



# LGTM Stack

Or: Philosophy of Observability



Richard “RichiH” Hartmann

# Why this matters to you

Or: Who is this person?

# My Background

- Director of Community @ Grafana Labs
- Prometheus team member (CNCF graduated project)
  - PromCon lead, Prometheus Dev Summit chair
- CNCF Governing Board
- CNCF Technical Oversight Committee
- CNCF Technical Advisory Group Observability chair
- OpenMetrics founder
- OpenTelemetry member

# My Background

- DENOG e.V. founder
- DENOG e.V. board emeritus
- Maintainer snmp\_exporter & modbus\_exporter
- Built Europe's most modern datacenter, monitored through SNMP and Modbus/TCP only
- Extensive paid and pro bono consulting on how to instrument existing and new applications

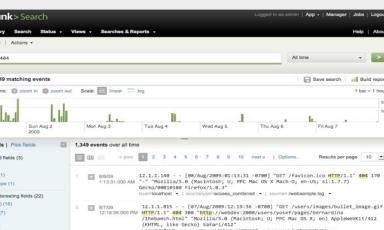
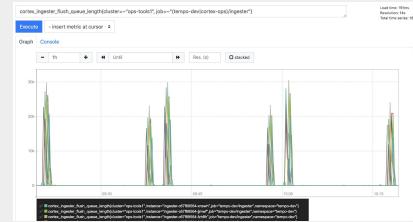
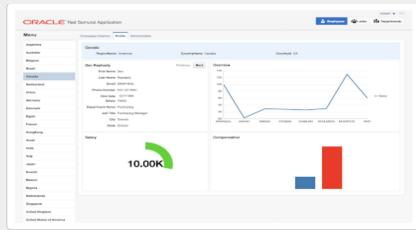
# My Background

- Ran the backbone of an ISP for eleven years
  - Was the only person on call
  - My life & sanity depended on on-point monitoring & alerting
- Active in RIPE, IETF, DENOG, #networker etc
  - RFC to my name, changed RIPE NCC's IPv4 PI policies, etc.
- Prometheus transition for Germany's oldest ISP, ~5k devices
- Staffed world's largest IRC network for more than a decade
- Run conferences & monitoring from 100s to 18k attendees
  - DENOG, DebConf, FOSDEM, CCC, GrafanaCon, PromCon

I come from the trenches of tech

I know the pain, and I want to help

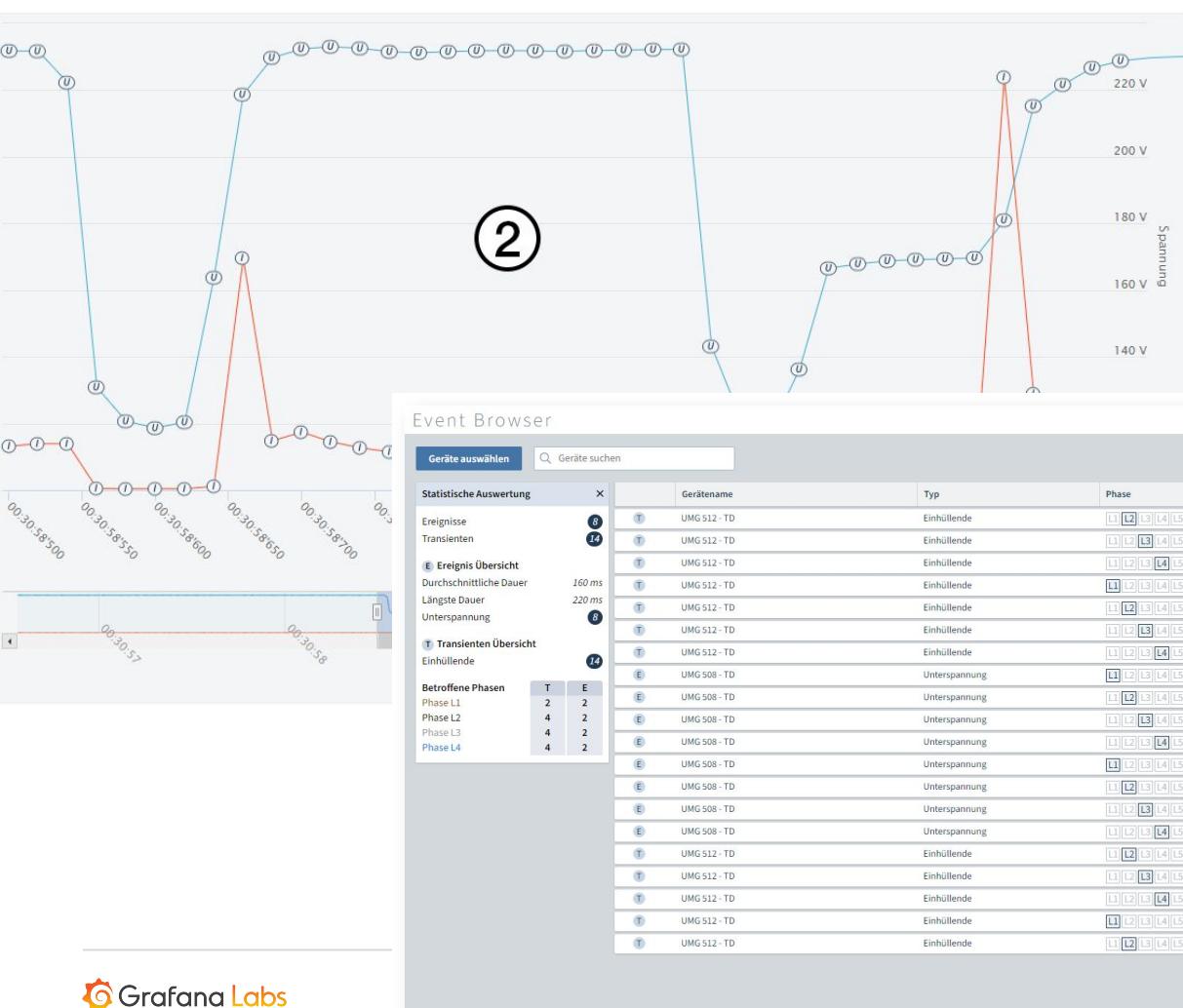
# Today's reality: **Disparate systems. Disparate data.**



# Back to the basics

## Let's rethink this

# How humanity deals with data



2

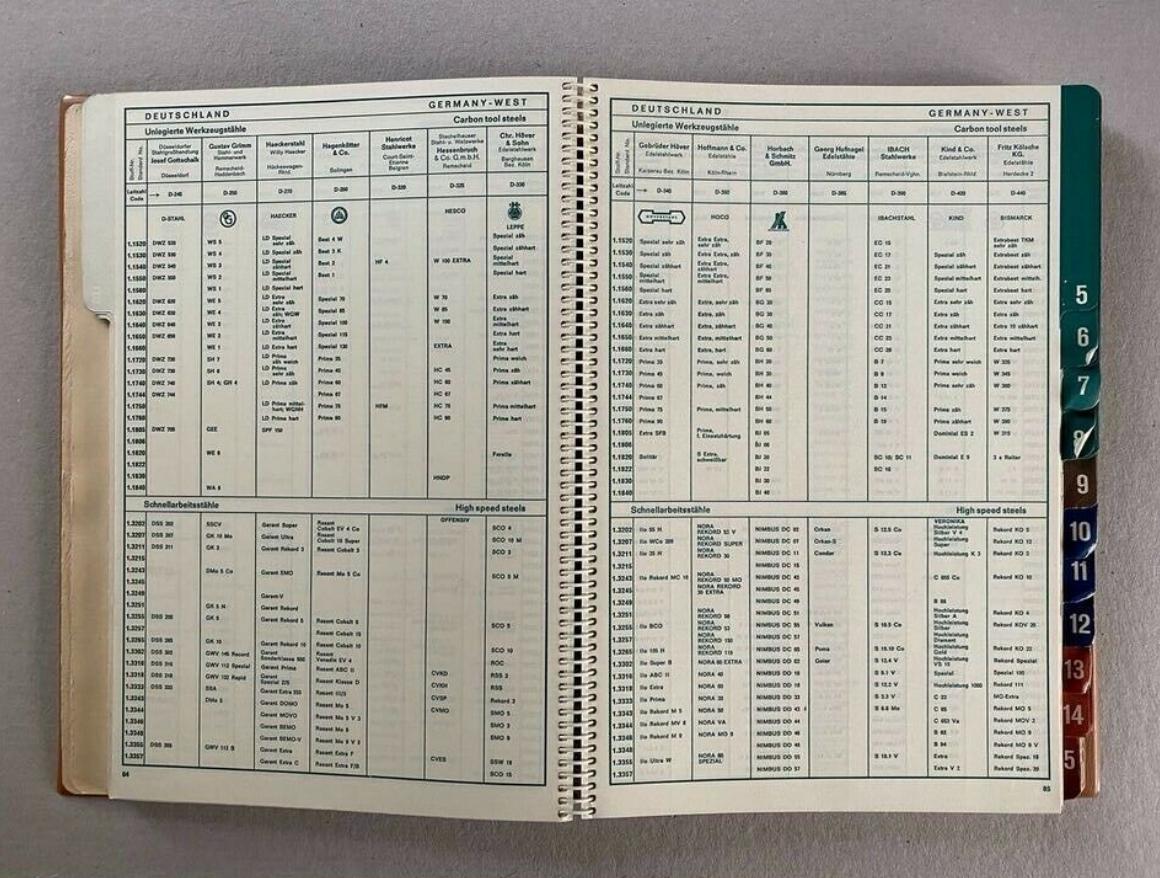
## Event Browser

## Geräte auswählen

**Geräte auswählen**

19.12.2019 - 19.12.2019  
00:00 - 23:59

Statistische Auswertung		Gerätename	Typ	Phase	Start ▾	Ende	Dauer	Wert
Ereignisse	14	UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 01:15:40'663	---	---	---
Transienten	14	UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 01:15:40'663	---	---	Analyzieren
<b>E Ereignis Übersicht</b>		UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 01:15:40'663	---	---	Analyzieren
Durchschnittliche Dauer	160 ms	UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	Analyzieren
Längste Dauer	220 ms	UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	Analyzieren
Unterspannung	14	UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	Analyzieren
<b>T Transienten Übersicht</b>		UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 01:15:39'345	---	---	Analyzieren
Einhällende	14	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:59'795	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.836 V (MIN)
<b>Betroffene Phasen</b>	T E	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:59'979	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.806 V (MIN)
Phase L1	2 2	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.825 V (MIN)
Phase L2	4 2	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	117.830 V (MIN)
Phase L3	4 2	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:58'979	19.12.2019 00:30:59'199	220 ms	118.840 V (MIN)
Phase L4	4 2	UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:58'559	19.12.2019 00:30:58'659	100 ms	118.612 V (MIN)
		UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:58'559	19.12.2019 00:30:58'659	100 ms	118.622 V (MIN)
		UMG 508 - TD	Unterspannung	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:30:58'559	19.12.2019 00:30:58'659	100 ms	118.631 V (MIN)
		UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:28:40'565	---	---	Analyzieren
		UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:28:40'565	---	---	Analyzieren
		UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:28:40'565	---	---	Analyzieren
		UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:28:40'130	---	---	Analyzieren
		UMG 512 - TD	Einhällende	L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6	19.12.2019 00:28:40'130	---	---	Analyzieren



105 Remained on boat "Bob John Loveland" of St. Petersburg, Fla. to 10-18-39  
Arrived with five hours from 10-18-39  
and about 100 miles farther banding of the  
several species was begun just back Lucy &  
Gandy among 564 N. Just  
so

Wardens 1 & 2  
had come from W.L. - W.L. now has  
money for 2. Little last night was given  
me out from here and four on the Steamer. To

Wednesday 12-11-11  
Continued fine house and fine weather round &  
about the store which looked all fine  
but not many we had. Sold over 2000  
books and books along side. Took up  
a lot of time but it was well worth it.  
Spent at eating out twice & after 2:30 I  
was home. Slept.

Tuesday 9-4-51  
Continued fine. Wore a hat with a feather at  
8 A.M. in the thermometer was 60° F. and  
was still as my return from  
the beach last night.  
Left the boat to have breakfast  
at 9 A.M.  
Then drove back to the beach  
where the water was  
cooling at 10 A.M.

first breeding pair here on the Atlantic coast  
Wednesday 3. No. 14 1963

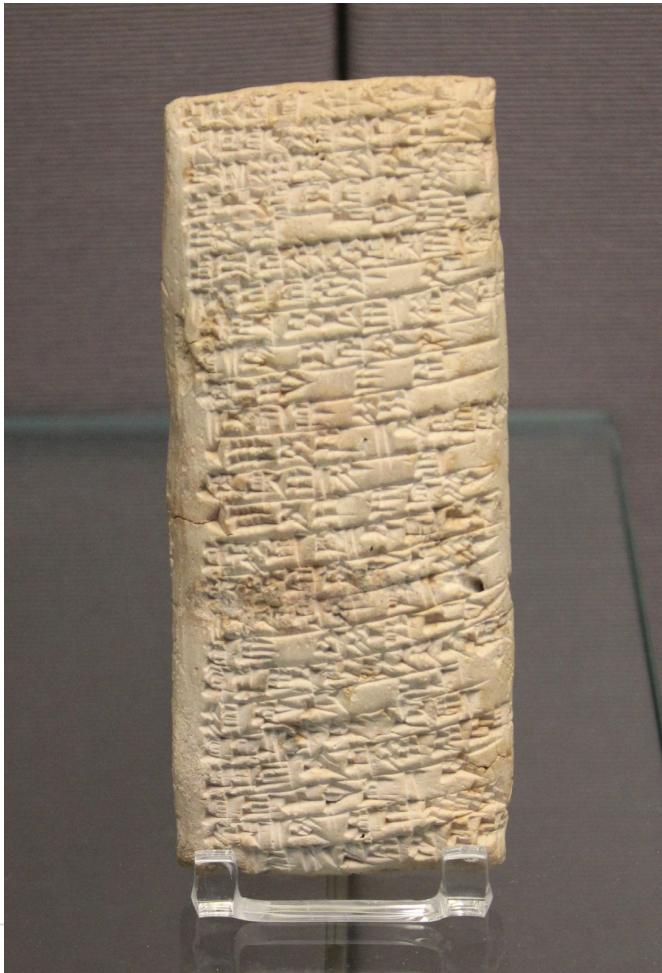
nesting pair here now for another two days.  
A series of notes start this morning from  
the nest and then every hour or so  
until last evening in which time  
I have noted 16 calls  
of either one or the other  
or calling as the whole family  
was now made up but the birds were  
here while all day away for two nights  
Aug 14, 1963

Wednesday, Oct. 15  
Getting from home one day with Harry, we  
walked back to my old little back storeroom. We  
are there while our things go in or out to other  
places. We can't say anything about selling them.

Wetley 3-30-16  
Received five hours from W.W. during 3rd week with  
25. Hatched just the same latter was ~~now~~  
to finish hatching & addition of duck. Sat 3-30-16  
by 12512

Received from Mrs. and Mr. Loring at  
the Loring Inn, St. Johnsbury, Vt., on May

Vording Feb. 11 Long 128° 30'  
Arrived from S. W. Steaming S. and E.  
in one end on 9 to take the ship beginning of road  
33 miles from Surian Town to the Mandar Islands  
about one-half hour's steaming before tide turned  
out in western Islands 6° 42' Lat 8° 58'  
Long 128° 58'





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

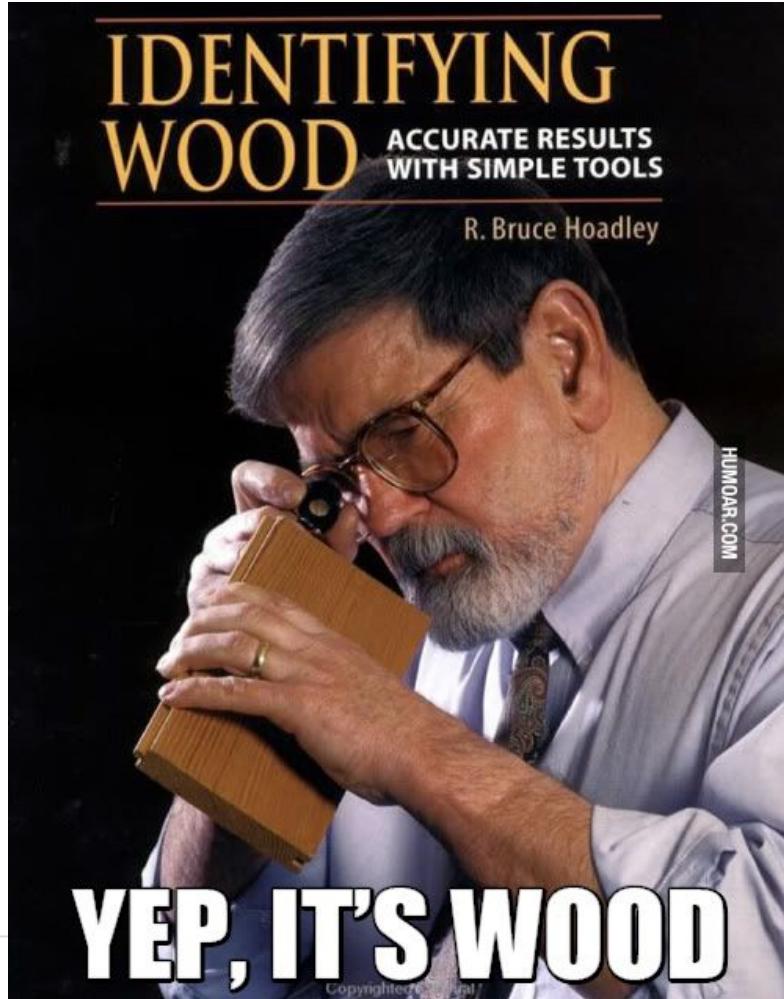


# Observability & SRE

Or: Buzzwords, and their useful parts

# Observability, the buzzword

- 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 new questions on the fly
  - Ask **why** it’s not working instead of just knowing that it’s not





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*[...] observations are [...] approximations to the truth [...] this can be accomplished in no other way than by a suitable combination of more observations than the number absolutely requisite for the determination of the unknown quantities*

Carl Friedrich Gauß, 1809

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*Observability is a measure of how well internal states of a system can be inferred from knowledge of its external outputs.*



Rudolf Emil Kálmán, 1960

# 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 (observability...)

# 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, hard drive, 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
- Rich ecosystem, 10,000s of instrumentation & exporters
- Cloud-native default

# 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)

# Cloud-native default

- Kubernetes =~ Borg
- Prometheus =~ 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 101

- 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

# 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

# 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

# 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

# OpenMetrics

# OpenMetrics

Text format MUST be supported:

```
vendor_interface_in_bytes_total{interface="TenGigE0/0/2/0"} 12345678  
vendor_interface_out_bytes_total{interface="TenGigE0/0/2/0"} 34567890  
vendor_psu_status{module="psu1"} 1  
vendor_temperature_celsius{module="psu1",location="inlet"} 35
```

Equivalent protobuf MAY be used

# OpenMetrics

- Standardizing Prometheus exposition format
- Submitted to IETF OPSAWG, presented at IETF 110
- Substantial interest from WG
  - Document working 1.0 first
  - Open floor for careful evolution afterwards
  - High-resolution histograms one of the 2.x main features
- Feel free to slip the ID / RFC into your tender documents ;)



# Mimir

# Mimir

- For Metrics
- 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
- Historic problem: Traces require extremely rich metadata for analysis
  - Expensive, slow, and mandates sampling
- Exemplars: Leverage the extracted logs & metrics
  - Exemplars work at Google scale, with the ease of Grafana
  - Native to Prometheus, Cortex, Thanos, and Loki
- Index and search by labelsets available for those who need it
- 100% compatible with OpenTelemetry Tracing, Zipkin, Jaeger

# 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 Profiling
- 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>

# Data (and cost) savings

# Logs to metrics

- Full text indexing: 10 TiB logs → ~20 TiB index
  - Loki: 10 TiB logs → ~200 MiB index
  - Logs @ Grafana ~600 Byte 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

Derived fields

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

Name	Regex	Query
TraceID	(?:traceID trace_id)=(\w+)	\$(__value.raw)

Internal link  Tempo

+ Add Show example log message

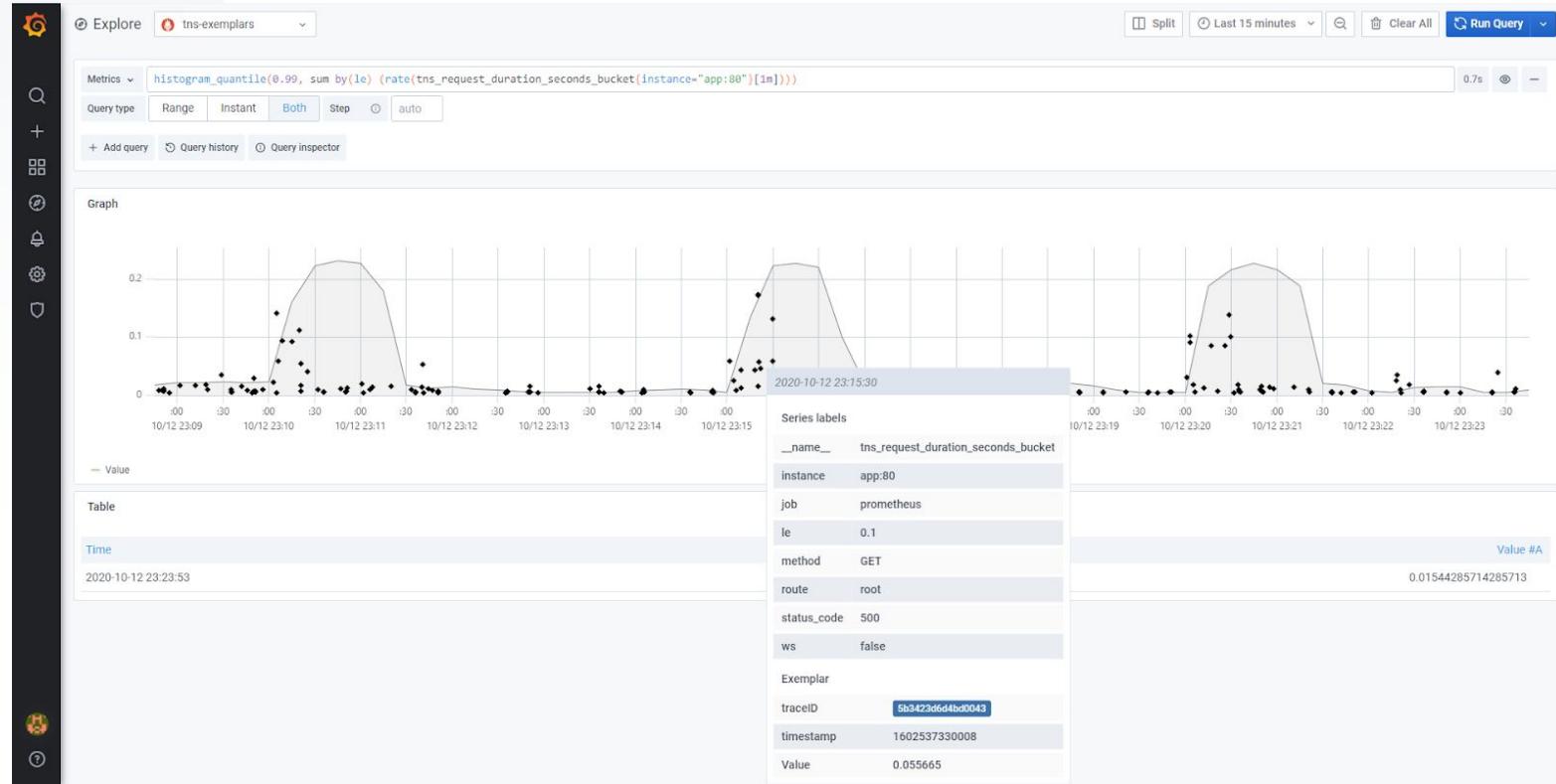
**Log Labels:**

- all pod app-76bb7d944c-r7gb7
- all stdout
- all traceID le38524b7f6e13f
- all \_2020\_11\_24T15\_20\_29\_996153289Z
- all cluster tns
- all container app
- all level info
- all namespace tns
- all filename /var/log/pods/ns\_app-76bb7d944c-r7gb7\_68f6413f-be42-486c-88f0-ed86badd1766/app/3.log
- all job tns/app
- all level\_extracted info
- all msg HTTP client success
- all duration 53.027253ms
- all name app
- all status 500
- all F
- all pod\_template\_hash 76bb7d944c
- all url http://db

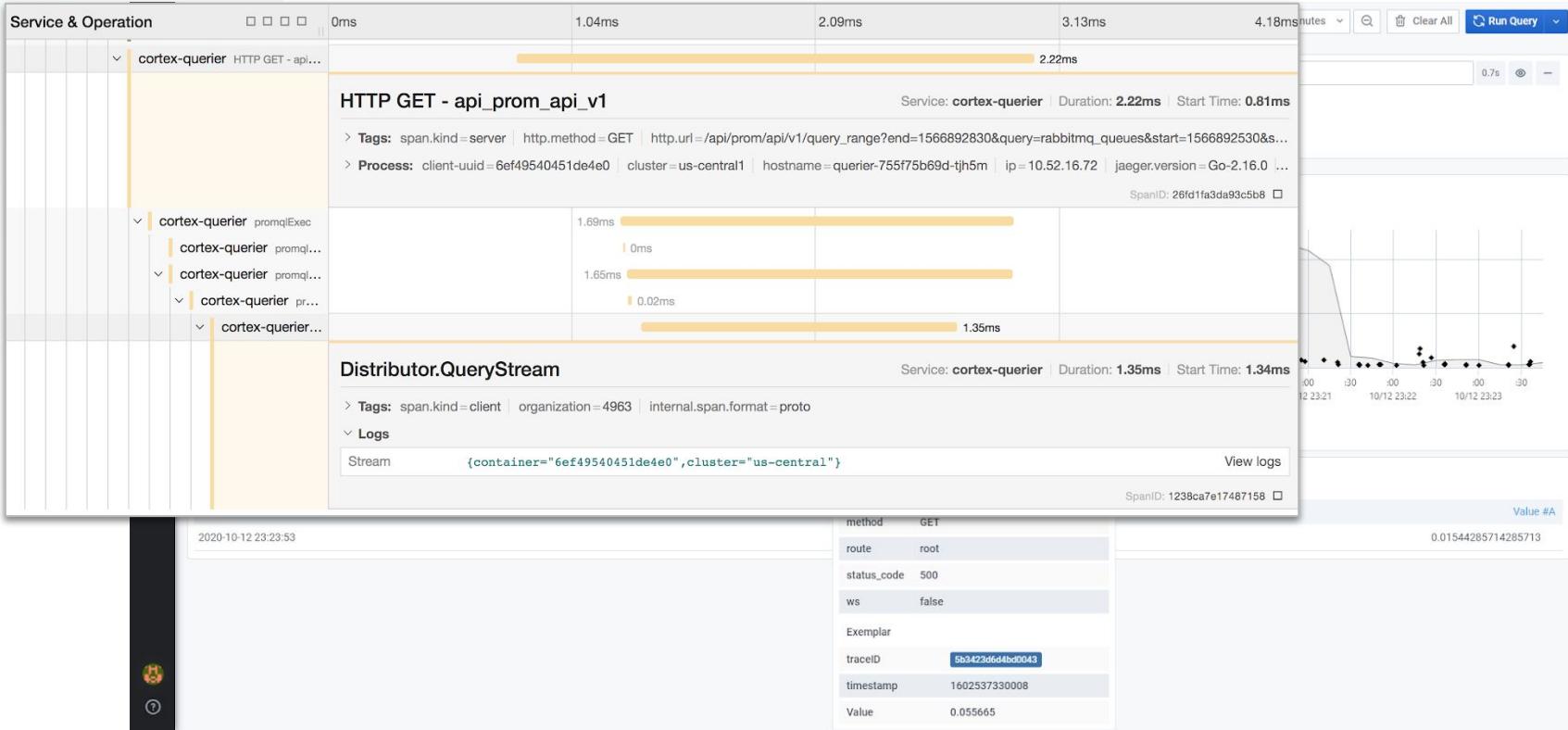
**Parsed Fields:**

- all @ TraceID le38524b7f6e13f Tempo
- all @ duration 53.027253ms
- all @ level info

# From metrics to traces



# From metrics to traces



# ...and from traces to logs

The image shows two panels from the Grafana interface. The left panel, titled 'Explore', displays a trace visualization for a specific trace ID: 467250c2ecf3a1c. The visualization shows a timeline from October 21, 2020, at 09:45:12.877 to 09:45:12.877. It highlights several service calls: 'lb: HTTP Client' (green), 'lb: HTTP GET' (green), and 'app: HTTP...' (yellow). A red arrow points from the 'app: HTTP...' call down to the right panel. The right panel, titled 'Logs', shows log entries for the same time period. The log labels are set to '{cluster="tns", namespace="tns", pod="app-7d6766684f-t8d96"}'. The log entries are color-coded by level: info (blue), debug (green), error (red), and warning (yellow). The log output includes timestamped messages such as:

```
2020-10-21 09:45:18 2020-10-21T13:45:18.763217698Z stdout F level=warn traceID=743aba780582878c msg="GET / (500) 52.01102ms Response: \"\\n\" ws: false; Accept-Encoding: gzip; Connection: close; Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; Referer: http://app/post; Uber-Trace-Id: 743aba780582878c:44b85269e2607d2a:743aba780582878c:1; User-Agent: Go-http-client/1.1;"  
2020-10-21 09:45:18 2020-10-21T13:45:18.763186305Z stdout F level=error msg="HTTP request failed" status=500 body:  
2020-10-21 09:45:18 2020-10-21T13:45:18.763155007Z stdout F level=info msg="HTTP client success" status=200 url="http://db" duration=51.8466ms  
2020-10-21 09:45:18 2020-10-21T13:45:18.710337925Z stdout F level=debug traceID=743aba780582878c msg="POST /post (302) 997.895μs"  
2020-10-21 09:45:18 2020-10-21T13:45:18.710229003Z stdout F level=info msg="HTTP client success" status=208 url="http://db/post" duration=807.49μs  
2020-10-21 09:45:18 2020-10-21T13:45:18.675906569Z stdout F level=warn traceID=33365c5e4e8203da msg="GET / (500) 52.48541ms Response: \"\\n\" ws: false; Accept-Encoding: gzip; Connection: close; Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded; Referer: http://app/post; Uber-Trace-Id: 33365c5e4e8203da:44b85269e2607d2a:743aba780582878c:1; User-Agent: Go-http-client/1.1;"
```

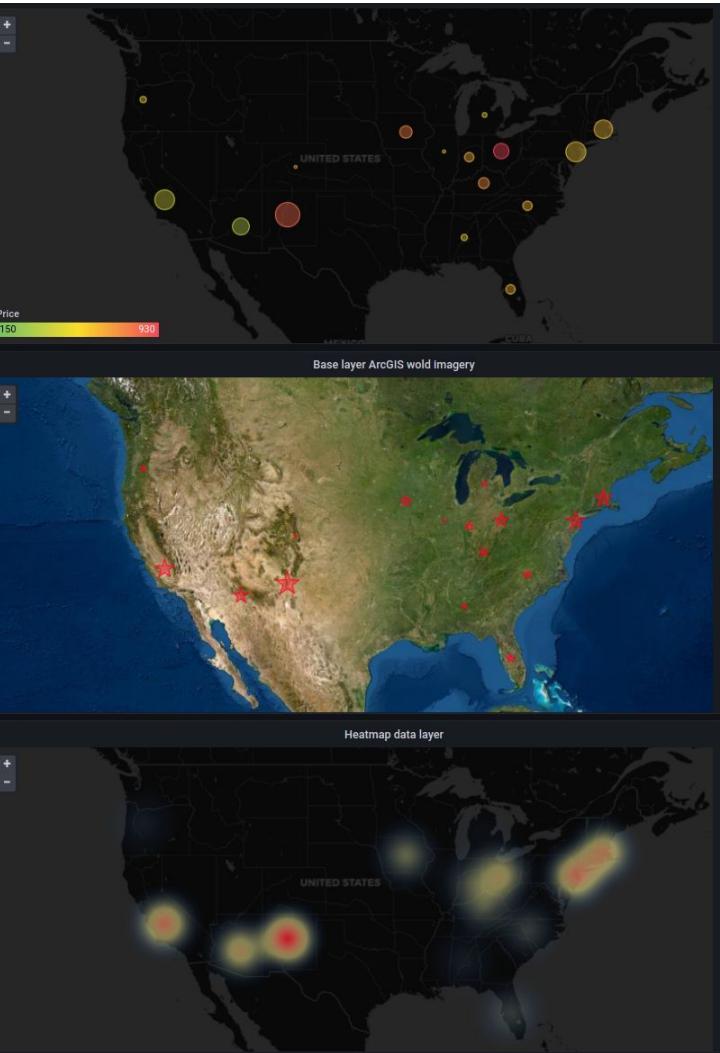
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All of this is Open Source and you can run it yourself

(But we will also sell it to you happily)







For a deeper dive into  
Open Source Observability, go to:

[grafana.com/about/events/  
observabilitycon/2022/](https://grafana.com/about/events/open-source-observability-conference-2022/)



# Thank you!

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github.com/RichiH/talks