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## Monitoring a Geo-Distributed Database

- NuData: A geo-distributed database developed at eBay
- Deployment: Thousands of pods across datacenters in eBay internal Kubernetes based cloud infrastructure
- Metrics monitoring: Prometheus 2.3
- Real-time monitoring for:
  - System operation
  - System development



## The Sharded Distributed Database

- The entire database framework supports many keyspaces
- A keyspace consists of multiple shards
- Each shard consists of multiple replicas (master, secondary, hidden)
- Replicas in each shard are provisioned across datacenters



M - Master, R - Replica, H - Hidden, S - Shard

## Outline

- Metrics capturing and aggregation
  - The Sharded and Federated Prometheus cluster
  - Query routing & UI integration
  - Monitoring experiences
  - Conclusions

## Metrics Being Monitored

- Metrics captured:
  - Throughputs
  - Latencies
  - Errors
  - Saturation (queuing)
  - State (master, replica, instance up/down)
- OS metrics (from Kubernetes Kubelet) and JVM metrics
- Custom metrics export: disk IO metrics from iostat
- Total metrics captured: **20M** metrics/scrape interval/per DC
  - Current scrape interval at 1 minute
  - Total storage size accumulated per day per DC: 195 GB
  - Currently retain only 7 days of metrics data

## Metric Labels & Labeling Hierarchy

- Prometheus on Kubernetes provides:
  - Dynamic discovery of target
  - Automatic label injection
  - Target filtering by auto-discovered labels
  - Re-labeling and label injection
- Metric labels:
  - Labels due to physical datacenter hierarchy:
    - pod, host, rack, datacenter
  - Labels due to logical database hierarchy:
    - replica, shard, keyspace
  - All of these labels are automatically injected by Prometheus from pod spec.

## **Hierarchical Multi-Label Metrics Aggregation**



db\_processed\_total (zone="dc1", host="...", rack="...", pod="...", keyspace="marketing", shard="78654", replica="21345", type= "read")

## The Need for a Scalable Cluster

- To collect 20M metric samples/minute from a single Prometheus becomes prohibitive
- In addition, >1200 recording rules in total to support real-time alerting and dashboards
  - One metric can be tied to multiple dashboards with different hierarchical aggregations
- The CPU consumption in Prometheus devoted to recording rules evaluation is much more significant compared to metrics scraping

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#### The Distributed Database Being Monitored



M - Master, R - Replica , H - Hidden, S - Shard

- Highly available distributed database across three DCs
- Need to have a Prometheus setup to linearly scale with the targets being scraped

#### **Sharded Prometheus**

M - Master, R - Replica , H - Hidden, S - Shard



- Sharded Prometheus setup
  - 2 Prometheus shards illustrated
  - "Even" numbered data shards scraped by promdb-1
  - And "odd" numbered ones scraped by promdb-2
- Generalization: hash and modulus using Prometheus hashmod relabel config
  - Hashing done on data shard ID (& keyspace)

## Hashmod Relabel Config

source\_labels: [\_\_meta\_kubernetes\_pod\_label\_keyspace, \_\_meta\_kubernetes\_pod\_label\_shard]
 action: hashmod
 modulus: \_\_MODULUS\_\_
 target\_label: hashmod
 - source\_labels: [hashmod]
 regex: \_\_SHARD\_\_
 action: keep

#### prom-db-1.yaml

source\_labels: [\_\_meta\_kubernetes\_pod\_label\_keyspace, \_\_meta\_kubernetes\_pod\_label\_shard]
 action: hashmod

#### modulus: 2

. . .

...

. . .

...

...

target\_label: hashmod

- **source\_labels:** [hashmod]

regex: 0 action: keep

#### prom-db-2.yaml

source\_labels: [\_\_meta\_kubernetes\_pod\_label\_keyspace, \_\_meta\_kubernetes\_pod\_label\_shard]
 action: hashmod
 modulus: 2

target\_label: hashmod

- source\_labels: [hashmod] regex: 1

action: keep

- Our deployment scripts takes yaml template as input and generates prometheus yaml files
- "Keyspace + shardID" is the input to the hashmod function
- A nice side effect: all replicas of a data shard are scraped by the same Prometheus server

### High Availability of Sharded Prometheus



 High availability: deploying the same set of Prometheus servers (mirrored config) in two clusters

- Active/standby configuration for each Prometheus server pair
- The paired Prometheus servers share same config and scrape the same targets

#### Sharded Setup with Multiple Categories



- Multiple categories: DB Service, DB Proxy, DB Engine, Indexing Engine, OS metrics
- A Prometheus cluster dedicated to each category
- Each Prometheus cluster has multiple shards
- Each prometheus cluster is mirrored in a remote DC for HA

#### Federation: Level 0 & 1 Recording Rules



- record: level0:inserted\_document\_at\_keyspace\_level:rate5m expr: sum(rate(document\_total{state="inserted"}[5m])) BY(keyspace)
- record: level1:inserted\_document\_at\_keyspace\_level:rate5m
   expr: sum(level0:inserted\_document\_at\_keyspace\_level:rate5m) BY (keyspace)

#### Highly Available Federated Setup





- Highly available federation server pair
- Highly available sharded Prometheus servers
- Each federation server scrapes the sharded Prometheus cluster via LB VIPs to provide HA transparently
- Grafana points to LB VIPs

#### **Complete Picture: Federated and Sharded Setup**



• Automation scripts developed to deploy the full setup illustrated above

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## **Query Routing**

- The hashmod function determines which Prometheus sharded server should scrape (and store) metrics for a particular data shard
- A visualization framework (such as Grafana) requires autoselection of the Prometheus data source to query metrics
- The solution:
  - A Federated Lookup/Routing table in our Prometheus cluster setup and
  - Templated variables and templated datasource in Grafana
  - No changes needed to Prometheus and Grafana

## Auto-Populated Datasource in Grafana



- Example: View metrics at shard-level.
  - The metrics are labeled with {replica id, shard id, keyspace} hierarchy
- {keyspace, shard} are chosen from the first two drop-downs
- The Datasource (a templated data source) is automatically populated

### Federated Lookup Routing Map

- A special recording rule (timeseries): **level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard** 
  - Based on the default '**up**' for every scraped target
  - Deployed to each Prometheus shard
  - Scraped by the Federation server
- A Time-based Global Lookup Table: mapping of {scraped targets, Prometheus shard} over time.

record: level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard
 expr: count(up{job=~"monstordb-.\*"})
 BY (keyspace, shard, zone)

#### Instant Timeseries Vector on prom-shard-1 level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard

{keyspace="KS1",shard="1", zone="PHX"}
level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard
{keyspace="KS2",shard="3", zone="PHX"}

Instant Timeseries Vector on prom-shard-2 level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace="KS1",shard="2", zone="LVS"} level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace="KS2",shard="4", zone="LVS"}

Instant Timeseries Vector on prom-federation (with injected external label ds\_name) level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace="KS1",shard="1", zone="PHX", ds\_name="prom-shard-1} level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace="KS1",shard="2", zone="LVS", ds\_name="prom-shard-2} level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace="KS2",shard="3", zone="PHX", ds\_name="prom-shard-1} level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace="KS2",shard="3", zone="LVS", ds\_name="prom-shard-2} level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace="KS2",shard="4", zone="LVS", ds\_name="prom-shard-2}

#### Template Variables based on Routing Map

Variables	; > Edit						
General							
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Label	optional display name	Hid	le		•		
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Data source	prometheus-federation-(	•	Refresh	0	On Dashboard Load	-	
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The label\_values() function is applied to level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard at the Federation server

List of **keyspaces** = label\_values(level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard , keyspace) = { KS1, KS2 }

List of **shards** of KS1 = label\_values(level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace=KS1}, shard) = {1, 2 }

List of **shards** of KS2 = label\_values(level0:routing\_map\_prom\_keyspace\_shard {keyspace=KS2}, shard) = {3, 4 }

### Template Variables based on Routing Map

Variables	\$ >	► Edit											
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Data source		prometheus-federation-(	•	Re	efresh	0	On Dashboard I	Load	•				
Query		label_values(level0:routin	g_m	ap_p	prom_	keysp	ace_shard{keysp	ace=	"\$Keyspace	", shard=	="\$shard	Lid"}, ds.	_name)
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- Upon a keyspace and shard selection, retrieve the Datasource name by making query to Federated Prometheus server:
  - datasource\_hint =
     label\_values(level0:routing\_map\_prom\_
     keyspace\_shard {keyspace=KS1,
     shard=1}, ds\_name) = {prom-shard-1}
  - The label values of ds\_name match the datasource names we define in Grafana
- Grafana `*datasource*` type template variable cannot be directly of 'query' value type
- Hence the **hidden** variable *datasource\_hint* is introduced to hold query value in the transient/hidden variable

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## Self Monitoring (Monitoring of Monitoring)

- All Prometheus instances are scraped by a **Selfmonit** Prometheus instance
  - The whole monitoring infrastructure metrics captured at one place
  - Easy comparison of metrics among Prometheus shards (e.g., load distribution is even or not)
- Self Monitoring instance is also HA

### Self Monitoring (Monitoring of Monitoring)

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## Self Monitoring

- Example queries:
  - Relative deviation in time series appended: sum
    - (rate(prometheus\_tsdb\_head\_samples\_appended\_total{container\_name="pro metheus"}[5m]) /

rate(prometheus\_tsdb\_head\_samples\_appended\_total{container\_name="prom
etheus"}[5m] offset 30m)) by (instance, pod\_name, prom\_shard, prom\_type,
tess\_cluster, tess\_namespace)

- Rule evaluation duration percentile : prometheus\_rule\_evaluation\_duration\_seconds{prom\_type=~"prometheus.\*", quantile="0.99"}
- Example of alert rules:
  - Down Prometheus instances
  - Abrupt drop in time series appended
  - Abrupt drop in targets discovered
  - VIP endpoint reachability

## **Pinpoint Troublesome Runtime Entities**

• Example 1: Read error rate to a keyspace is now going up, what are the worst service pods that we need to investigate?

topk(5, sum(increase (failed\_responses\_total{keyspace="K1", method\_name="READ"}[30m])) by (pod\_name))

 Query over each sharded Prometheus server and combine the top-k results



## Pinpoint Troublesome Runtime Entities (2)

 Alternatively, to have the following query to be plotted over the specified time range, on each sharded Prometheus server and inspect the results:

sum(rate
(failed\_responses\_total{keyspace="K1",
method\_name="READ"}[5m])) by
(pod\_name))

- Plotting can be done in the Prometheus web console:
  - It can handle hundreds of timeseries plots easily



# Special OS Metrics Aggregation

- A database pod has pod spec. to track the logical hierarchy {keyspace, shard, replica}
- Kublet exposes OS pod level metrics, but without labels from the application's pod spec attached

container\_memory\_rss (zone="...", host="...", rack="...", pod=pod\_name) = 150000

- Thus CPU/memory aggregation over logical hierarchy is not available
- Solution: label extraction and label injection, by leveraging the naming convention that we follow for database pods:

pod\_name = keyspace-id + shard-id + replica-id + other information

## **Special OS Metrics Aggregation**

- Label extraction: to extract keyspace id, shard id and replica id from pod name
- Label injection: to inject labels: {keyspace, shard, and replica} into the OS metrics
- Thus OS aggregation over logical aggregation is now available



## **Alert Summarization**

- A Prometheus alert has the labels from the recording rule evaluated
- Summarization on alerts:
  - Over severity {critical, high, warning}
  - Over logical hierarchy
  - Over physical hierarchy
- For both historical alerts and active firing (not resolved) alerts
- Solution: to store and index the received alerts into Elasticsearch

## Alert Dashboard in Kibana

**Resolved/Active Firing** 



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## Conclusions

- Prometheus itself is deployed as a standalone single process
- We have developed a horizontally scalable, sharded, and federated Prometheus monitoring cluster from Prometheus binary distribution with full automation scripts, without modifying its source code
- The scalable monitoring cluster allows us to have real-time dashboards and real-time alerts over the hierarchically aggregated metrics

#### Thank You !

#### Q & A

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