

PromQL for Mere Mortals

Ian Billett
Software Engineer
ianbillett@improbable.io
🐦 /billett_
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Agenda

- Intro

PromQL is important

- Time Series

Series-ly cool

- Vector Selectors

Range vs Instant

- Gauges & Counters

How en-gauge-ing

- Operators & Functions

Functionally operational

- Demo!

Pray to the demo gods

PromQL is Important

- Queries
- Alerts
- Dashboards

...but also intimidating

```
label_replace((sum by(job, env, cluster,
instance) (exthttp_requests_total{ code=~"^5..$",
err_category!="Transient", handler!="/health",
job="prometheus"} ) or on(job, env, cluster,
instance) sum by(job, env, cluster, instance)
((up{ job="prometheus"} == 1) * 0)), "code",
"5xx", "job", ".*")
```

Time Series

```
identifier -> (t0, v0), (t1, v1), (t2, v2), (t3, v3), ....
```

```
http_requests_total{path="/status", method="GET"}
```

```
{__name__="http_requests_total", path="/status",  
  method="GET"}
```

PromQL

Four data types:

- Strings ✓
- Scalars ✓
- Instant Vectors 🙄
- Range Vectors 🙄



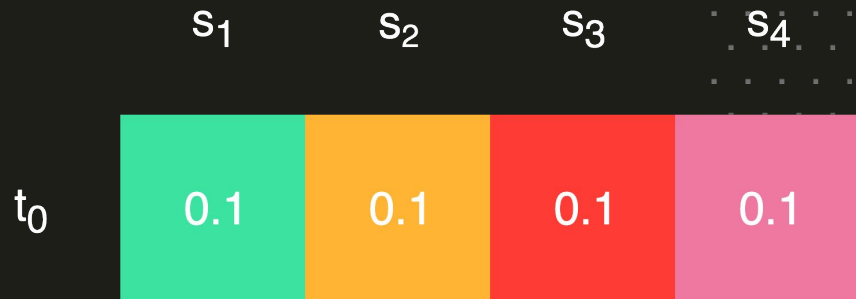
Some context...

- SQL ✓
- JQL ✓ 🤔
- PromQL ... ?

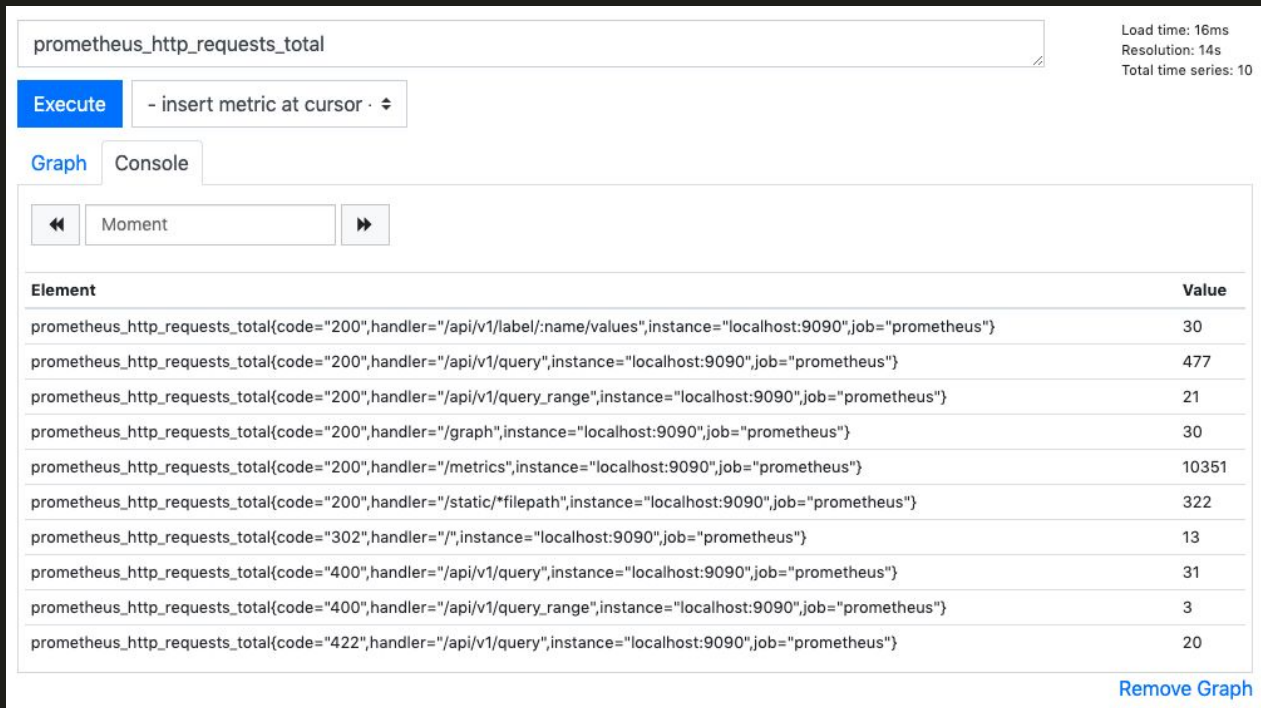
Instant Vectors

Instant vector selectors allow the selection of a set of time series and a single sample value for each at a given timestamp (instant): in the simplest form, only a metric name is specified. This results in an instant vector containing elements for all time series that have this metric name.

Instant Vectors



Instant Vectors



Range Vectors

Range vector literals work like instant vector literals, except that they select a range of samples back from the current instant. Syntactically, a range duration is appended in square brackets (`[]`) at the end of a vector selector to specify how far back in time values should be fetched for each resulting range vector element.

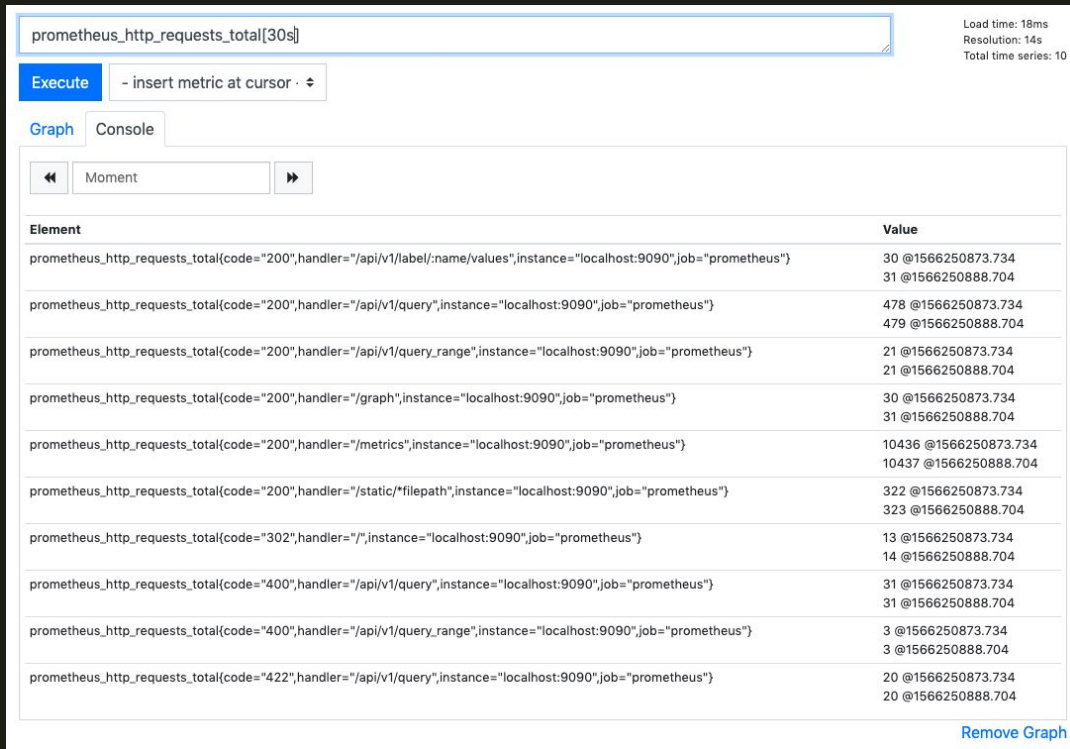
Range Vectors

	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4
t_0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
t_{-1}	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
t_{-2}	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3



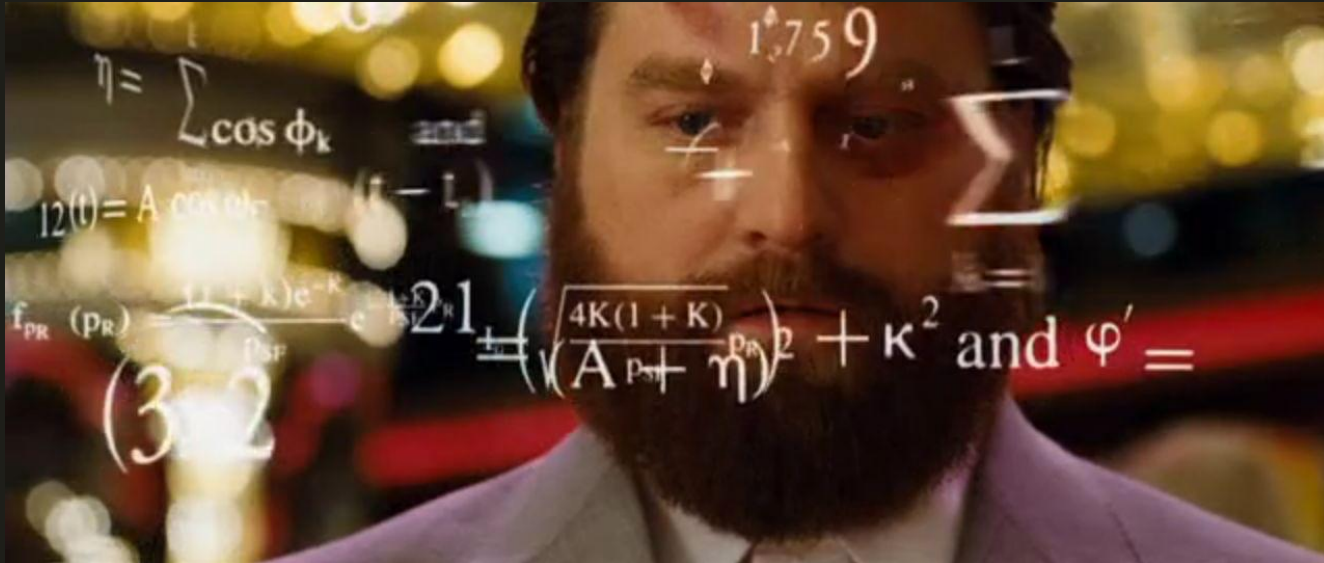
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Range Vectors



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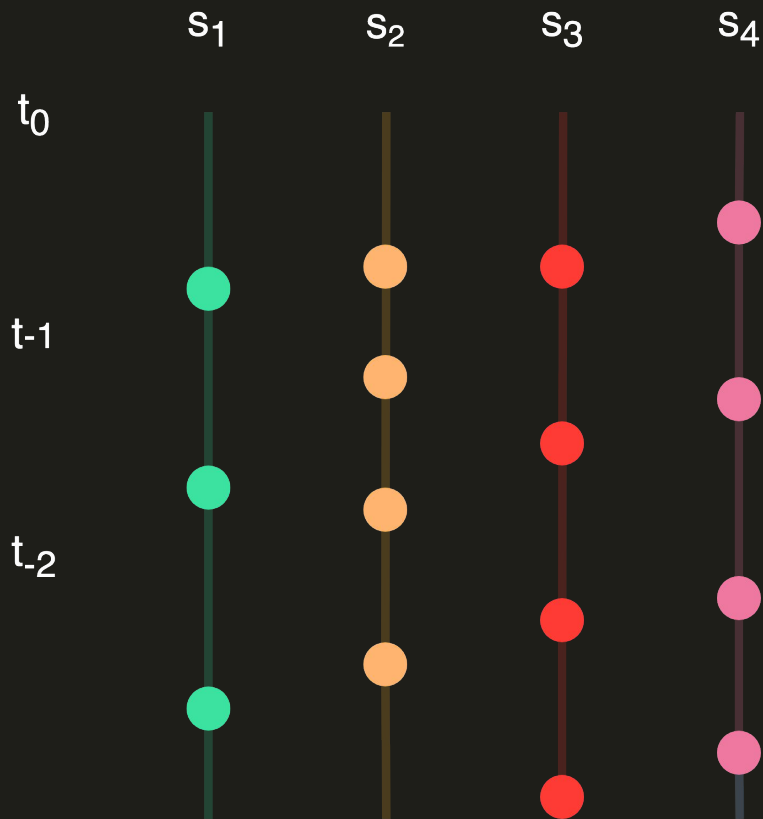
Are they really that different?



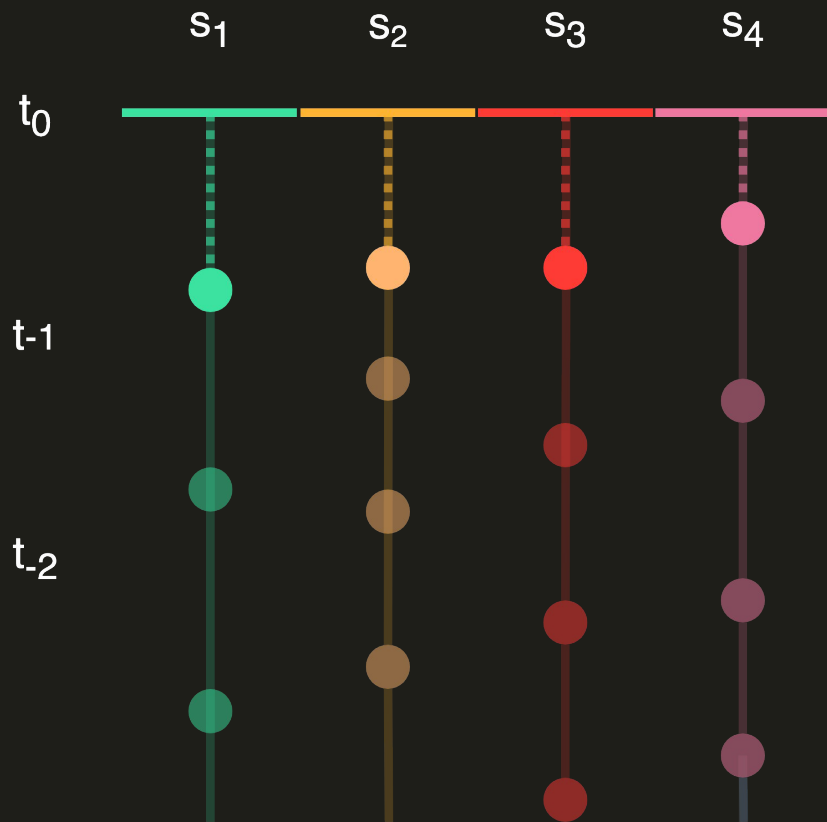
Yes

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Data Model

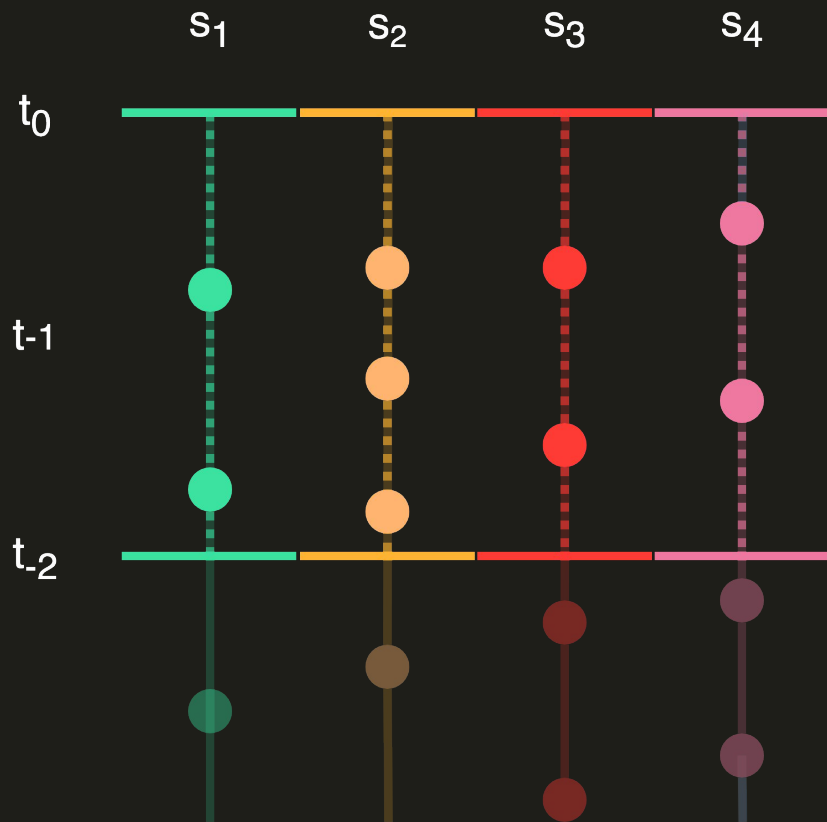


Instant Vector



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Range Vector



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Instant Vector

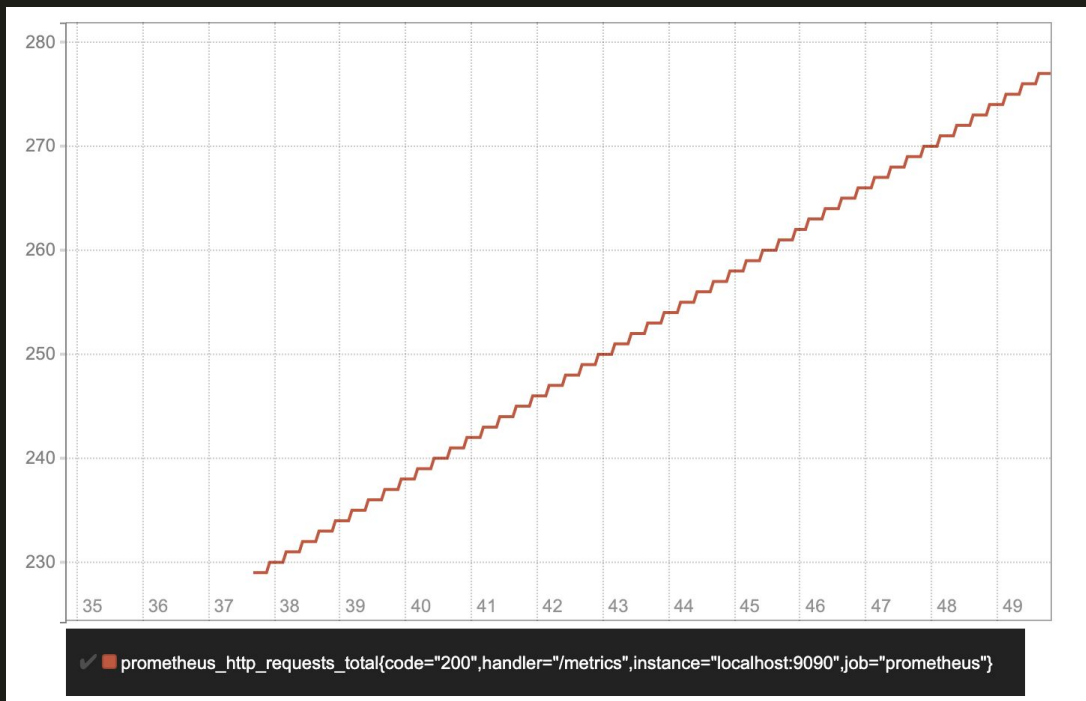
One value per time series guaranteed.

Range Vector

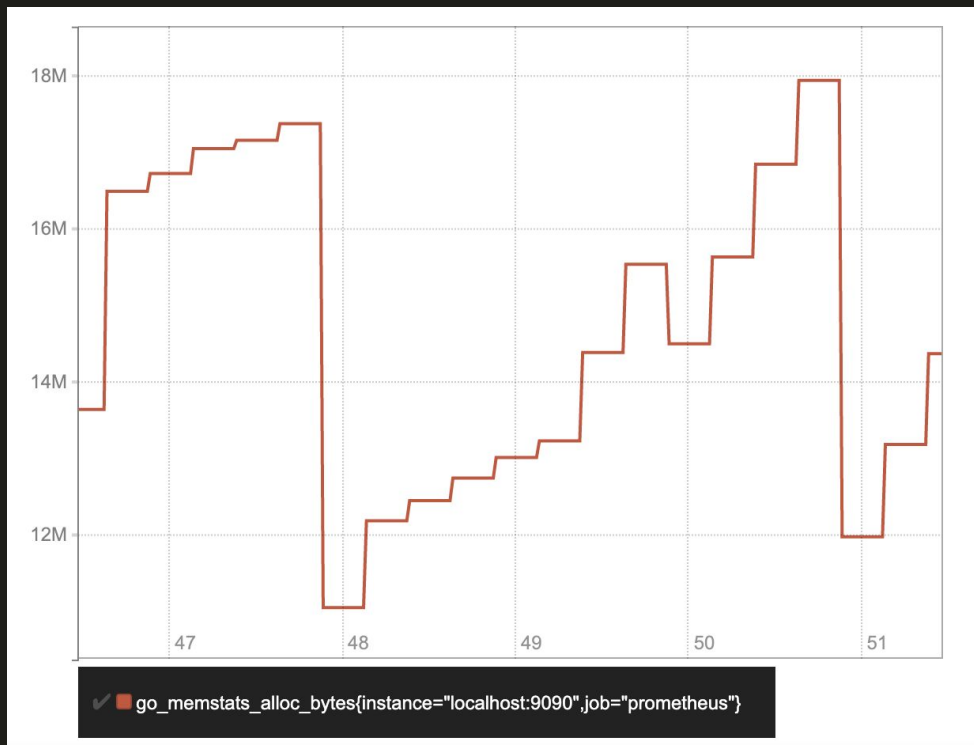
Any number of values between two timestamps.

Counters & Gauges

Counters



Gauges





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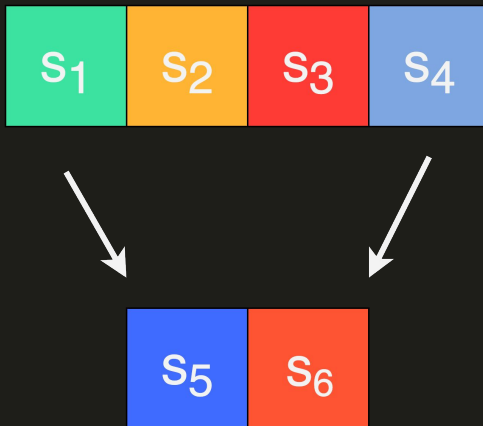
Aggregation Operators

Input:

Instant Vector

Output:

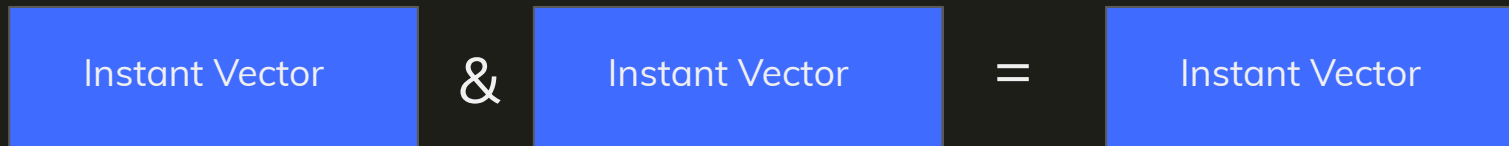
Instant Vector



- `sum()`
- `min()`
- `max()`
- `stddev()`
- `stdvar()`

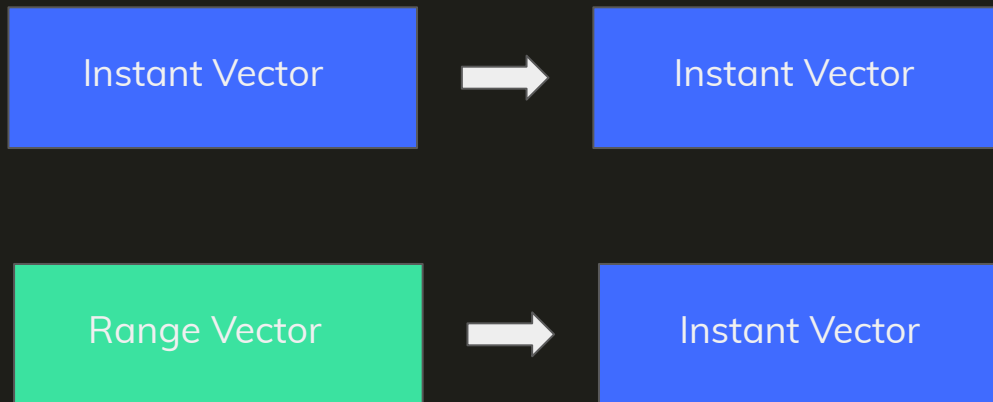
Binary Operators

- Arithmetic Binary Operators: +, -, /, *, ^, %, ...
- Comparison Binary Operators: !=, ==, <, <=, >, >=
- Set Binary Operators: and, or, unless



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Functions



rate(v range-vector)

```
rate(http_requests_total[10m])
```

[4,6,1,3]



[4,6,7,9]

Demo time!

Gotchas

- Tell your aggregation operators about the labels you care about!
- Never compare raw counters - use `rate()`
- Be careful with label sets when using binary operators.

Resources

- <https://www.robustperception.io> Blog
- [Prometheus Up & Running Book](#)
- <https://prometheus.io/docs/prometheus/> documentation



↳ www.improbable.io

