



Using eBPF for non-invasive, instant network monitoring

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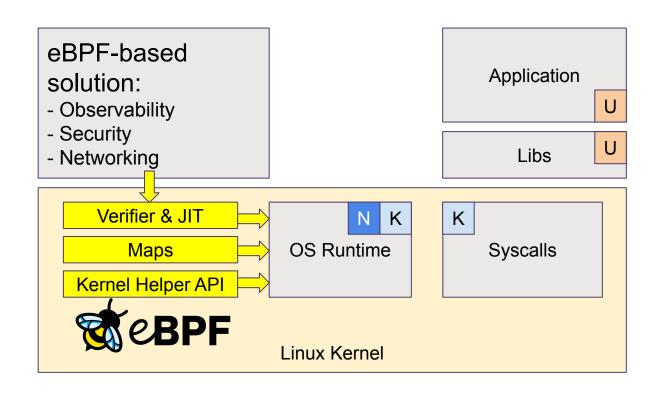
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eBPF at a glance





- **K** Kprobes
- UProbes
- Network programs
 - ... long etc





eBPF at a glance: observability



- No need to rebuild your code
- No need to redeploy your services
- Native performance (eBPF JIT)
- Safety (eBPF preverification)
- eBPF != "magic"
 - Requires API-level knowledge of instrumented targets
 - Requires binary-level knowledge of data
 - eBPF programs are limited in size and functionalities





Grafana Beyla



Grafana's approach to zero-code Beyla automatic instrumentation and network monitoring

Metrics:

- beyla network_flow_bytes (L3-L4)
- beyla network inter zone bytes (L3-L4)
- Application-level metrics (L5-L7, OTEL spec)
 - HTTP/s, gRPC, Kafka, Redis, SQL...

Traces:

L5-L7 application-level traces (OTEL)





How to instrument your network



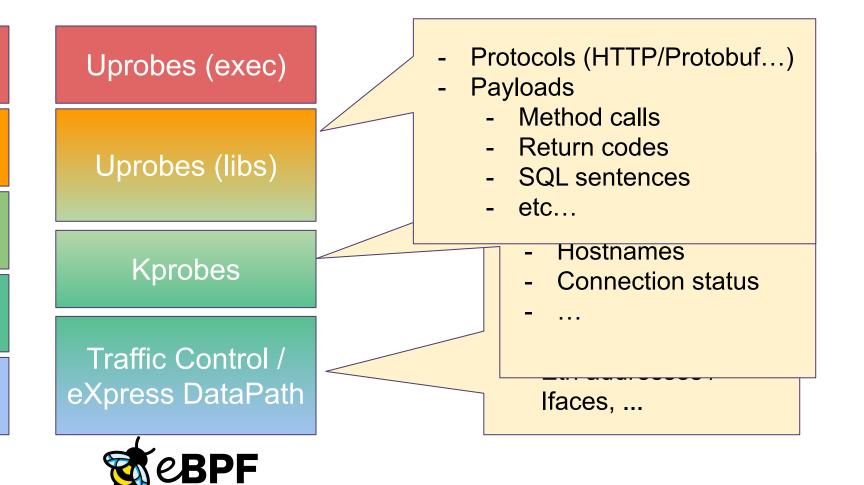
L7: Application

L6: Presentation

L5: Session

L4: Transport

L3: Network







Instrumentation is platform-dependant



C, Rust, Python...

Go, Java...

L7: Application

Uprobes (exec)

L6: Presentation

Uprobes (libs)

L5: Session

Kprobes

L4: Transport

L3: Network

Traffic Control / eXpress DataPath



L7: Application

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Uprobes (exec)

Kprobes

Traffic Control / eXpress DataPath







We have all the puzzle pieces...









Joining pieces for network metrics



Packet events captured by Traffic Control

Time	Src IP	Src Port	Dst IP	Dst Port	other	Payload Length
98						
100	10.0.0.4	54200	10.0.0.23	80		123
101	10.0.0.4	54201	10.0.0.36	3361		234
102	10.0.0.33	80	162.168.1.12	50342		322
103	10.0.0.4	54200	10.0.0.23	80		1234
102	10.0.0.33	80	162.168.1.12	50342		101
103						

```
beyla_network_flow_bytes{
    src_ip="10.0.0.4", src_port="54200",
    dst_ip="10.0.0.23", dst_port="80"
} 1357
```





Time	Source	Event		
	•••	previous stuff		
12	Socket (kernel)	Connection start (ports 53672→443)		
13	Socket (kernel)	Connection start (ports 56380→8080)		
15	Socket library	Response Body: "HTTP/1.1 200 OK\n"		
17	TLS library	Request Body: "GET / HTTP/1.1\nHost:"		
17	HTTP library	Request Body: "POST /users/1234/product HTTP/1.1\nHost:"		
22	Socket library	Content: "(binary stuff) SELECT * FROM Users WHERE"		
23	Golang HTTP uprobes	Request Body: "GET / HTTP/1.1\nHost:"		
		more stuff		







The easy way: classic web servers

Time	Threa d ID	Parent Thread	Source	Payload
100	1		connect	src/dst address/port, etc
110	123	1	sock_send	GET /users HTTP/1.1 Host: kube-service.ns User-Agent:
115			accept	src/dst address/port, socket fd
130	321	888	sock_recv	(binary stuff)
143	123	1	sock_recv	HTTP/1.1 200 content-type: text/html; etc
147	123	1	sock_recv	(more stuff)
116	321	888	sock_send	(stuff)
118	123	1	sock_close	

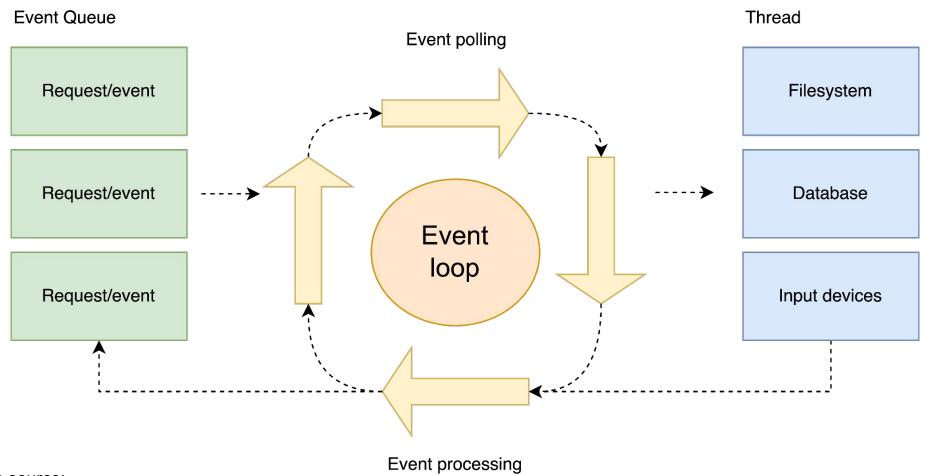
- Client-Side request
- HTTP protocol
- GET /users
- Request payload size
- Status 200 OK
- Response payload time
- Total transaction time

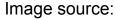






Playing in hell mode: modern async servers





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Beyla





Playing in hell mode: modern as c servers

- Need book on improve h-dependant functions
 - Go sta.
 - Maint

Library/framework update

- Man Your instrumentation might get broken
- o Kati
 - Maintain a



as





L3-L4: network-level metrics



 Robust: Based on stable APIs and standard binary representations (TCP, UDP, IP... packets)

- Basic information
 - Src/Dst endpoints
 - Packet count
 - Bytes sum





L5-L7: application-level metrics / traces



- Rich information
 - HTTP/GRPC: methods, response codes, request times...
 - Other protocols: Kafka, Redis, SQL...

Need to implement explicit support to any new implementation of a protocol

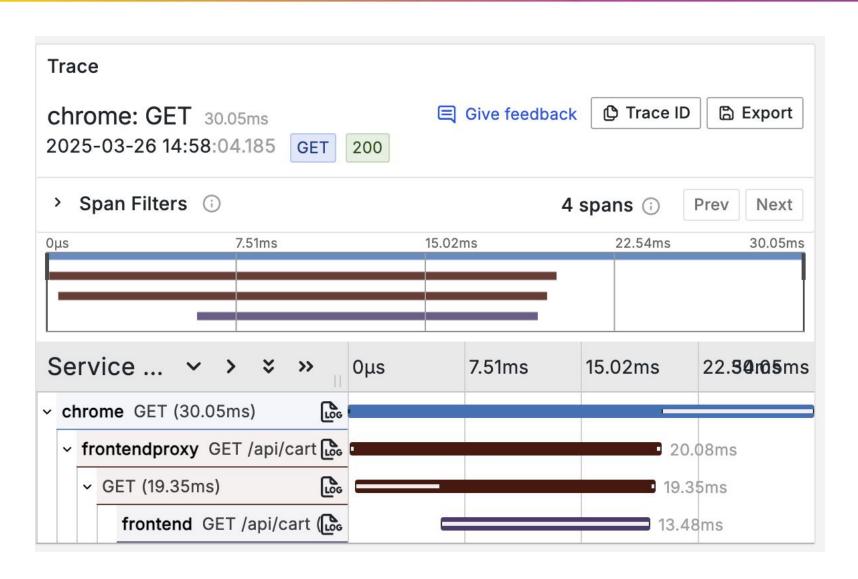
 Relies on internal implementation details that can change with time





Trace context propagation





HTTP

Traceparent header

gRPC

Metadata header

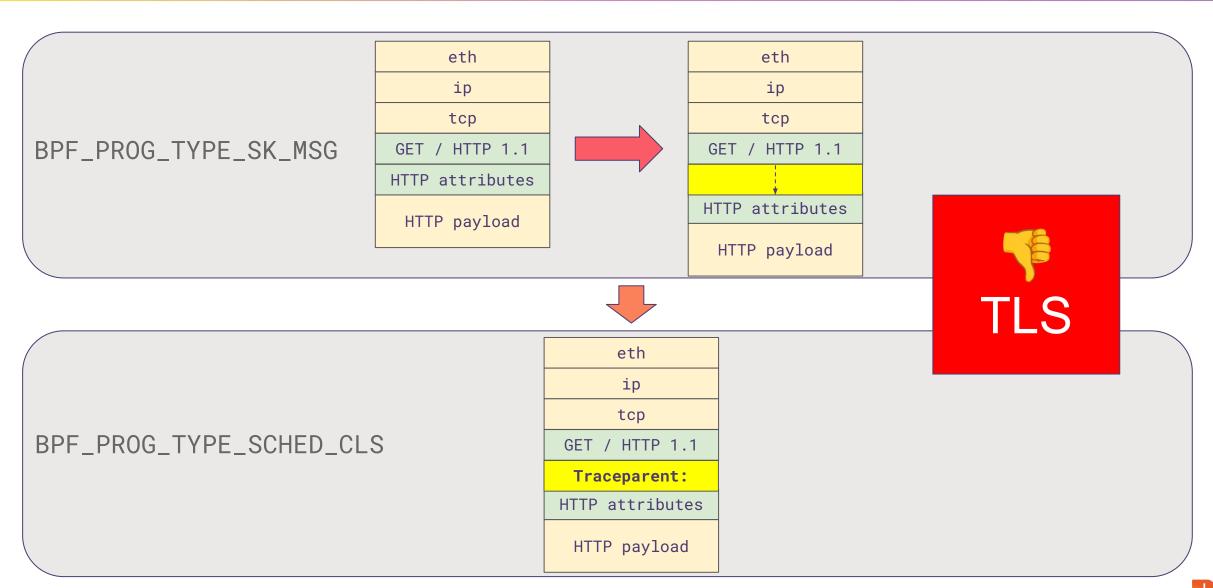
Instrumentation SDKs need to explicitly read it from inbound requests and inject it in outbound





HTTP context propagation



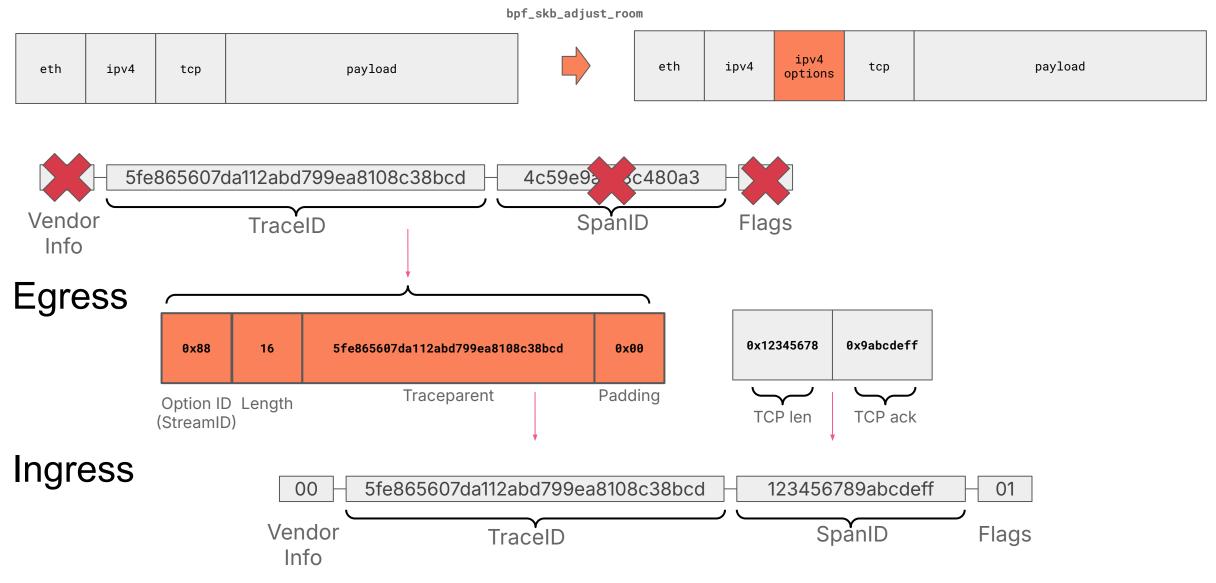






IP context propagation













Kubernizing your data



What eBPF sees



```
beyla network flow bytes{
 src address="10.0.0.4",
 src port="54200",
 dst address="10.0.0.23",
 dst port="80"
} 1357
http server request duration sum {
 service name="java",
 url route="/users/{id}/products",
} 84578547
```





What K8s users need



```
beyla_network_flow_bytes{
    src_address="10.0.0.4",
    src_port="54200",
    dst_address="10.0.0.23",
    dst_port="80"
} 1357
```

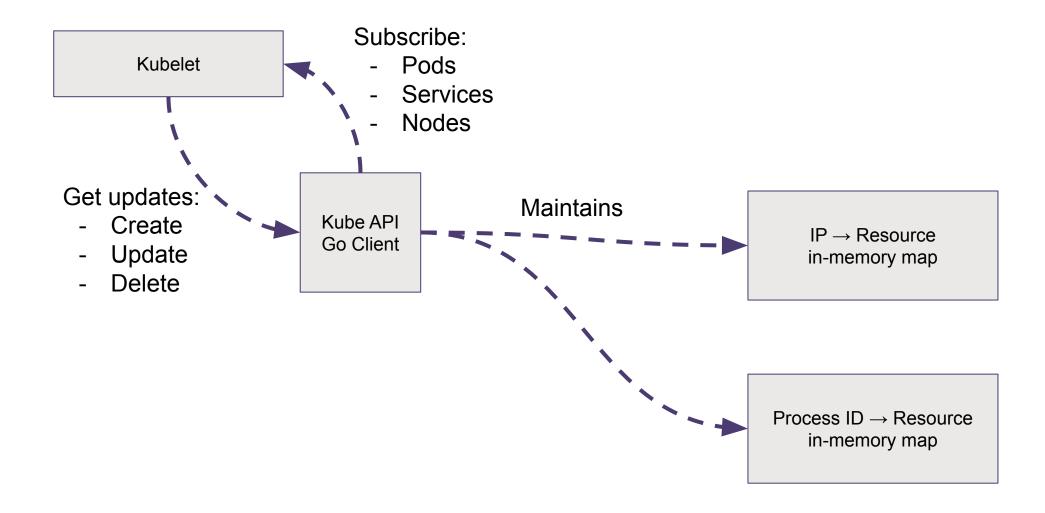
```
beyla_network_flow_bytes{
   k8s_src_owner="frontend",
   k8s_src_namespace="app"
   k8s_dst_owner="database"
   k8s_src_namespace="storage"
} 1357
```





Informers to the rescue







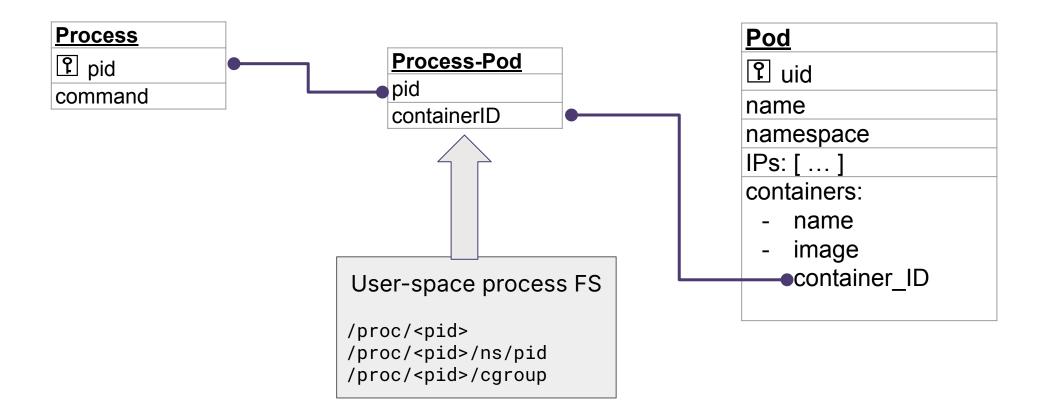


Matching a process with a K8s Pod



What eBPF sees

What K8s sees







Inter-zone traffic



Traffic between Cloud Availability-Zones might incur in high extra costs

```
Pod
                                Node
P uid
                                name
                                IPs: [ ... ]
name
namespace
                                labels:
IPs: [ ... ]
                                    topology.kubernetes.io/zone
containers:
   name
                                                beyla network flow bytes {
   image
                                                   src zone="...", dst zone="...",
   container ID
nodeName
                                                beyla network inter zone bytes {
                                                   src zone="...", dst zone="...",
```

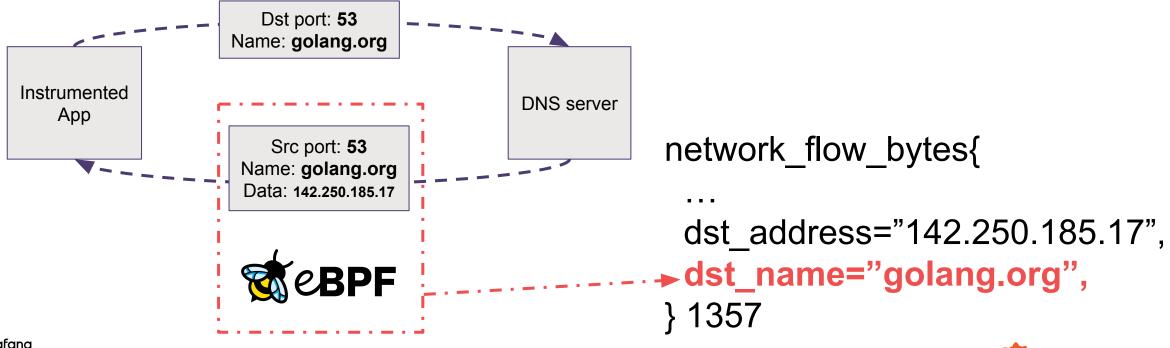




External traffic: Reverse DNS



```
$ ping -c 1 golang.org
PING golang.org (142.250.185.17): 56 data bytes
...
$ nslookup 142.250.185.17
...
17.185.250.142.in-addr.arpa name = mad41s11-in-f17.1e100.net.
```





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Dealing with cardinality





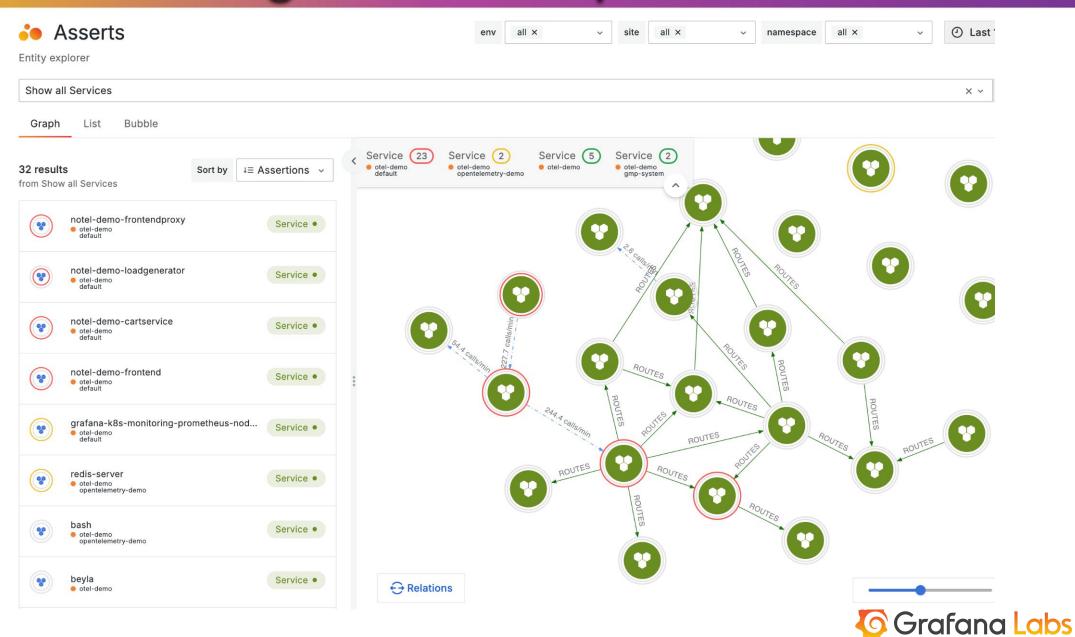


kas stateful set name



Provide meaning to IPs and ports







Over the shoulders of giants





L7: Application

L6: Presentation

L5: Session

L4: Transport

L3: Network



(fork)



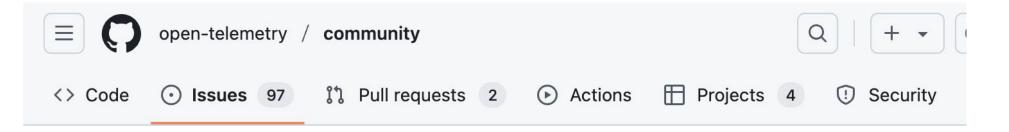
NetObserv.io (successful PoC)





OSS Community: a core principle





[Donation Proposal]: Beyla, eBPF autoinstrumentation tool for metrics and traces #2406











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