SRE Final Project Presentation

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Monitoring

Monitoring

Set up the following up Elastic Stack:



Created Dedicated VM for monitoring, so as not to overload the main server

- ElasticSearch Monitoring VM
- Kibana Monitoring VM http://34.82.254.169:5601/
- Filebeats Main VM and Postgres_Standby VM

ElasticSearch

In the Monitoring VM, installed and configured ElasticSearch

- Memory Profiling: By default, ElasticSearch uses 1GB heap memory. Set it to use 512M at max config/jvm.options -> -Xmx512m -Xms512m
 To prevent overloading of RAM
- Configured ElasticSearch to allow other VMs to access it by changing it's binding IP address.
- ElasticSearch came with an option to daemonise the process, therefore started it in the background.

Kibana

In the Monitoring VM, installed and configured Kibana

- Set environment variable NODE_OPTIONS = "max-old-space-size=400"
 (due to issue that by conjecture, was being caused by Kibana's optimise/compile processes taking up more memory than the default heaph that Kibana specifies, and the low memory setting with which the VM was created. Therefore set a cap on it.)
- Configured Kibana to allow other VMs to access it by changing its binding IP address.
- Specified the ElasticSearch host: localhost
- Kibana was started as nohup process to allow it to run in the background.

Filebeats

In the Main VM (that hosts Nginx, Web App and Postgres-main server):

- Configured:
 - 1) ElasticSearch url
 - 2) Kibana url
- Enabled: Postgres, Nginx in Filebeat, to enable logging for both
 ~/modules.d/ -> ./filebeat modules enable nginx postgres

In the **Postgres_Standby VM** (that hosts the standby Postgres): similar configuration and enabled Postgres logging.

Filebeat doesn't have default option to daemonize. Therefore, wrote python script to:

- 1. Get the pid of the currently running/previously ran Filebeat process
- 2. Check if the pid is still in running state
- 3. If not, launch filebeat
- 4. And store the newly launched process' pid (referred to in step 1)

Crontab the above script to run once every hour.

POSTGRES: How the system differentiates between log from Main VM and Postgres_Standby VM





Nginx



Access Map [Filebeat Nginx] ECS

View: Data V

In numbers:

Total requests: 3199

Max Requests: Beijing, China

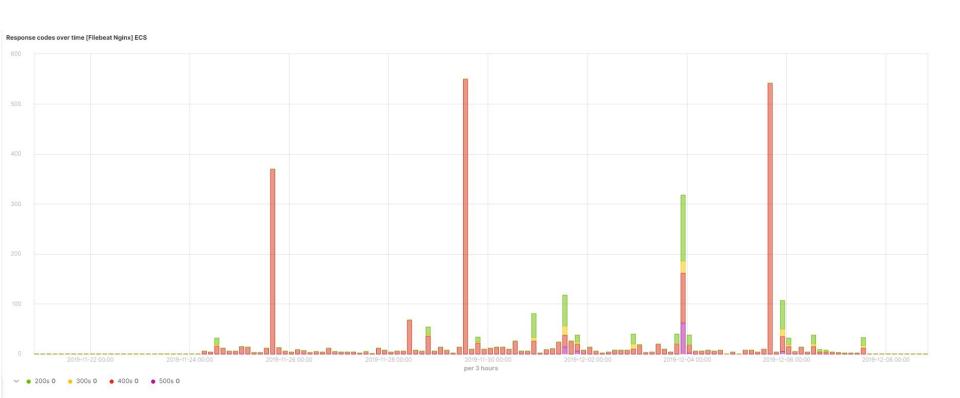
Download CSV V	

filter	geohash_grid	Count	Geo Centroid
-	wx	1,531	{ "lat": 39.92882870834207, "lon": 116.38872752828702 }
-	c2	868	{ "lat": 45.47798499228939, "lon": -122.8439931038119 }
-	u1	105	{ "lat": 51.59079140304987, "lon": 8.059002803372485 }
-	ww	50	{ "lat": 35.01119798216969, "lon": 114.92275399658828 }
-	u0	45	{ "lat": 48.93989552091807, "lon": 3.3080332688987255 }
-1	9y	41	{ "lat": 37.77292680381456, "lon": -97.64422927097213 }
-	9q	38	{ "lat": 36.53495788561965, "lon": -121.11125266400019 }
ž.	6g	33	{ "lat": -24.507654564963147, "lon": -48.16270609216934 }
	dr	32	{ "lat": 40.64347185369115, "lon": -74.2671844427241 }
	uc	31	{ "lat": 55.22687094135871, "lon": 37.15325803886498 }
	wt	30	{ "lat": 31.513906648848206, "lon": 119.09722994919866 }
-	w8	27	{ "lat": 2.499999767169356, "lon": 112.5 }
	mn	23	{ "lat": -4.593743487139759,

Access logs over time



Stats based on Response status codes:



Gunicorn Redundancy

```
[supervisord]
logfile=/tmp/supervisord.log : main log file: default $CWD/supervisord.log
logfile maxbvtes=50MB
                             : max main logfile bytes b4 rotation: default 50MB
                            ; # of main logfile backups; 0 means none, default 10
logfile backups=10
loglevel=info
                             ; log level; default info; others: debug, warn, trace
pidfile=/tmp/supervisord.pid ; supervisord pidfile; default supervisord.pid
nodaemon=false
                             ; start in foreground if true; default false
minfds=1024
                             ; min. avail startup file descriptors; default 1024
minprocs=200
                             ; min. avail process descriptors; default 200
user=root
[inet http server]
                            ; inet (TCP) server disabled by default
:port=35.227.180.109:8000
                                 ; ip address:port specifier, *:port for all iface
:port=10.138.0.3:8000
:port=0.0.0.0:8000
:[rpcinterface:supervisor]
supervisor.rpcinterface factory = supervisor.rpcinterface:make main rpcinterface;
[supervisorctl]
serverurl=http://localhost:8000
[program:gunicorn-8000]
command=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir/sreprojecteny/bin/gunicorn sreproject.wsgi:application --bind 0.0.0.0:8000
directory=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir
stderr logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornerr.log
stdout logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornout.log
[program:gunicorn-8001]
command=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir/sreprojectenv/bin/qunicorn sreproject.wsgi:application --bind 0.0.0.0:8001
directory=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir
stderr logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornerr.log
stdout logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornout.log
:[supervisorctl]
serverurl=unix:///tmp/supervisor.sock ; use a unix:// URL for a unix socket
```

Gunicorn configuration

- Making some changes to the existing supervisord configuration
- Running gunicorn as the application server on ports 8000 and 8001
- Checked the logs to see these ports were up

```
[supervisorct1]
serverurl=http://localhost:8000
[program:gunicorn-8000]
command=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir/sreprojectenv/bin/gunicorn sreproject.wsgi:application --bind 0.0.0.0:8000
directory=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir
stderr_logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornerr.log
stdout_logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornout.log

[program:gunicorn-8001]
command=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir/sreprojectenv/bin/gunicorn sreproject.wsgi:application --bind 0.0.0:8001
directory=/home/adpandey/sreprojectdir
stderr_logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornerr.log
stdout_logfile = /var/log/supervisord/gunicornout.log
```

Nginx configuration

- Redirect traffic to different servers both serving on localhost, port 8000 and 8001
- Fairly simple
- Logs below show traffic being forwarded correctly

```
$\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begin{align*} \begin{align*} \text{TTP/1.1} \\ 35.227.180.109 to: 127.0.0.1:8000 [POST /editBlack*] \\ 35.227.180.109 to: 127.0.0.1:8001 [GET / HTTP/1.1] \\ 35.227.180.109 to: 127.0.0.1:8000 [GET / HTTP/1.1] \\ 35.227.180.109 to: 127.0.0.1:8001 [GET /manager/htm \\ 35.227.180.109 to: 127.0.0.1:8000 [GET / HTTP/1.1] \\ \end{align*} \end{align*}
```

```
log format upstreamlog '$server name to: $upstream addr [$request]
 'upstream response time $upstream response time '
 'msec $msec request time $request time';
upstream notes{
   server localhost:8000;
   server localhost:8001:
server {
   listen 80;
   server name 35.227.180.109;
   access log /var/log/nginx/access.log upstreamlog;
   location = /favicon.ico {access log off; log not found off;}
   location /static/ {
       root /home/adpandey/sreprojectdir;
   location / {
       include proxy params;
       proxy pass http://notes;
```

Database Redundancy

Database redundancy

We have Postgres Database running on separate Virtual Machines:

- A primary server runs the active database. This database accepts connections from django app and permits read-write operations.
- Standby server runs a copy of the active database in Hot Standby Mode.

Primary Server Configurations:

- 1. Created *repuser* for replication activities.
- 2. Created a directory to store archive files.
- Made changes to configuration files.
 (pg_hba.conf and postgresql.conf)
- 4. Restarted the primary server

StandBy Server Configurations (Streaming Replication):

- 1. Stopped the standby server.
- 2. Ran the backup utility to copy files from the data directory on the primary server to standby server
- 3. Created recovery.conf file.
- 4. Started the StandBy Server.

Database redundancy



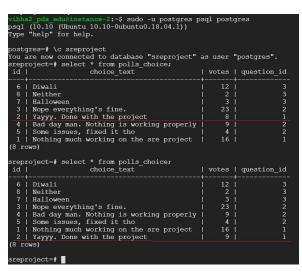
- Are you facing any problems with the sre project?
- · What's up



What's up

- Yayyy. Done with the project
- Nothing much working on the sre project

Primary Database



StandBy Database

stgres=# \c sreproject u are now connected to database "sreproject". eproject=# \c sreproject u are now connected to database "sreproject". eproject=# select * from polls choice;		
	votes	question_id
6 Diwali	+ I 12	+ 3
8 Neither	1 2	
7 Halloween	i 3	
3 Nope everything's fine.	23	
2 Yayyy. Done with the project	i 8	
4 Bad day man. Nothing is working properly	i 9	
5 Some issues, fixed it tho	i 4	
1 Nothing much working on the sre project	i 16	i 1
rows) reproject=# select * from polls_choice; d choice_text	votes	question_id
6 Diwali	12	3
8 Neither	1 2] 3
7 Halloween] 3	
3 Nope everything's fine.	J 23	
4 Bad day man. Nothing is working properly	J 9	
5 Some issues, fixed it tho	1 4	
1 Nothing much working on the sre project	16	
2 Yayyy. Done with the project	19	1 1

- Database Replication is in place but what happens if the Primary Database goes down?
- Even though this scenario is very rare, we expect it to happen and want to be prepared.



Are you facing any problems with the sre project?

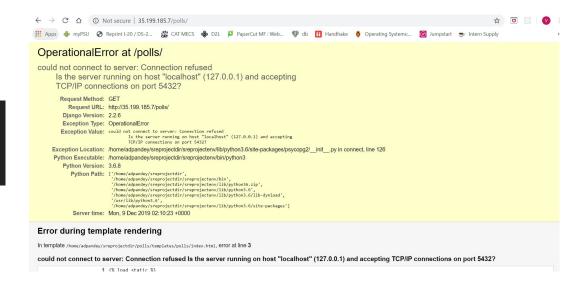
Nope everything's fine.
 Bad day man. Nothing is working properly
 Some issues, fixed it tho
 Vote

Are you facing any problems with the sre project?

- · Bad day man. Nothing is working properly -- 9 votes
- · Some issues, fixed it tho -- 4 votes
- · Nope everything's fine. -- 24 votes

Vote again?

```
vibha2_pdx_edu@instance-2:-5 sudo service postgresql stop
vibha2_pdx_edu@instance-2:-5 sudo service postgresql status
postgresql.service - PostgresQl.RDBMS
Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/postgresql.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
Active: inactive (dead) since Sum 2019-12-08 17:50:25 PST, 6s ago
Process: 26993 ExecStart=pbin/true (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Main PID: 26993 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
Dec 06 13:13:27 instance-2 systems[1]: Starting PostgreSQL RDBMS...
Dec 06 13:13:27 instance-2 systems[1]: Started PostgreSQL RDBMS...
Dec 06 17:50:25 instance-2 systems[1]: Stopped PostgreSQL RDBMS.
```



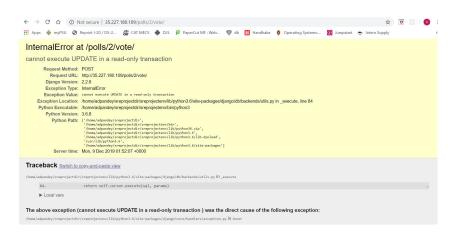
• One solution we thought of was to configure Django to handle this situation.

```
WSGI_APPLICATION = 'sreproject.wsgi.application'

Database
https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/2.2/ref/settings/#databases

DATABASES = {
    'ustault': {
        'NNGINE: 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
        'NNEE: 'sreproject',
        'NSEE: 'postgres',
        'RASSWORD: 'sreproject',
        'NOST: '127.0.0.1',
        'PORT: '5432',
},
'tailoverl': {
        'NNGINE: 'django.db.backends.postgresql_psycopg2',
        'NNEE: 'sreproject.y,
        'NSEE: 'sreproject.y,
        'NSEE: 'sreproject.set',
        'NOSSWORD: 'sre',
        'NOSST: '34.83.12.235',
        'PORT: '5432',
}

DATABASE_ROUTERS = ['sreproject.router.ModelbatabaseRouter']
```





Django connects to StandBy server and tries to execute write operation.

- Postgres doesn't provide functionality to automatically fail over when the primary server fails.
- The Django application connects to the Standby Database however it cannot write to it since the Standby Database is still in hot standby mode.
- Handling database failover can either be done by
 - Executing pg_ctl promote command manually on StandBy server.
 - Using third-party solution such as repmgr.

Thank You