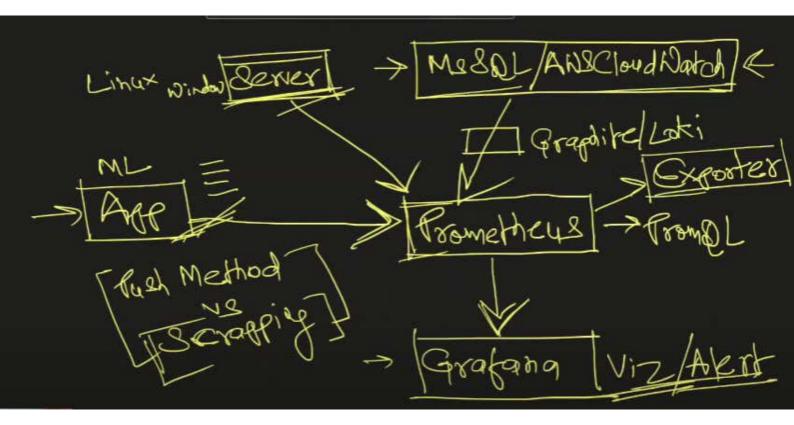
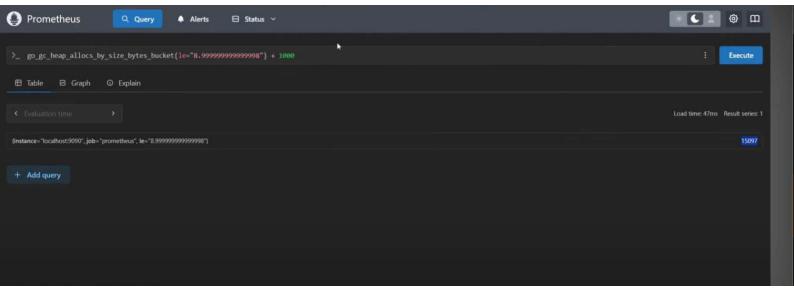
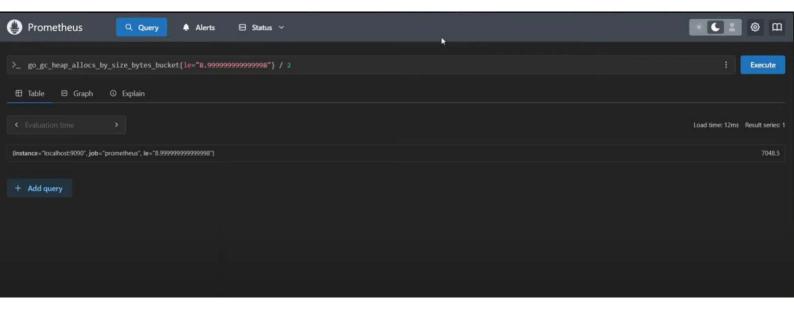


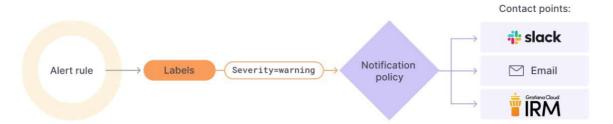
> monitoring 42 Observability > Data collected for monitoring is collected Telemetry data.







# How Grafana Alerting works



Labels match alert instances to notification policies and silences and can be used to group your alerts by severity.

Notification policy is the set of rules for where, when, and how the alerts get routed.

Notification policies have a tree structure, where each policy can also match specific alert labels.

Contact points define how your contacts are notified when an alert fires. We support a multitude of ChatOps tools to ensure the alerts come to your team — not the other way around.

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## m INTRODUCTION

#### CONCEPTS

## ☐ PROMETHEUS SERVER

Version: latest (3.0) ~

Getting started

Installation

Configuration

Querying Basics

Operators

Functions

# **FUNCTIONS**

Some functions have default arguments, e.g.,  $year(v\text{-}vector(time()) \;\; instant\text{-}vector) \;. \; This \; means that there is one argument \; v \;\; which is an instant vector, which if not provided it will default to the value of the expression <math>\;\; vector(time()) \;. \;\;$ 

Notes about the experimental native histograms:

- Ingesting native histograms has to be enabled via a feature flag. As long as no native histograms have been ingested into the TSDB, all functions will behave as usual.
- Functions that do not explicitly mention native histograms in their documentation (see below) will ignore histogram samples.
- Functions that do already act on native histograms might still change their behavior in the future.
- If a function requires the same bucket layout between multiple native histograms it acts on, it will automatically convert them appropriately. (With the currently supported)

- abs()
- absent()
- absent\_over\_time()
- ceil()
- changes()
- clamp()
- clamp\_max()
- clamp\_min()
- day\_of\_month()
- day\_of\_week()day\_ot\_year()
- days\_in\_month()
- delta()
- deriv()
- exp()
- floor()

