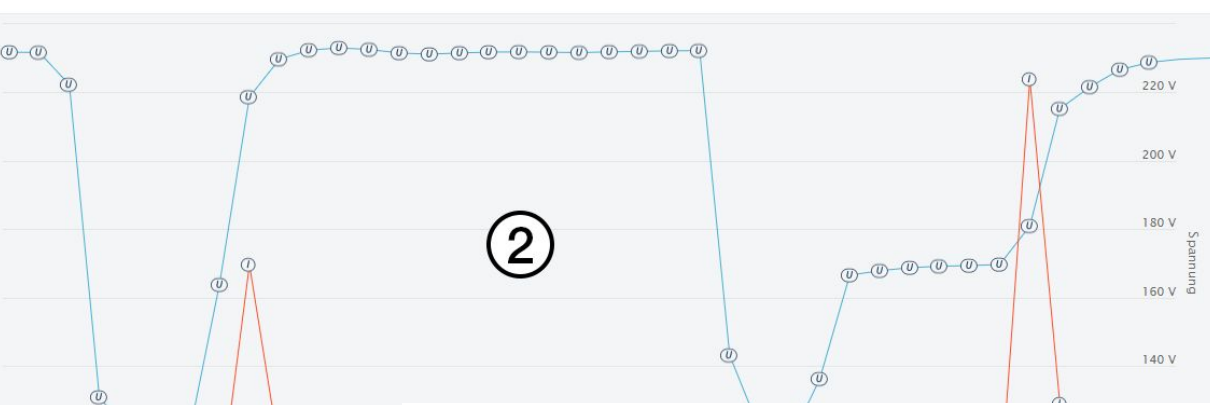
Cloud native observability with Prometheus and beyond

Or: philosophy of Observability

Richard “RichiH” Hartmann



How humans deal with data



Event Browser

Geräte auswählen

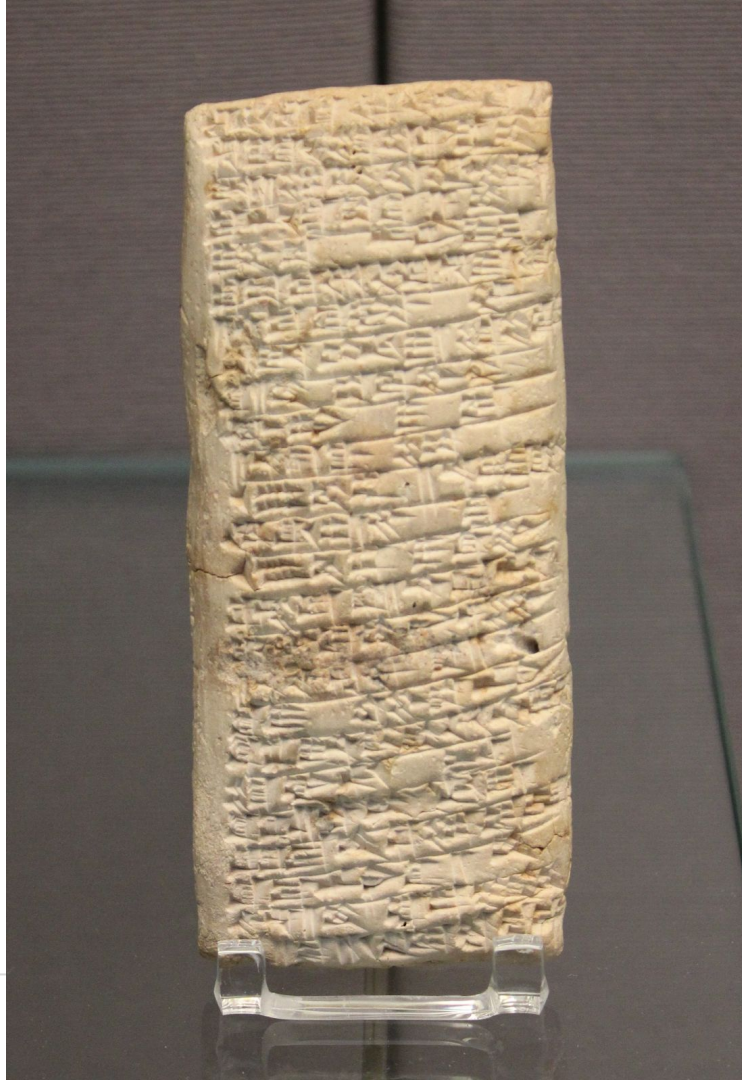
19.12.2019 - 19.12.2019
00:00 - 23:59

Statistische Auswertung	Gerätename	Typ	Phase	Start	Ende	Dauer	Wert	
Ereignisse 8	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 01:15:40'663	---	---	---	Analysieren
Transienten 14	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 01:15:40'663	---	---	---	Analysieren
Ereignis Übersicht	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 01:15:40'663	---	---	---	Analysieren
Durchschnittliche Dauer	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	---	Analysieren
Längste Dauer	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	---	Analysieren
Unterspannung	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	---	Analysieren
Transienten Übersicht	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	---	Analysieren
Einhüllende	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.836 V (MIN)	Analysieren
Betroffene Phasen	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.806 V (MIN)	Analysieren
Phase L1	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.825 V (MIN)	Analysieren
Phase L2	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.830 V (MIN)	Analysieren
Phase L3	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:58'659	100 ms	118.640 V (MIN)	Analysieren
Phase L4	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:58'659	100 ms	118.612 V (MIN)	Analysieren
	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:58'659	100 ms	118.622 V (MIN)	Analysieren
	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:58'659	100 ms	118.631 V (MIN)	Analysieren
	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:28:40'565	---	---	---	Analysieren
	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:28:40'565	---	---	---	Analysieren
	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:28:40'565	---	---	---	Analysieren
	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:28:40'130	---	---	---	Analysieren
	UMG 512 - TD	Einhüllende	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]	19.12.2019 00:28:40'130	---	---	---	Analysieren

20 < 1 >

GERMANY-WESTGERMANY-WEST









Humanity has optimized detailed accounts into key events into numbers for millenia, again and again

Observability & SRE

Or: Buzzwords, and their useful parts

Buzzword alert!

- Cool new term, almost meaningless by now, what does it mean?
 - Pitfall alert: Cargo culting
 - It's about changing the behaviour, not about changing the name
- “Monitoring” has taken on a meaning of collecting, not using data
 - One extreme: Full text indexing
 - Other extreme: Data lake
- “Observability” is about enabling humans to understand complex systems
 - Ask **why** it's not working instead of just knowing that it's not

IDENTIFYING WOOD

ACCURATE RESULTS
WITH SIMPLE TOOLS

R. Bruce Hoadley

HUMOR.COM

YEP, IT'S WOOD



If you can't ask new questions on the fly, it's not observability

Complexity

- Fake complexity, a.k.a. bad design
 - Can be **reduced**
- Real, system-inherent complexity
 - Can be **moved** (monolith vs client-server vs microservices)
 - Must be **compartmentalized** (service boundaries)
 - Should be **distilled meaningfully**

Services

- What's a service?
 - Compartmentalized complexity, with an interface
 - Different owners/teams
 - Contracts define interfaces
- Why “contract”: Shared agreement which **MUST NOT** be broken
 - Internal and external customers rely on what you build and maintain
- Other common term: layer
 - The Internet would not exist without network layering
 - Enables innovation, parallelizes human engineering
- Other examples: CPUs, harddisk, compute nodes, your lunch

SRE, an instantiation of DevOps

- At its core: Align incentives across the org
 - Error budgets allow devs, ops, PMs, etc. to optimize for shared benefits
- Measure it!
 - SLI: Service Level Indicator: What you measure
 - SLO: Service Level Objective: What you need to hit
 - SLA: Service Level Agreement: When you need to pay

Shared understanding

- Everyone uses the same tools & dashboards
 - Shared incentive to invest into tooling
 - Pooling of institutional system knowledge
 - Shared language & understanding of services

Alerting

- Customers care about services being up, not about individual components
- Discern between different SLIs
 - Primary: service-relevant, for alerting
 - Secondary: informational, debugging, might be underlying's primary

**Anything currently or imminently impacting customer service must be
alerted upon
But nothing(!) else**

Prometheus

Prometheus 101

- Inspired by Google's Borgmon
- Time series database
- unit64 millisecond timestamp, float64 value
- Instrumentation & exporters
- Not for event logging
- Dashboarding via Grafana

Main selling points

- Highly dynamic, built-in service discovery
- No hierarchical model, n-dimensional label set
- PromQL: for processing, graphing, alerting, and export
- Simple operation
- Highly efficient

Concepts & guarantees

- Prometheus is a pull-based system
- Black-box monitoring: Looking at a service from the outside (Does the server answer to HTTP requests?)
- White-box monitoring: Instrumenting code from the inside (How much time does this subroutine take?)
- Every service should have its own metrics endpoint
- Hard API commitments within major versions
- New release candidate every six weeks

Time series

- Time series are recorded values which change over time
- Individual events are usually merged into counters and/or histograms
- Changing values are recorded as gauges
- Typical examples
 - Requests to a webserver (counter)
 - Temperatures in a datacenter (gauge)
 - Service latency (histograms)

Super easy to emit, parse & read

```
http_requests_total{env="prod",method="post",code="200"} 1027
http_requests_total{env="prod",method="post",code="400"} 3
http_requests_total{env="prod",method="post",code="500"} 12
http_requests_total{env="prod",method="get",code="200"} 20
http_requests_total{env="test",method="post",code="200"} 372
http_requests_total{env="test",method="post",code="400"} 75
```

PromQL

All partitions in my entire infrastructure with more than 100GB capacity that are not mounted on root?

```
node_filesystem_bytes_total{mountpoint!="/" } / 1e9 > 100
```

```
{device="sda1", mountpoint="/home", instance="10.0.0.1"} 118.8  
{device="sda1", mountpoint="/home", instance="10.0.0.2"} 118.8  
{device="sdb1", mountpoint="/data", instance="10.0.0.2"} 451.2  
{device="xdvc", mountpoint="/mnt", instance="10.0.0.3"} 320.0
```


PromQL

What's the ratio of request errors across all service instances?

```
sum by(path) (rate(http_requests_total{status="500"}[5m])) /  
sum by(path) (rate(http_requests_total[5m]))
```

```
{path="/status"} 0.0039
```

```
{path="/" } 0.0011
```

```
{path="/api/v1/topics/:topic"} 0.087
```

```
{path="/api/v1/topics"} 0.0342
```

New features

- Remote Write Receiver (v2.25 (feature flag) v2.33 (stable))
- Trigonometric functions (v2.31)
- Agent mode (v2.32)
- Long term support versions (v2.27)
- Out of order ingestion (v2.39)

Next highlight feature: Native histograms

Cloud native defaults

- Kubernetes is Borg
- Prometheus is Borgmon
- Google couldn't have run Borg without Borgmon (plus Omega and Monarch)
- Kubernetes & Prometheus are designed and written with each other in mind

Prometheus scale

- 1,000,000+ samples/second no problem on current hardware
- ~200,000 samples/second/core
- 16 bytes/sample compressed to 1.36 bytes/sample
- Reliable into the tens of millions of active series

Mimir

Mimir


- For **M**etrics
- Prometheus -> Cortex -> Grafana Enterprise Metrics -> Mimir
- Scales to more than 1,000,000,000 Active Series
- Blazingly fast query performance
- Hard multi-tenancy, access control, and three-way replication
- Can ingest native OpenTelemetry, DataDog, Graphite, and Influx

Mimir @ Grafana

- 1,000,000,000 Active Series - in one cluster
- 1,500 machines
- 7,000 CPU cores
- 30 TiB RAM

Loki

Loki 101

- For Logs
- Following the same label-based system as Prometheus
 - Only index what you need often, query the rest
 - “Index the labels, query the data”
- Work with logs at scale, without the massive cost
 - Scalable low latency write path
 - Flexible schema on read
- Access logs with the same label sets as metrics
 - Turn logs into metrics, to make it easier & cheaper to work with them 

2019-12-11T10:01:02.123456789Z

{env="prod", instance="1.1.1.1"}

GET /about

Timestamp

with nanosecond precision

Prometheus-style Labels

key-value pairs

Content

log line

indexed

unindexed

Loki @ Grafana Labs

- Largest user cluster (as of 2022-09): 180 TiB per day
- Queries regularly see 80 GiB/s
- Query terabytes of data in under a minute
 - Including complex processing of result sets

Tempo

Tempo

- For Traces
- Exemplars: Jump from relevant logs & metrics
 - Native to Prometheus, Cortex, Thanos, and Loki
 - Exemplars work at Google scale, with the ease of Grafana
- Index and search by labelsets available for those who need it
- Object store only: No Cassandra, Elastic, etc.
- 100% compatible with OpenTelemetry Tracing, Zipkin, Jaeger
- 100% of your traces, no sampling

Tempo @ Grafana Labs (2022-09)

- 2,200,000 samples per second @ 350 MiB/s
 - 5,000,000 samples second peak
- 14-day retention @ 3 copies stored
- Latencies:
 - p99 - 2.5s
 - p90 - 2.3s
 - p50 - 1.6s

Phlare

Phlare

- For **P**rofil**i**ng
- Pronounced “Flare”
- Profiles
 - “How much CPU & RAM am I spending in what areas of the code?”
 - “...and how does this change over time?”
- Go: pprof
- Java: <https://github.com/grafana/JPProf>



It's a numbers game

Logs to metrics, the savings

- Full text indexing: 10 TiB logs -> ~20 TiB index
- Loki: 10 TiB logs -> ~200 MiB index
- Logs @ Grafana ~600 B average per line
- Metrics ~1.36 byte per metric sample

-> 99.8% reduction in storage size for first log line
~100% for every follow-up log line

Bringing it together

From logs to traces

The screenshot displays the Grafana Labs interface. On the left, a sidebar contains navigation icons. The main panel shows a log entry with various labels and their values. A 'Derived fields' configuration panel is overlaid on the right, showing the setup for a new field named 'TraceID'.

Log Labels:

Label	Value
pod	app-76bb7d944c-r7gb7
stdout	
traceID	1e38524b7f6e13f
_2020_11_24T15_20_29_996153289Z	
cluster	tns
container	app
level	info
namespace	tns
filename	/var/log/pods/tns_app-76bb7d944c-r7gb7_68f6413f-be42-486c-88f0-ed86badd1766/app/3.log
job	tns/app
level_extracted	info
msg	HTTP client success
duration	53.027253ms
name	app
status	500
F	
pod_template_hash	76bb7d944c
url	http://db

Derived fields

Derived fields can be used to extract new fields from the log message and create link from it's value.

Name: TraceID

Regex: (?traceID|trace_id)=(\w+)

Query: \${_value.raw}

Internal link: ☒ **Tempo**

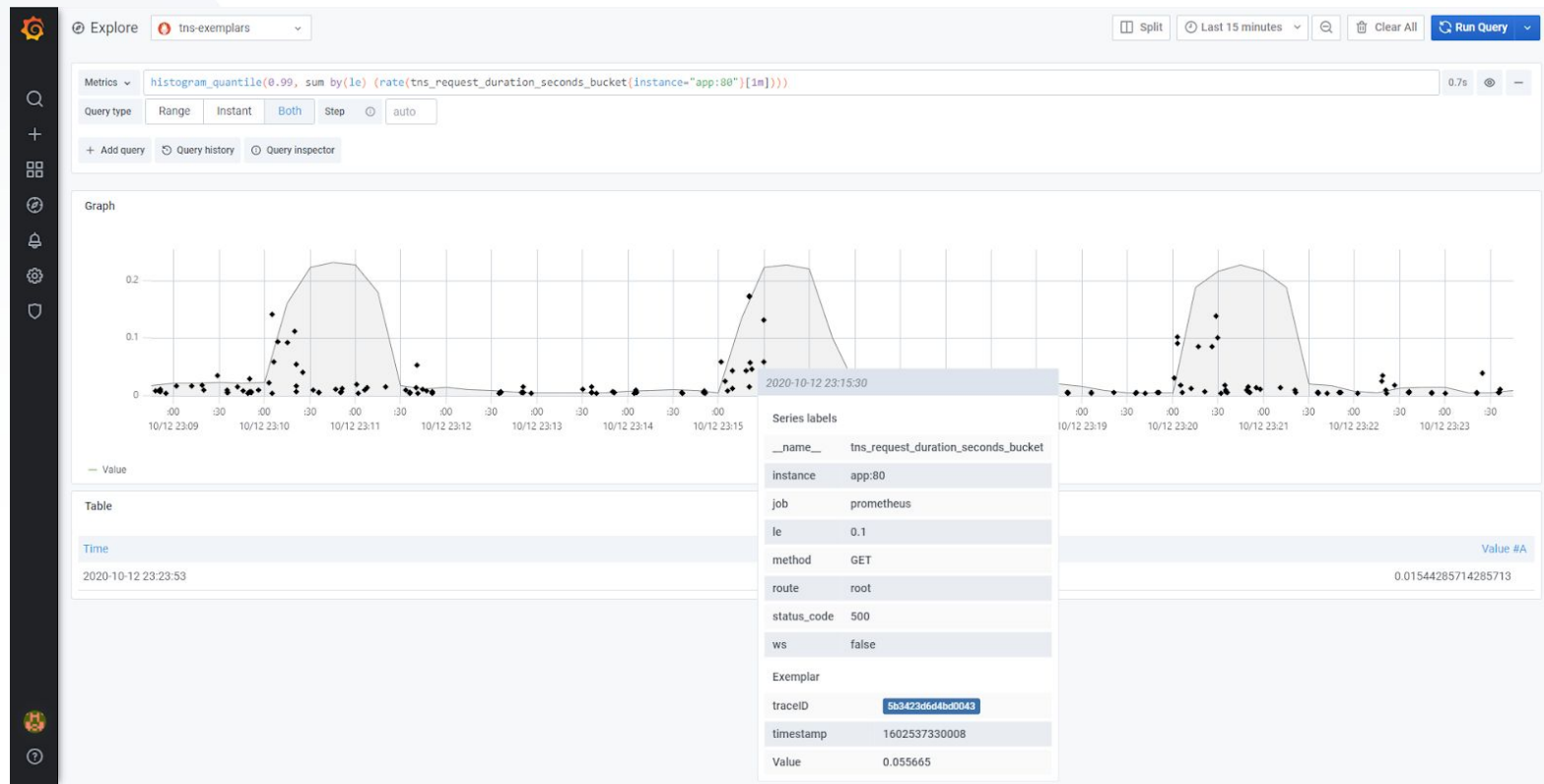
+ Add **Show example log message**

TraceID: 1e38524b7f6e13f **Tempo**

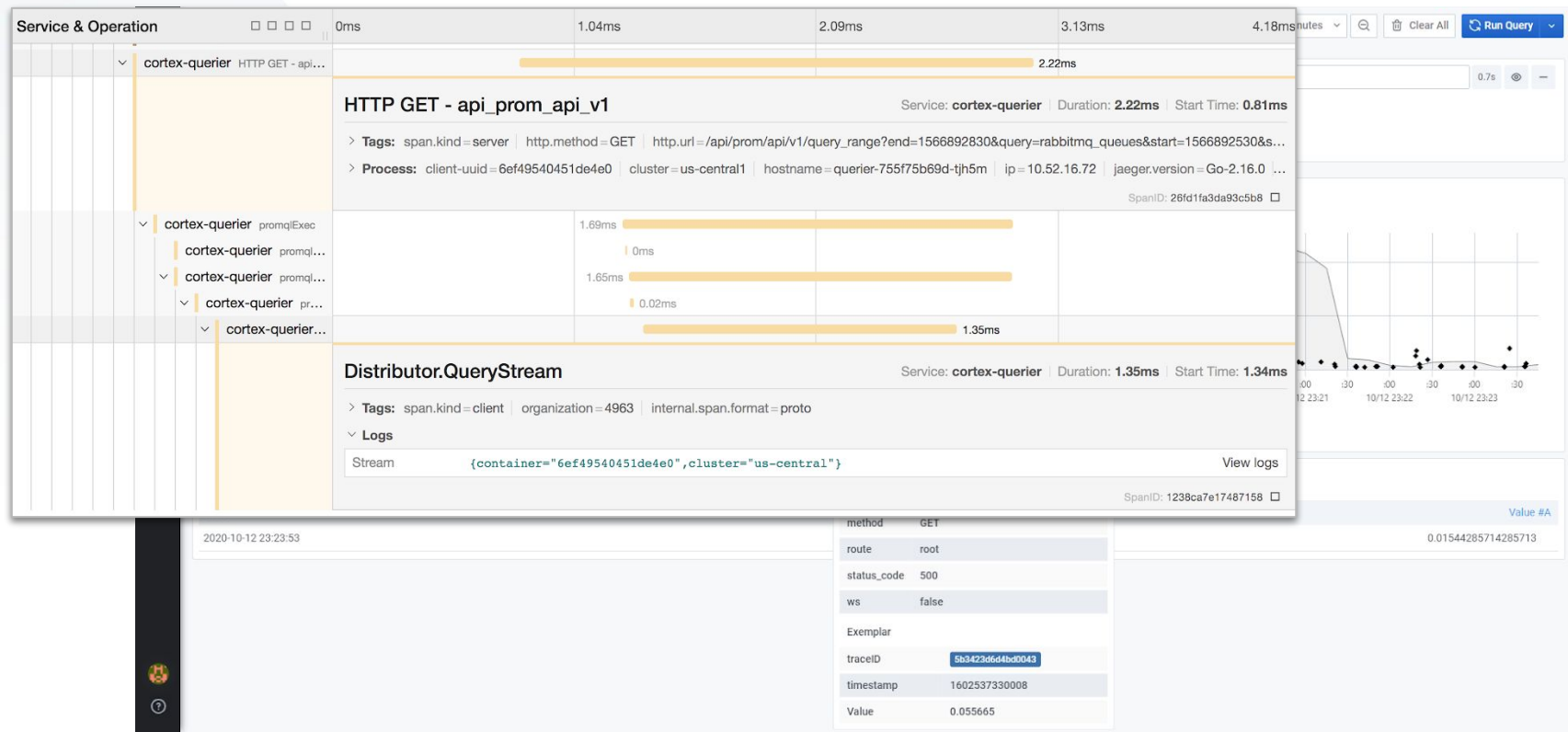
duration: 53.027253ms

level: info

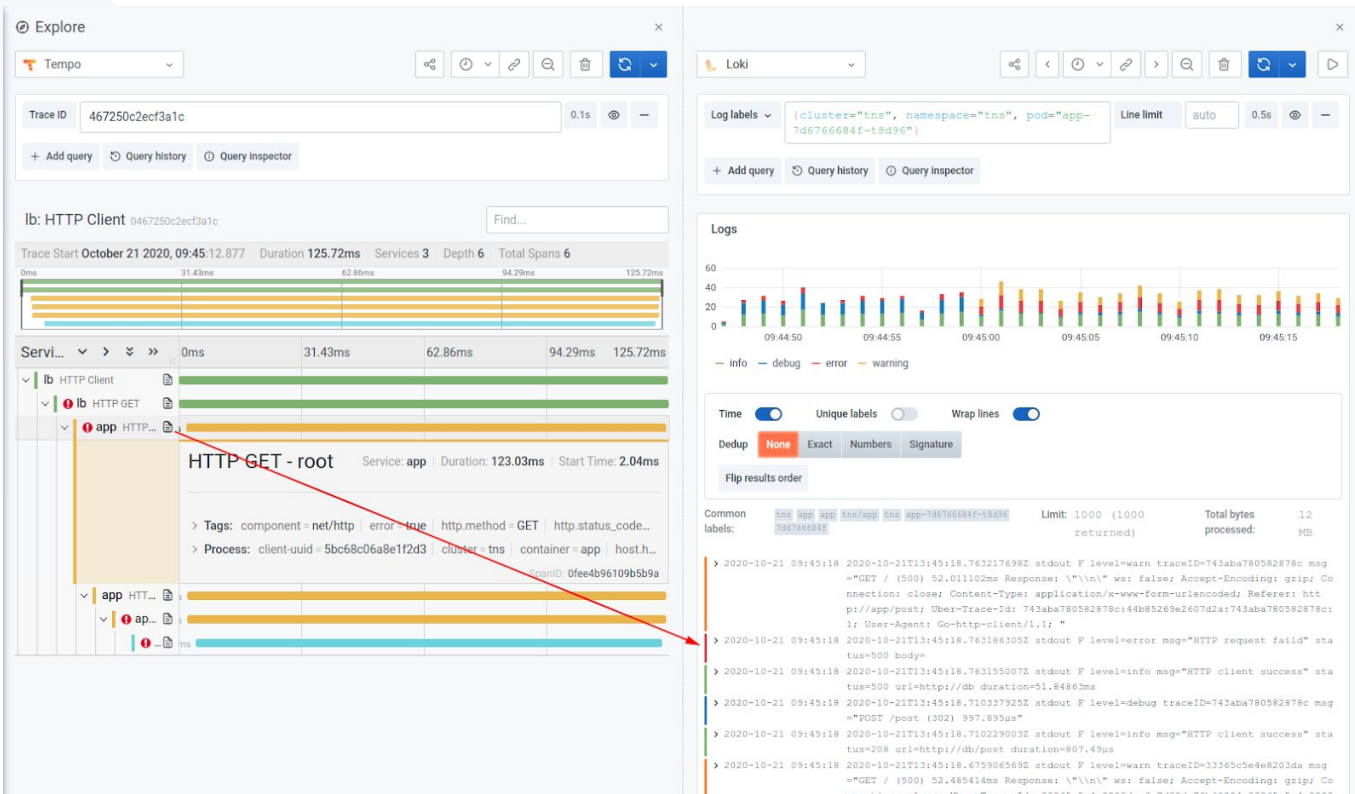
From metrics to traces



From metrics to traces

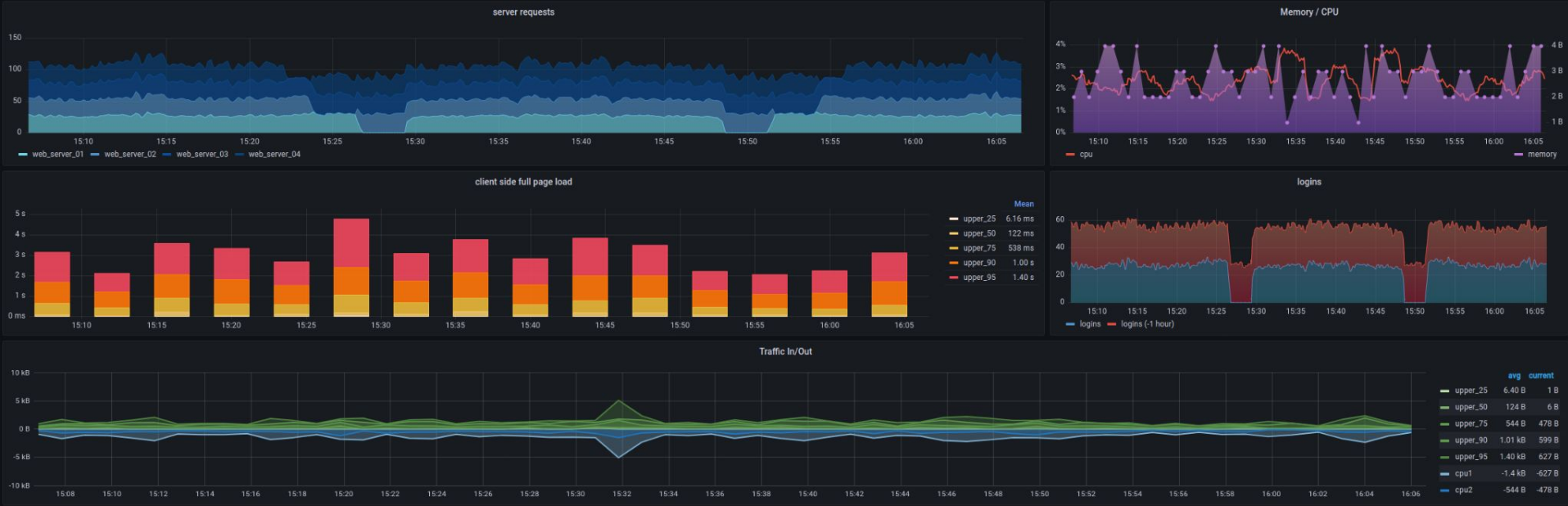


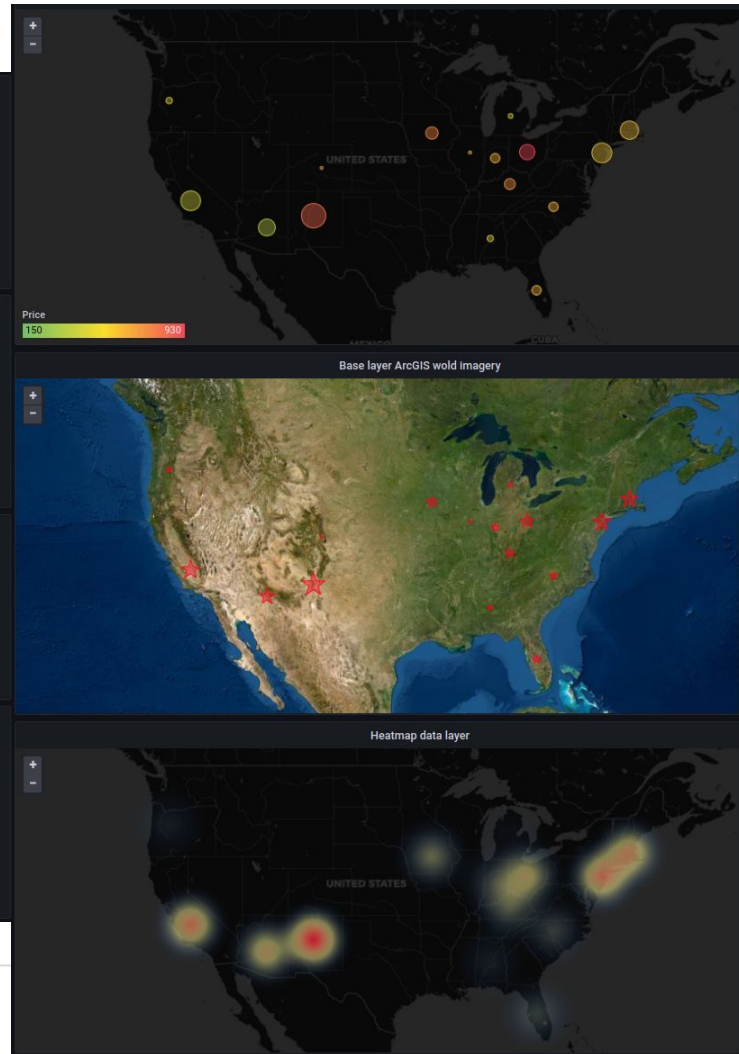
...and from traces to logs





All of this is Open Source and you can run it yourself
(But we will also sell it to you happily)





Thank you!

richih@richih.org
twitter.com/TwitchiH
chaos.social/@RichiH
github.com/RichiH/talks