Monitoring with Prometheus

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Requirements

- 1. Able to "see" the abnormal on the dashboard

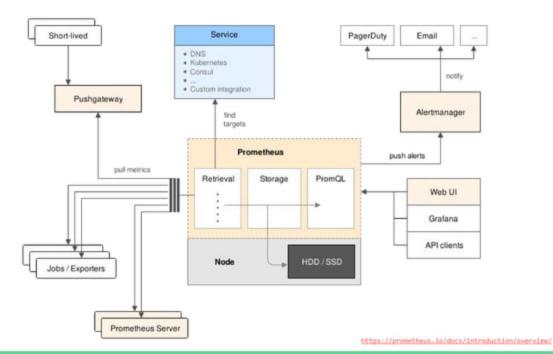
- 2. Notify me when abnormal happen



Time Series Databases

A time series database (TSDB) is a software system that is optimized for handling time series data, arrays of numbers indexed by time -- from Wikipedia

- InfluxDB
- OpenTSDB
- Graphite
- Prometheus



Node Exporter

```
$ curl http://localhost:9100/metrics
...
# HELP node_filesystem_avail Filesystem space available to
non-root users in bytes.
# TYPE node_filesystem_avail gauge
node_filesystem_avail{mountpoint="/"} 6.301462528e+09
```

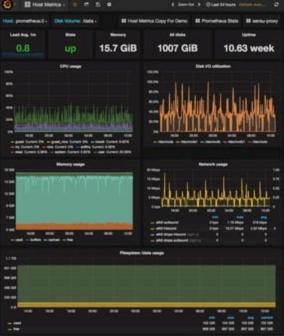
Metric Name

Labels

Value

Scrape Configs

```
scrape configs:
  - job name: "node"
    scrape interval: "1m"
    static configs:
    - targets: ["localhost:9100"]
Before scrape:
node_filesystem_avail{mountpoint="/"}
After scrape:
node filesystem avail{instance="localhost:9100",job="node",mountpoint="/"}
```



Exporters

https://prometheus.io/docs/instrumenting/exporters/

- Lots of official & 3rd-party exporters
 - Node Exporter
 - JMX Exporter
 - 0 . . .
- Directly instrumented software
 - Kubernetes
 - cAdvisor
 - ScyllaDB (C++ implementation of Cassandra)
 - 0
- Client Libraries
 - Go, Java/Scala, Python, Ruby (official)
 - o 12+ other languages (3rd-party)

Cassandra - by JMX Exporter



Writing Exporter

- Metric Types
 - Counter
 - Gauge
 - Histogram
 - Summary

Kafka Offset Exporter



PromQL

> node_filesystem_free

<pre>node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100",mountpoint="/"}</pre>	11111
node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100",mountpoint="/root"}	22222
node_filesystem_free{instance="host2:9100",mountpoint="/"}	33333
node_filesystem_free{instance="host2:9100",mountpoint="/root"}	44444

Instant Vector

Instant Vector Selector

> node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100"}

<pre>node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100",mountpoint="/"}</pre>	11111
<pre>node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100",mountpoint="/root"}</pre>	22222

Instant Vector

Range Vector Selector

> node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100"}[3m]

```
node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100",mountpoint="/"}

node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100",mountpoint="/root"}

22222
22223
22224
```

Range Vector

Aggregation Operator

> sum(node_filesystem_free{instance="host1:9100"})

```
{}
```

Scalar

Aggregation Operator

> sum(node_filesystem_free) by (instance)

{instance="host1:9100"}	33333
{instance="host2:9100"}	77777

Instant Vector

Data Types & Selectors

- Data Types
 - Instant Vector
 - Range Vector
 - Scalar
 - String (unused)
- Selectors
 - Instant Vector Selectors
 - Range Vector Selectors
 - Offset Modifier
 - node_filesystem_free offset 5m

Operations

- Arithmetic operators
 - 0 +, -, *, /, %, ^
- Comparison operators

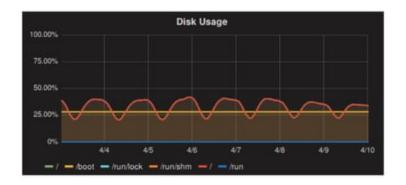
- · Logical/set operators
 - o and, or, unless
- · Aggregation operators
 - o sum, min, max, avg, stddev, stdvar
 - o count, count values, bottomk, topk, quantile

Functions

- day_of_month(), day_of_week(), days_in_month(), hour(), minute(), month(), time(), vear()
- abs(), ceil(), exp(), floor(), ln(), log10(), log2(), round(), sqrt()
- absent(), changes(), clamp_max(), clamp_min(), count_scalar(), delta(), deriv(), drop_common_labels(), histogram_quantile(), holt_winters(), idelta(), increase(), irate(), label_replace(), predict_linear(), rate(), resets(), scalar(), sort(), sort_desc(), vector(), <aggregation>_over_time()

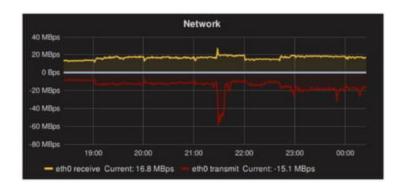
Query Example: Disk Usage

```
1 - ( node_filesystem_avail{instance="localhost:9090"}
    / node_filesystem_size{instance="localhost:9090"} )
```



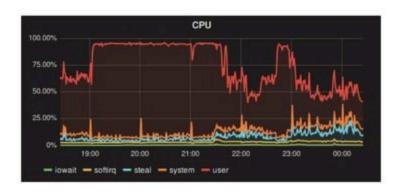
Query Example: Network Traffics

```
irate(node_network_receive_bytes{instance="localhost:9100"}[5m])
-irate(node_network_transmit_bytes{instance="localhost:9100"}[5m])
```



Query Example: CPU Usage

```
avg by (mode)(
  irate(node_cpu{instance="localhost:9100", mode!="idle"}[5m]))
```



Alert Rules

```
ALERT DiskUsageOver80Percent

IF node_filesystem_avail / node_filesystem_size < 0.2
```

FOR 5m

Alert Rules

```
ALERT DiskUsageOver80Percent
  IF node filesystem avail / node filesystem size < 0.2</pre>
  FOR 5m
  LABELS { severity = "critical" }
  ANNOTATIONS {
    description = "{{ $labels.instance }} disk usage has over 80%."
    link = "<Grafana URL>"
                       AlertManager APP
                8:29 PM
                          [FIRING:1] DiskUsageOver80Percent (/dev/root ext4
                                      :9100 node /)
```

:9100 disk usage has over 80%. Grafana

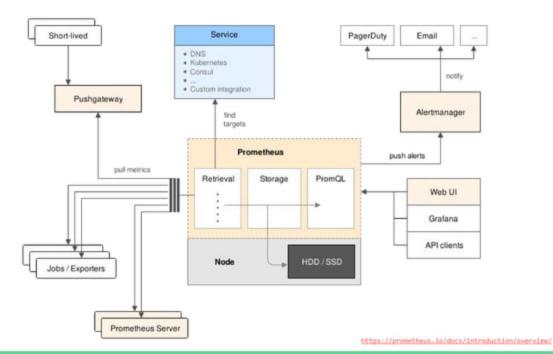
Alert Rules

```
ALERT DiskWillFillIn4Hours

IF predict_linear(node_filesystem_free[1h], 4*3600) < 0
FOR 5m
```

Alert Rules for Kafka

- · Are brokers ingesting messages?
- Does the traffic increase/decrease rapidly than last hour/yesterday?
- Does the consumer lag over 30 minutes?



Alert Manager

```
route:
 routes:
 - match:
      severity: 'warning'
    receiver: 'email'
 receiver: 'slack'
receivers:
- name: 'slack'
 slack configs:
 - channel: '#alert'
    api_url: 'https://hooks.slack.com/services/...'
   text: '{{ .CommonAnnotations.description }} {{ .CommonAnnotations.link }}'
```

Alert Manager

- Routing
- Grouping
- Inhibition
- Silences
- Receivers
 - Slack, Email, Webhook, ...

"My Philosophy on Alerting"

Rob Ewaschuk (former Site Reliability Engineer at Google)

- Pages should be urgent, important, actionable, and real.
- Over-monitoring is a harder problem to solve than under-monitoring.
- Cause vs. symptom
- Every page should require intelligence to deal with.

Pull doesn't scale?

- Prometheus is not an event-based system
- No spawning subprocess
- A single big Prometheus server can easily store 800,000 incoming samples per second
- Federation

Alert Alternatives

- Nagios
- Grafana
- TICK (Telegraf, Influxdb, Chronograf, Kapacitor)
- ELK+Beats (ElasticSearch, Logstash, Kibana)

Conclusion

- Prometheus is easy, but monitoring is difficult
- Read all documents on the official site/blog
- Keep improving the monitoring & alert rules