## SIC

# Serviços e Infraestruturas de Computação

#### Influx DB and TICK Stack

Telegraph, InfluxDB, Chronograf, Kapacitor

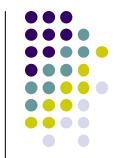


## **Outline**



- > Time Series Data
- > The Tick Stack framework
- Usage Scenarios

## **Time Series Data**



A series of data points indexed (or listed, or graphed) in chronological order

- Usually, time series consist of data points taken at regular intervals (e.g., temperature reading every hour; instant speed measured every second; plane altitude every second), which are typically designated at discrete time series.
- Typical properties of time series data:
  - Large amounts of data points (e.g., a single sensor producing one reading per second generates 604,800 data points per day).
  - Need for high read and write throughput.
  - Often, the value of data depends on its age (e.g., we keep detailed temperature readings from the last days, but only daily or weekly averages from last year). This leads to regular deletion of large volumes of data, due to data expiration.
  - Mostly regular insert/append operations.





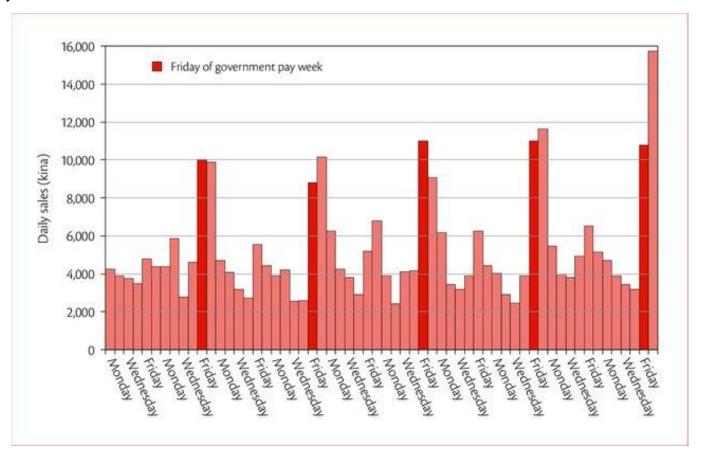
#### Stock Market tickers







#### Daily Sales

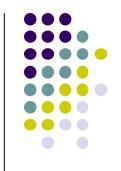


# Why specific tools for time series data?



- Traditional tools are not specifically tailored to handle this type of data, with very frequent insert/append operations and regular (and likely automated) deletion of data due to data expiration.
- Streamlining the process of collecting and storing this data would be nice.
- It would also be nice to have specific tools for visualizing such data, for processing this data.
- It would also be nice to have ways of making it easier (and faster) to perform queries on data time series data.

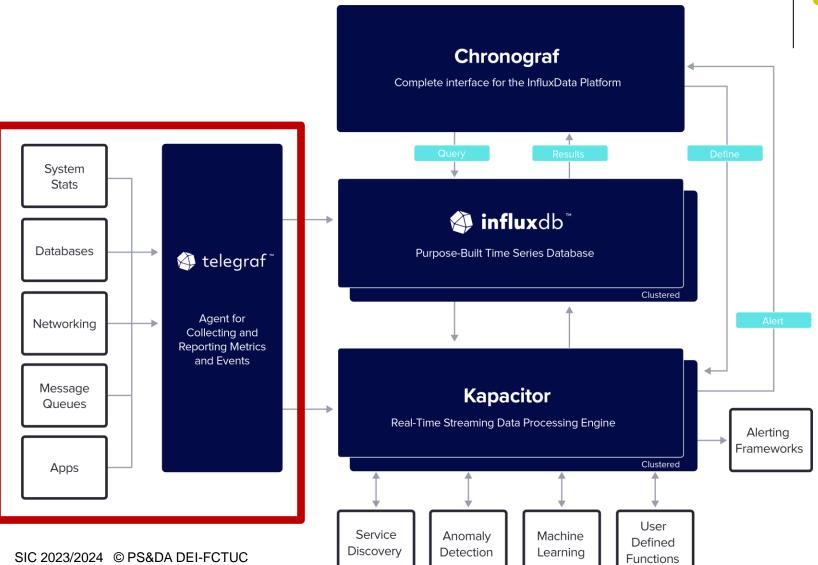
### The TICK Stack



A collection of associated technologies combined to deliver a platform for storing, capturing, monitoring, and visualizing data that is in time series. The TICK stack consists of the following technologies:

- Telegraf collection of tie sequential data from a range of sources including IoT devices.
- InfluxDB high performance and efficient database store for handling high volumes of time-series data.
- Chronograf real-time visualization of InfluxDB data.
- Kapacitor monitoring and alerting based on views of InfluxDB data and anomalies contained within those views.

# **Telegraph**



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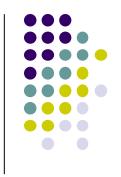
# **Telegraph**



Agent for collecting metrics and reporting metrics and events

- Set of agent plug-ins for collecting and reporting metrics
- There are already hundreds of plug-ins available for popular services and applications
  - https://docs.influxdata.com/telegraf/v1.24/plugins
- Typically, agents have a minimal footprint
- New inputs and outputs can easily be added
- Can work with any external scripts

# **Telegraph**



Some examples of application domains where Telegraph can be used:

#### **IoT Sensors:**

 Collect critical stateful data (pressure levels, temp levels, etc.) with popular protocols like MQTT, ModBus, OPC-UA, and Kafka.

#### System Telemetry:

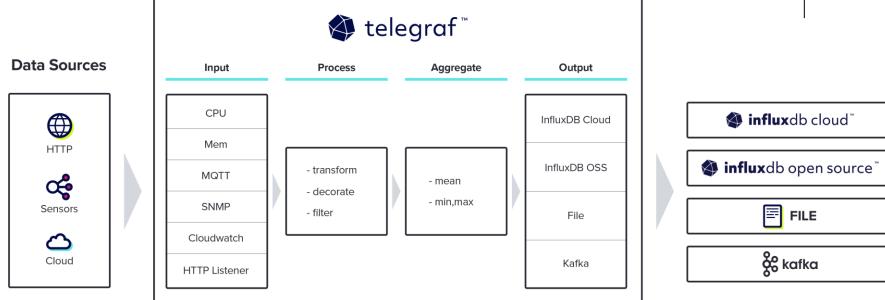
 Metrics from system tools (such as iptables, Netstat, NGINX, SNMP, and HAProxy) to monitor IT infrastructure and services.

#### Healthcare:

Time series data from medical sensors (fitness sensors, ECG, glucose levels, etc.).

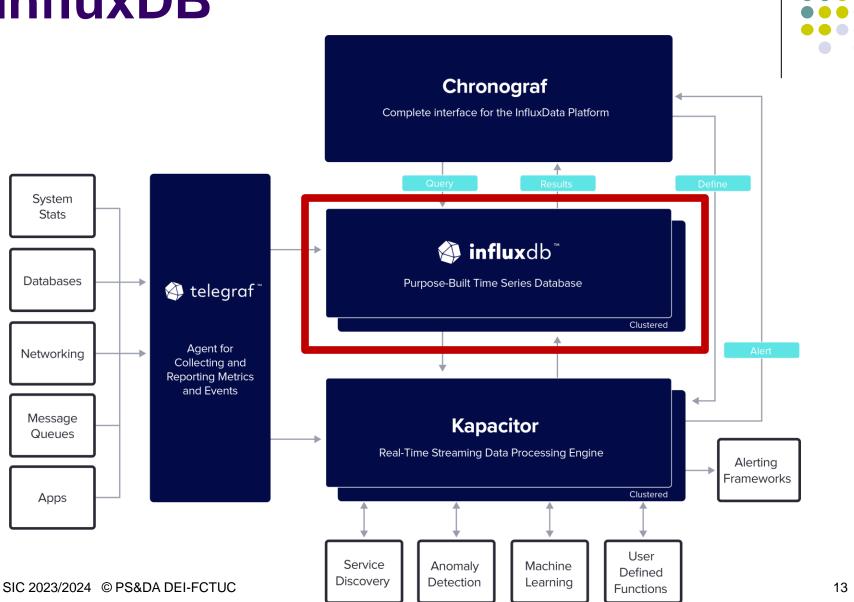
# Telegraph overview



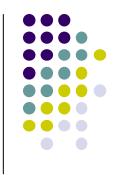


- Input plug-ins: collect metrics from the system, services, and 3<sup>rd</sup> parties.
- Process plug-ins: transform, decorate, and filter metrics (sanitize)
- Aggregate plug-ins: create aggregate metrics (e.g., average).
- Output plug-ins: write to datastores, services, and message queues, such as InfluxDB, Kafka, MQTT, and others.

### **InfluxDB**



## **InfluxDB**



Scalable storage for time series (metrics, events, real-time analytics)

- Specifically designed for high-performance datastore of time series
- Fast and simple HTTP/HTTPS APIs for write and query operations
- Plugins support for other data sources
- Retention policies of automatic expiration of (older) data
- SQL-like query language, to enable queries of aggregated data
- Tags for indexation of time series, for fast and efficient queries
- Possibility of creating continuous queries, which automatically compute aggregate data to improve the efficiency of frequent queries.

# InfluxDB Examples of queries



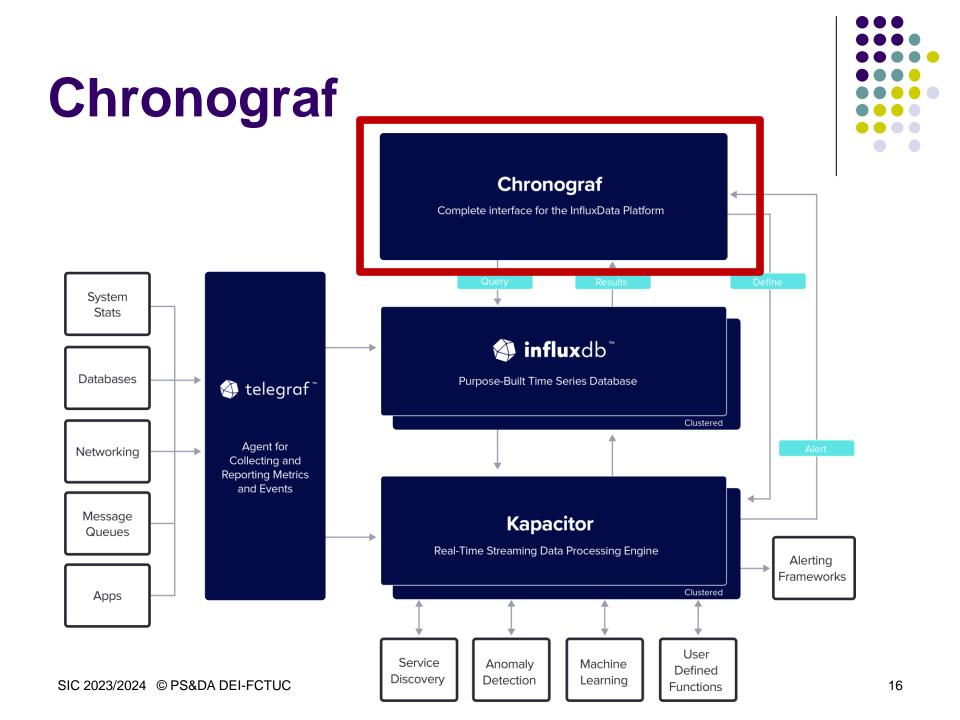
SELECT <field\_key>[,<field\_key>,<tag\_key>] FROM <measurement\_name>[,<measurement\_name>]

> **SELECT** "level description", "location", "water\_level" **FROM** "h2o\_feet"

name: h2o\_feet

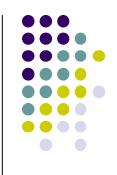
time	level description	location	water_level
2015-08-18T00:00:00Z	below 3 feet	santa_monica	2.064
2015-08-18T00:00:00Z	between 6 and 9 feet coyote_creek		8.12
[]			
2015-09-18T21.36.00Z	between 3 and 6 fee	t santa_monica	5.066
2015-09-18T21:42:00Z	between 3 and 6 fee	t santa_monica	4.938

More examples at: <a href="https://docs.influxdata.com/influxdb/v1.8/query\_language/explore-data/">https://docs.influxdata.com/influxdb/v1.8/query\_language/explore-data/</a>





- Data visualization
- Database management
- Infrastructure monitoring/overview
- Alert management

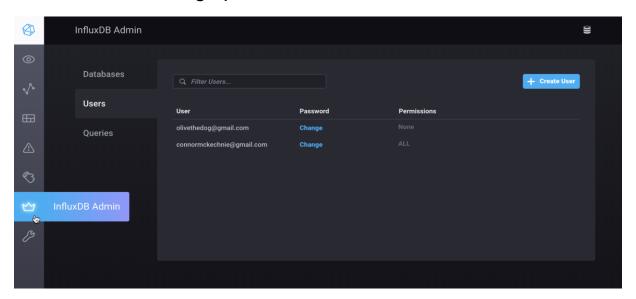


- Data visualization
  - Monitor application data with (pre-created) dashboards
  - Create customized dashboards complete with various graph types
  - Investigate data with data explorer and query templates





- Database management
  - Create and delete databases and retention policies
  - View and manage currently-running queries
  - Create, delete, and assign permissions to users

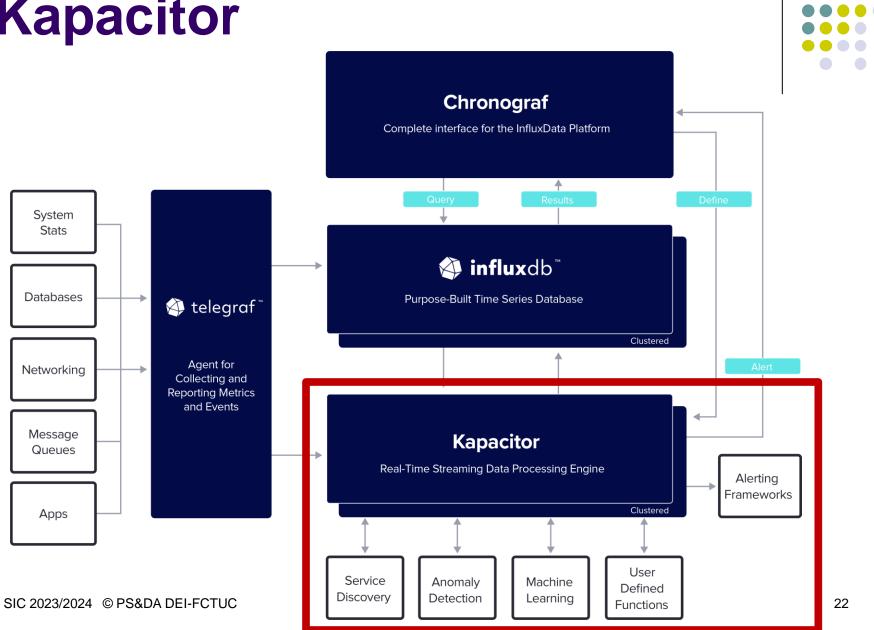


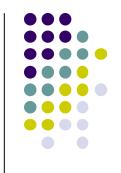


- Infrastructure monitoring/overview
  - View hosts and status in the infrastructure
  - View the configured applications on each host
  - Monitor applications with dashboards



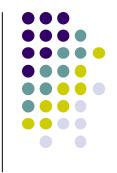
- Alert management
  - Generate threshold, relative, and deadman alerts on time series data
  - Enable/disable alert rules; view active alerts on a dashboard
  - Send alerts to event handlers such as Slack





Processing, monitoring, and alert generation based on time-series data

- Process both streaming and batch data (familiar with these concepts?)
- Data inputs:
  - Regular queries to the InfluxDB, or receive data from line protocol
- Store transformed data in InfluxDB
- Support customer-defined functions to detect anomalies
- Allows creating data processing pipelines, using the Tickscript DSL
- Integrates with external tools (Slack, HipChat, Sensu...)



Processing, monitoring, and alert generation based on time-series data

- Action-oriented
  - Kapacitor's alerting system follows a publish-subscribe design pattern
  - Alerts are published to topics and handlers subscribe to a topic
- Streaming analytics
  - Allows the scripting to be done using lambda expressions to define transformations on data points as well as define boolean conditions that act as the filter
- Anomaly detection
  - Kapacitor provides a simple plugin architecture that allows it to integrate with any anomaly detection engine
    - ML libraries, pattern matching engines, rules engines



Example of TICKscript DSL

stream |eval(lambda: "error\_count" / "total\_count") .as('error\_percent')

(adds a new field "error\_percent" to each data point with the result of "error\_count" / "total\_count") where error\_count and total\_count are existing fields on the data point

#### **Use Cases**



- Infrastructure Monitoring
- Anomaly detection for cybersecurity purposes
- Anomaly detection for fault management
- Handling of IoT data

• ...

# **Further Reading**



InfluxDB documentation: <a href="https://docs.influxdata.com">https://docs.influxdata.com</a>