R for SysAdmins

Rigorous System Administration

Presenter Bio

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(My first Flux presentation almost 15 years ago was on Mathematics Applications for Linux and covered R, MuPad, Octave and similar tools.)

R

- Statistics language based on S
- Built for working with data (CSV, XLSX, HTML tables, etc.)
- Not a replacement for traditional scripting but "right tool" for many jobs
- GNU Licensed (Available with a "yum install R")

Long Live the SysAdmin

- Once were SysOps, Operators, BOFHs
- Roles included email administration, new user creation, filesystem maintenance
- Now SysAdmin may be responsible for scripting, full development, application management (Oracle, MySQL, Email), Security, Infrastructure (VMWare, OpenStack, AWS), growth projections, budgets, etc..

Rigorous System Administration

- "Proceed from knowledge."
- Years of experience can lead to "rules of thumb"
- "Rule of thumb" leads to sub-optimization and false results
- False results lead to downtime.
- Downtime leads to suffering (midnight calls).



Why R?

- Easy manipulation of data
- Scriptable, automatable
- Easy metrics (Bayesian, outliers, anomaly detection)
- Easy input/output from/to PHB-friendly formats (Excel, PDF reports)
- Language translates well to Hadoop, GPU computing



CSV, fixed column, etc.

sum(foo\$V6)

```
# 108752@rhlpm001:~
                                                                          Jason 01/03/05
                                        orange 32
 Indals
                               pink
   Kilt
             Laura 07/09/11 yellow
                                         grape 38
 Moreno
             Nancy 02/04/06 black strawberry 38
           Patrick 08/10/12 magenta
                                          kiwi 15
 foo <- read.csv("/usr/share/doc/db4-devel-4.7.25/examples c/csv/sample.csv", header=FA
 foo
                V2
                                V4
                                           V5 V6
  Adams
               Bob 01/02/03
                                        apple 37
                             green
 Carter Denise Ann 04/05/06
                              blue
                                       banana 38
                                       cherry 38
  Eidel
             Frank 07/08/09
                               red
 Grabel
           Harriet 10/11/12 purple
                                         date 40
             Jason 01/03/05
 Indals
                              pink
                                       orange 32
   Kilt
             Laura 07/09/11 yellow
                                        grape 38
 Moreno
             Nancy 02/04/06 black strawberry 38
  Octon
           Patrick 08/10/12 magenta
                                         kiwi 15
 sum (foo$V6)
 1] 276
 mean (fooSV6)
 1] 34.5
```

CSV, fixed column, etc.

But I can do that quickly in awk!!

awk '{ SUM += \$6} END { print SUM}'

```
₽ 108752@rhlpm001:~
  Indals
             Jason 01/03/05
                                pink
   Kilt
             Laura 07/09/11 yellow
 Moreno
             Nancy 02/04/06 black strawberry 38
           Patrick 08/10/12 magenta
                                           kiwi 15
 foo <- read.csv("/usr/share/doc/db4-devel-4.7.25/examples c/csv/sample.csv", header=FA
> foo
                V2
                         V3
                                           V5 V6
  Adams
               Bob 01/02/03
                              green
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                                        banana 38
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                                red
                                        cherry 38
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             Nancy 02/04/06 black strawberry 38
  Octon
           Patrick 08/10/12 magenta
                                         kiwi 15
> sum (foo$V6)
 11 276
 mean (foo$V6)
 1] 34.5
```

Excel? No problem.

```
library(xlsx)
input <- read.xlsx("myfile.xlsx"), sheet=1, header=TRUE)

output <- select(aws_volumes, VolumeId, Size, VolumeType, CreateTime)
write.xlsx(output, file = "awsVolumes.xlsx")</pre>
```



JSON? Of course...

Example from the RJSON package

```
sample_json <- '
{
  "breakfast" : [ "milk", "fruit loops", "juice" ],
  "lunch" : [ "left over sushi" ]
}

parser <- newJSONParser()

parser$addData( sample_json )
food <- parser$getObject()
print( food )

#This is equivalent to using FromJSON( sample_json )
#However, sample_json can be split into several parts:</pre>
```

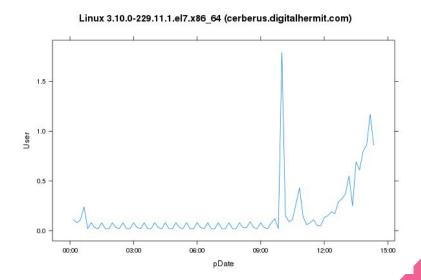
Dealing with sysstat output

sar output is messy...

```
[108752@rhldakll069 R]$ sar
Linux 2.6.32-504.23.4.el6.x86 64 (rhldakl1069.na.rccl.com)
                                                              09/15/2015
                                                                             x86 64 (2
CPU)
12:00:01 AM
                                         %system
               CPU
                       %user
                                 %nice
                                                  %iowait
                                                             %steal
                                                                        %idle
12:10:02 AM
               all
                        2.23
                                  0.00
                                           0.61
                                                     0.10
                                                               0.00
                                                                        97.06
```

Dealing with sysstat output

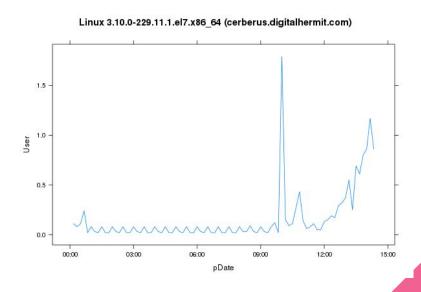
sar to graph in fifteen lines of code



Dealing with sysstat output

sar to graph in fifteen lines of code





Proceed from Data

Scene in Pitch Black...



Proceed from Data

Without rigorous analysis, data can deceive...

- Experienced engineers may fall for deceptive data (cost/payoff matrix favors this approach)
- Why? Code can be hard.
- R reduces the cost of analysis.

CSV, fixed column, etc.

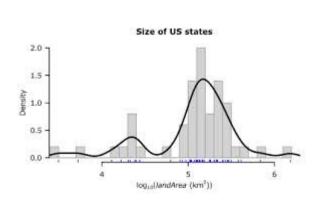
sum(foo\$V6)

```
# 108752@rhlpm001:~
                                                                          Jason 01/03/05
                                        orange 32
 Indals
                               pink
   Kilt
             Laura 07/09/11 yellow
                                         grape 38
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                              blue
                                       banana 38
                                       cherry 38
  Eidel
             Frank 07/08/09
                               red
 Grabel
           Harriet 10/11/12 purple
                                         date 40
             Jason 01/03/05
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```

Proceed from Data

Quantile(and histograms) in a single line...

Here, using it to determine sizings for a template based on actual data.



```
print (quantile(mydata[,"size"]))
## END

The above will quartile the inputs to return:

0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
490 2024 7872 15951 123058
```

The OODA Loop

Analytics is a strategy and a tactic.

- How large should we size our virtual machine images?
- How much growth do we expect in the next year?
- What are the most common causes of outages?

Resources

- https://cran.r-project.org/
- https://www.rstudio.com/
- https://www.coursera.org/specializations/jhudatascience
- https://github.com/twitter/AnomalyDetection
- http://www.rdatamining.com/big-data/r-hadoop-setup-guide
- http://www.r-tutor.com/gpu-computing
- https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/rjson/

Resources

This deck...



Try It Yourself

- http://rhldakll069.na.rccl.com:8787/
- Install R/Rstudio on your laptop

Questions?