



# Infrastructure as Code & Monitoring at scale

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# Outlines

- Project overview
- Core services team
- Infrastructure as code
- Monitoring at scale

# History

2005:  
BBP  
launched

IBM BG/Q  
acquired  
4 Racks  
65k cores

2010: HBP  
initiated

EU FET  
Flagship  
awarded

2013:  
2014:  
Geneva  
Campus  
Biotech  
move

# BBP / HBP

## Blue Brain Project

- Swiss federally funded project
- Unit within EPFL
- Over 100 employees
- Working on Campus Biotech (GVA)



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## Human Brain Project

## Human Brain Project

- 135 partners / 26 countries
- Funded under EU – FET grant
- Development of 6 ICT platforms
  - Neuroinformatics / Brain simulation / High Performance Computing / Medical informatics / Neuromorphic computing / Neurorobotics

# Core Services team

- Currently 4 staff maintaining:
  - **Infrastructure:**
    - Storage: Netapp, CEPH, GSS/AFM
    - Compute: HPC clusters
    - Virtualization: ESX / OpenStack
  - **Services:**
    - Puppet configuration management
    - Gerrit code review workflow
    - Jenkins continuous integration
    - Monitoring framework

# Mission Statement

“Build and operate scalable and elastic computing infrastructure and ensure the operation, integrity and longevity of the systems and the project”

# Core Principles

- **Scalability**
  - hardware virtualisation
- **Elasticity**
  - extend into clouds
- **Longevity**
  - scriptable, versioned and documented infrastructure
  - no manual installations

# OpenStack

## Controller nodes (2 regions)

- HAProxy
- Clustered RabbitMQ
- Active/active DB
- Horizon / Keystone only on primary regions

- Icehouse running on RHEL 6
- 100% Puppet managed
- 2 regions – Geneva / Lugano
- 5 tenants
- About 150 VMs

## Compute nodes (2 regions)

- KVM hypervisor
- Neutron OpenVSwitch
- VMs stored on CEPH

## CEPH (2 regions)

- 36 OSDs (4 TB 7.2K rpm)
- Journals on SSD
- 130TB raw capacity

# EPFL network constraints

- Network managed by EPFL
- DNS modification is a slow process
  - Better to be bulk operation

# EPFL network constraints

- Network managed by EPFL
- DNS modification is a slow process
  - Better to be bulk operation
- Impact on our infrastructure:
  - Limited set of ip / hostname
  - Per-tenant network + 1 for user VMs
  - User cannot chose their ip / hostname
  - Single routable interface per VM

# Auto naming algorithm

- Find the correct network:
  - From OS project → Find network UUID
  - From network UUID → Find CIDR

# Auto naming algorithm

- Find the correct network:
  - From OS project → Find network UUID
  - From network UUID → Find CIDR
- Find an hostname that:
  - Has a record in EPFL DNS
  - Does not exist in OpenStack
  - Does not exist in Foreman

# Auto naming in action

The screenshot shows the OpenStack dashboard interface. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'Project' (set to 'bbp-ou-coreservices') and 'Region' (set to 'geneva'). Below these, a navigation bar has 'Instances' selected. A red arrow points from the text 'Hostname is chosen depending on the region / project' to the 'Instance Name' field in a modal window titled 'Launch Instance'. The 'Instance Name' field contains 'bbpcb055'. The modal also includes fields for 'Flavor' (set to 'c1r1') and 'Image Name' (set to 'BBP-rhel6-20150526 (307.5 MB)'). To the right of the modal, a tooltip explains: 'Specify the details for launching an instance. The chart below shows the resources used by this project in relation to the project's quotas.' A 'Flavor Details' table provides resource specifications for the flavor 'c1r1'. Below the modal, a 'Project Limits' section displays usage statistics for instances, vCPUs, and RAM.

Blue Brain Project openstack

Project Instances

bbp-ou-coreservices geneva

beche Sign Out

Hostname is chosen depending on the region / project

Launch Instance

Details \* Foreman Secondary Volume Access & Security \*

Instance Name \* bbpcb055

Flavor \* c1r1

Image Name \* BBP-rhel6-20150526 (307.5 MB)

Specify the details for launching an instance.  
The chart below shows the resources used by this project in relation to the project's quotas.

**Flavor Details**

Name	c1r1
vCPUs	1
Root Disk	20 GB
Ephemeral Disk	0 GB
Total Disk	20 GB
RAM	1,024 MB

**Project Limits**

Number of Instances	44 of 200 Used
Number of vCPUs	125 of 200 Used
Total RAM	223,232 of 262,144 MB Used

Cancel Launch

# Puppet integration

The diagram illustrates the integration between Foreman's Launch Instance interface and its Details view, specifically focusing on the assignment of a Puppet Environment via the API.

**Launch Instance View:**

- Header: Launch Instance
- Buttons: Details \* (disabled), Foreman (selected), Secondary Volume
- Form:
  - Foreman environment: Select Environment dropdown (highlighted in red)
  - Foreman hostgroup: Select Hostgroup dropdown
    - Select Hostgroup (highlighted in green)
    - Options: elasticsearch, elasticsearch/bbpprod, elasticsearch/bbpprod/data, elasticsearch/bbpprod/master, elasticsearch/bbpprod/search, elasticsearch/csccs, elasticsearch/ksearch, genericserver, genericserver/gpfs, genericserver/withgpfs, genericserver/withkerberos, genericserver/withme, monitoring, monitoring/buffer, monitoring/collector, monitoring/elasticsearch, monitoring/elasticsearch, monitoring/icinga2, monitoring/nagios

**Details View:**

- Header: Details
- Buttons: Audits, Facts, Reports, YAML
- Tabs: Properties (selected), Metrics, Templates
- Table: Properties
  - Domain: epfl.ch
  - Realm
  - IP Address: 10.80.65.48 (circled in blue)
  - MAC Address: fa:16:3e:b9:71:93
  - Puppet Environment: demo (highlighted in pink)
  - Host Architecture: x86\_64
  - Operating System: RHEL Server 6.6
  - Host group: webapplication/wordpress
  - Owner: bbp-api-created (circled in blue)

**Annotations:**

- A red arrow points from the "Select Environment" dropdown in the Launch Instance view to the "Puppet Environment" row in the Details view.
- A green arrow points from the "Select Hostgroup" dropdown in the Launch Instance view to the "Host group" row in the Details view.
- The text "Defined by the API" is displayed in red next to the circled IP Address and Owner fields.
- The text "API user to allow foreman operation" is displayed in red at the bottom right.

# Puppet integration

The screenshot shows the OpenStack Horizon interface for the 'bbp-ou-coreservices' project under the 'Compute' tab. The 'Instances' section is selected. A red box highlights the 'Puppet environment' and 'Puppet hostgroup' columns in the table.

	Instance Name	IP Address	Size	Status	Task	Power State	Uptime	Username	Puppet environment	Puppet hostgroup	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>			c8r8   8GB RAM   8 VCPU   20.0GB Disk	Active	None	Running	1 week, 1 day	beche	icehouse	monitoring/rsyslog	<button>Create Snapshot</button> <button>More</button>
<input type="checkbox"/>			c4r4   4GB RAM   4 VCPU   20.0GB Disk	Active	None	Running	2 weeks, 1 day	caguado	orchestra	genericserver/withkerberos	<button>Create Snapshot</button> <button>More</button>
<input type="checkbox"/>			c8r8   8GB RAM   8 VCPU   20.0GB Disk	Active	None	Running	1 month	beche	icehouse	ceph/cscs/client	<button>Create Snapshot</button> <button>More</button>
<input type="checkbox"/>			c1r1   1GB RAM   1 VCPU   20.0GB Disk	Active	None	Running	1 month	morrice	preprod	genericserver/withkerberos	<button>Create Snapshot</button> <button>More</button>
<input type="checkbox"/>			c2r2   2GB RAM   2 VCPU   20.0GB Disk	Active	None	Running	1 month, 1 week	beche	staging	messaging/rabbitmq	<button>Create Snapshot</button> <button>More</button>

Custom fields from foreman  
and keystone

# Puppet model

- 3 layers model for the code

Modules

90 modules

Module → how you install a software

# Puppet model

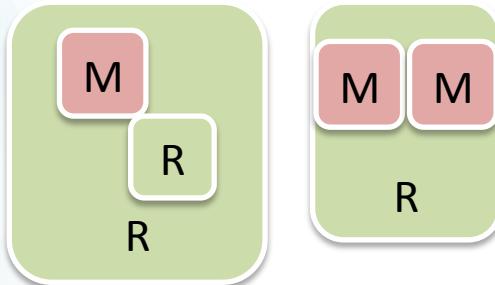
- 3 layers model for the code

Modules

Recipes

90 modules  
171 recipes

Recipe → how you install a service



**Recipes organization:**

::apps  
::env  
::repo  
::security  
...

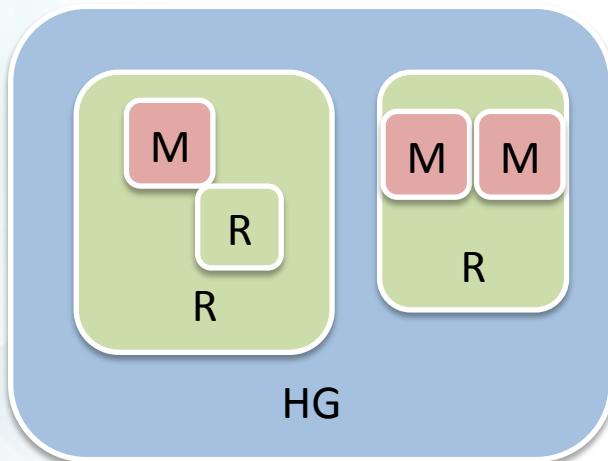
# Puppet model

- 3 layers model for the code



90 modules  
171 recipes  
111 hostgroups

Hostgroup → services installed on a fqdn



**Recipes organization:**

::apps  
::env  
::repo  
::security  
...

# Puppet model

- 3 layers model for the code

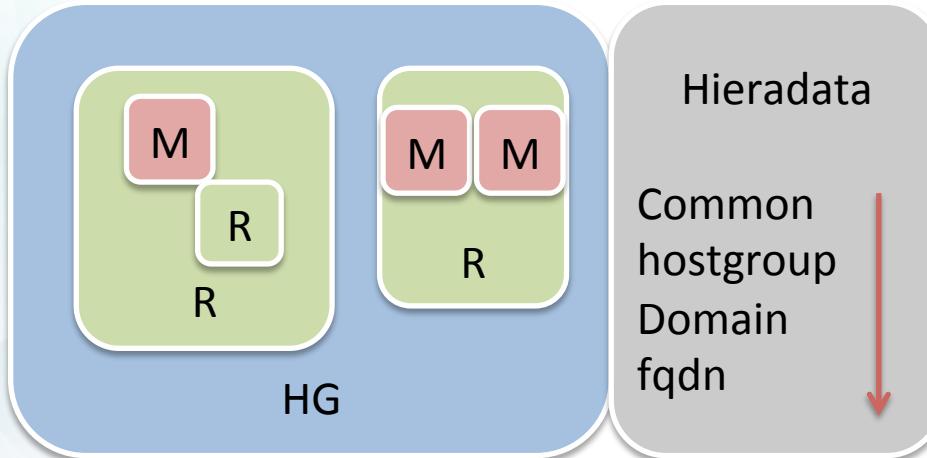


90 modules  
171 recipes  
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- Hieradata for variables

Hieradata

Hieradata → Parameterization



**Recipes organization:**

::apps  
::env  
::repo  
::security  
...

# Puppet example

Host group definition

```
class role::webapplication::wordpress {  
    include ::role::web application  
    include ::env::krb5  
    include ::apps::wordpress  
}
```

# Puppet example

## Host group definition

```
class role::webapplication::wordpress {  
    include ::role::web_application  
    include ::env::krb5  
    include ::apps::wordpress  
}
```

## Kerberos recipe

```
class env::krb5 (  
    $kstart      = false,  
    $kstart_users = [],  
) {  
  
    include repo::epel  
    include ::krb5 Include Kerberos module  
  
    $krb5_realms = hiera('krb5::realms')  
    create_resources(krb5::realm, $krb5_realms)  
  
    K5login <| tag == k5login |>  
    ...  
  
    package { $packages:  
        ensure  => present,  
        require => Class['repo::epel'],  
    }  
}
```

**Provided by  
krb module**

# Puppet example

## Host group definition

```
class role::webapplication::wordpress {  
    include ::role::web_application  
    include ::env::krb5  
    include ::apps::wordpress  
}
```

## Wordpress recipe

```
class apps::wordpress {  
    $dbname      = 'wordpress',  
    $dbuser      = 'wordpress',  
    $dbpass      = 'notverysecure',  
    $dbhost      = 'localhost',  
    $wptitle     = 'wordpress',  
    $wpuser      = 'admin',  
    $wppass      = 'admin',  
    $wpmail      = 'admin@example.com',  
    {  
        include ::apps::apache  
        include ::php::mod_php5  
        include ::mysql::server  
  
        class { 'selinux':  
            mode => 'disabled'  
        }  
  
        $php_packages = [ 'php-mysql' ]  
  
        package {$php_packages:  
            ensure => present,  
            notify => Service['httpd'],  
        }  
  
        php::ini { '/etc/php.ini':  
            date_timezone  => 'Europe/Zurich',  
            short_open_tag  => 'On',  
            max_execution_time => '300',  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## Kerberos recipe

```
class env::krb5 {  
    $kstart      = false,  
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}  
  
include repo::epel  
include ::krb5 Include kerberos module  
  
$krb5_realms = hiera('krb5::realms')  
create_resources(krb5::realm, $krb5_realms)  
  
K5login <| tag == k5login |>  
...  
package { $packages:  
    ensure => present,  
    require => Class['repo::epel'],  
}  
}
```

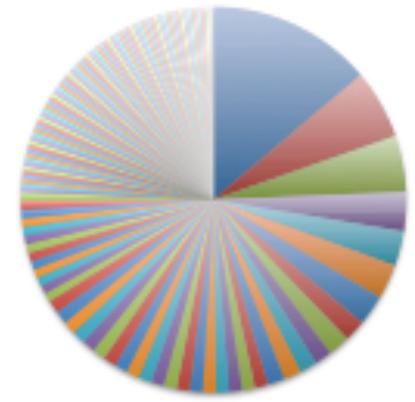
**Provided by  
krb module**

**hieradata/hostgroup/webapplication/wordpress.yaml**

```
krb5::params::generate_host_keytab: true  
apps::wordpress::dbname: 'wp-db'  
apps::wordpress::dbpass: 'wp-db-pass'  
apps::wordpress::wpTitle: 'wp-title'  
apps::wordpress::wpUser: 'wp-user'
```

# Puppet environment

- High diversity in host group



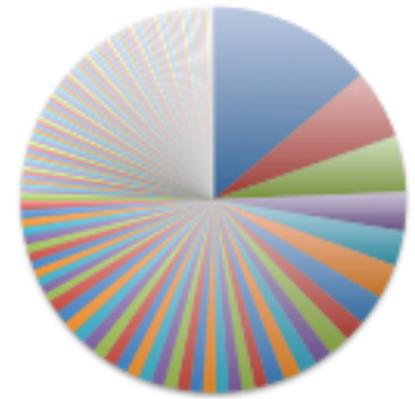
Host group diversity

**330** Servers

**111** Host groups

# Puppet environment

- High diversity in host group
- 3 main environments:
  - Devel, staging & preprod

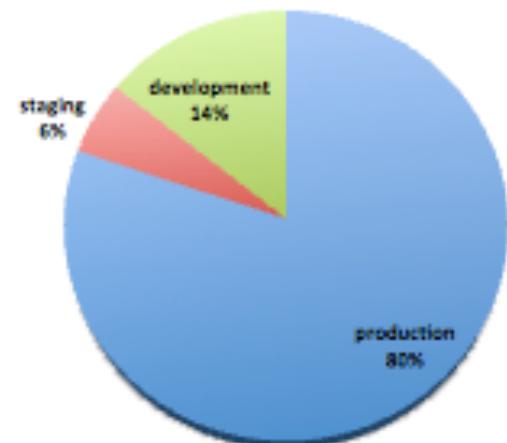


Host group diversity

**330** Servers

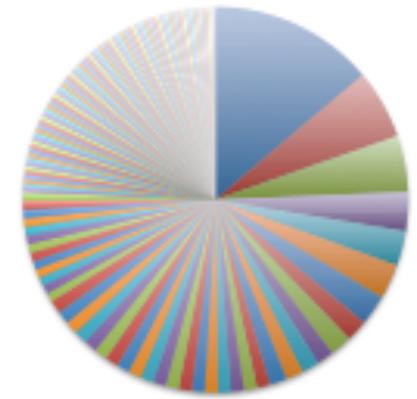
**111** Host groups

**3** Environments



# Puppet environment

- High diversity in host group
- 3 main environments:
  - Devel, staging & preprod
- Git branch per environment
  - No push privileges on preprod
  - Only code review mechanism
    - Gerrit

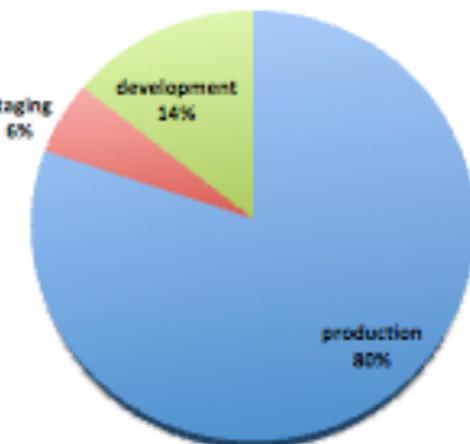


Host group diversity

**330** Servers

**111** Host groups

**3** Environments



# Code review

- 1. Working on a topic branch**
- 2. Committing the change (locally)**
- 3. Submitting for review**

```
git checkout origin/devel -b fix/elasticsearch-firewall
Branch fix/elasticsearch-firewall set up to track remote branch devel from origin.
Switched to a new branch 'fix/elasticsearch-firewall'
```

# Code review

1. Working on a topic branch
2. Committing the change (locally)
3. Submitting for review

```
git diff
diff --git a/recipes/apps/manifests/elasticsearch/search.pp b/recipes/apps/manifests/elasticsearch/search.pp
index 0c7c858..6440d59 100644
--- a/recipes/apps/manifests/elasticsearch/search.pp
+++ b/recipes/apps/manifests/elasticsearch/search.pp
@@ -41,6 +41,15 @@ class apps::elasticsearch::search {
    dport => '5601',
    action => 'accept',
}
+
+ @firewall { '5601-v6 allow kibana4':
+   state  => 'NEW',
+   proto  => 'tcp',
+   dport  => '5601',
+   action  => 'accept',
+   provider => 'ip6tables'
+ }
+
}
```

# Code review

- 1. Working on a topic branch**
- 2. Committing the change (locally)**
- 3. Submitting for review**

```
git commit -sam "Opening firewall for kibana4 on ipv6"  
[fix/elasticsearch-firewall 308211b] Opening firewall for kibana4 on ipv6  
 1 file changed, 9 insertions(+)

git review devel  
remote: Resolving deltas: 100% (6/6)  
remote: Processing changes: (-)  
remote: Processing changes: new: 1, refs: 1, done  
remote:  
remote: New Changes:  
remote: https://abcd.epfl.ch/xxx/13217 Opening firewall for kibana4 on ipv6  
remote:  
To ssh://beche@abcd.epfl.ch/xxx/puppet-modules  
 * [new branch] HEAD -> refs/publish/devel/fix/elasticsearch-firewall
```

# Code review

# Puppet synchronization

- Why?
  - People are only allowed to commit change in GIT
  - Puppet master needs to be aware

# Puppet synchronization

- Why?
  - People are only allowed to commit change in GIT
  - Puppet master needs to be aware
- How?
  - Recurrent cron on puppet master:
    1. Clone git bare repository
    2. Checkout branch with modification

# Puppet synchronization

- Why?
  - People are only allowed to commit change in GIT
  - Puppet master needs to be aware
- How?
  - Recurrent cron on puppet master:
    1. Clone git bare repository
    2. Checkout branch with modification
    3. On modified branch:
      - Find hieradata modification (including gpg files)
      - Load hieradata into redis if change (env transaction)
      - Update environment and host group in foreman

# Kerberos self-service

- How do you get access to the VM?
  - Public key : owner only
  - Kerberos : valid ktab required

# Kerberos self-service

- How do you get access to the VM?
  - Public key : owner only
  - Kerberos : valid ktab required
- Kerberos self-service api with basic validation:
  - Machine in puppet authorized
  - Hosts can only request it for their fqdn

# From localhost to production in 5 minutes

1. Puppet code is committed...
2. ... and reviewed
3. Puppet-aware VM is spawned...
4. ... with automatic registration in master
5. VM got contextualized
  - Foreman env / hg apply at boot time
6. Kerberos ktab automatically generated

# Monitoring at scale

# Mission:

Delivers a generic monitoring workflow and infrastructure to provide dashboards, reports, notification system and analytic tools.

## Wide range of sources

- Physical & virtual nodes
- Network equipment
- Application

## Different data types

- Metrics
- Status
- Logs

**Single bucket  
collect / store everything**

## Notification

- Email

## Dashboards

- Sys-admin
- Executive

## Analytics tool

- Drilldown the raw data

## APIs

- Interface to anything

TARGETS

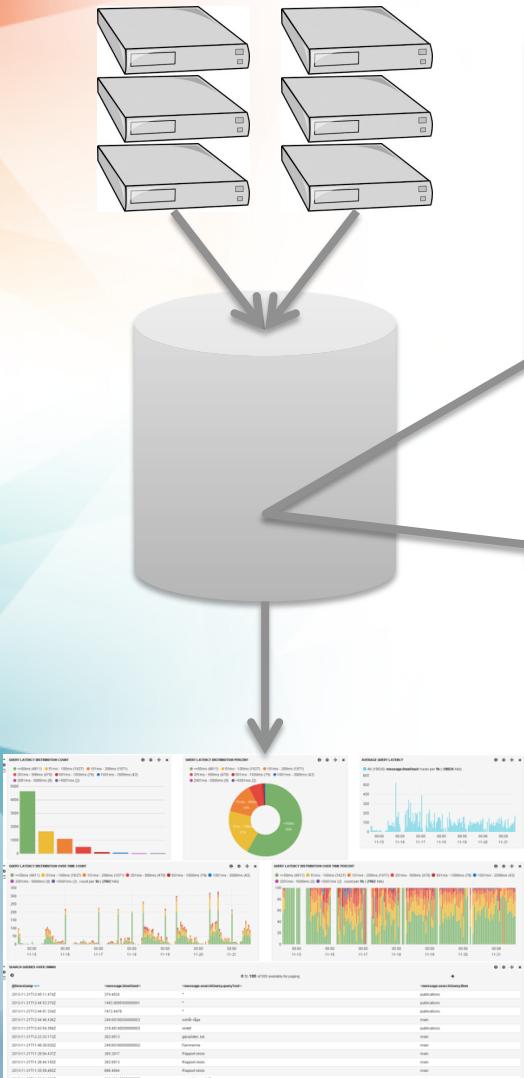
BUCKET

TOOLS



# Data sources & challenges

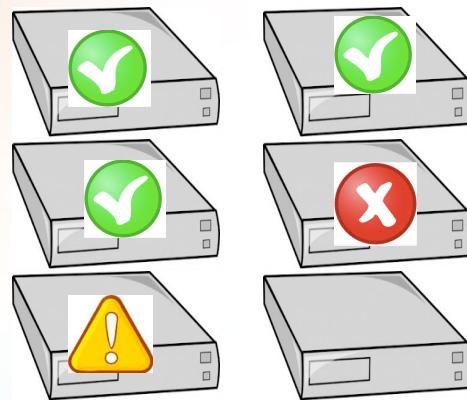
# Logs



```
2015-01-23 09:26:46,343 3785 DEBUG openstack_auth.backend Beginning user authentication for user "beche".
2015-01-23 09:26:46,344 3785 DEBUG keystoneclient.session REQ: curl -i -X POST https://bbpopenstack.epfl.ch:5000/v2.0/tokens -H "Content-Type: application/json" -H "Accept: application/json" -H "User-Agent: python-keystoneclient" -d '{"auth": {"passwordCredentials": {"username": "beche", "password": "beche"}}}'
RESP BODY: {"access": {"token": {"issued_at": "2015-01-23T09:26:47.697197", "expires": "2015-01-23T10:26:47Z", "id": "158ee4e1d25c4717825ca40589b2859a"}, "serviceCatalog": [], "user": {"username": "beche", "roles": []}, "id": "93639e67f4dd40e3a98e8fddf9aa803e", "roles": [], "name": "beche"}, "metadata": {"is_admin": 0, "roles": []}}
RESP BODY: {"tenants_links": [], "tenants": [{"description": "tenant for beche", "enabled": true, "id": "4f2c64a4d8954ae98aac98045901cb79", "name": "beche"}, {"description": "tenant for bbp-ou-coreservices", "enabled": true, "id": "56afe0635fcc418b884e223ef252567d", "name": "bbp-ou-coreservices"}]}
```

- Central store containing logs
- Metadata + free text
- Big security concerns

# Status



Host  
service

State

- OK
- Problem
- Unknown

Severity

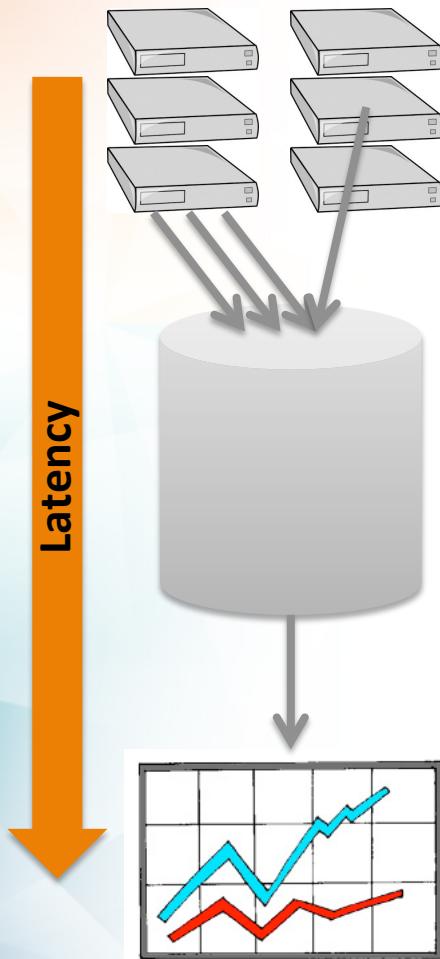
- Warning
- ...
- Critical

- Health of the infrastructure
  - Snapshot at a given time

/dev/hda1 Free Space	CRITICAL
Current Users	OK
HTTP	WARNING
PING	OK
Total Processes	OK

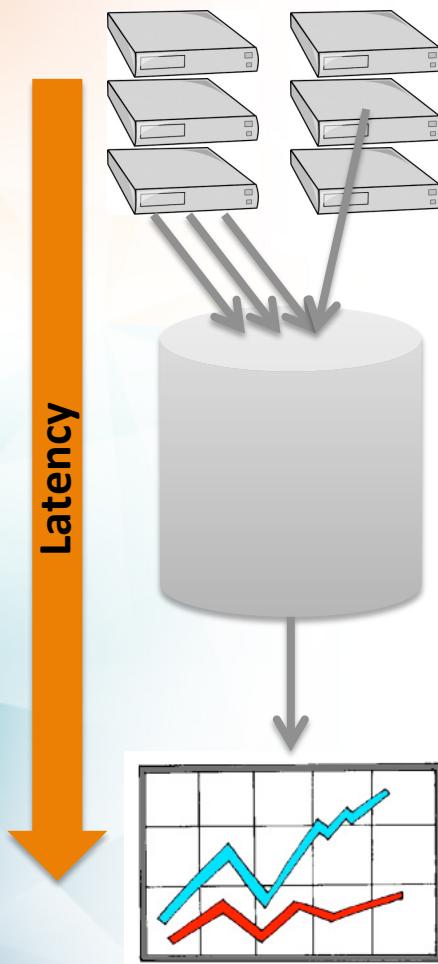
- Transition can be recorded
  - Availability algorithm

# Metrics



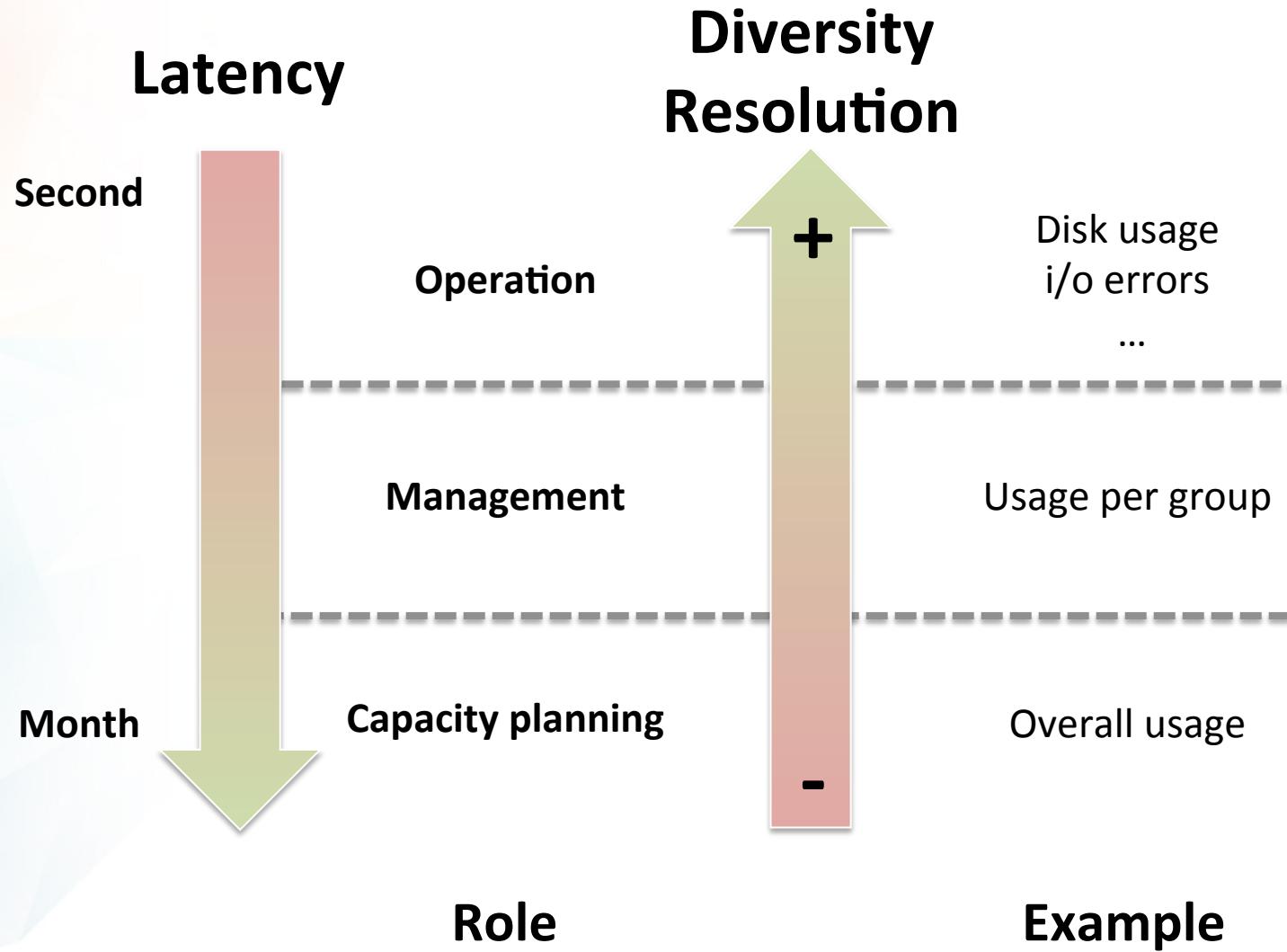
- Cardinality
  - How many metrics you collect
- Resolution
  - How often you collect
- Scale
  - How many host are reporting
- Latency
  - Expected time for the metrics to be available

# Metrics



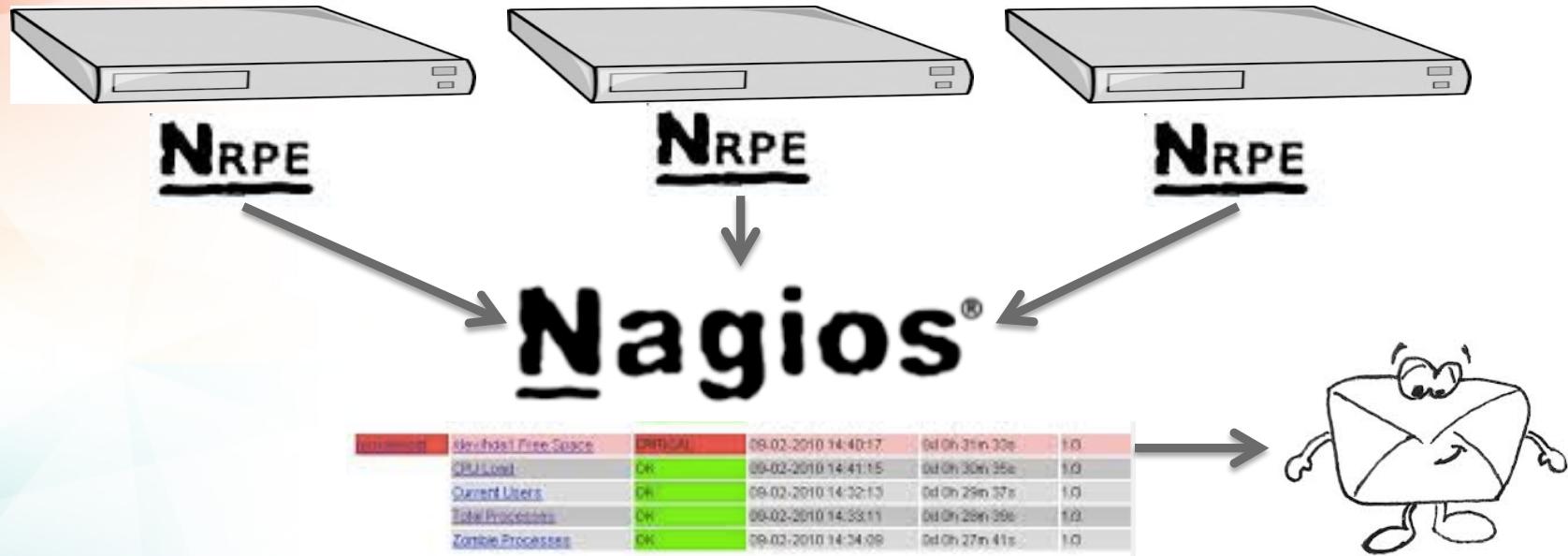
- Cardinality
    - How many metrics you collect
  - Resolution
    - How often you collect
  - Scale
    - How many host are reporting
  - Latency
    - Expected time for the metrics to be available
- ~ 250**
- 10 s**
- ~100**
- 2'500 / s**

# Metrics usage

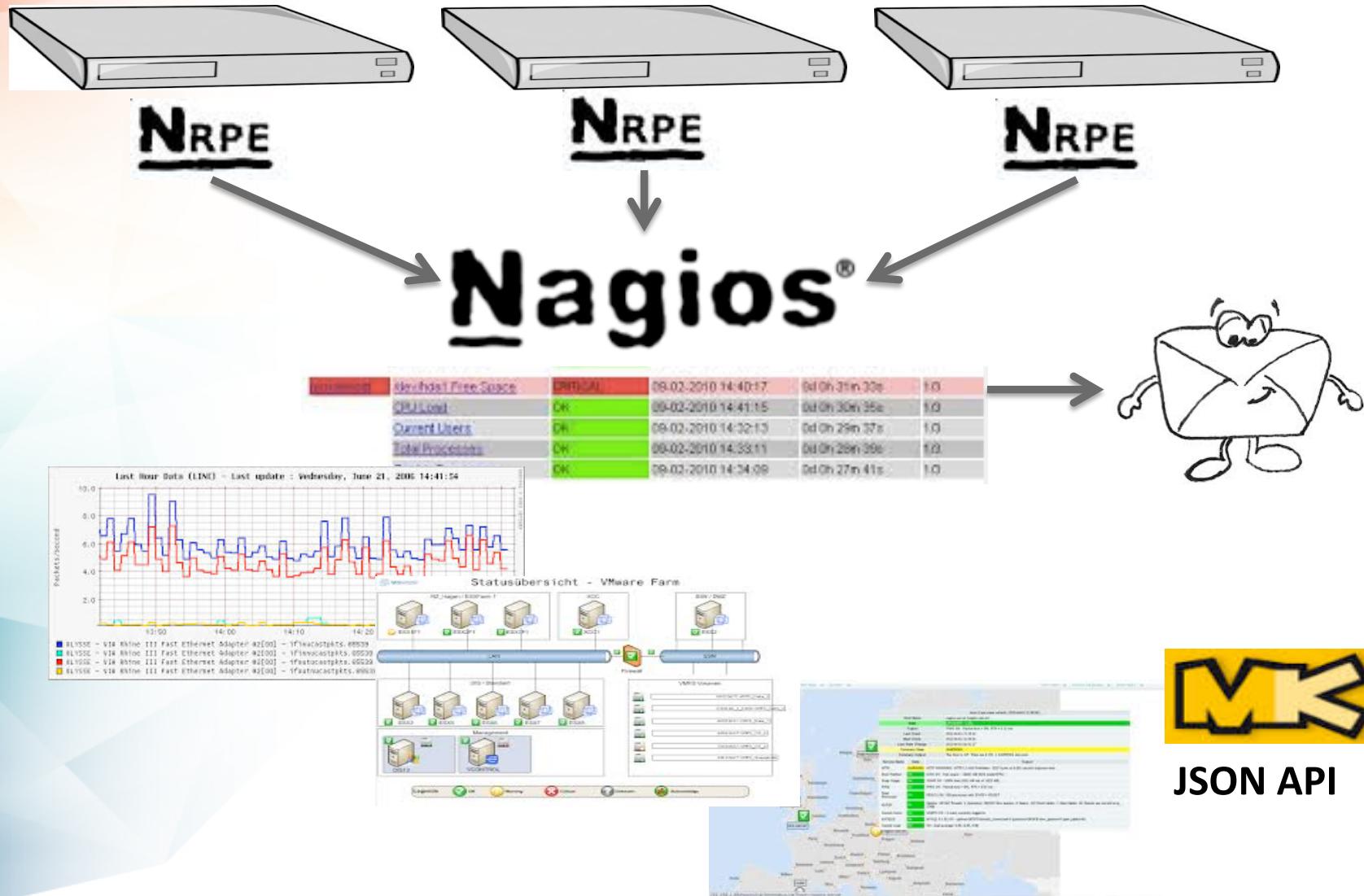


# Building a monitoring framework

# Nagios based infrastructure



# Nagios based infrastructure



# Nagios based infrastructure

- Easy setup
- Almost self-contained
- Extensive plugins set / Large community

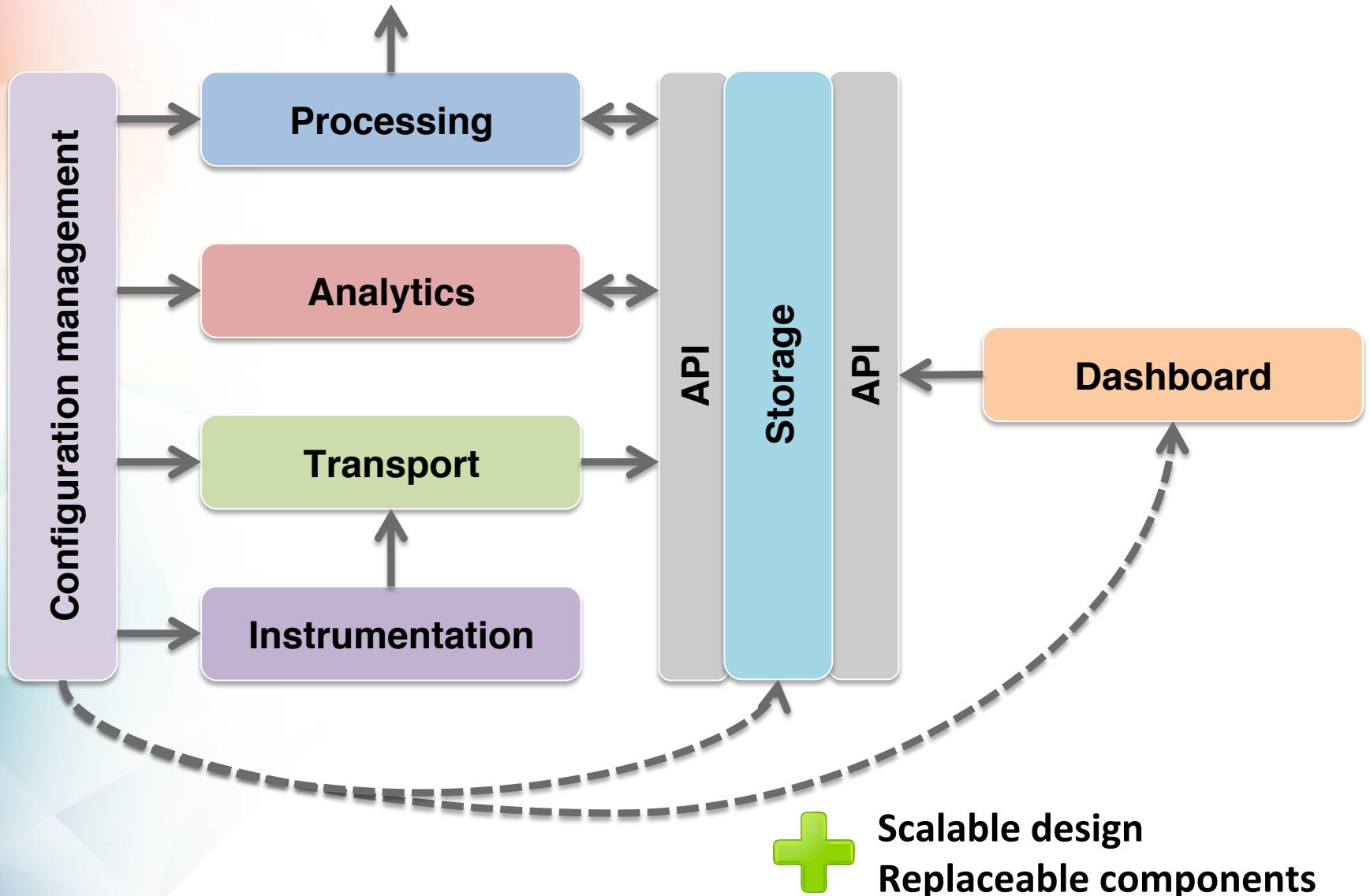
- Nagios is NOT adapted to cloud computing
  - Many machines can be started per day
- Static configuration
- Lack of raw data storage

...



JSON API

# Framework building blocks



# Framework consideration

- Footprint should be limited (5% max)
  - Limited impact on main activity
- Different from accounting
  - We need **statistically significant** datasets
  - Data loss is acceptable (but we aim to limit it)
- Tool chain must be made of **building blocks**
  - **Open-source** technologies move really fast
  - **API** based communication

# Server instrumentation

Collection



System / apps  
*CPU, memory, ... Jenkins, ES, ...*

Server

Collectd

```
class os::server {  
  ...  
  include ::env::icinga2  
  include ::apps::collectd::publisher  
  include ::rsyslog::client  
  ...  
}
```

Pipeline configuration

```
class apps::collectd::publisher {  
  include ::apps::collectd  
  
  $default_plugins = [  
    'cpu',  
    'memory',  
    'interface',  
    'load',  
    ...  
  ]  
  
  collectd::plugin { $default_plugins: }  
  
  $amqp_channel = hiera('apps::collectd::publish','monitors')  
  $hiera_prefix = "apps::collectd::amqp::${amqp_channel}"  
  
  collectd::config::plugin::multipart { 'collectd_amqp_publish':  
    plugin      => 'amqp',  
    settings   =>  
      <Publish "publish_${amqp_host}">  
        Host      hiera("${hiera_prefix}::host")  
        Port     hiera("${hiera_prefix}::port")  
        VHost    hiera("${hiera_prefix}::vhost")  
        User     hiera("${hiera_prefix}::user")  
        Password hiera("${hiera_prefix}::password")  
        Exchange hiera("${hiera_prefix}::exchange")  
        RoutingKey hiera("${hiera_prefix}::routingkey")  
      </Publish>  
    }  
}
```

Plugins installation

Push monitoring }

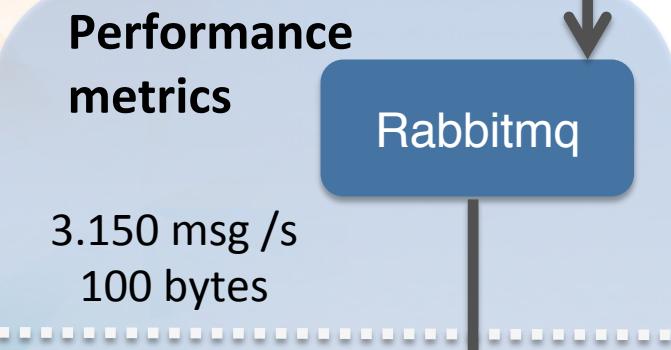
# Monitoring infrastructure

Collection



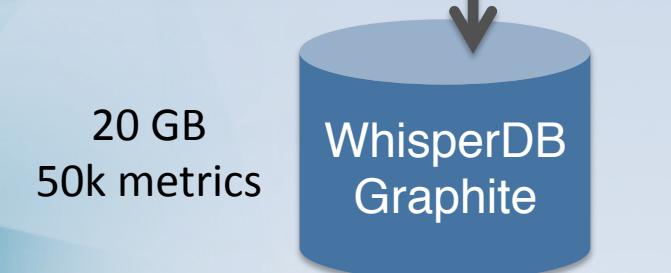
Server

Transport



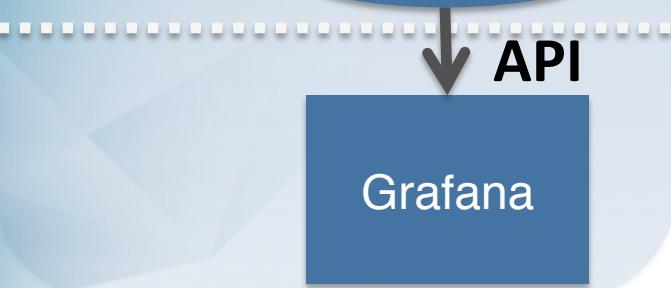
- Isolate consumer from producer
- Advanced routing capability
- Can act as a buffer (not primary design)

Storage



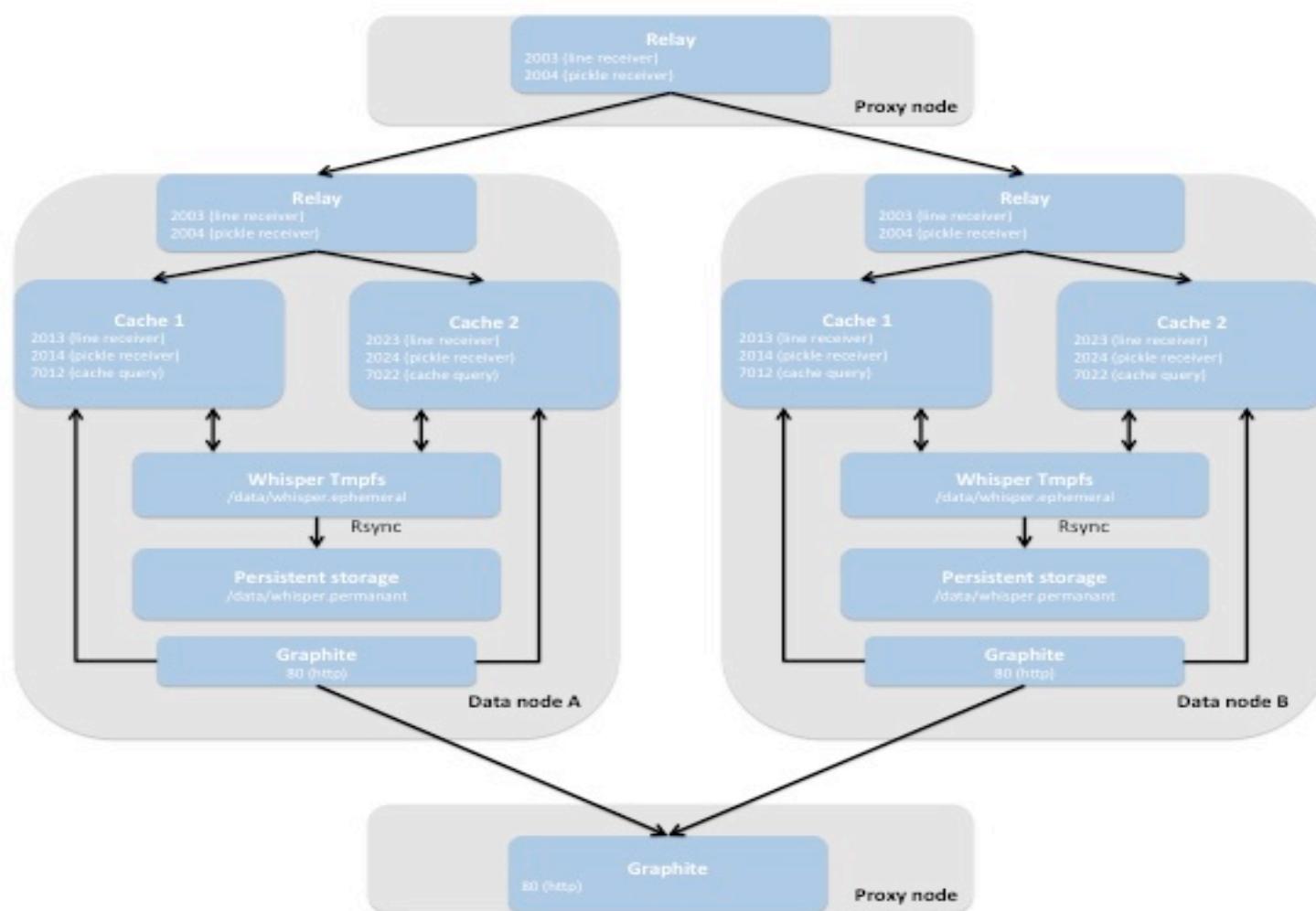
- Fix-sized database: loosing resolution over time
- Rely on FS: Defeating IO using In-memory store
- Promising replacement: InfluxDB

Application



- Open source dashboard
- Custom plots

# Defeating IO limitations



# Server instrumentation

Collection



System / apps

CPU, memory, ... Jenkins,  
ES, ...

Collectd

Server

System

syslog

Application  
apache

lumberjack

```
class os::server {  
  ...  
  include ::env::icinga2  
  include ::apps::collectd::publisher  
  include ::rsyslog::client  
  ...  
}
```

```
class rsyslog::client (  
  $server      = hiera('rsyslog::server::name','rsyslog'),  
  $port        = hiera('rsyslog::server::port','514'),  
  $tcp         = hiera('rsyslog::server::tcp',true),  
  $spool_size  = hiera('rsyslog::spool_size','1g'),  
  ...  
)  
  rsyslog::addconf { '99-centralsyslog.conf':  
    ensure  => present,  
    content => template("${module_name}/centralsyslog.conf.erb");  
  }  
}  
Rsyslog config
```

## Push monitoring

# Monitoring infrastructure

Collection



System / apps  
*CPU, memory, ... Jenkins, ES, ...*

Collectd

Server

System

syslog

Application  
*apache*

lumberjack

Logs

Syslog

Indexer

350 log / s

Elasticsearch

105 GB  
211M docs

API

Kibana

mongrepper

- Syslog for system logs
- Lumberjack (lighter + builtin ssl) for app logs
- Logs are indexed based on regex pattern

- Scalable document store built on Lucene
- Limitless analytic features (complex DSL)
- 1 week of “online” data + index snapshots

- Default dashboard provided with ES
- Mongrepper: in-house test cli supporting Auth

# Server instrumentation

Collection



System / apps

CPU, memory, ... Jenkins,  
ES, ...

Collectd

Server

System

Application  
apache

probe

syslog

lumberjack

```
class os::server {  
  ...  
  include ::env::icinga2  
  include ::apps::collectd::publisher  
  include ::rsyslog::client  
  ...  
}
```

Machine details

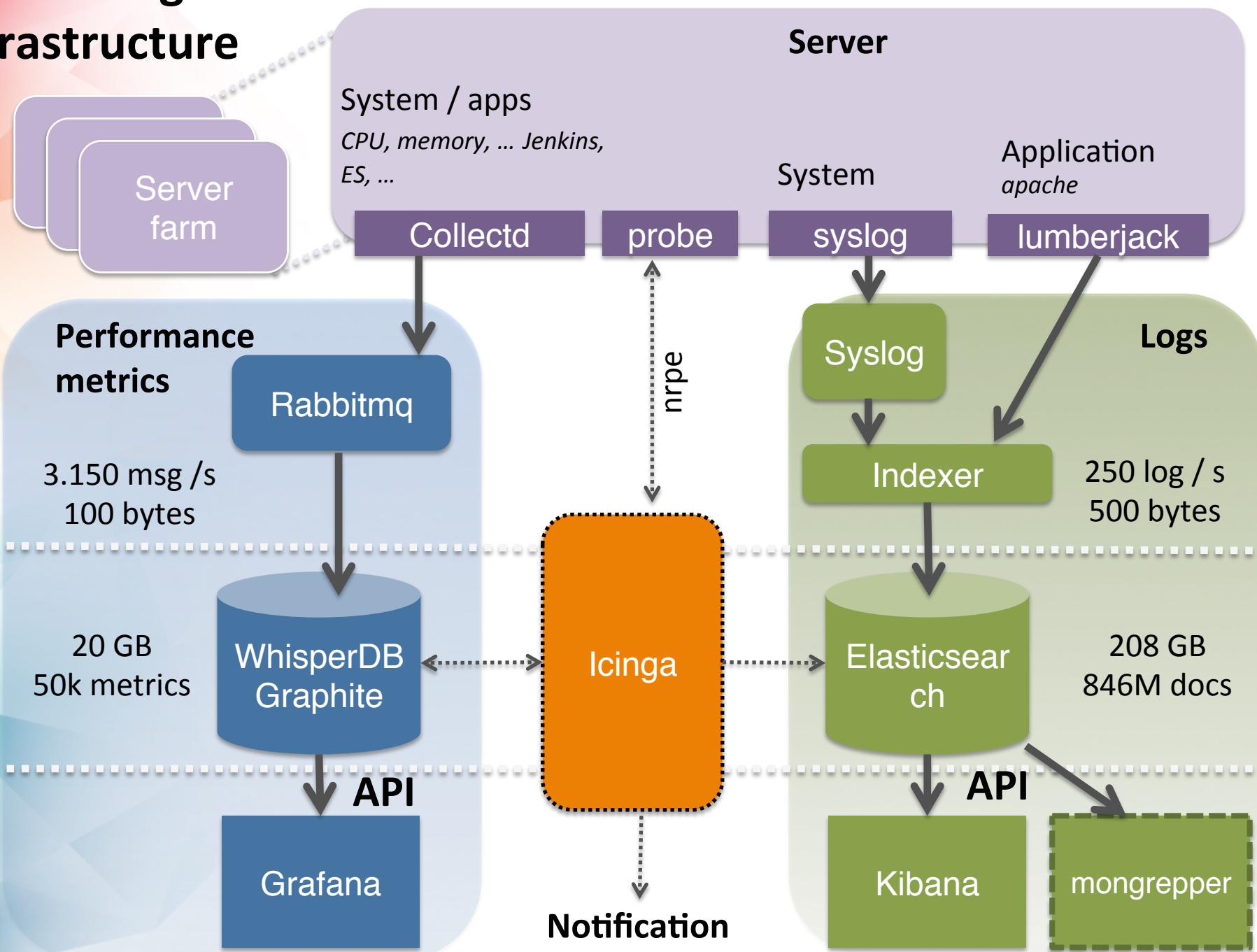
Foreman aware

```
class env::icinga2 {  
  @@icinga2::object::host { $::fqdn:  
    tag          => $::environment,  
    display_name => $::fqdn,  
    ipv4_address => $::ipaddress_eth0,  
    groups => [],  
    vars => {  
      os           => $::kernel,  
      distro        => $::operatingsystem,  
      virtual_machine => $::is_virtual,  
      foreman_environment => $::environment,  
      foreman_hostgroup  => $::hostgroup,  
    },  
    target_dir      => '/etc/icinga2/objects/hosts',  
    target_file_name => "${fqdn}.conf",  
  }  
  ...  
}
```

Pull monitoring

# Monitoring infrastructure

Collection  
Transport  
Storage  
Application



# PoC: Security on ES

- **Problematic:**
  - ElasticSearch does not have any (OpenSource) AuthN/AuthZ mechanism
  - User wants to access logs of their machines

# PoC: Security on ES

- **Problematic:**
  - ElasticSearch does not have any (OpenSource) AuthN/AuthZ mechanism
  - User wants to access logs of their machines
- **Workaround:**
  - Filtered aliases per server
  - Proxy access to these aliases using httpd
  - \*\*\*Using mod\_rewrite to avoid query-crafting\*\*\*
  - Delegate authN/AuthZ to apache
    - AuthN : kerberos
    - AuthZ : ldap

# Mongrepper (logs)

```
./mongrepper logs --help

usage: mongrepper logs [-h] [-r REGION] [-H HOST] [-l LIMIT] [-s SORT] [-p]

optional arguments:

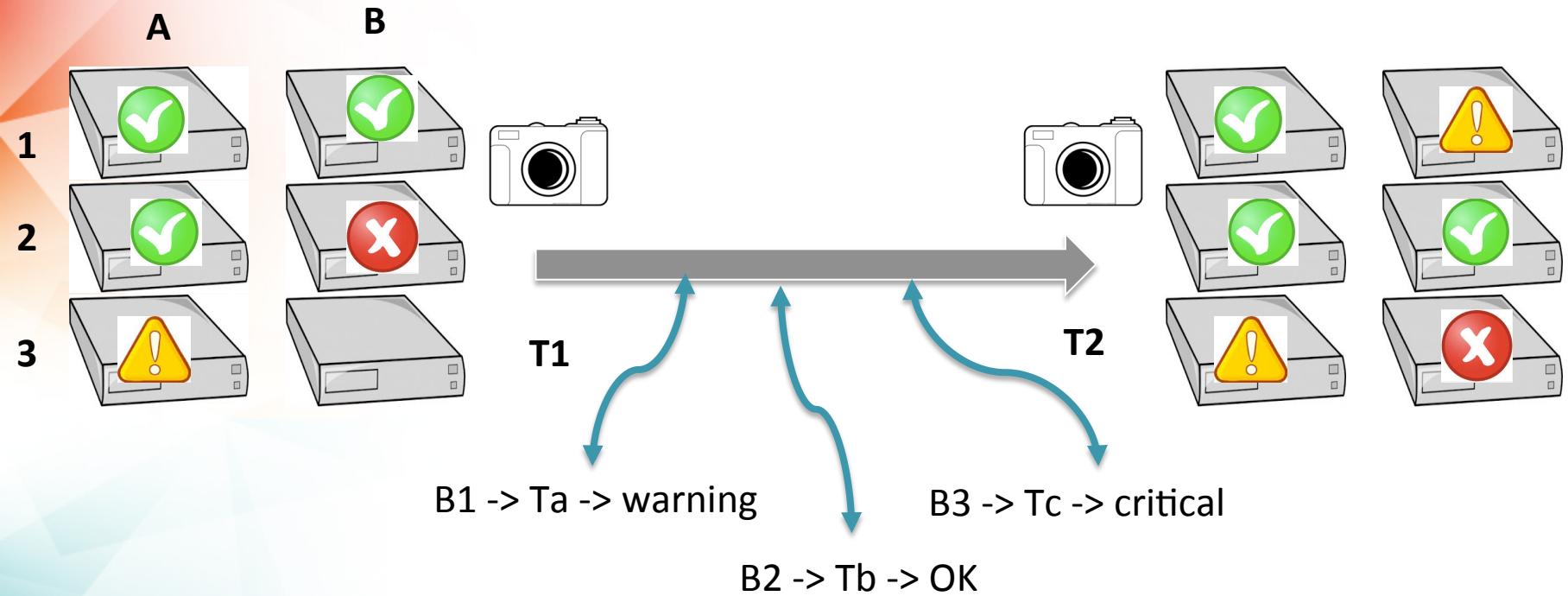
-h, --help                  show this help message and exit
-r REGION, --region REGION   Choose a region to grep for logs
-H HOST, --host HOST         Filter data for the given host
-l LIMIT, --limit LIMIT      Limit the number of returned document
-s SORT, --sort SORT          Sort the data
| -p, --prettyprint           Properly format the response
```

Live demo api

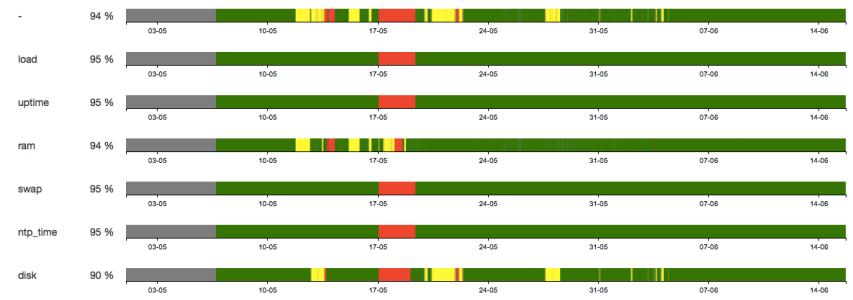


# Advanced use cases & Visualizations

# Availability computation



- Transition replaces state
- History over a time period
- Algorithm for availability



# State / Availability APIs

- Internal state of services:
  - Lightweight API in go
- More advanced API for availability computation / History
- All the APIs are foreman aware

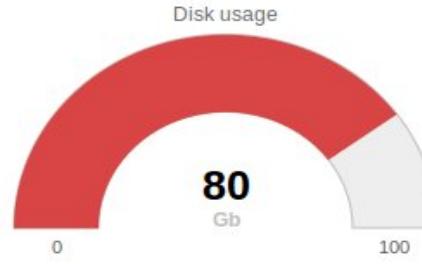
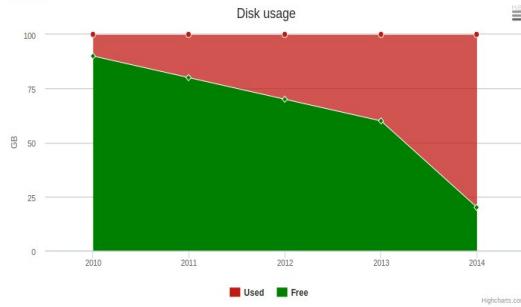
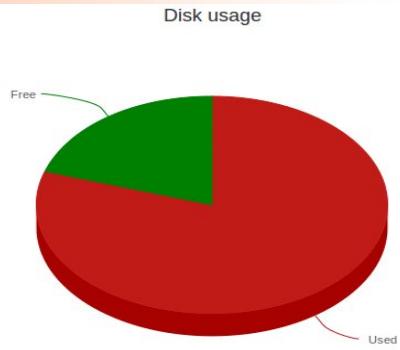
[Live demo](#)

# Event stream & collector

- History can be only computed if transition are recorded
- Notification script reports status change into a RabbitMQ queue
- A collector listen on this queue and store in ElasticSearch new state
- Mongrepper can query the state history

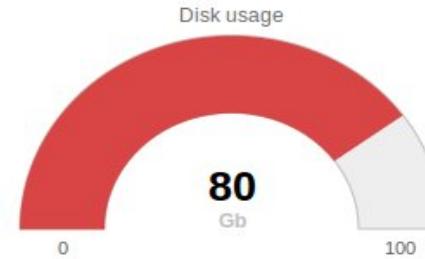
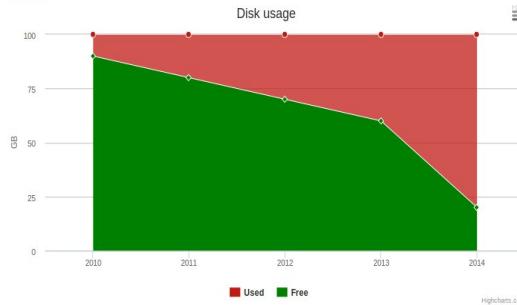
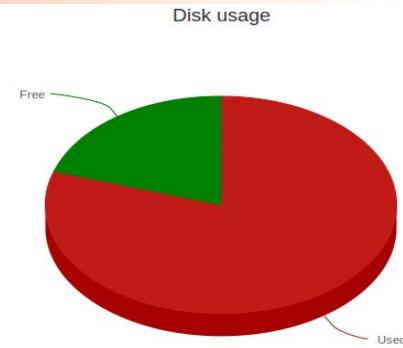
[Live demo](#)

# Asking the good question

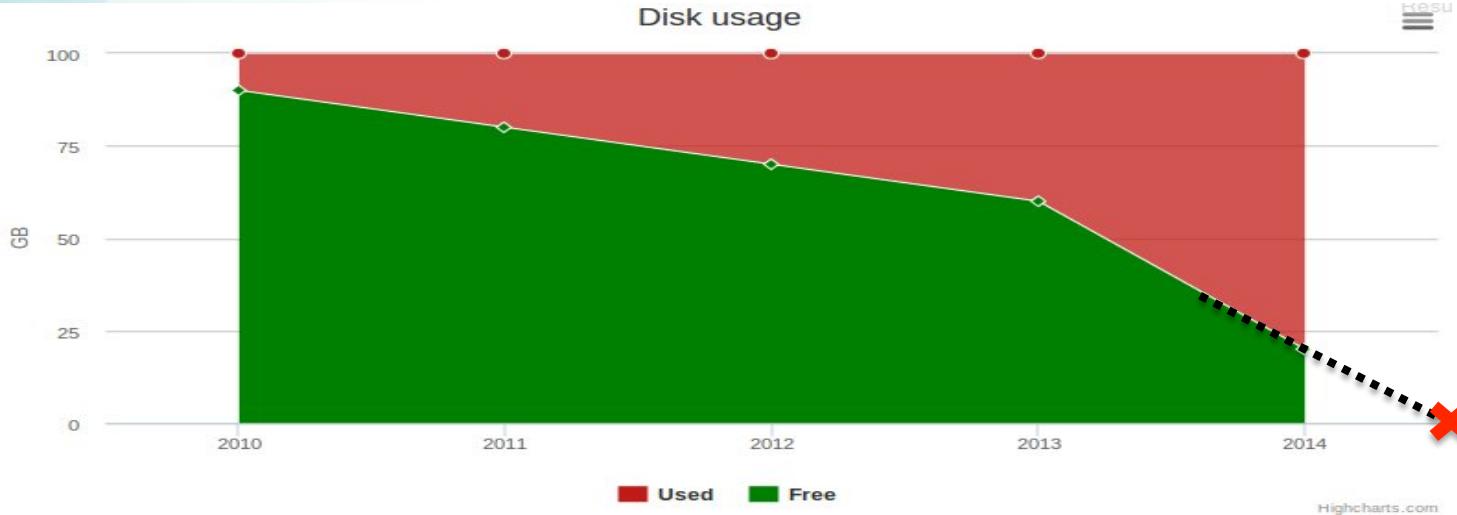


**State**  
Is my disk full ?

# Asking the good question



**State**  
Is my disk full ?



**Prediction**  
When my disk  
will be full ?

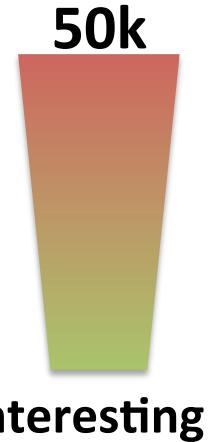
# Data are good derivative are better

- *Derivative enables prediction*
  1. Smooth the time series
    1. Down sampling, moving average
    2. Derive the time series
    3. Extrapolate the time serie by applying the derivative



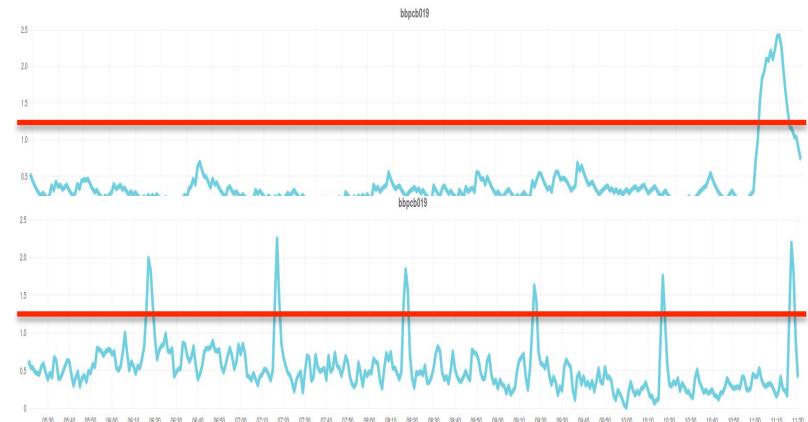
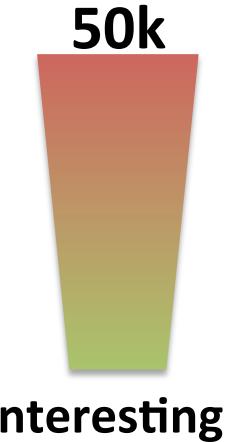
# Anomaly detection (skyline)

- Impossible to analyze all metrics
  - Automatic filtering required



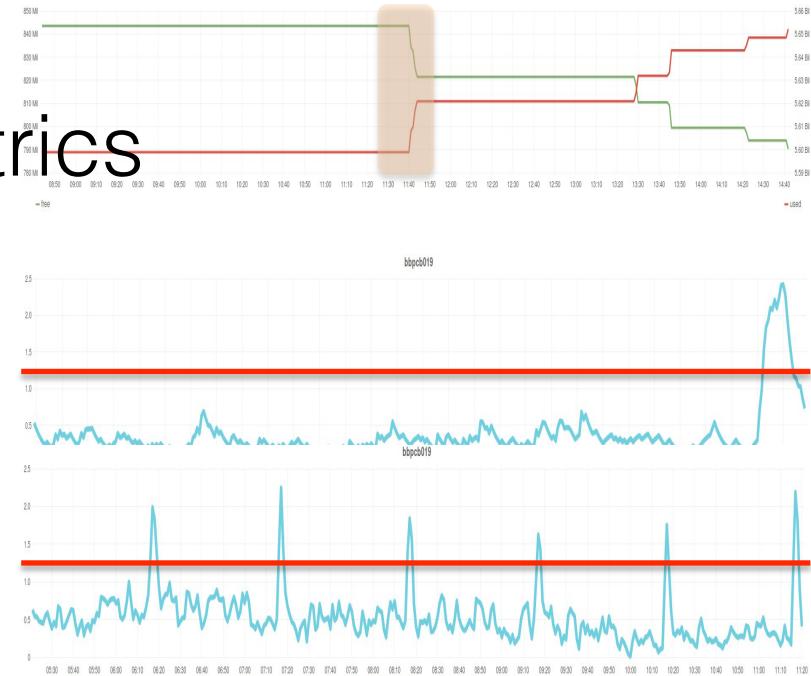
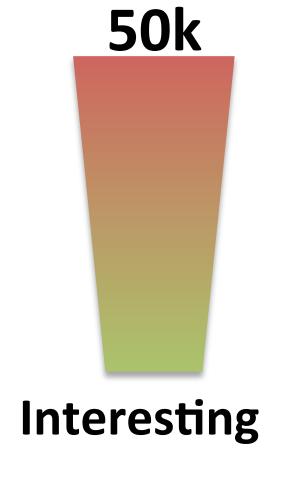
# Anomaly detection (skyline)

- Impossible to analyze all metrics
  - Automatic filtering required
- Requires heavy tuning
  - Highly correlated metrics
  - Recurrent patterns



# Anomaly detection (skyline)

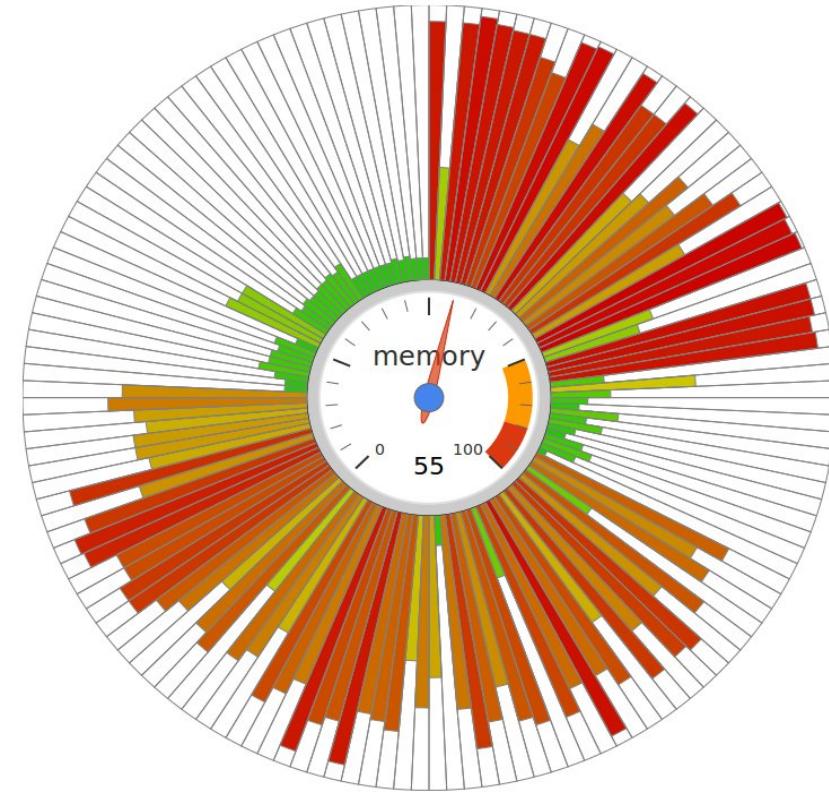
- Impossible to analyze all metrics
  - Automatic filtering required
- Requires heavy tuning
  - Highly correlated metrics
  - Recurrent patterns
- *How to deal with logs?*
  - Machine learning



# Interesting work

- Complex Event Processing engine:
  - Paradigm shift: **streams** replace **datasets**
  - Limitless capability by correlating ALL data sources
  - Technologies: Riemann, ESPER
- Anomaly / Correlation detection:
  - Requires tuning (but promising)
  - Skyline + Oculus (etsy) for Time series
  - Machine learning (Mahout) for logs

# Advanced visualization



## Sunburst chart:

- “Cluster” aware
- **Metric agnostic (100% normalizable)**
- Snapshot in time
- **Scalable** representation

## Heat map:

- “Cluster” aware
- **Metric agnostic (100% normalizable)**
- Evolution over time



# Summary

- Project still in “ramp-up” phase
  - Infra needs to be ready for future requirements (scalable / elastic)
- Very diverse infra
  - Impose strict deployment rules and reproducibility
  - Automating as much as possible
- Infra should stay “under control”
  - Monitor as much as we can:
    - To ease operations / developments

Thanks for your attention



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