



CERN Agile Infrastructure Monitoring

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- Motivation
 - Several independent monitoring activities in IT
 - Similar overall approach, different tool-chains, similar limitations
 - High level services are interdependent
 - Combination of data from different groups necessary, but difficult
 - Understanding performance became more important
 - Requires more combined data and complex analysis
 - Move to a virtualized dynamic infrastructure
 - Comes with complex new requirements on monitoring
- Challenge
 - Find a shared architecture and tool-chain components while preserving/improving our investment in monitoring

- >30 monitoring applications
 - Number of producers: ~40k
 - Input data volume: ~280 GB per day
- Covering a wide range of different resources
 - Hardware, OS, applications, files, jobs, etc.
- Application-specific monitoring solutions
 - Using different technologies (including commercial tools)
 - Sharing similar needs: aggregate metrics, get alarms, etc
- Limited sharing of monitoring data
 - Hard to implement complex monitoring queries

- Aggregate monitoring data in a large data store
 - For storage and combined analysis tasks
- Make monitoring data easy to access by everyone
 - Not forgetting possible security constraints
- Select a simple and well supported data format
 - Monitoring payload to be schema free
- Rely on central metadata services
 - To discover the computer center resources information
 - E.g. which is the physical node running virtual machine A

Data

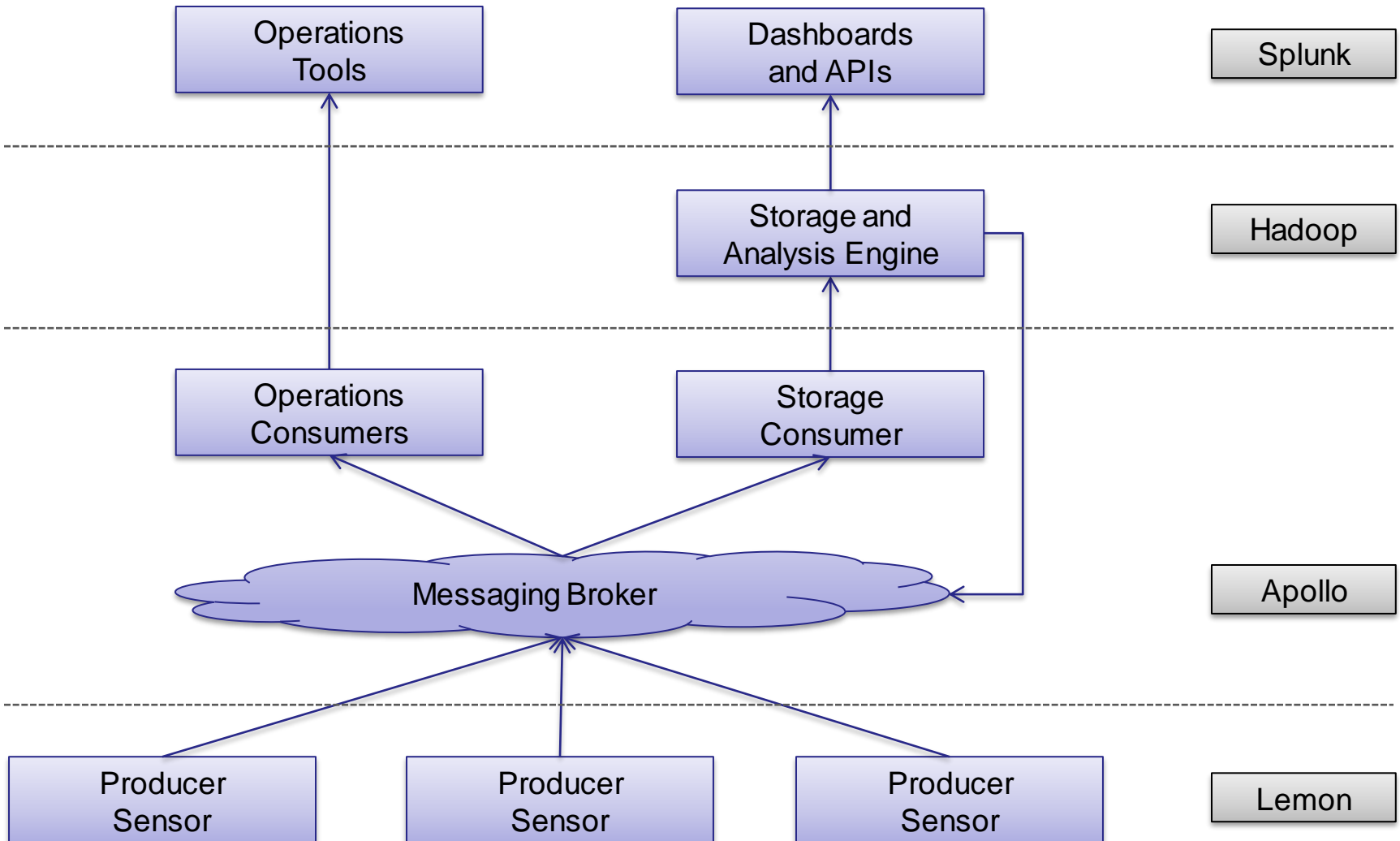
- Follow a tool chain approach
 - Each tool can be easily replaced by a better one
- Provide well established solutions for each layer of the architecture: transport, storage/analysis, etc.
 - Adopt whenever possible existing tools
 - Avoid home grown solutions
- Allow a phased transition to the new architecture
 - Existing applications can be gradually integrated

Technology

- Guarantee that all essential monitoring use cases are considered and satisfied
 - Fast and Furious (FF)
 - Get metrics values for hardware and selected services
 - Raise alarms according to appropriate thresholds
 - Digging Deep (DD)
 - Curation of hardware and network historical data
 - Analysis and statistics on batch job and network data
 - Correlate and Combine (CC)
 - Correlation between usage, hardware, and services
 - Correlation between job status and grid status

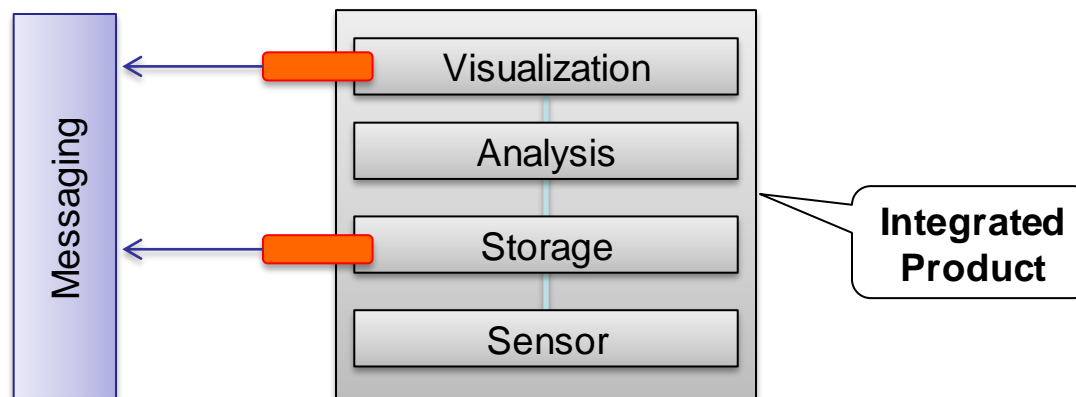
Use Cases

Architecture Overview



- All components can be changed easily
 - Including the messaging system (standard protocol)
- Messaging and storage as central components
 - Tools connect either to the messaging or storage
- Scalability can be addressed
 - Horizontally scaling
 - Adding additional layers (e.g. pre-aggregation)
- Messages based on a common format (JSON)
 - A simple common schema is being defined to guarantee cross-reference between data sets: timestamp, node, etc.

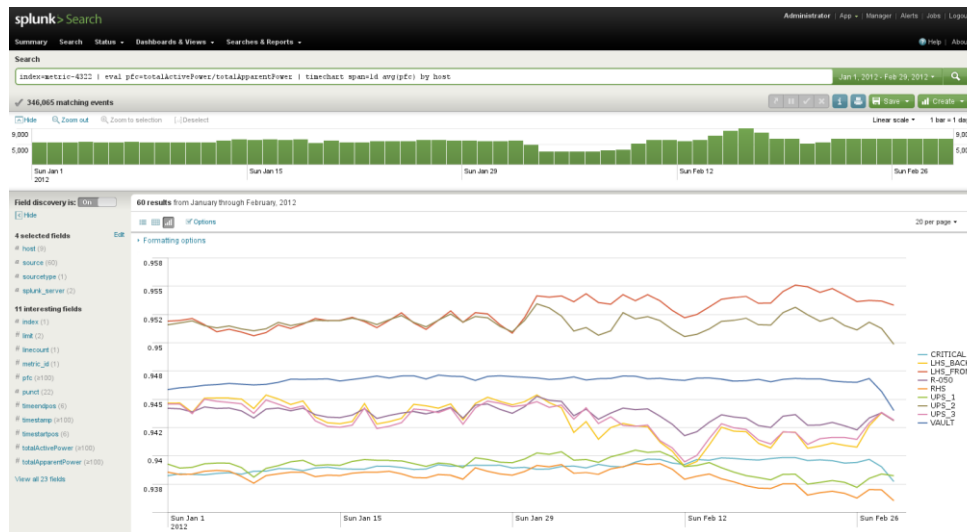
- Monitoring data generated by all resources
 - Monitoring metadata available at the node
 - Published to messaging using common libraries
 - May also be produced as a result of pre-aggregation or post-processing tasks
- Support and integrate closed monitoring solutions
 - By injecting final results into the messaging layer or exporting relevant data at an intermediate stage



- Monitoring data transported via messaging
 - Provide a network of messaging brokers
 - Support for multiple configurations
 - The needs of each monitoring application must be clearly analyzed and defined
 - Total number of producers and consumers
 - Size of the monitoring message
 - Rate of the monitoring message
 - Realistic testing environments are required to produce reliable performance numbers
- First tests with Apollo (ActiveMQ)
 - Prior positive experience in IT and the experiments

- Monitoring data stored in a common location
 - Easy the sharing of monitoring data and analysis tools
 - Allows feeding into the system data already processed
 - NoSQL technologies are the most suitable solutions
 - Focus on column/tabular solutions
- First tests with Hadoop (Cloudera distribution)
 - Prior positive experience in IT and the experiments
 - Map-reduce paradigm is a good match for the use cases
 - Has been used successfully at scale
 - Several related modules available (Hive, HBase)
- For particular use cases a parallel relational database solution (Oracle) can be considered

- Provide an efficient delivery of notifications
 - Notifications directly sent to correct consumer targets
 - Possible targets: operators, service managers, etc.
- Provide powerful dashboards and APIs
 - Complex queries on cross-domain monitoring data
- First tests with Splunk



Q1 2012

- Definition of monitoring model for notifications
- Definition and porting of Lemon as monitoring producer
- Deployment and initial testing of Apollo, Hadoop, Splunk

Q2 2012

- Enable operations notifications via the messaging infrastructure
- Test Splunk as dashboard for operations notifications
- Consume monitoring data to Hadoop and initial testing

Q4 2012

- Several applications publishing to messaging infrastructure
- More complex data store/analysis with different data sets on Hadoop

Q4 2013

- All monitoring data managed via the messaging infrastructure
- Large scale data store/analysis on Hadoop cluster

- A monitoring architecture has been defined
 - Promotes sharing of monitoring data between apps
 - Tool-chain approach based on few core components
 - Several existing external technologies identified
- A concrete implementation plan is ongoing
 - It assures a smooth transition for today's applications
 - It enables the AI to be continuously monitored
 - It allows moving towards a common system

Thank You !



Backup Slides

- Monitoring WG Twiki (new location!)
 - <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/MonitoringWG/>
- Monitoring WG Report (ongoing)
 - <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/MonitoringWG/MonitoringReport>
- Agile Infrastructure TWiki
 - <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/AgileInfrastructure/>
- Agile Infrastructure JIRA
 - <https://agileinf.cern.ch/jira/browse/AI>