Prometheus Histograms – Past, Present, and Future

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This is not a Howto.

Visit https://prometheus.io/docs/practices/histograms/ instead...



The Past







The Present



The Present

Part 1: What works really well



Mathematically correct aggregation.



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High frequency sampling feasible.

By Apdex - Apdex Web site, Fair use, https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8994240

"How many HTTP responses larger than 4kiB were served on 2019-11-03 between 02:30 and 02:45?"

"What percentage of requests in the last hour got a response in 100ms or less?"

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High frequency sampling feasible.

By Apdex - Apdex Web site, Fair use, https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8994240

"How many HTTP responses larger than 4kiB were served on 2019-11-03 between 02:30 and 02:45?" *

"What percentage of requests in the last hour got a response in 100ms or less?" *

* If suitable buckets defined.

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The Present

Part 2: An incomplete list of problems





histogram_quantile(0.99, sum(rate(rpc_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le))







```
histogram_quantile(0.99, sum(rate(rpc_duration_seconds_bucket[5m])) by (le))
```

- Accuracy depends on bucket layout.
- Bucketing scheme must be compatible...
 - ...across the aggregated metrics.
 - ...across the range of the rate calculation.
- Lack of ingestion isolation can wreak havoc.







```
httpRequests = prometheus.NewCounterVec(
    prometheus.CounterOpts{
         Name:
                     "http requests total",
         Help:
                     "HTTP requests partitioned by status code.",
    },
    []string{"status"},
httpRequestDurations = prometheus.NewHistogram(prometheus.HistogramOpts{
             "http durations seconds",
    Name:
    Help: "HTTP latency distribution.",
    Buckets: []float64{.005, .01, .025, .05, .1, .25, .5, 1, 2.5, 5, 10},
})
```

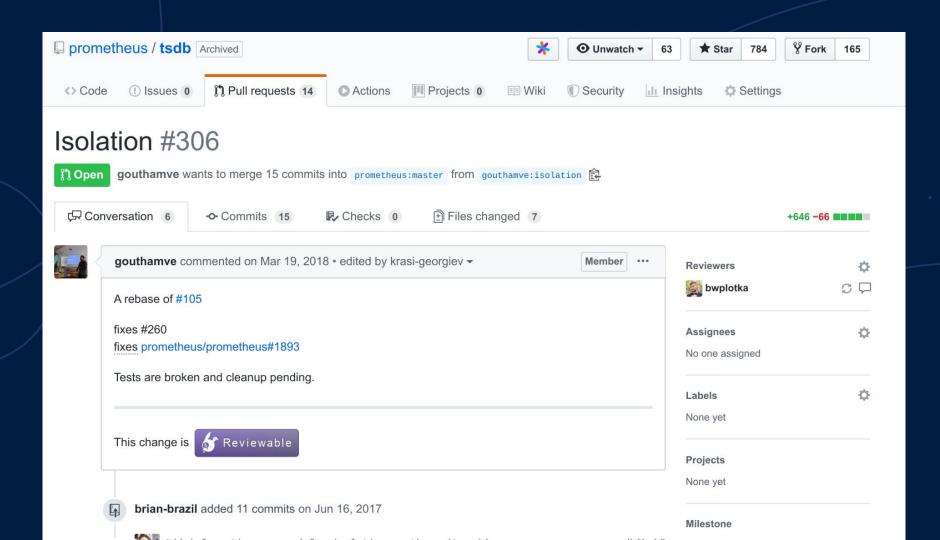






Option 0: Fix isolation.





Option 1: Do nothing.



Instrument first, ask questions later.

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Option 2: Make buckets a bit cheaper.





Option 2a: Change exposition format

```
# HELP rpc durations histogram seconds RPC latency distributions.
# TYPE rpc durations histogram seconds histogram
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-0.00099"} 0
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-0.00089"} 0
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-0.000689999999999999"} 2
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-0.000589999999999998"} 13
rpc durations histogram_seconds_bucket{le="-0.0004899999999999998"} 43
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-0.000389999999999998"} 186
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-0.000289999999999998"} 554
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-0.000189999999999998"} 1305
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="-8.999999999999999-05"} 2437
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="1.00000000000000216e-05"} 3893
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.00011000000000000022"} 5383
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.00021000000000000023"} 6572
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.00031000000000000002"} 7321
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.0004100000000000002"} 7701
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.0005100000000000003"} 7842
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.0006100000000000003"} 7880
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.0007100000000000003"} 7897
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.0008100000000000004"} 7897
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="0.0009100000000000004"} 7897
rpc durations histogram seconds bucket{le="+Inf"} 7897
rpc durations histogram seconds sum 0.10043870352301096
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_count 7897
```

plaintext	1676 bytes
gzip'd	313 bytes
protobuf	357 bytes
protobuf gzip'd	342 bytes









Option 2b: Change TSDB

Element	Value
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="+Inf"}	12838
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="-0.0001899999999999999999"}	2044
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080".job="example",le="-0.00028999999999999999999999999999999999	861
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080".job="example",le="-0.00038999999999999999999999999999999999	283
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080".job="example",le="-0.00048999999999999999999999999999999999	71
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="-0.00058999999999999999999999999999999999	18
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="-0.00068999999999999999999999999999999999	3
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="-0.00078999999999999999999999999999999999	0
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="-0.00089"}	0
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="-0.00099"}	0
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="-8.999999999999999999999999999999999999	3943
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="0.00011000000000000022"}	8860
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="0.000210000000000000023"}	10787
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="0.0003100000000000000"}	11956
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="0.0004100000000000000000000000000000000	12553
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="0.0005100000000000000000000000000000000	12761
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080".job="example",le="0.0006100000000000000"}	12813
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080".job="example",le="0.00071000000000000000"}	12836
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="0.0008100000000000000000000000000000000	12837
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="0.0009100000000000000000000000000000000	12838
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_bucket{instance="localhost:8080",job="example",le="1.00000000000000216e-05"}	6352
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_count{instance="localhost:8080",job="example"}	12838
rpc_durations_histogram_seconds_sum{instance="localhost:8080",job="example"}	0.14291076815916728







Option 3: Make buckets a lot cheaper.



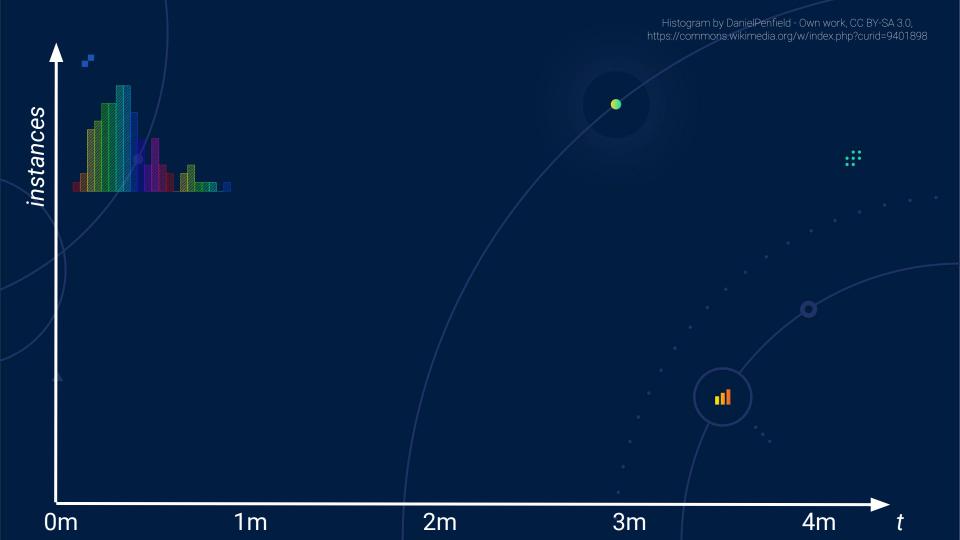


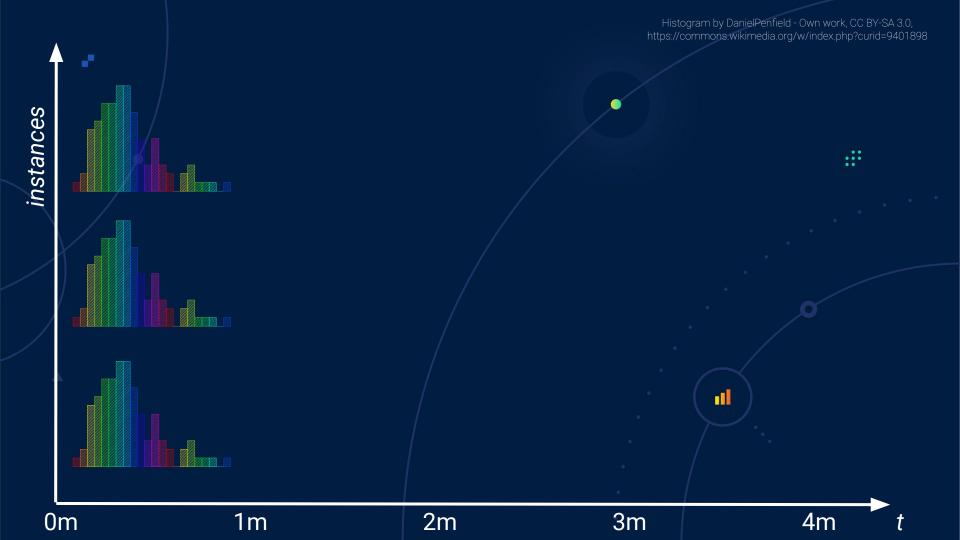
HdrHistogram: http://hdrhistogram.org

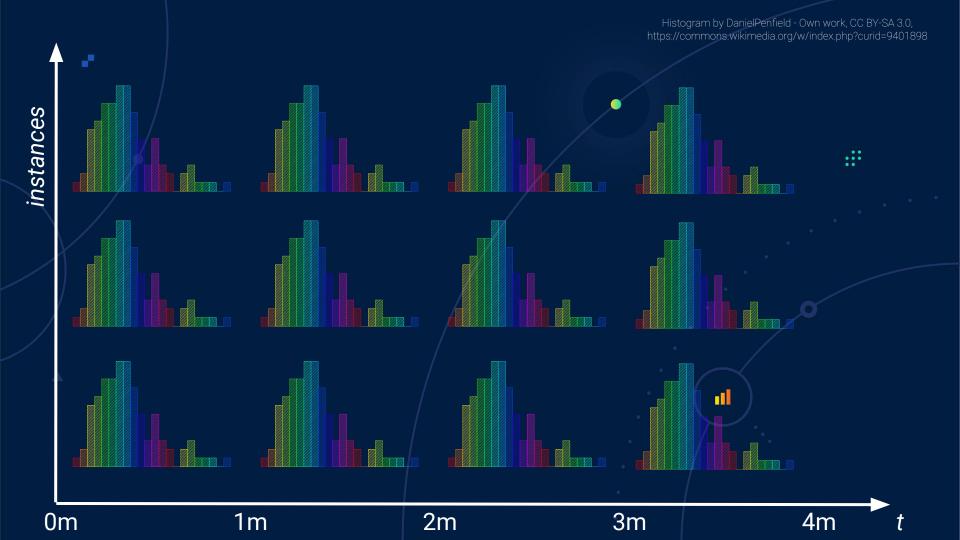
Circonus's Circlihist: https://github.com/circonus-labs/libcirclihist/

Datadog's DDSketch: https://arxiv.org/abs/1908.10693

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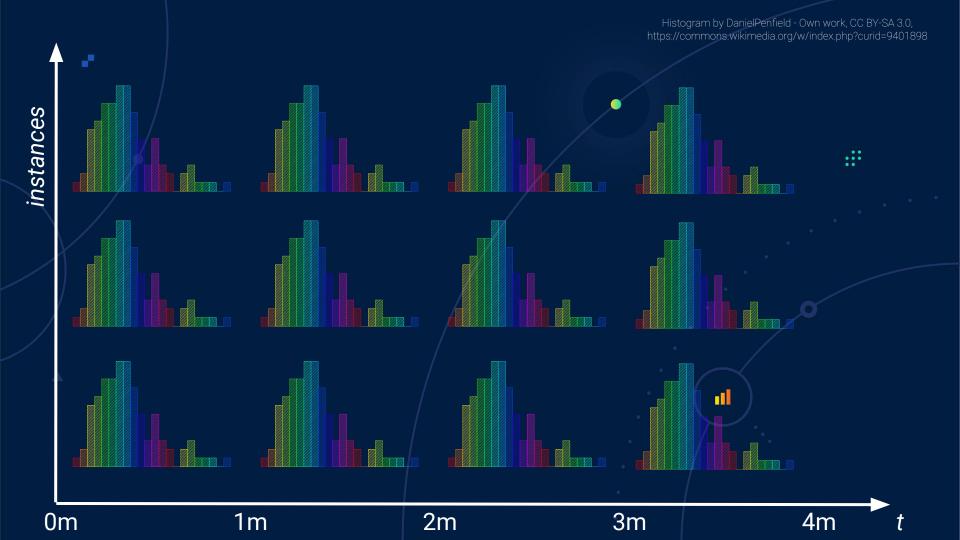






Option 4: Some kind of digest or sketch...





Moment-Based Quantile Sketches for Efficient High Cardinality Aggregation Queries

Edward Gan, Jialin Ding, Kai Sheng Tai, Vatsal Sharan, Peter Bailis Stanford InfoLab

ABSTRACT

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Interactive analytics increasingly involves querying for quantiles over sub-populations of high cardinality datasets. Data processing engines such as Druid and Spark use mergeable summaries to estimate quantiles, but summary merge times can be a bottleneck during aggregation. We show how a compact and efficiently mergeable quantile sketch can support aggregation workloads. This data structure, which we refer to as the moments sketch, operates with a small memory footprint (200 bytes) and computationally efficient (50ns) merges by tracking only a set of summary statistics, notably the sample moments. We demonstrate how we can efficiently estimate quantiles using the method of moments and the maximum entropy principle, and show how the use of a cascade further improves query time for threshold predicates. Empirical evaluation shows that the moments sketch can achieve less than 1 percent quantile error with $15 \times$ less overhead than comparable summaries, improving end query time in the MacroBase engine by up to 7× and the Druid engine by up to $60\times$.

PVLDB Reference Format:

Edward Gan, Jialin Ding, Kai Sheng Tai, Vatsal Sharan, and Peter Bailis. Moment-Based Quantile Sketches for Efficient High Cardinality Aggregation Queries. *PVLDB*, 11(11): xxxx-yyyy, 2018.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.14778/3236187.3236212

1. INTRODUCTION

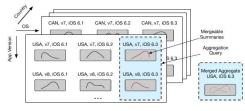


Figure 1: Given a data cube with pre-aggregated summaries, we can compute roll-ups along specific dimensions by merging the relevant summaries. Efficiently mergeable summaries enable scalable aggregations.

As an example of this quantile-driven analysis, our collaborators on a Microsoft application monitoring team collect billions of telemetry events daily from millions of heterogeneous mobile devices. Each device tracks multiple metrics including request latency and memory usage, and is associated with dimensional metadata such as application version and hardware model. Engineers issue quantile queries on a Druid-like [82] in-memory data store, aggregating across different dimensions to monitor their application (e.g., examine memory trends across device types) and debug regressions (e.g., examine tail latencies across versions). Querying for a single percentile in this deployment can require aggregating



4. Option 1: Do nothing. ull 3. Option 4: Digests/Sketches. 4. Option 1: Do nothing. ull 1./

2. Option 2: Make buckets a bit cheaper.

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3. Option 4: Digests/Sketches.

4. Option 1: Do nothing.

1. Option 3: Master sparseness somehow.

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- 2. Option 2: Make buckets a bit cheaper.
- 3. Option 4: Digests/Sketches.
- 4. Option 1: Do nothing.

