

Integrated Monitoring-as-a-service for Scientific Computing Cloud applications using the ElasticSearch ecosystem

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The INFN Torino Private Cloud



WLCG Tier2

(ALICE, LHCb, biomed, CTA, Panda, Belle2)

Customised VMs:

ufsd nuclear plant simulation

R&D





1.3k cores



1.6k TB (gross)



1-10 Gbps LAN10 Gbps WAN

Virtual Farms on-demand:

theory
Compass
medical imaging
JLab

. . .

DIRAC Tier2
(BESIII)

Virtual Analysis Facility



(ALICE)



The problem to be solved



What we want to achieve:

- real-time information on resource utilisation and system health
 → proactive monitoring
- historical information on resource usage for individual tenant
 → accounting/billing
- insight in application activity

but...

- several tenants
- application autoscaling → see poster-session A (contribution 387, booth 28)
- heterogeneous data sources
- towards monitoring-as-a-service (even more unpredictable data sources)

The ELK stack



Elasticsearch:

- search and analytics engine (Apache Lucene)
- entries are stored as JSON documents, all fields can be indexed and used in a single query
- full-text search on unstructured data
- API driven: you can use any RESTful API using JSON over http
- horizontally scalable

Logstash:

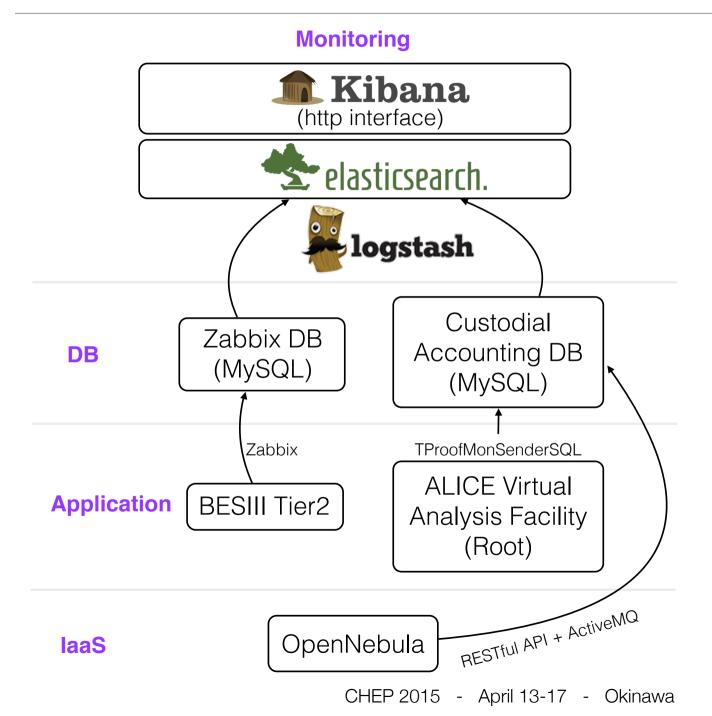
- tool to collect and parse events and log-files to a central service
- easily customisable via plugins

Kibana:

- GUI for displaying/searching ElasticSearch data
- implementation of interactive dashboards in few mouse-clicks

General set-up





- data stored in highavailability MySQL server
- redundant step, but allows for more flexibility
- Italian Grid accounting now dismissing MySQL
- the framework was developed to monitor user activity within the VAF
- as a proof of concept also retrieve info from Zabbix DB, some custom view was created to ease indexing

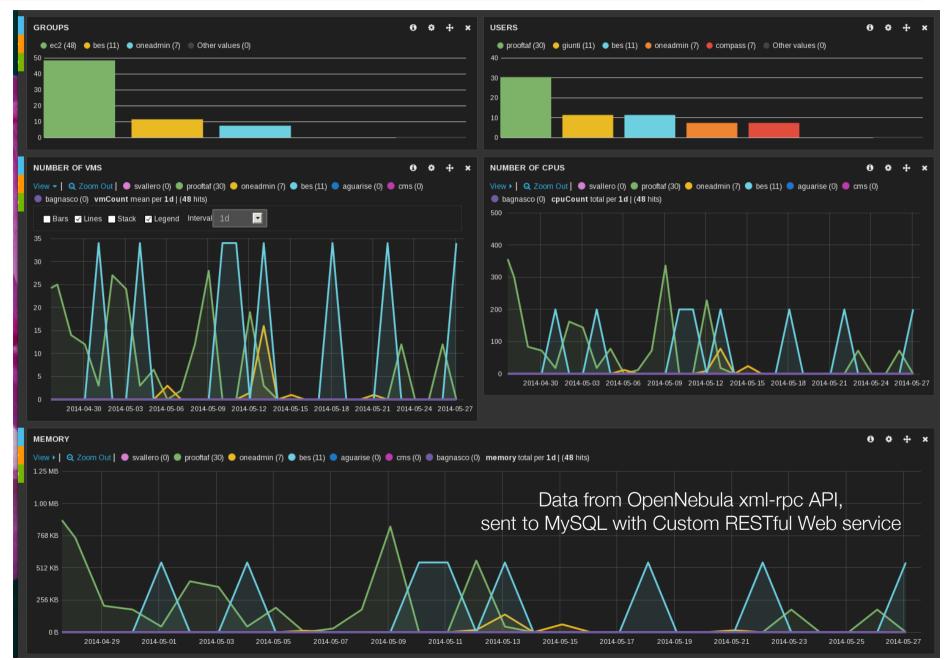
Applications monitoring: VAF dashboard





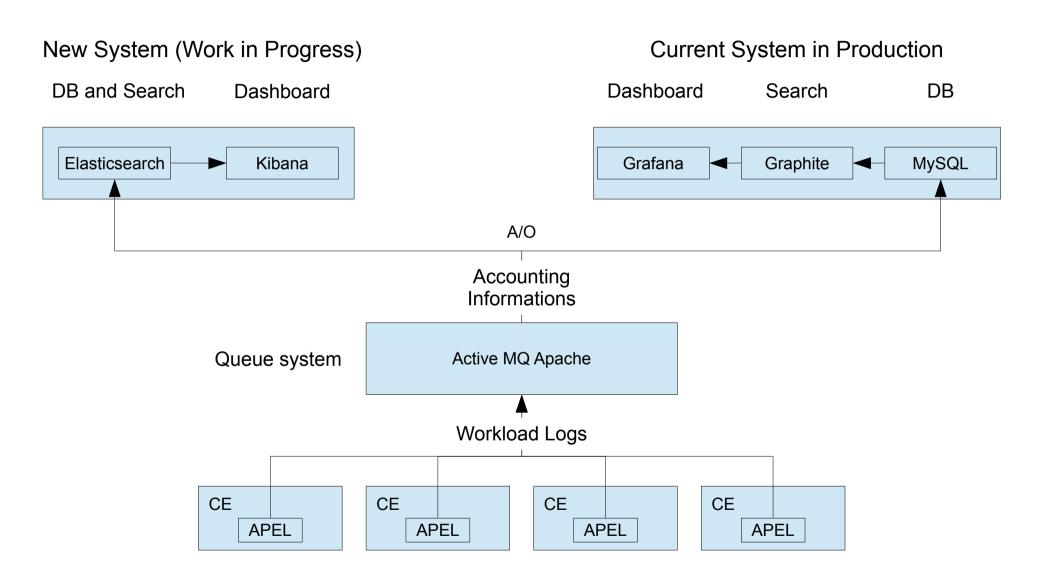
laaS monitoring





Italian Grid accounting



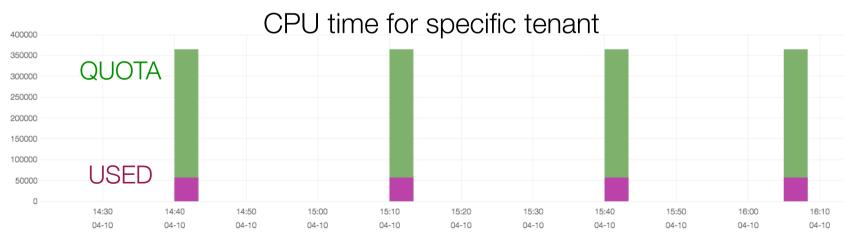


Computing Elements in Batch Farms of different Grid Sites

Billing



- force users to release unused resources (when auto-scaling is not there)
- OpenNebula implements accounting but we need finer tuning
- need for alarms or to trigger actions if quota is exceeded
- implemented custom service* with asynchronous two-daemons logic:
 - gather resource usage metrics with the ON xml-rpc API and publish to message queue (RabbitMQ)
 - process requests and insert data in DB or send e-mail in case of quota exceeded for user
 - * https://github.com/svallero/cloud-accounting



Conclusions and Outlook



- we have implemented a prototype uniform monitoring system across service levels
- the ELK stack allows gathering and digesting heterogeneous data from many sources
- the ELK stack proved to be well suited for the task at hand
 - → the Italian Grid accounting infrastructure is migrating to this model
- in our case (a medium size scientific computing centre) "billing" is mostly a way to stimulate users to release unused resources
 - → a natural evolution is the implementation of fair-share scheduling in cloud controllers (one of the tasks of the INDIGO-DataCloud project)
- the next step is to generalise this monitoring service, providing a set of default sensors that each tenant can extend according to their needs