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North America 2018

Sharded And Federated Prometheus Clusters to Monitor Distributed Databases

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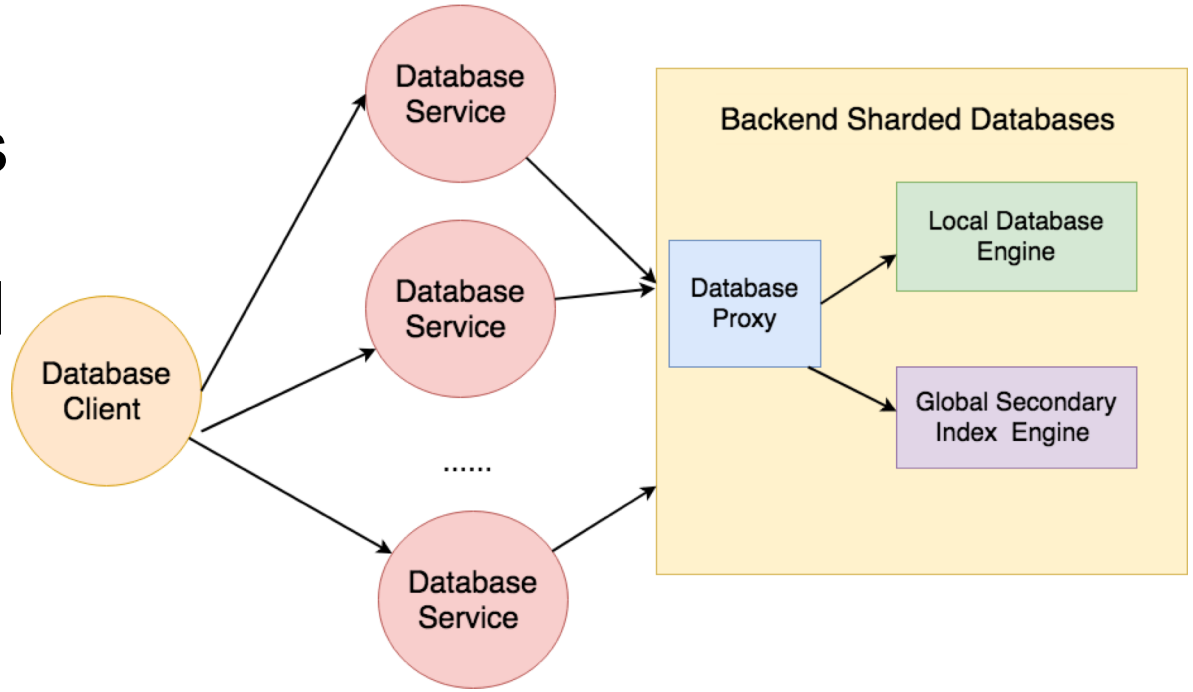
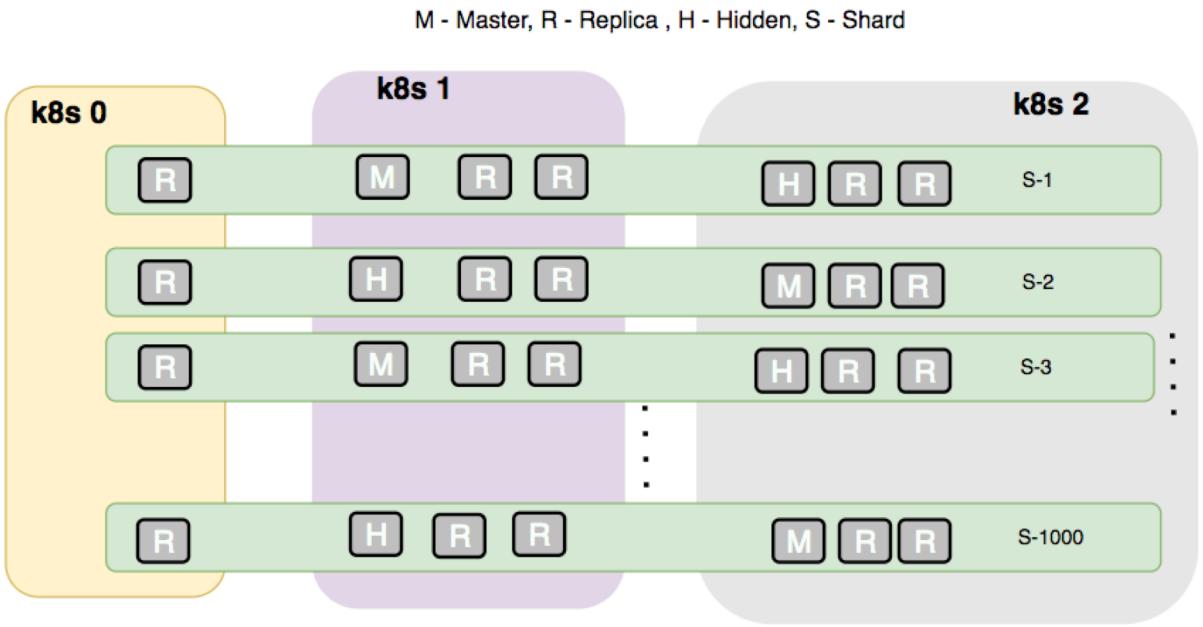
Monitoring a Geo-Distributed Database

- 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



Outline

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

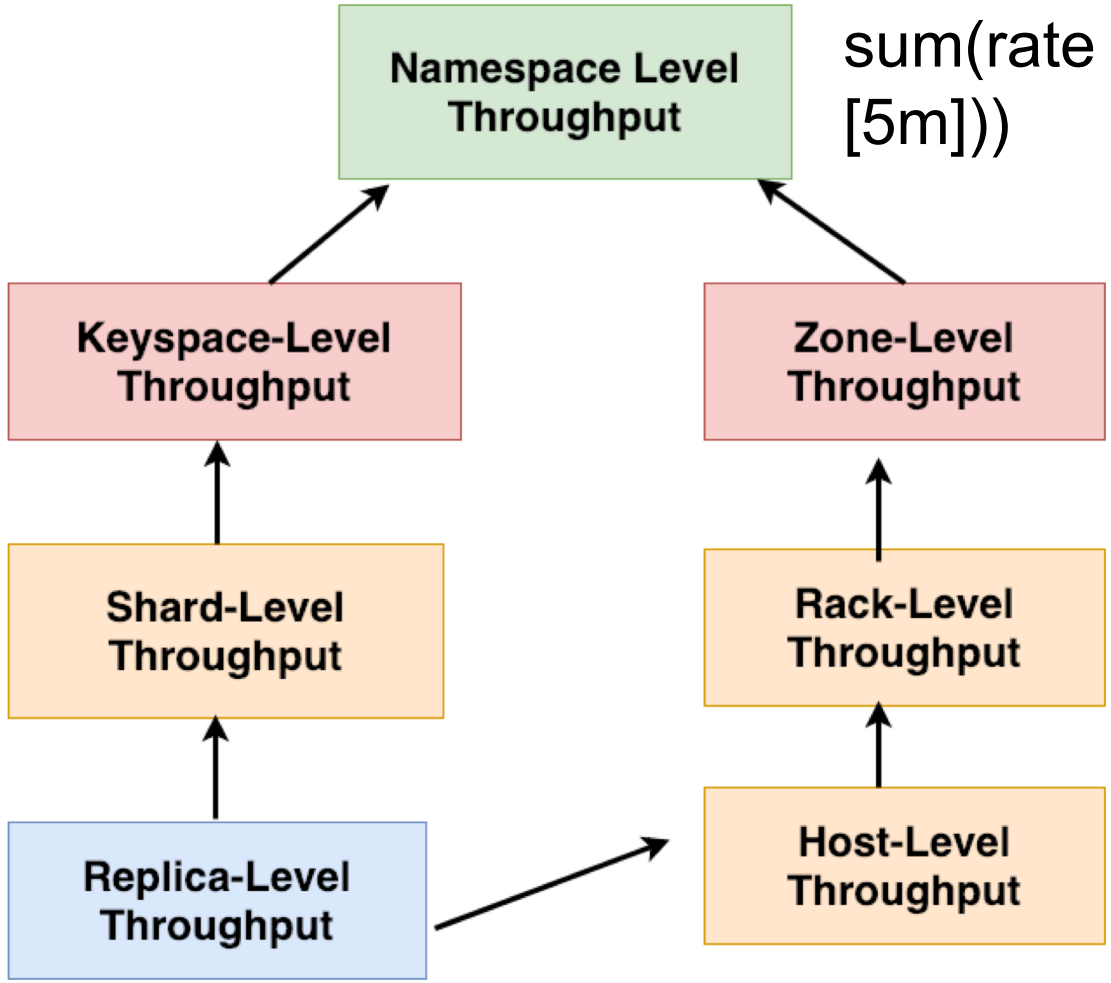
Metrics Being Monitored

- 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



sum(rate (db_processed_total [5m]))

sum(rate (db_processed_total [5m])) by (keyspace)

sum(rate (db_processed_total [5m])) by (keyspace, zone)

sum(rate (db_processed_total [5m])) by (keyspace, shard)

sum(rate (db_processed_total [5m])) by (keyspace, host)

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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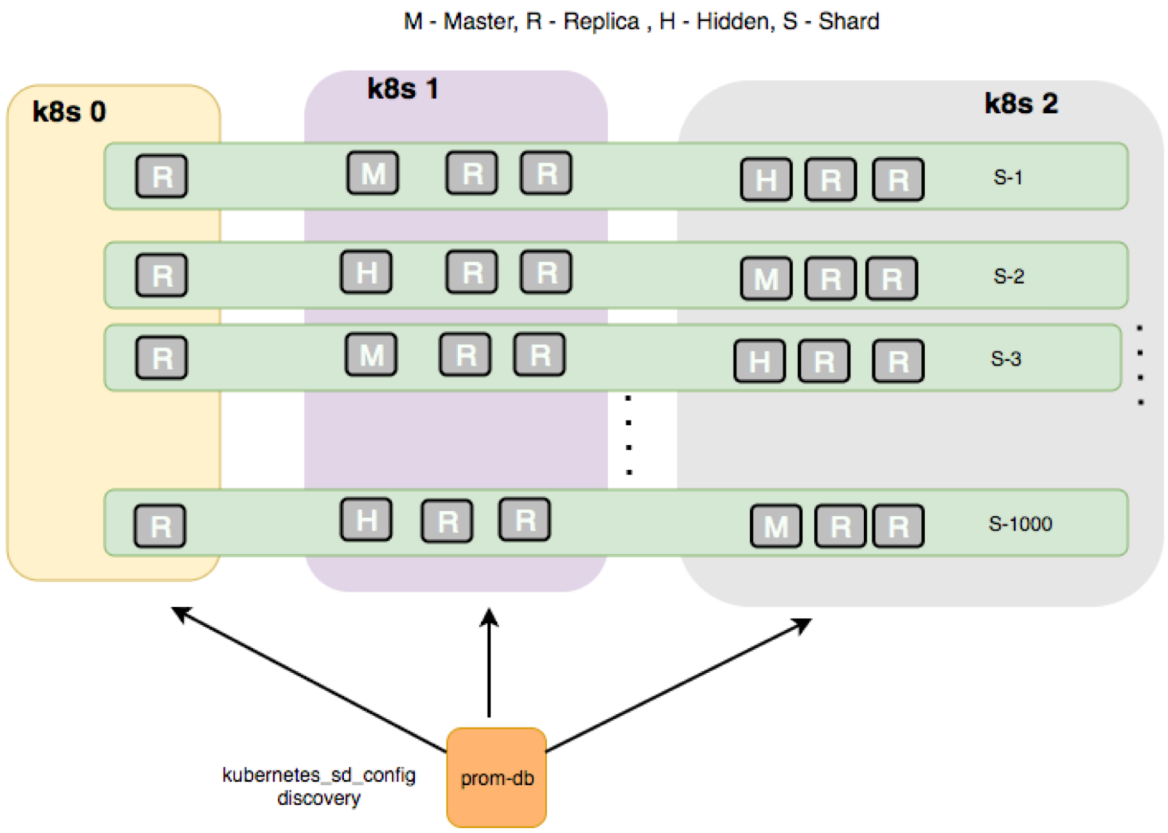
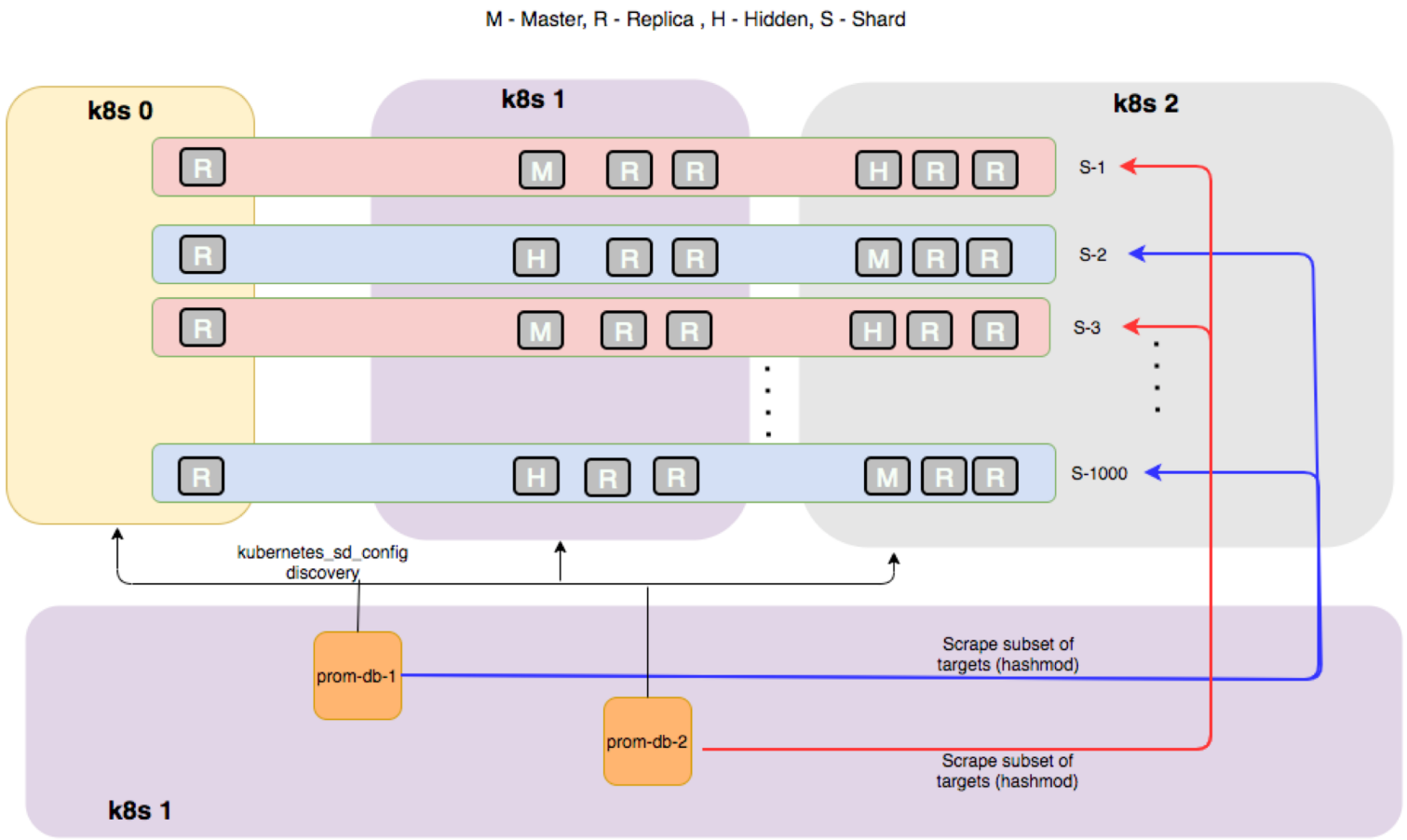
The Distributed Database Being Monitored



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

Sharded Prometheus



- Sharded Prometheus setup
  - 2 Prometheus shards illustrated
  - “Even” numbered data shards scraped by prom-db-1
  - And “odd” numbered ones scraped by prom-db-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

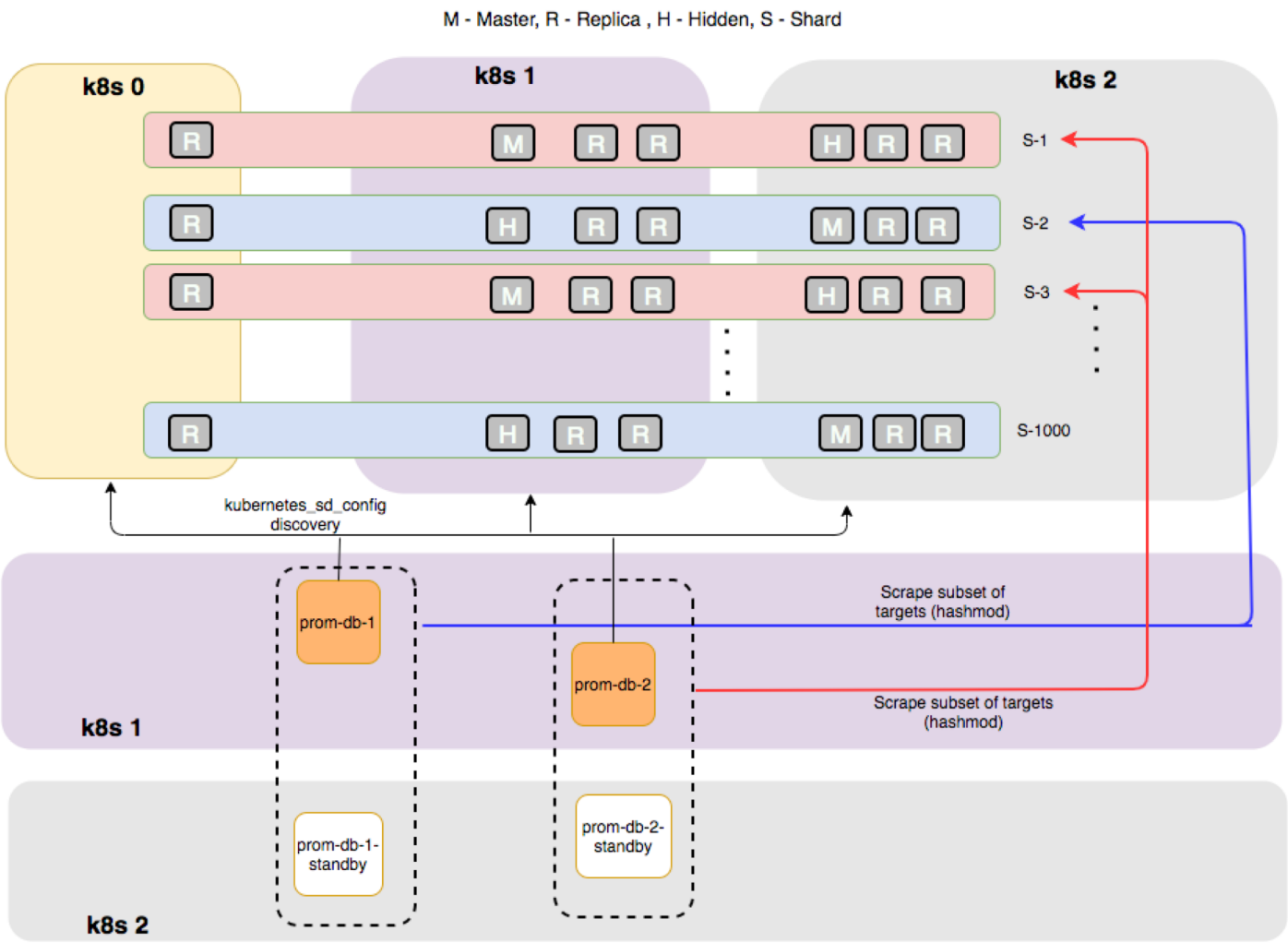
```
...
- source_labels: [__meta_kubernetes_pod_label_keyspace, __meta_kubernetes_pod_label_shard]
    action: hashmod
    modulus: 2
    target_label: hashmod
  - source_labels: [hashmod]
    regex: 0
    action: keep
...
```

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
...
```

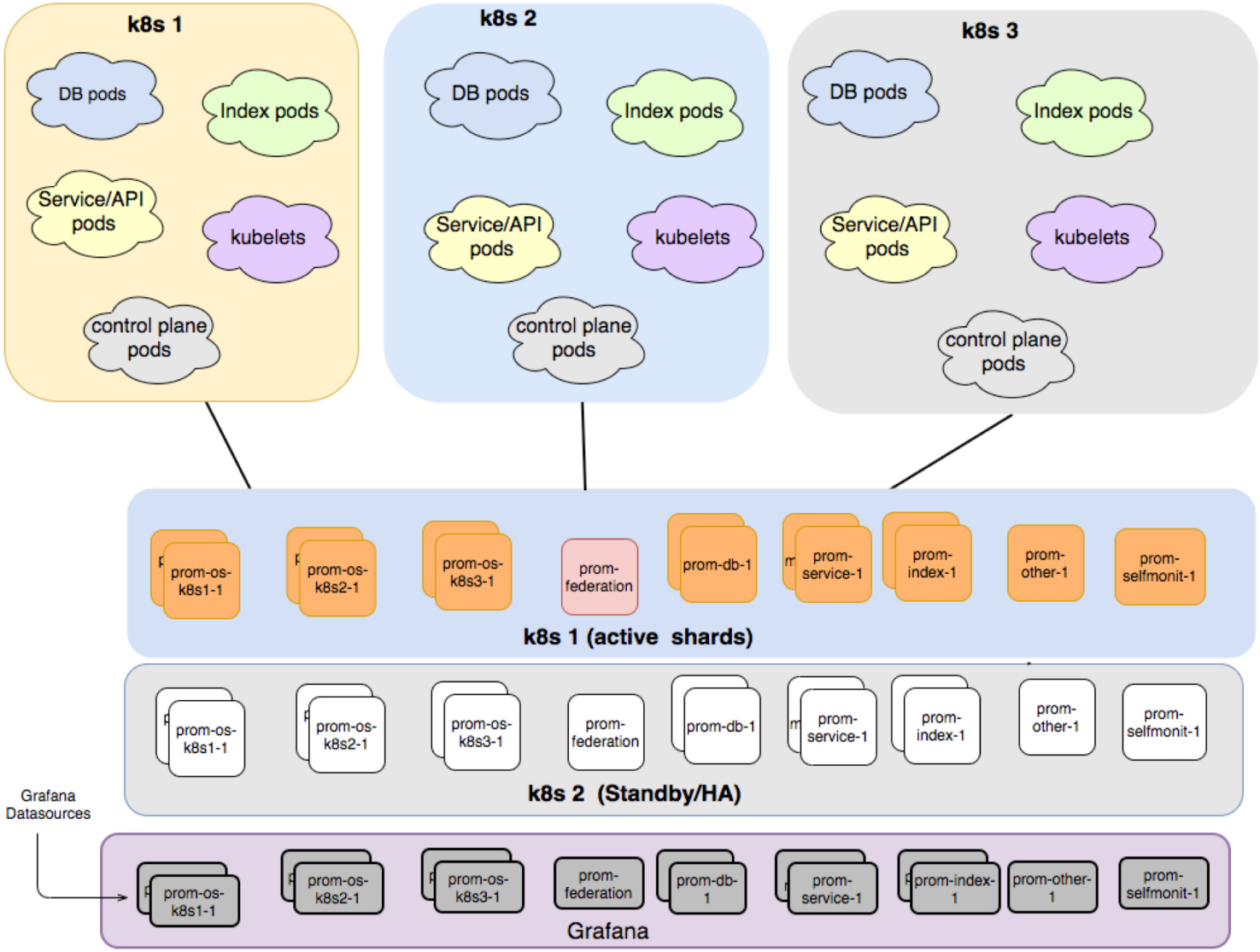
- Our deployment scripts takes yaml template as input and generates prometheus yaml files
- "**Keyspace + shardID**" is the input to the hashmod function
- A nice side effect: **all replicas of a data shard** are scraped by the same Prometheus server

High Availability of Sharded Prometheus



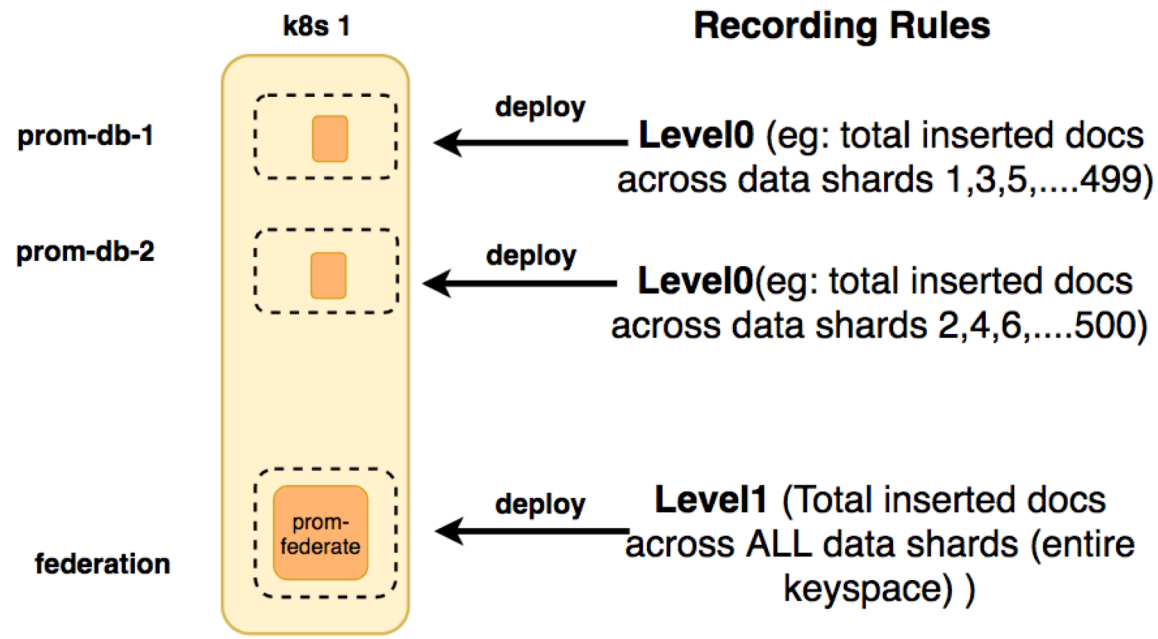
- High availability: deploying the same set of Prometheus servers (mirrored config) in two clusters
- Active/standby configuration for each Prometheus server pair
- The paired Prometheus servers share same config and scrape the same targets

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

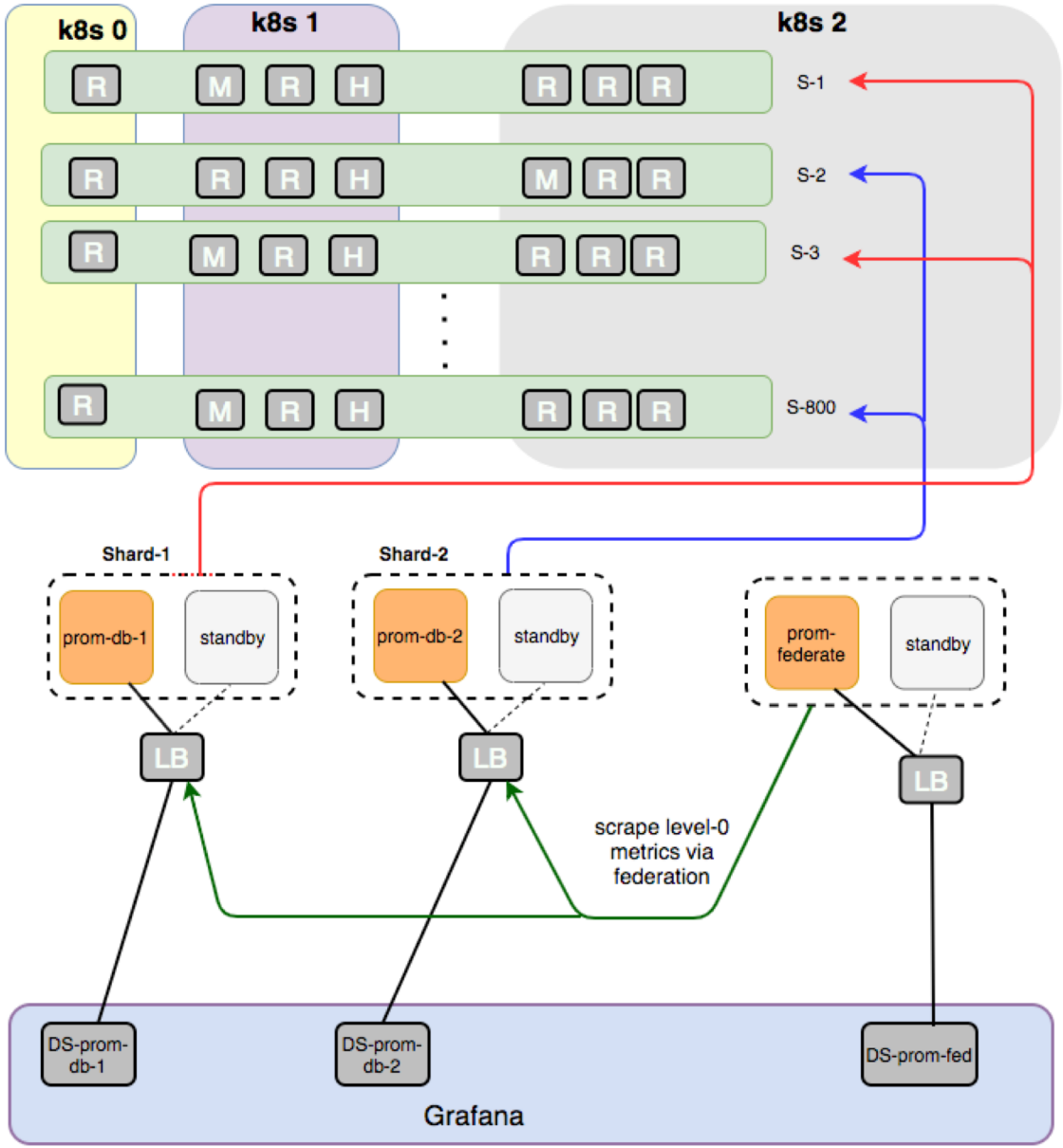
Federation: Level 0 & 1 Recording Rules

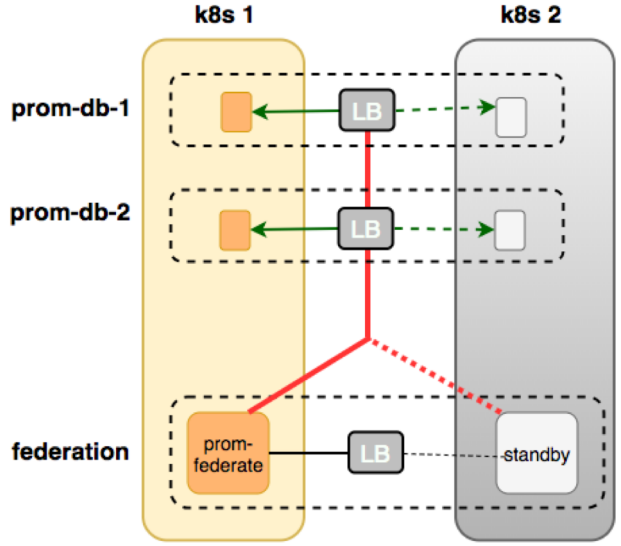



```
- record: level0:inserted_document_at_keyspace_level:rate5m
  expr: sum(rate(document_total{state="inserted"}[5m])) BY(keyspace)
```

```
- record: level1:inserted_document_at_keyspace_level:rate5m
   expr: sum(level0:inserted_document_at_keyspace_level:rate5m) BY (keyspace)
```

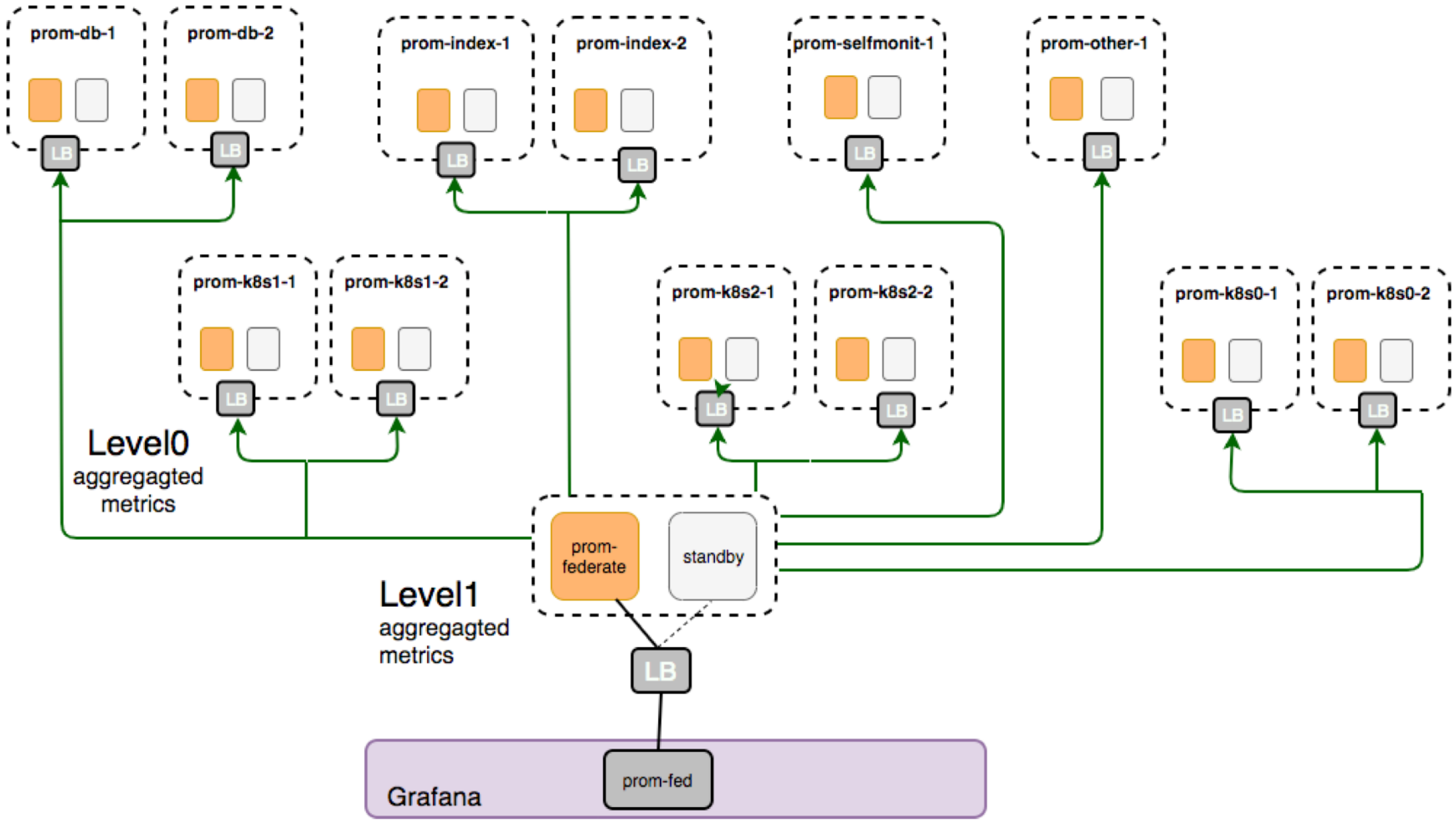
Highly Available Federated Setup





- 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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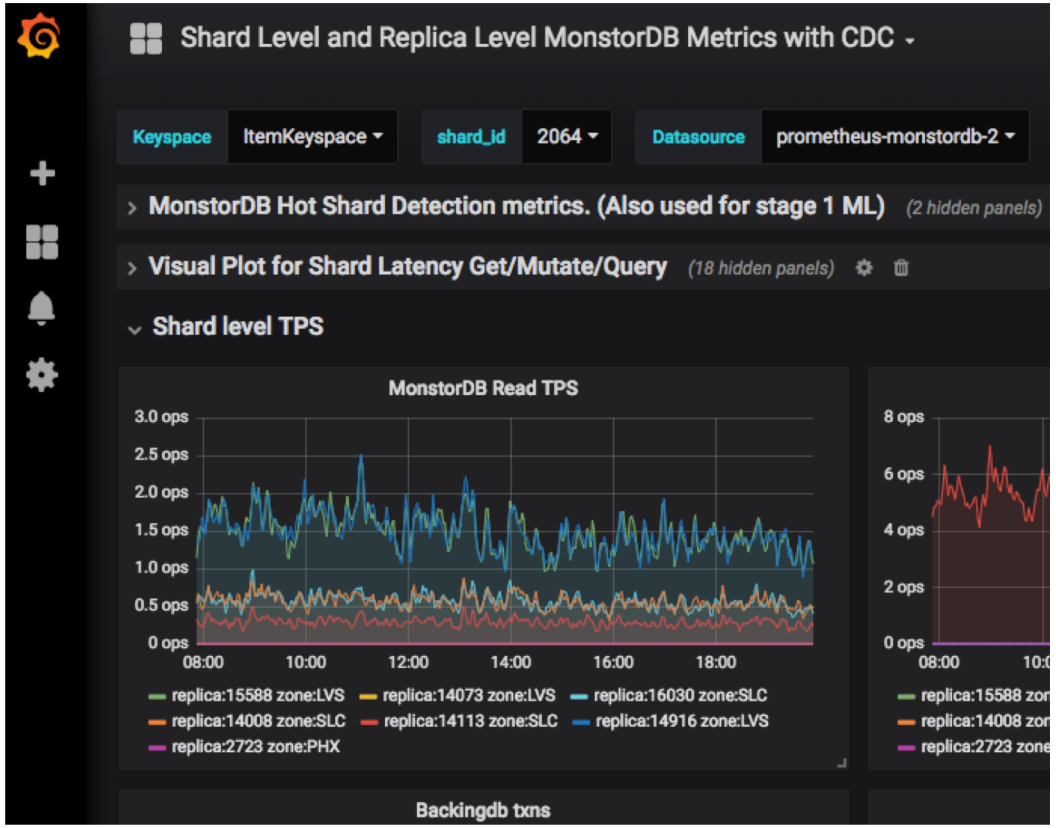
Query Routing

- 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 auto-selection 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"}*

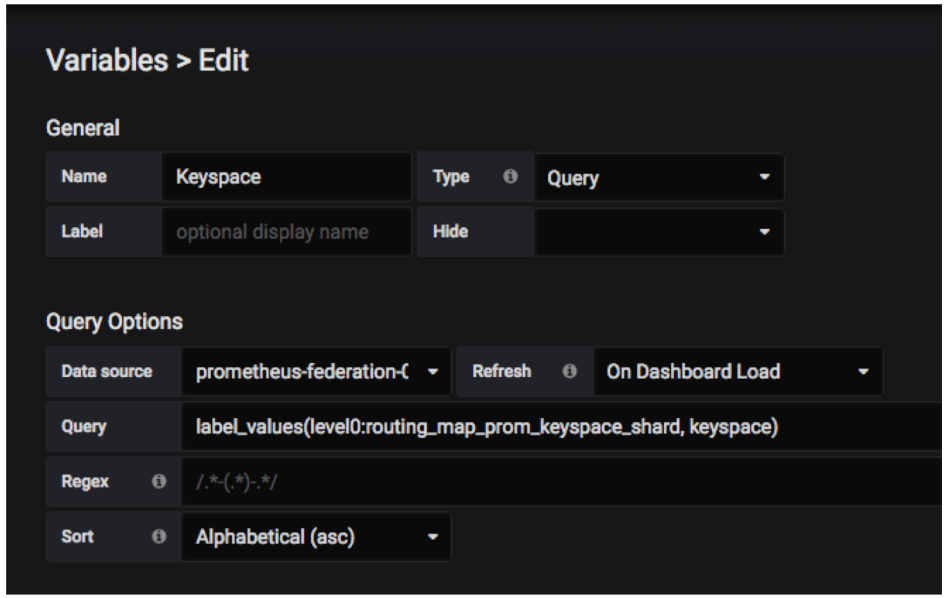
Instant Timeseries Vector on prom-shard-2

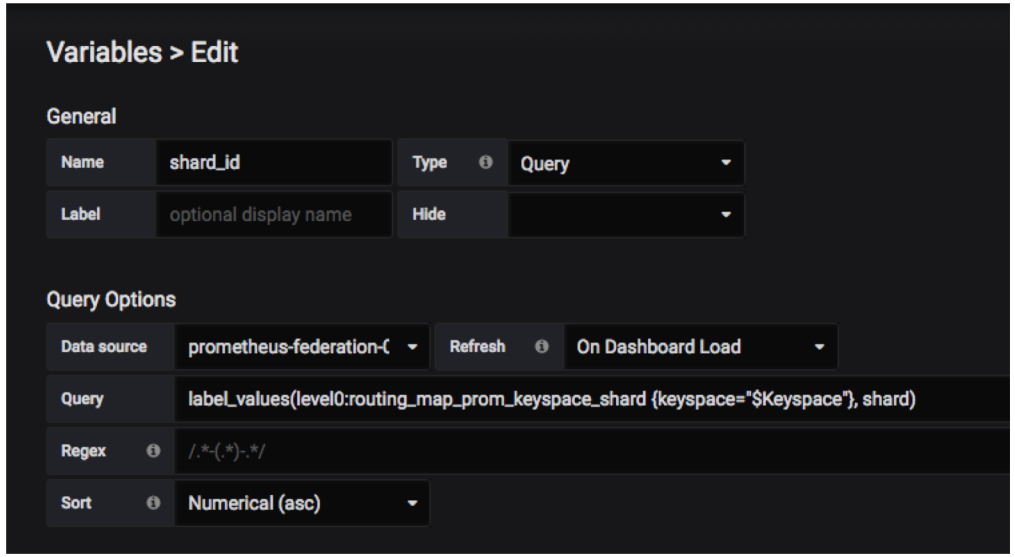
level0:routing_map_prom_keyspace_shard
*{keyspace="**KS1**",shard="**2**", zone="LVS"}*
level0:routing_map_prom_keyspace_shard
*{keyspace="**KS2**",shard="**4**", zone="LVS"}*

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="4", zone="LVS", ds_name="prom-shard-2}*

Template Variables based on Routing Map





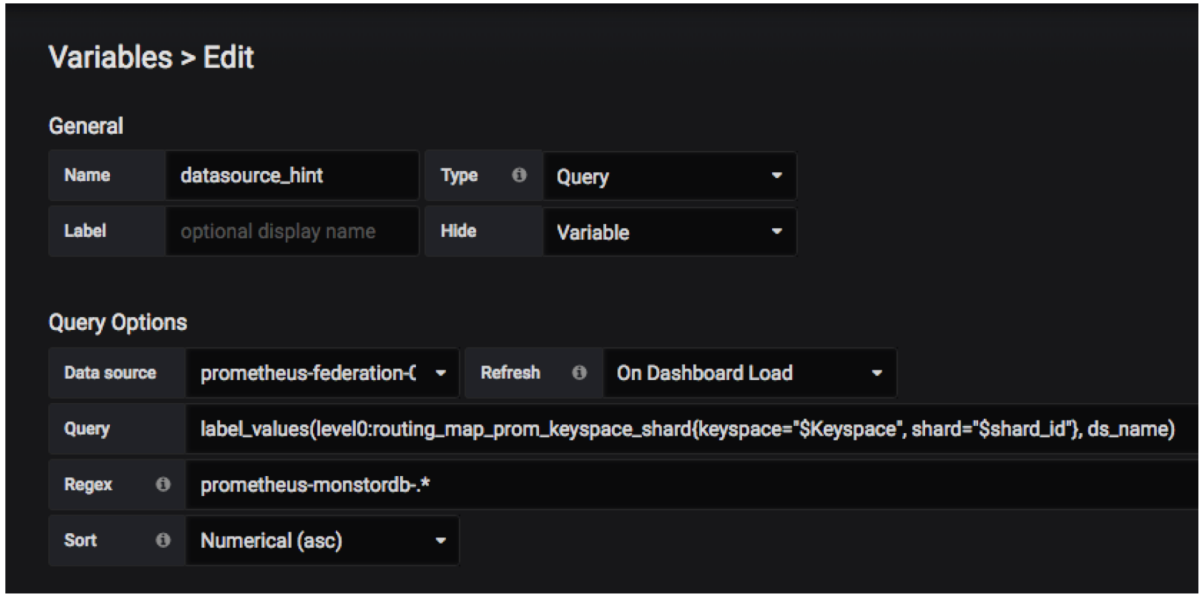
The label_values() function is applied to **level0:routing_map_prom_keyspace_shard** at the Federation server

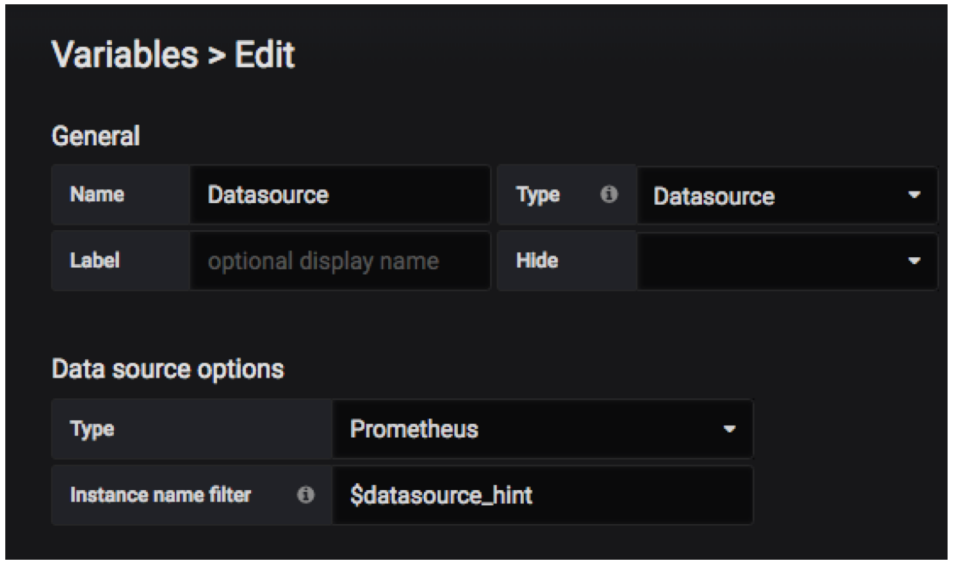
List of **keyspaces** = label_values(level0:routing_map_prom_keyspace_shard , keyspace) = { KS1, KS2 }

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





- 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)

Self Monitoring

- Example queries:
  - *Relative deviation in time series appended:* *sum (rate(prometheus_tsdb_head_samples_appended_total{container_name="prometheus"}[5m]) / rate(prometheus_tsdb_head_samples_appended_total{container_name="prometheus"}[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"}*

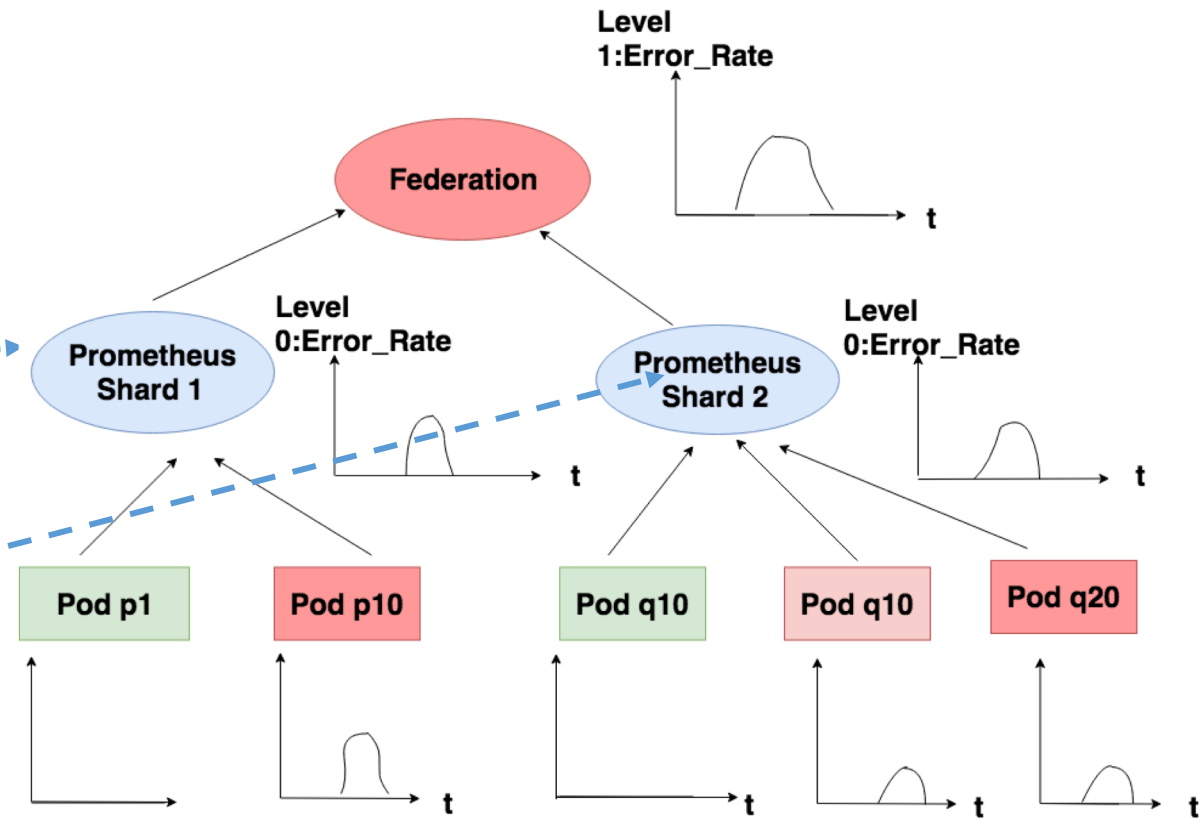
- Example of alert rules:
  - Down Prometheus instances
  - Abrupt drop in time series appended
  - Abrupt drop in targets discovered
  - VIP endpoint reachability

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))
```

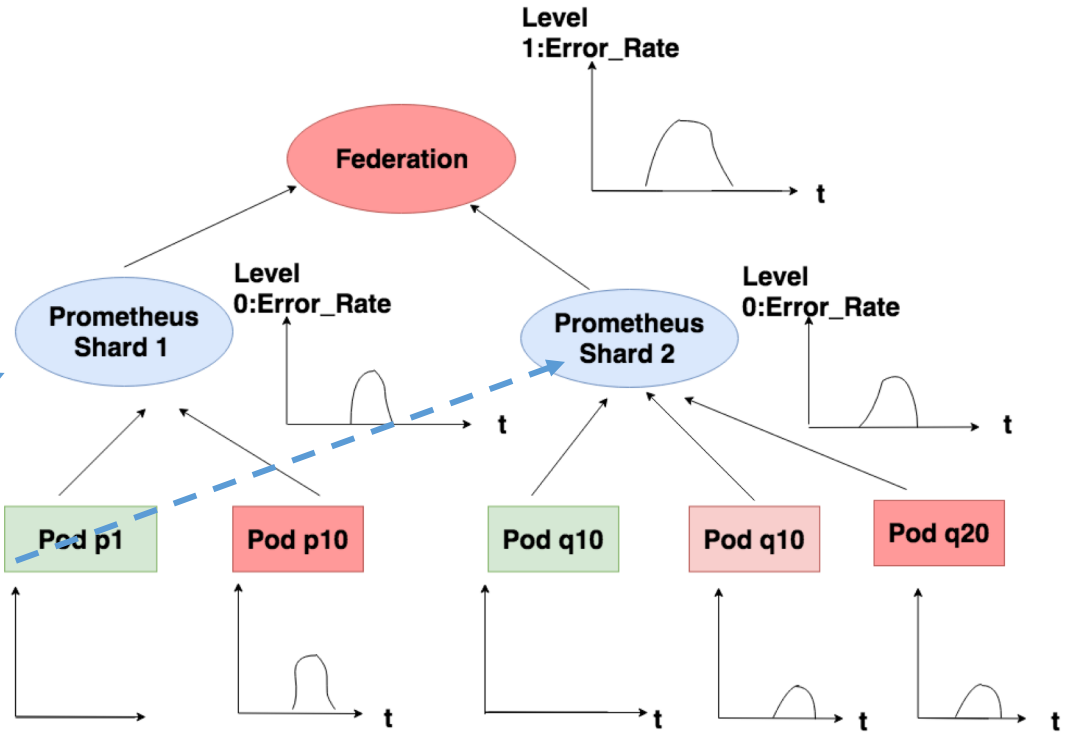
- Query over each sharded Prometheus server and combine the top-k results



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 time-series 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

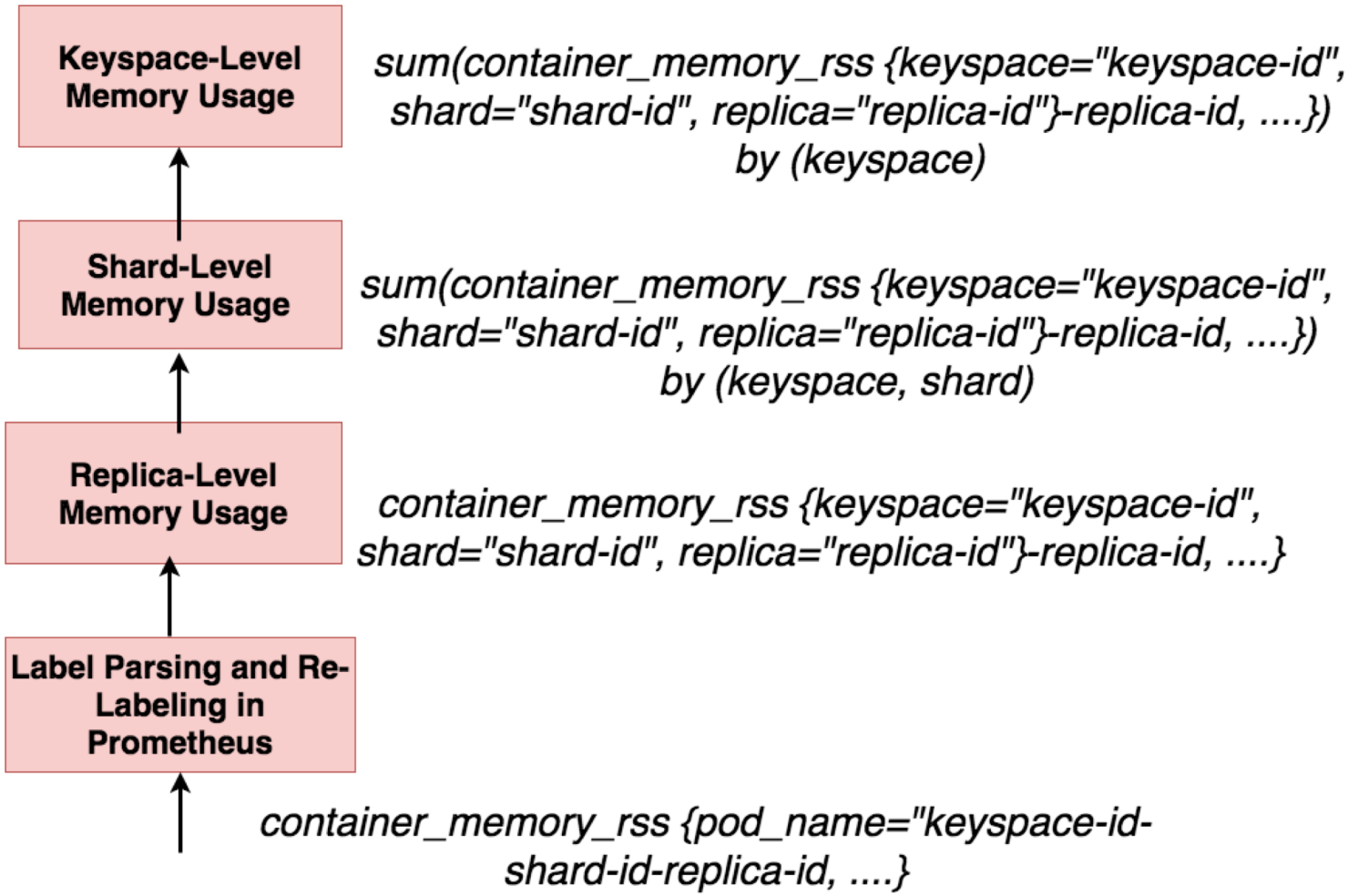
```
container_memory_rss (zone="…", host="…", rack="…", pod=pod_name) = 150000
```

- 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

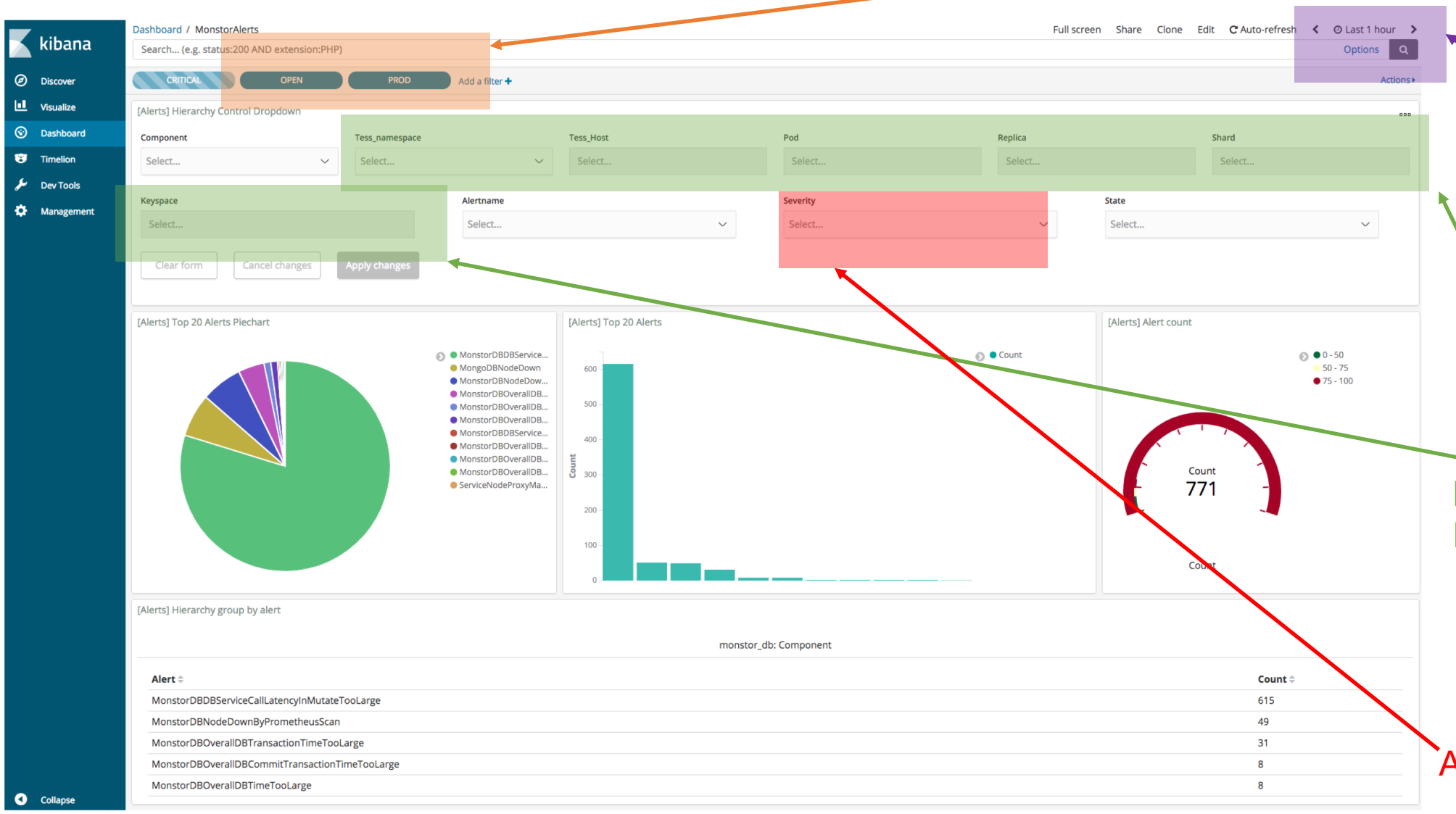
- Label extraction: to extract keyspace id, shard id and replica id from pod name
- Label injection: to inject labels: {keyspace, shard, and replica} into the OS metrics
- Thus OS aggregation over logical aggregation is now available



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

Historical or Real-time

Logical/Physical Hierarchies

Alert Severity

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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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