





Metrics

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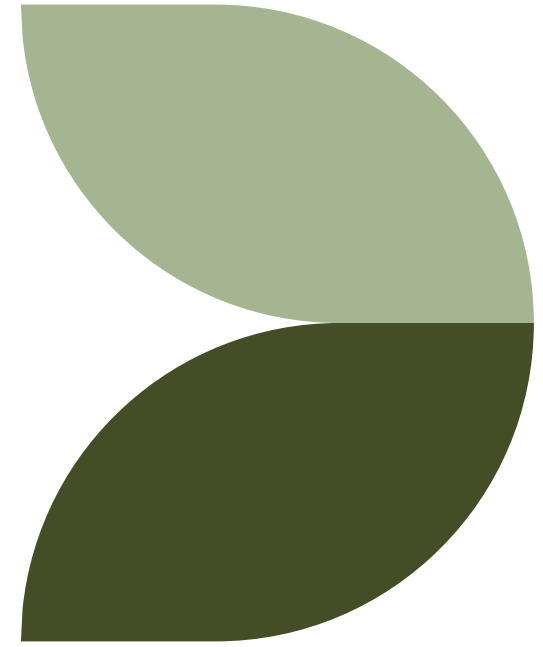
Contents

- Monitoring
- Metrics
- Metrics Type
- Metrics Data Collectors
- Metrics Data Visualization
- Summary



Monitoring

- Observability
- Monitoring
- APM



What is observability?

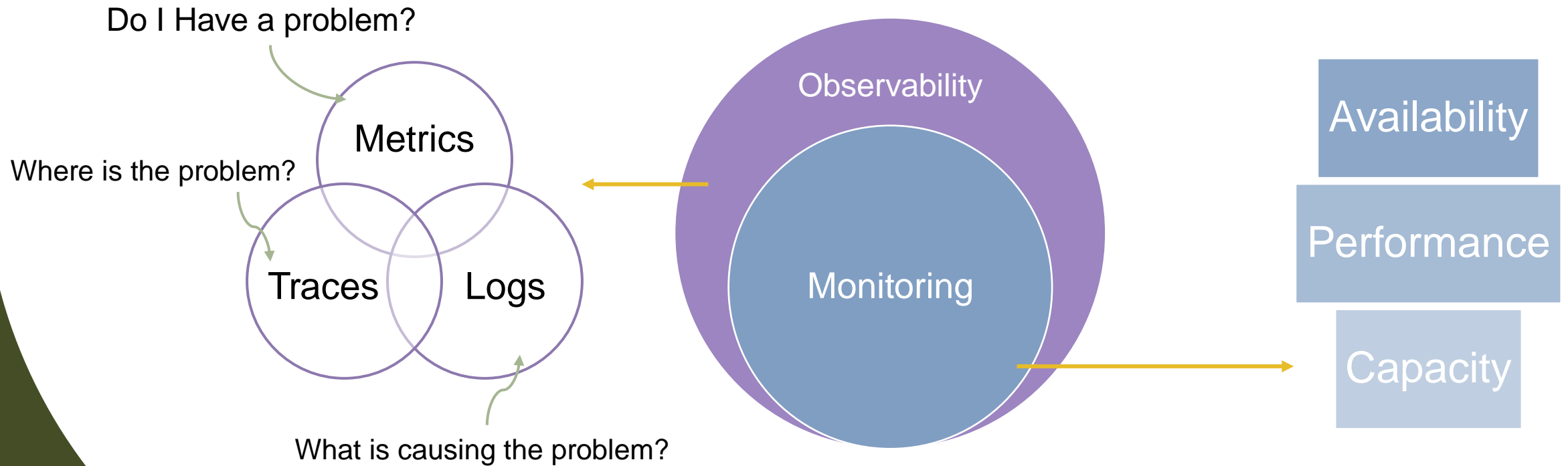
The goal of observability is to enable teams to understand
how a system behaves over time.

Enables teams to identify potential issues before they
become major problems.

What is monitoring?

- The first tenet of an observable system is monitoring itself.
- Monitoring involves **collecting data** from various sources within a system to **track its performance** and **identify issues**.
- Monitoring is continuous observing of the system for observing **CPU usage, memory, routers, switches, availability and performance** of systems in network

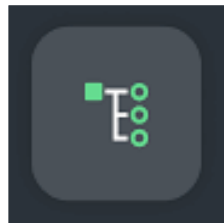
Observability vs Monitoring?





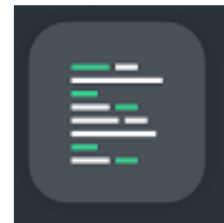
Metrics

- Visualized data with pictorial graphs
- Customizable alerts



Traces

- Tracing program flows and data sequence of
- Latency tracking and Root cause analysis

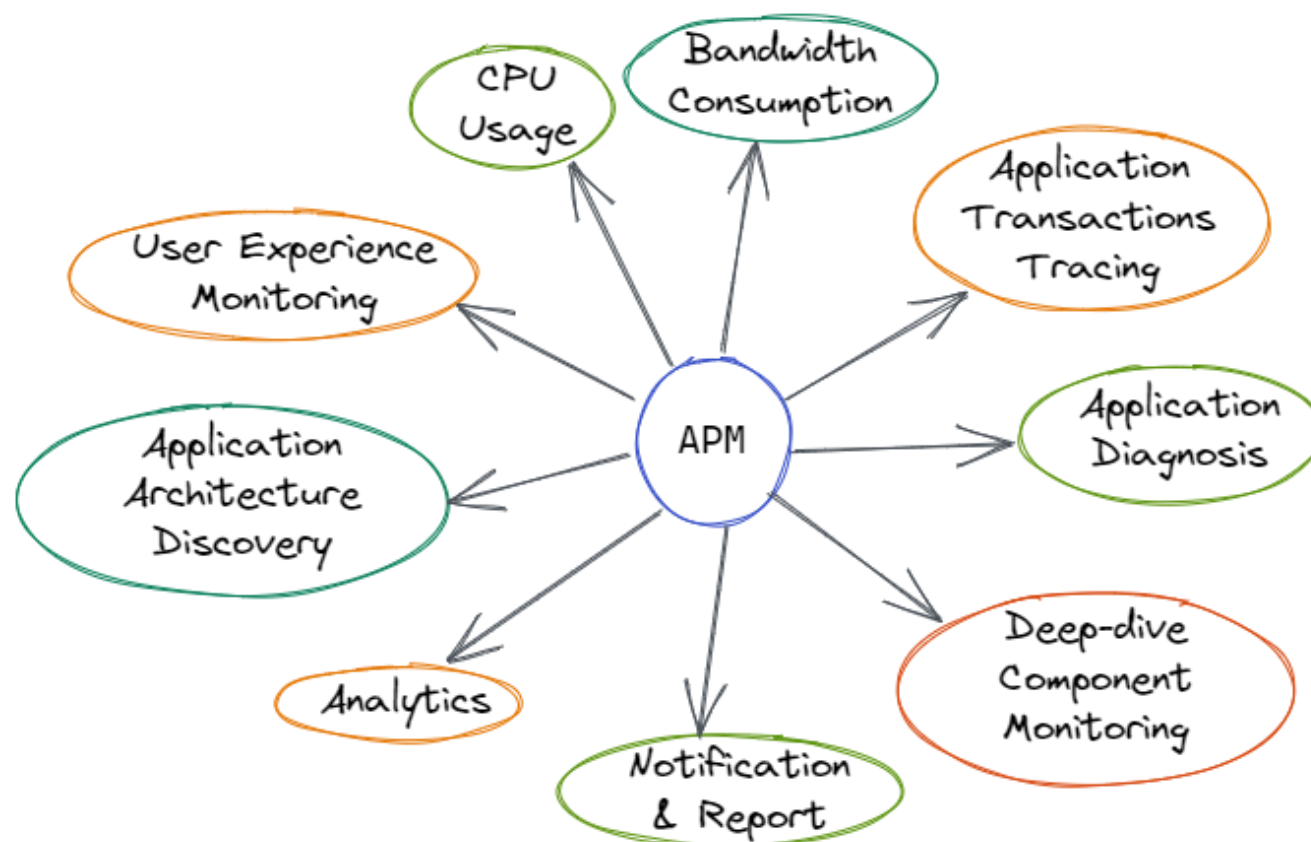


Logs

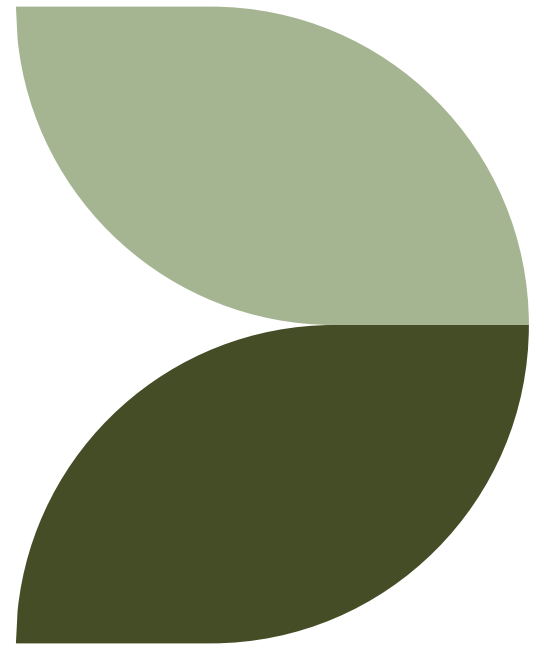
- Complete details on the source, time, and place of occurrence of errors
- Huge, clumsy data pools
- Analyzing log files is not easy

Application Performance Monitoring

A collection of tools and processes for *tracking* the **performance**, **reliability** and **user experience** of an application



Metrics



What is metrics?

- Quantitative data collected to evaluate various aspects of software development processes and products
- **Goals:**
 - Evaluation of product reliability, maintainability and usability
 - Tracking the progress of software development projects and identifying potential problems or delays

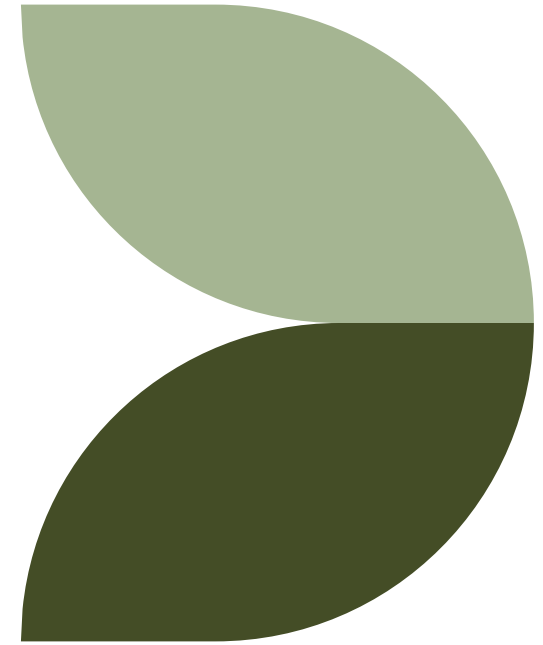
What is metrics? (cont.)

- CPU metrics
- Disk metrics
- Memory metrics
- Average response time
- Error rates
- Request rate
- Service failures and restarts

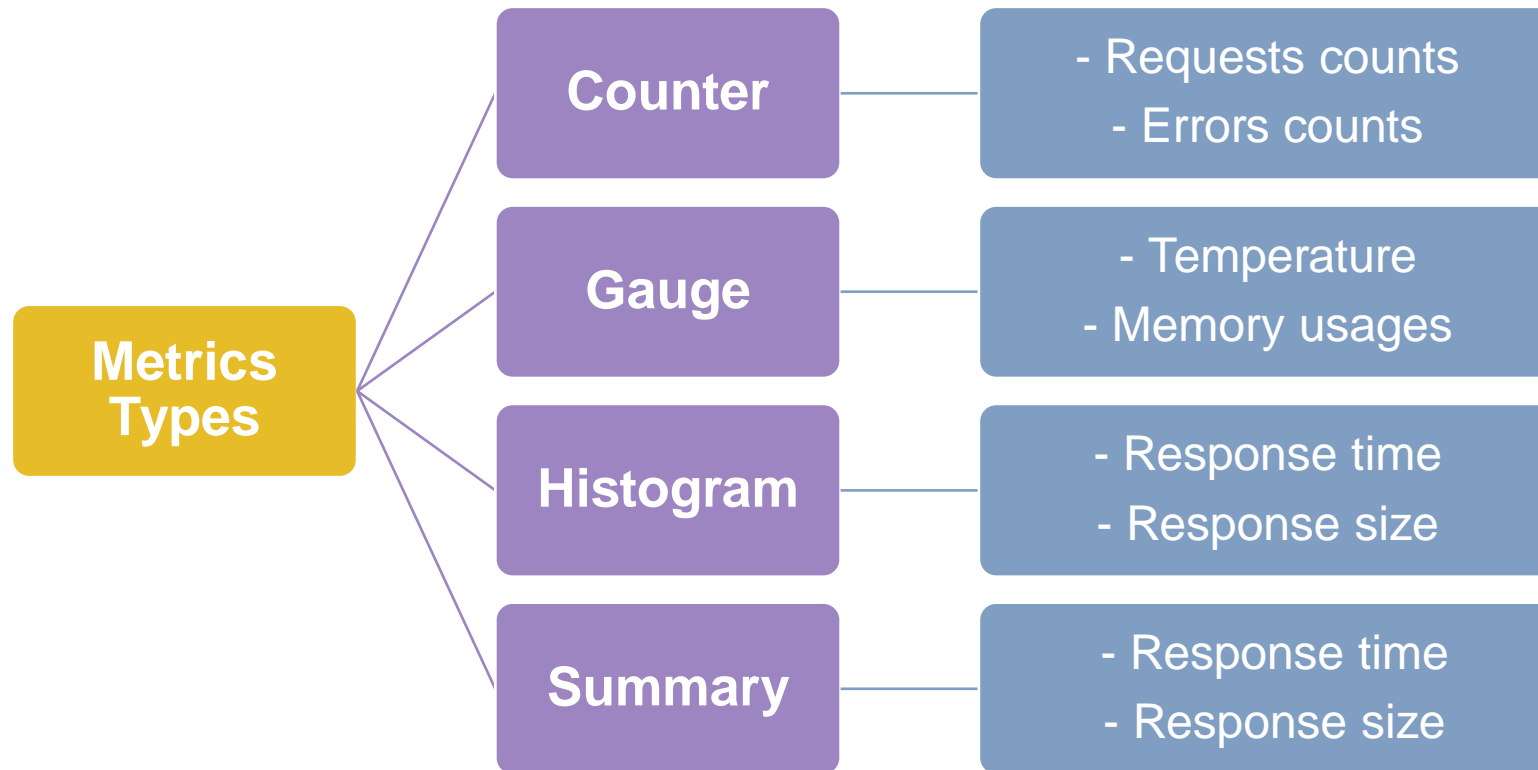


Metrics Types

- Types
- Output formats
- Advantages & disadvantages
- How choose good metrics



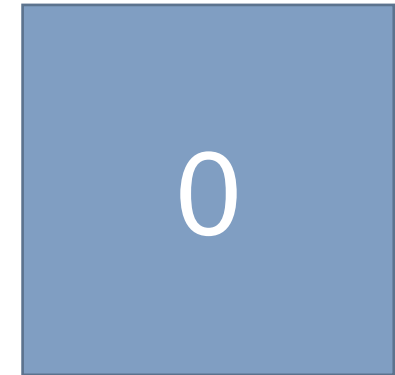
Metrics types



Metrics types (cont.)

Counter

- Increasing counter
- Usages :
 - Requests counts
 - Completed tasks count
 - Errors count
 - ~~Running processes count~~



Metrics types (cont.)

Counter

- Increasing counter
- Usages :
 - Requests counts
 - Completed tasks count
 - Errors count
 - ~~Running processes count~~



Metrics types (cont.)

Counter

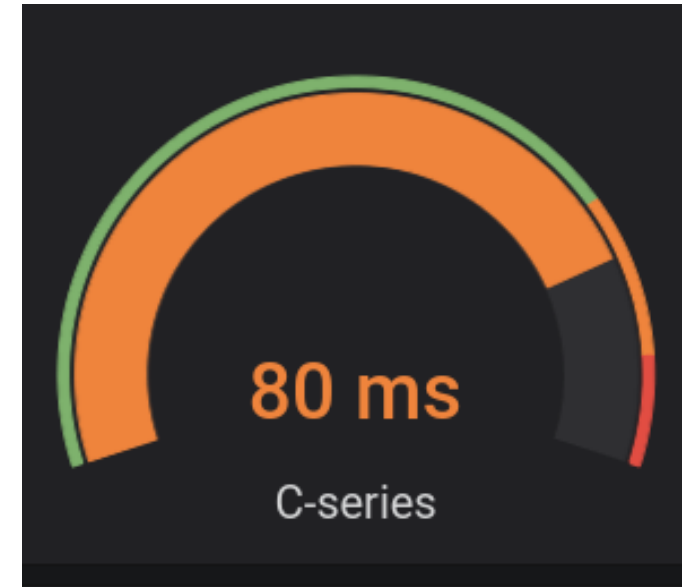
- Increasing counter
- Usages :
 - Requests counts
 - Completed tasks count
 - Errors count
 - ~~Running processes count~~



Metrics types (cont.)

Gauge

- Increasing or decreasing counter
- Usages :
 - Temperature
 - Memory usage
 - Running processes count



Metrics types (cont.)

Counter

```
# HELP Valid_Signature_Count total valid response  
# TYPE Valid_Signature_Count counter  
Valid_Signature_Count 2
```

Gauge

```
# HELP process_start_time_seconds Start time of the process since unix epoch in seconds.  
# TYPE process_start_time_seconds gauge  
process_start_time_seconds 1683092373.22
```

Metrics types (cont.)

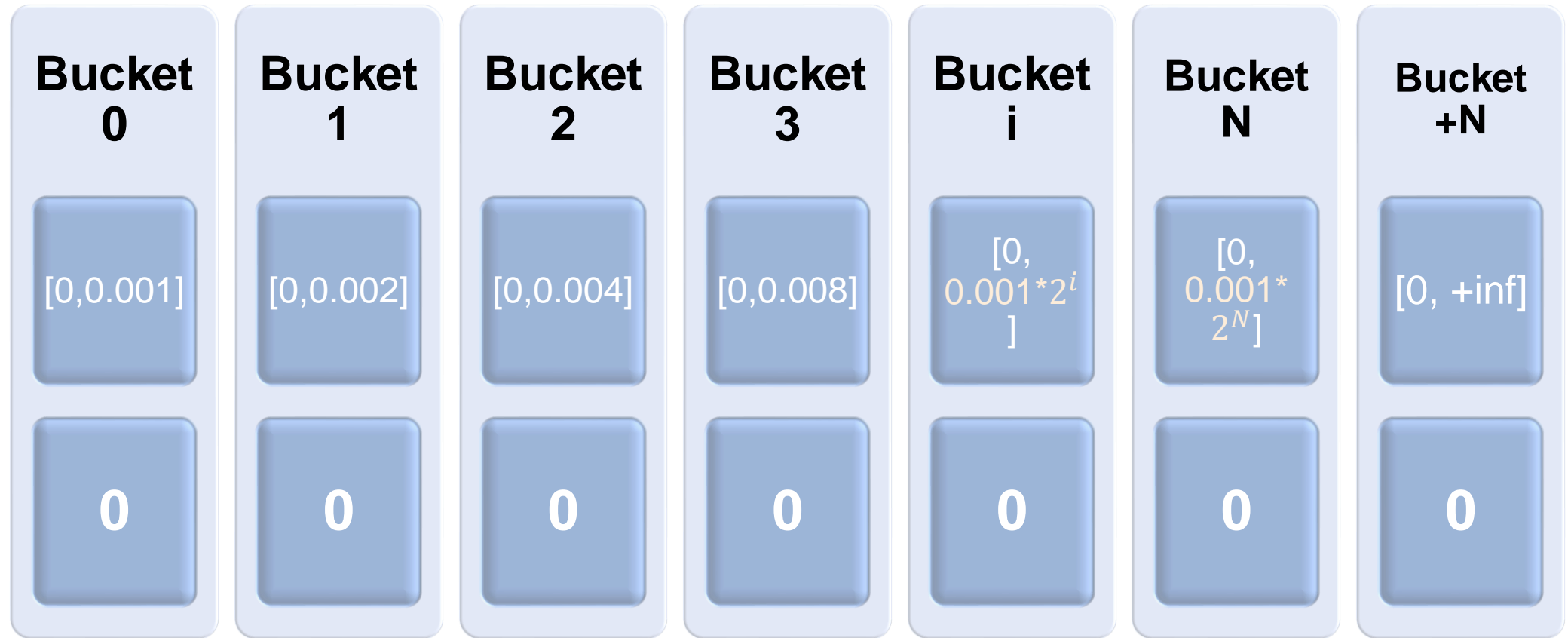
Histogram

Show the **distribution** of a data set by dividing it into **buckets** and counting the number of values that fit into each bucket

- **Usages** : - Response time
- Response Size

Metrics types (cont.)

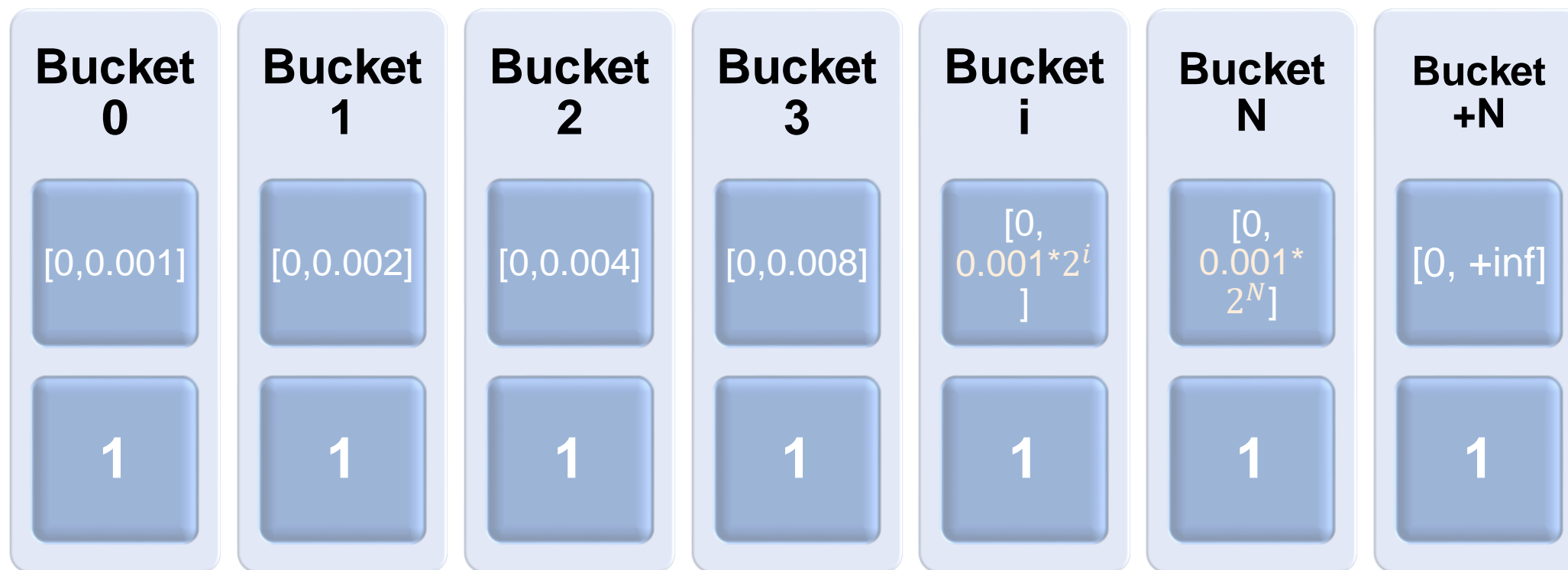
Histogram (cont.)



Metrics types (cont.)

Histogram (cont.)

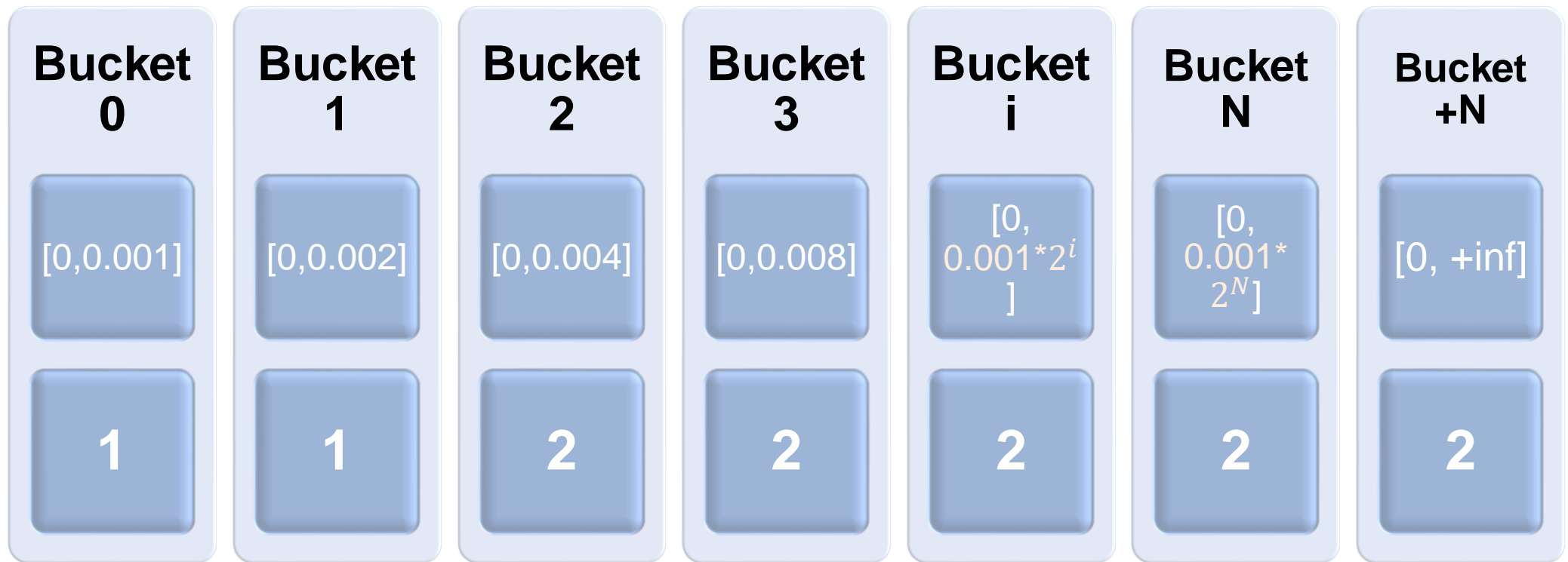
➤ LoginRequestDurationTime (1) = 0.001



Metrics types (cont.)

Histogram (cont.)

➤ LoginRequestDurationTime (2) = 0.003



Metrics types (cont.)

Histogram (cont.)

```
# HELP Request_Duration_HSG response time
# TYPE Request_Duration_HSG histogram
Request_Duration_HSG_sum{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate"} 7.033534700000001
Request_Duration_HSG_count{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate"} 12
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.001"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.002"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.004"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.008"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.016"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.032"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.064"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.128"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.256"} 0
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="0.512"} 5
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="1.024"} 11
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="2.048"} 12
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="4.096"} 12
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="8.192"} 12
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="16.384"} 12
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="32.768"} 12
Request_Duration_HSG_bucket{code="200", endpoint="api/Validator/pdfValidate", le="+Inf"} 12
```

Metrics types (cont.)

Summary

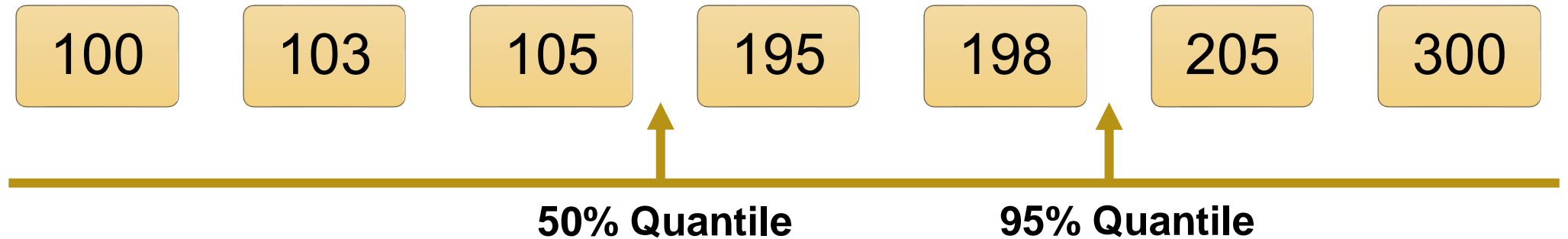
Summarizing the data **distribution** by dividing it into **equal parts**

- **Usages** : - Response time
- Response Size

Metrics types (cont.)

Summary (cont.)

Data:



Quantile: distribution between 0-100%

Metrics types (cont.)

Summary (cont.)

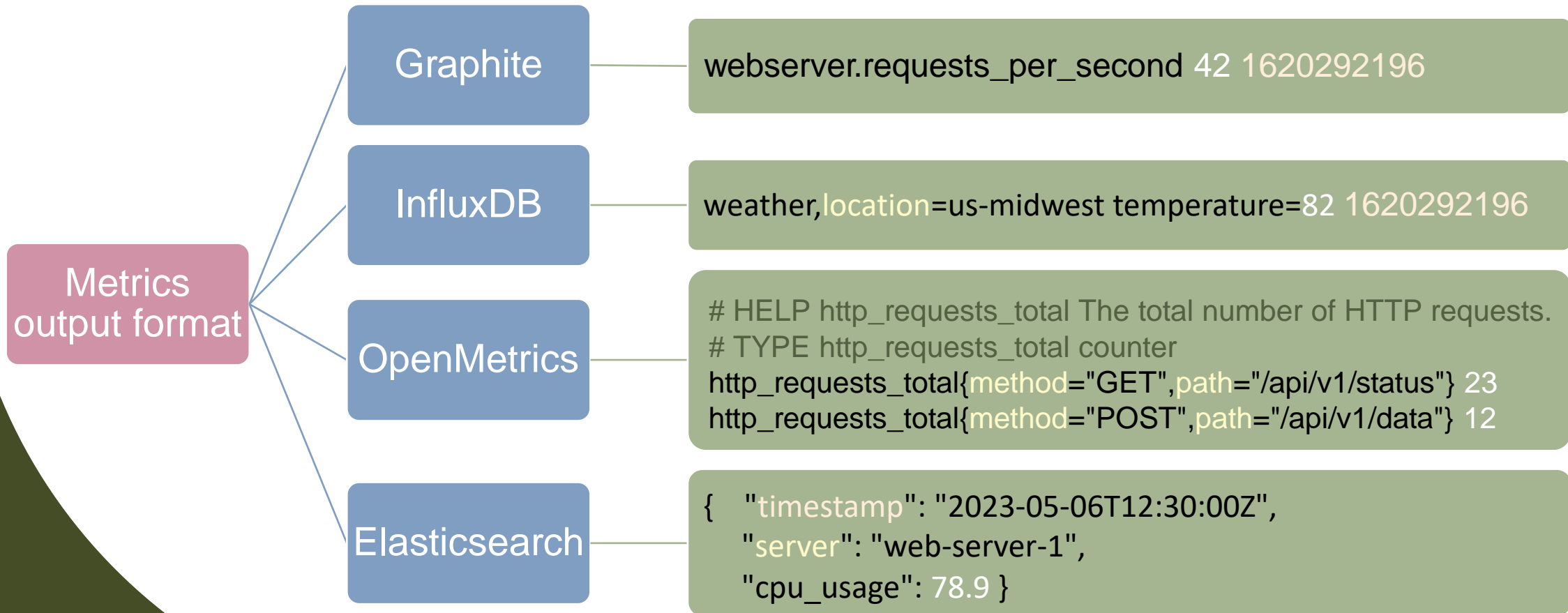
```
# HELP http_request_duration_seconds Duration of HTTP requests  
# TYPE http_request_duration_seconds summary  
http_request_duration_seconds{quantile="0.5"} 1.34  
http_request_duration_seconds{quantile="0.99"} 2.34
```

Metrics types (cont.)

Summary (cont.)

	Summary	Histogram
Client Performance	Calculating quantile	Increasing counter
Server Performance	Less calculation	Much of calculation

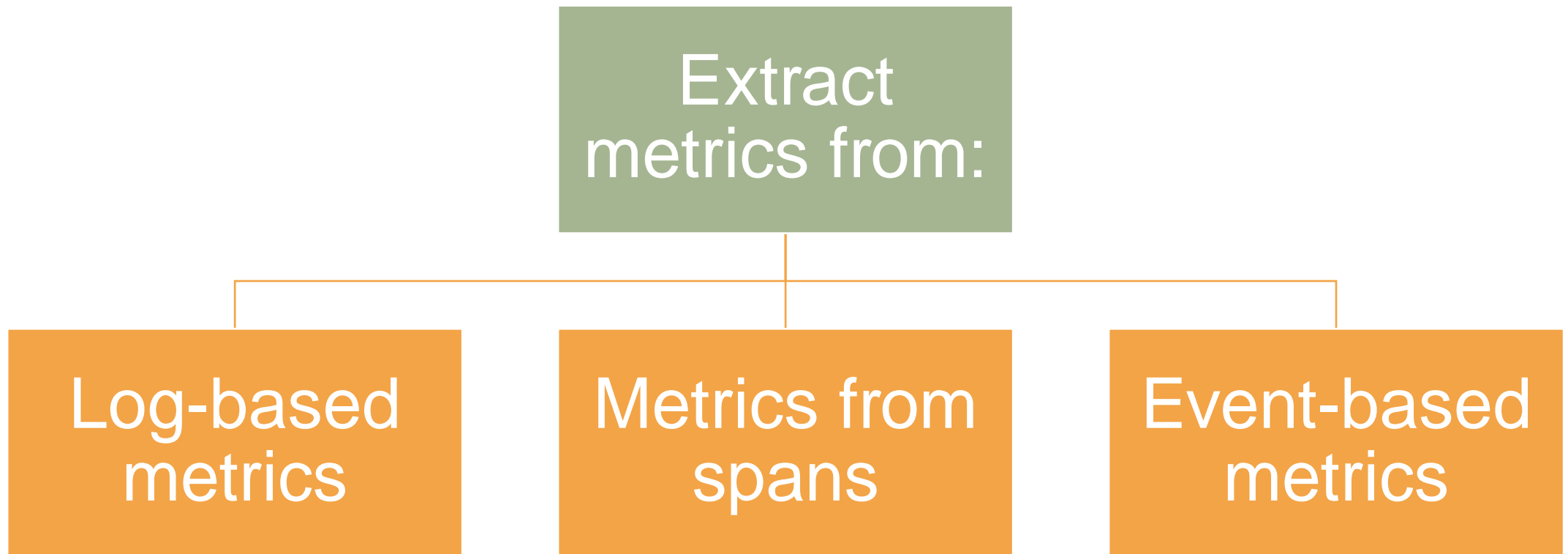
Metrics output



Metrics advantages and disadvantages

Advantages	Disadvantages
Structured data	Metrics restarts after restarting service (could be good and also bad)
Help targeting of project	Difficult interpretation of some metrics
Recognizing system faults	It's may hard to find suitable metric for system monitoring
Tracing user experience journey	

Metrics based on other type of data



Choosing metrics

Good metric features:

1. How application works **right now**
2. What aspect of project should be **considered**?

How choose good metric?

- **Granular**; don't combine multi values
- Use “**Rate**” except “Total”
- **Well-understood**
- Choose appropriate **time span**

Important metrics

Hot-based metrics

- CPU
- Memory
- Disk space
- Processes

Application metrics

- Error & success rates
- Service failures & restarts
- Performance & latency of responses
- Resource usages

Network & Connectivity

- Connectivity
- Error rate & packet loss
- Latency
- Bandwidth utilization

Server pool

- Pooled resource usage
- Scaling adjustment indicators
- Degraded instances
- Health of collections of servers

API Important metrics



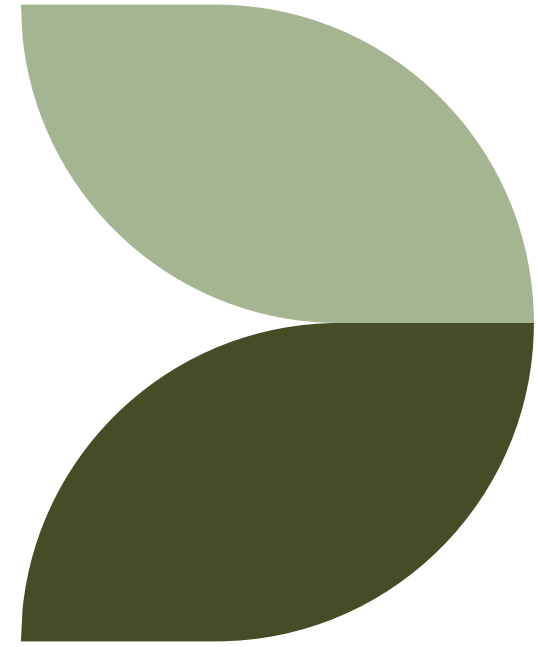
Application metrics

- Request per minute
- Latency
- Failure rate

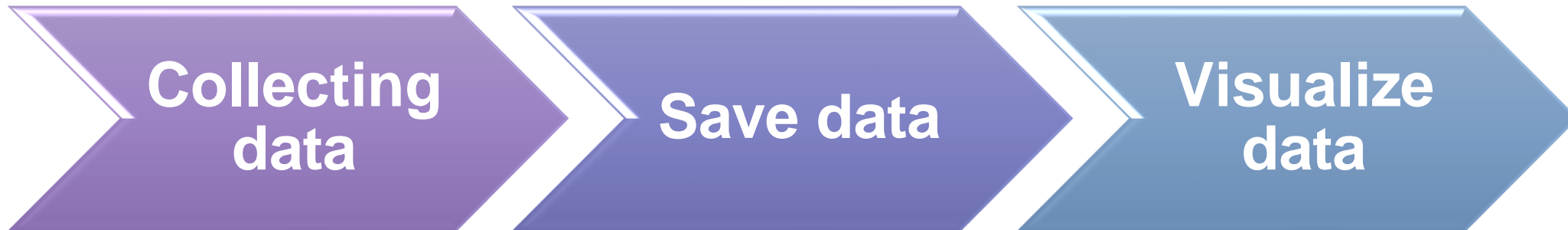
Infrastructure metrics

- API uptime
- Time to first Hello World
- Memory & CPU usage

Metrics Data Collectors and Visualization

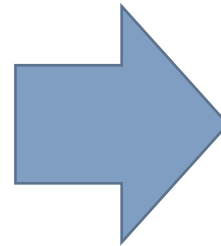
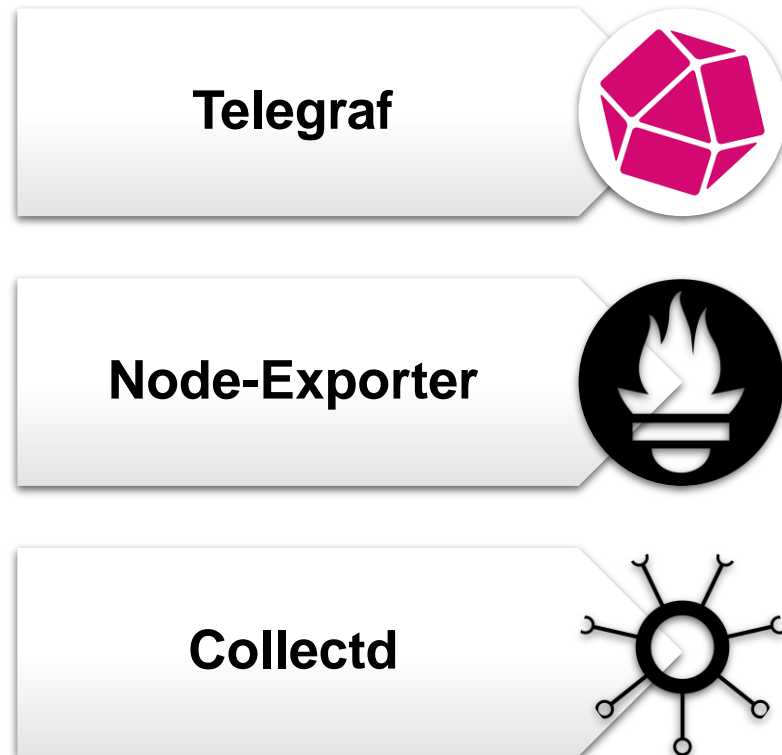


Metrics Data Collectors and Visualization

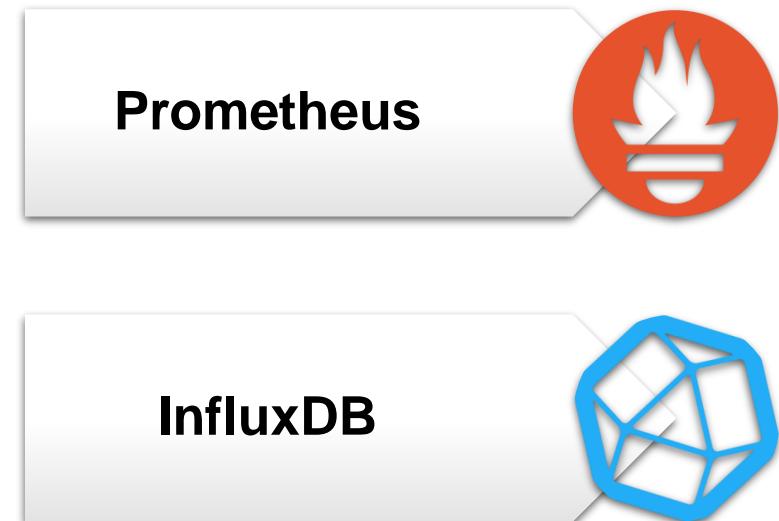


Metrics Data Collectors

Data Collectors



Time Series Data Bases



Metrics Data Visualization

Grafana



Prometheus



Kibana



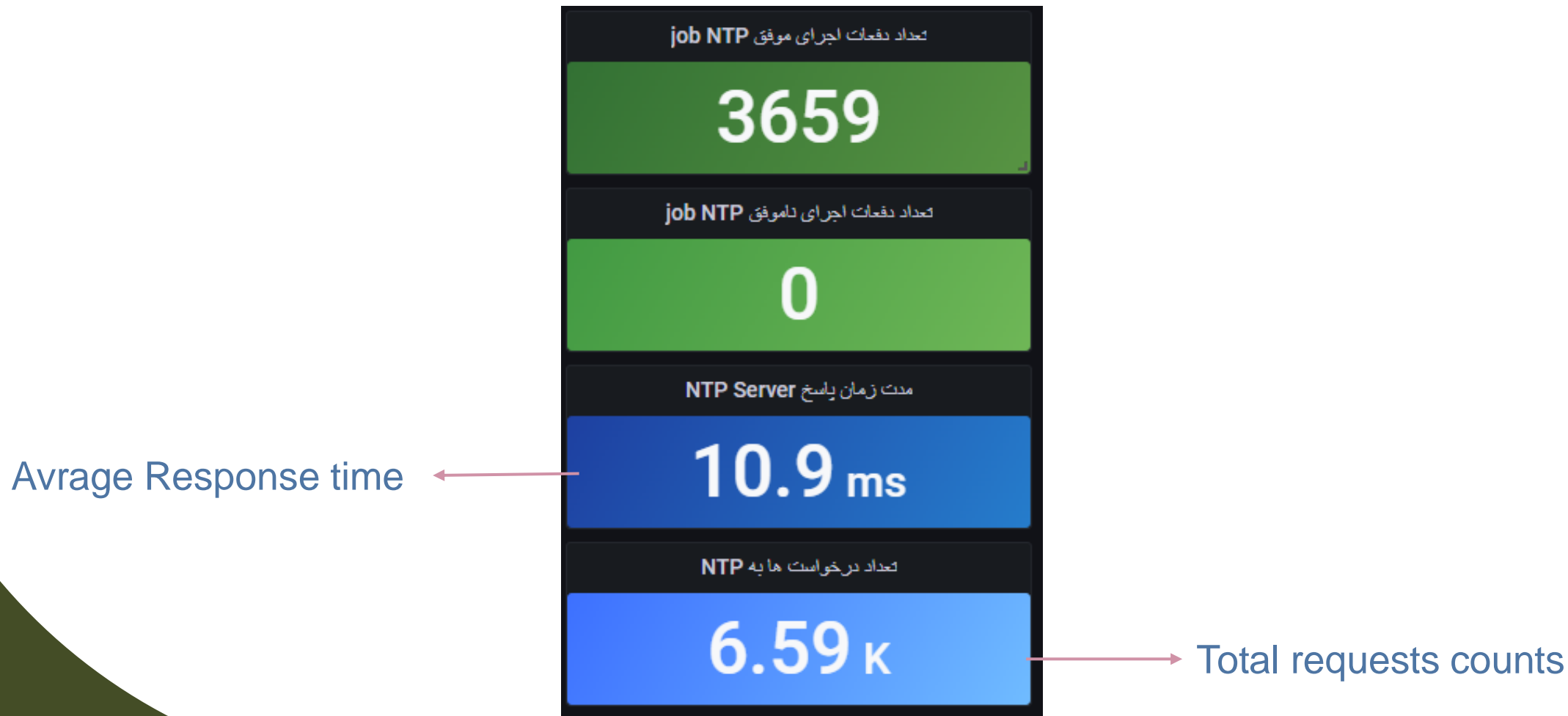
DataDog



Elastic

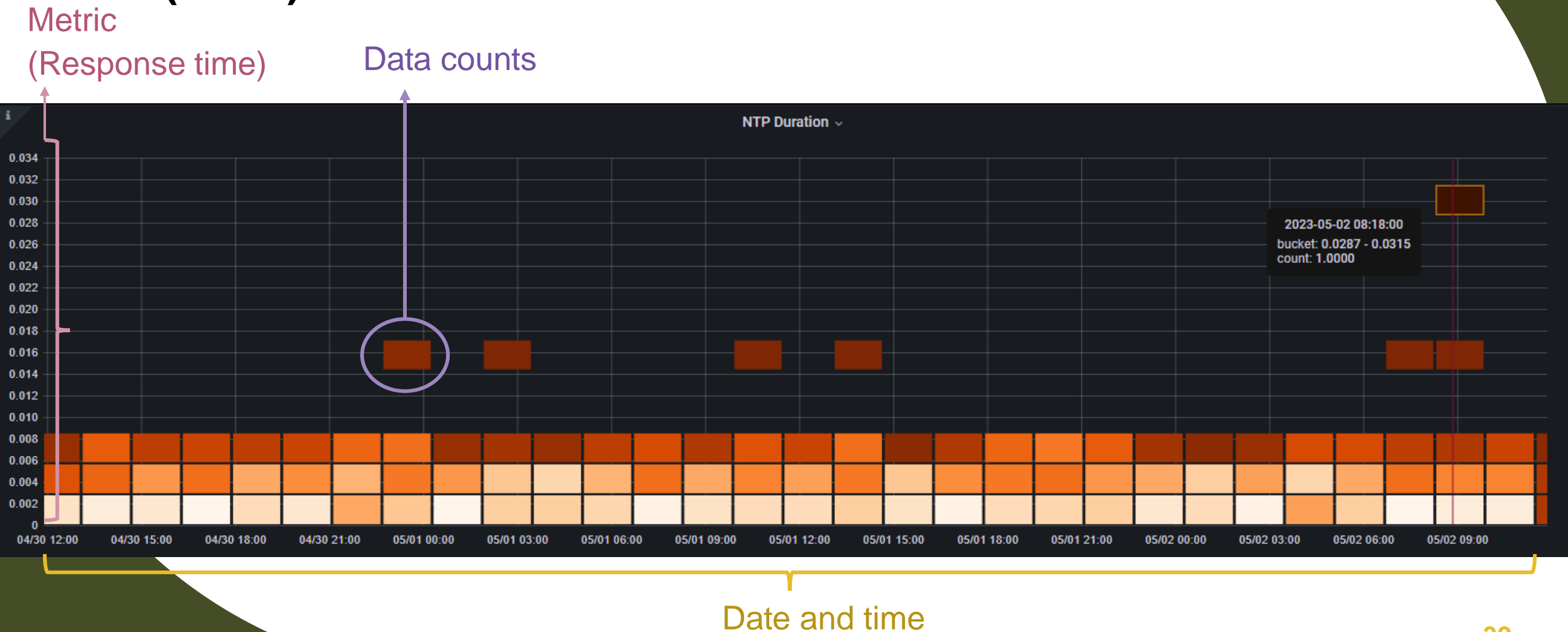


Visualization of data in Grafana



Visualization of data in Grafana

(cont.)





“

If you can't measure it,
you can't improved it.

”

Peter F.Drucker

Summary

- ❖ Metrics
- ❖ Metrics type
- ❖ Metrics output formats
- ❖ How to choose good metrics?
- ❖ Data collector and storage
- ❖ Data visualization (Grafana)



**Thank you for
your attention**

