

Practical Advice For Monitoring Microservices

Adrian McMichael

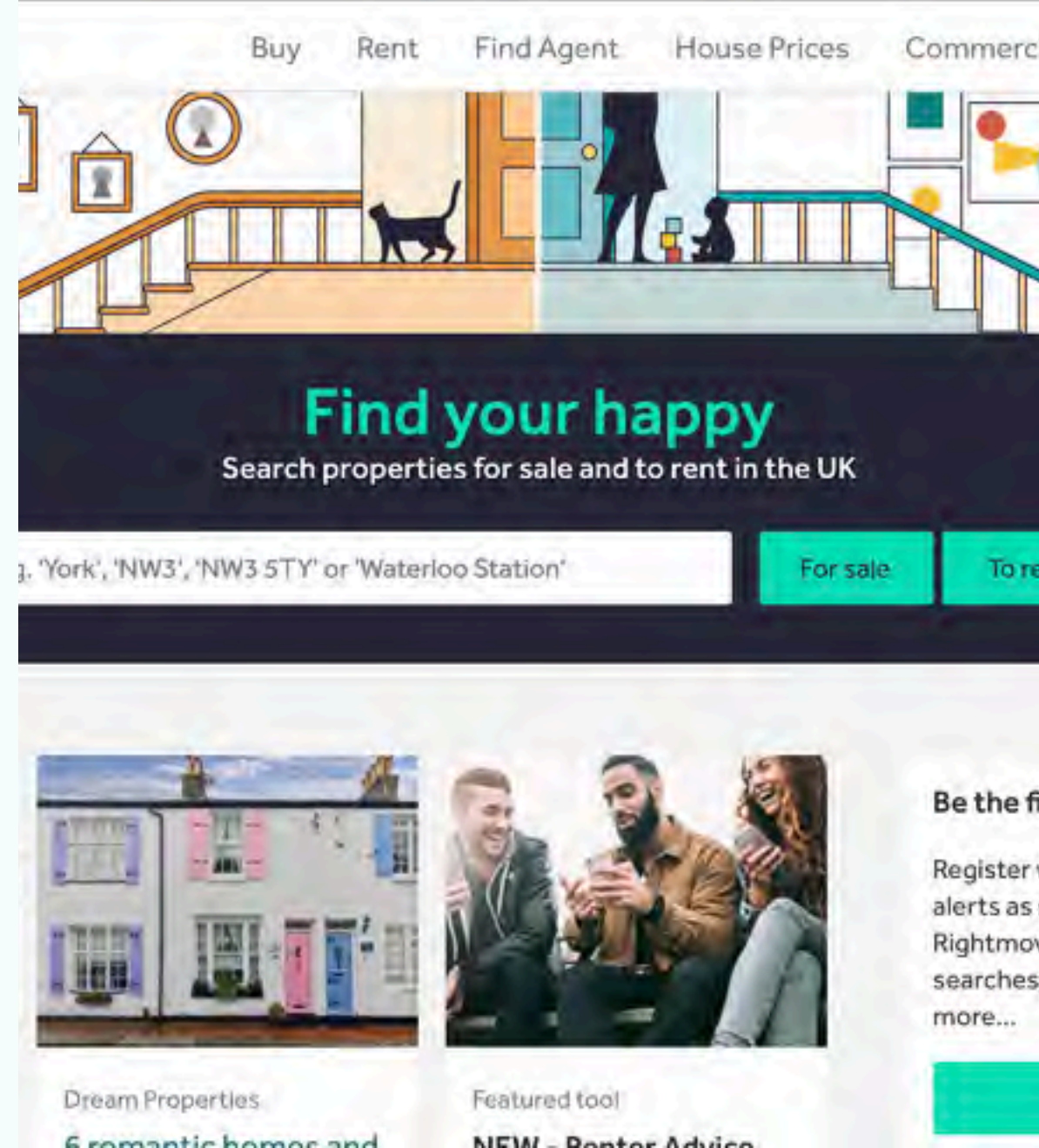
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Introduction

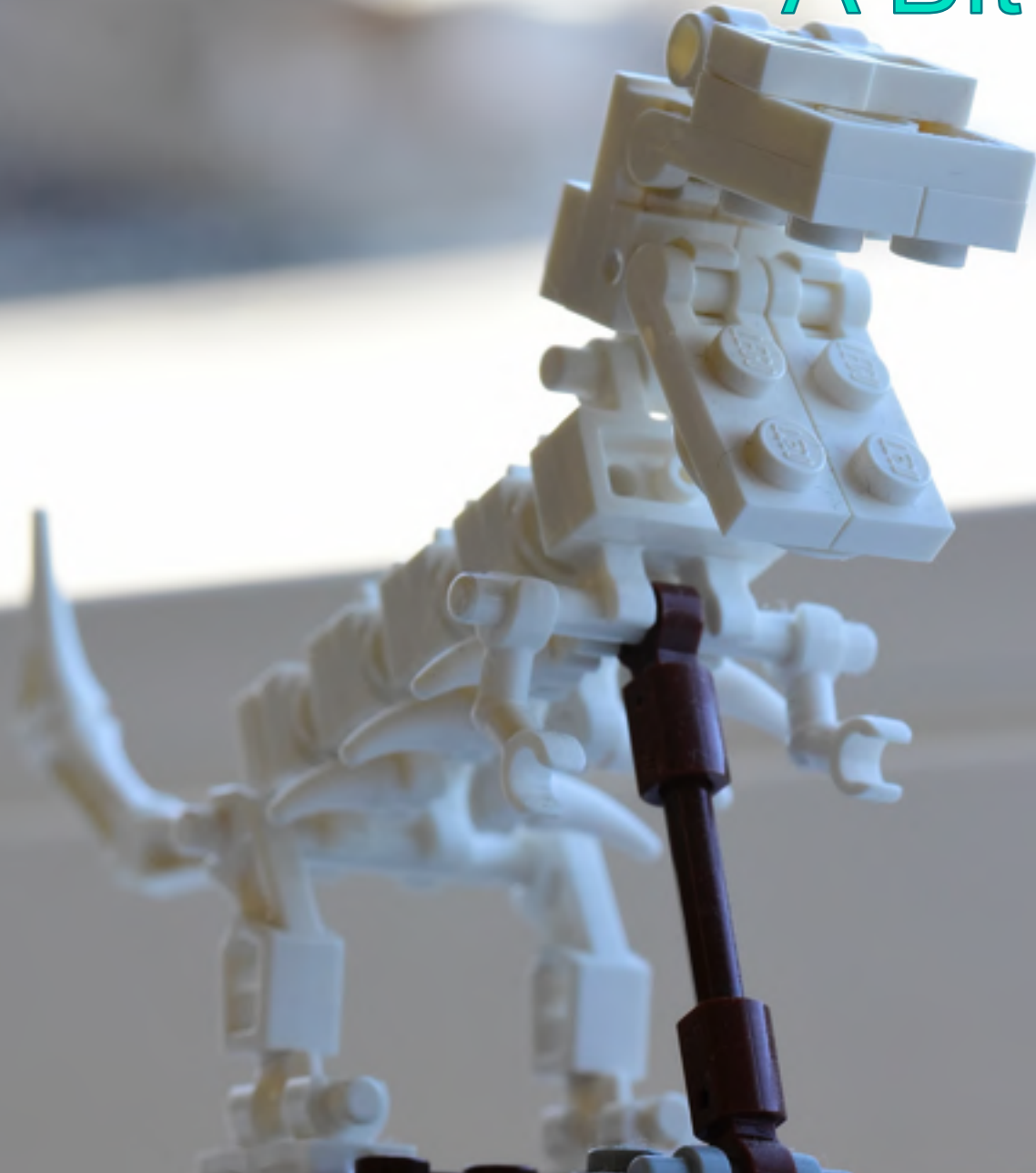
- Adrian McMichael
- Lead Application Architect at Rightmove.
- UK's Biggest Property Portal
 - Established in 2000.
 - Around 60M requests a day.
 - Around 1.2 Million Properties on Site.
 - 90% of all estate agent listings in the country.
 - Around 7.3 Billion Log messages a day.



What I'll cover

- A short Rightmove history lesson
- Best Practices
 - Observable Events
- How We Monitor
 - Logging Pipeline
 - Alerting
- Results

A Bit of History



Before Microservices

- Before 2014 if an application failed
 - ssh onto application server
 - cd to the correct directory
 - Hope the logs contain the data you need in the right format
 - Begin the awk/sed wizardry
 - if answer present:
 - Repeat for each application instance affected
 - else
 - Increase logging and wait for reoccurrence

```
gzcat access_log.h2-  
api05.20130506 | awk -  
F'"' ' $7 > 3000000  
{print $2}' | grep '\?'  
| sed 's/.* \(\/*.*\?\).*/  
\1/g' | sed 's/\(\/*  
api\/*.*\/*sync\)\/*api\/*  
sync/g' | sort | uniq -c  
| sort
```

*- An ancient incantation for
grouping slow pages*

Enter Project Odin

- Investigated a new search engine
- Decided to replace our core flow with microservices
 - Gives us more flexibility
 - Improve ownership
 - Improve maintainability
- Given the time it could take to look at issues we needed better tools.



What We Wanted to Achieve

- Take advantage of the wider surface area of microservices to pinpoint issues better
- Have a self service approach to logging and investigating how services are behaving
- Support microservice ownership.
- Provide access to data about our systems in a way that is friendlier to non-developers.

Observable Events



Obligatory definition time!

“Monitoring’ refers to repeatedly checking a system and its outputs to make sure they are within known-good ranges...”

Observability ... is about being able to understand the inner workings of your software and systems by asking questions and observing the answers on the outside...”

- Charity Majors, [@mipsytipsy](https://twitter.com/mipsytipsy), 2018
<https://bit.ly/2Ovf2ji>

Bad Event Logging

- Is an afterthought.
- Is autogenerated or relies purely on 3rd Party agents and plugins.
- Is anaemic and lacks context
- Uses a human readable format which makes ingestion hard
- Uses a message field that contains all the information.
- Describes the system as we expect it to work!



Good Event Logging

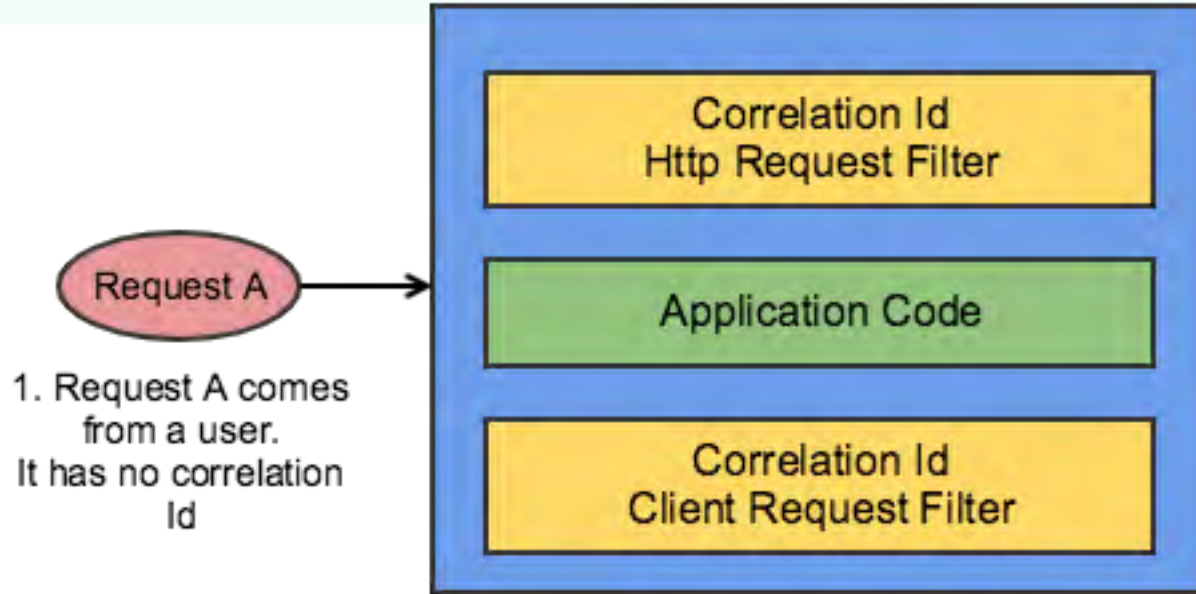
- Is a stream of events that can be followed across boundaries to describe how a system behaves.
- Shares a common specification
- Is designed to allow us to ask questions of a system.
- Has messages that help discoverability but are not the source of contextual data.
- Is testable
- Evolves with the system
- Accepts failure!



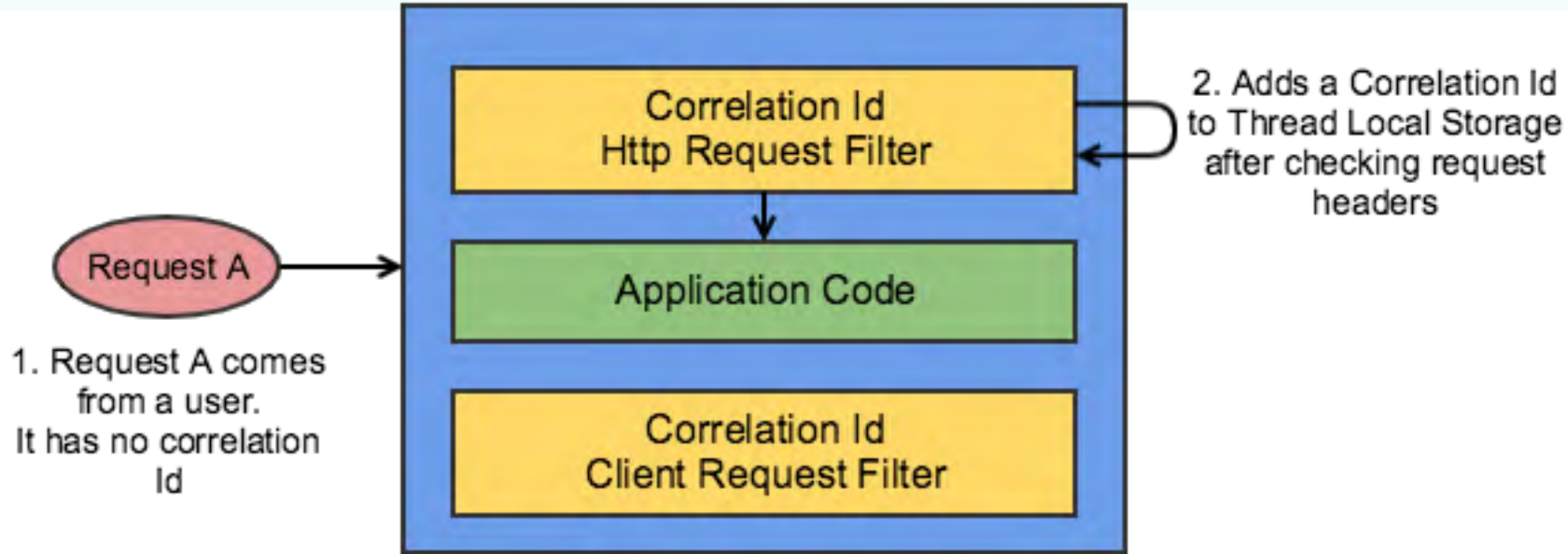
How we structure logging

- A bit about our event structure
 - Transactions are correlatable across application boundaries
 - Log data is machine readable and in most cases JSON based.
 - Supports thread local dimensional key-values pairs, timing and tags.
 - Supports passing of contextual data across application boundaries to keep APIs clean.
- We use a custom made Log4j2 Java Library
 - See Also:
 - Open Tracing - <https://opentracing.io/>
 - Open Census - <https://opencensus.io/>
 - Brave - <https://github.com/openzipkin/brave>
 - Zipkin - <https://zipkin.io/>
 - Honeycomb - <https://www.honeycomb.io/>

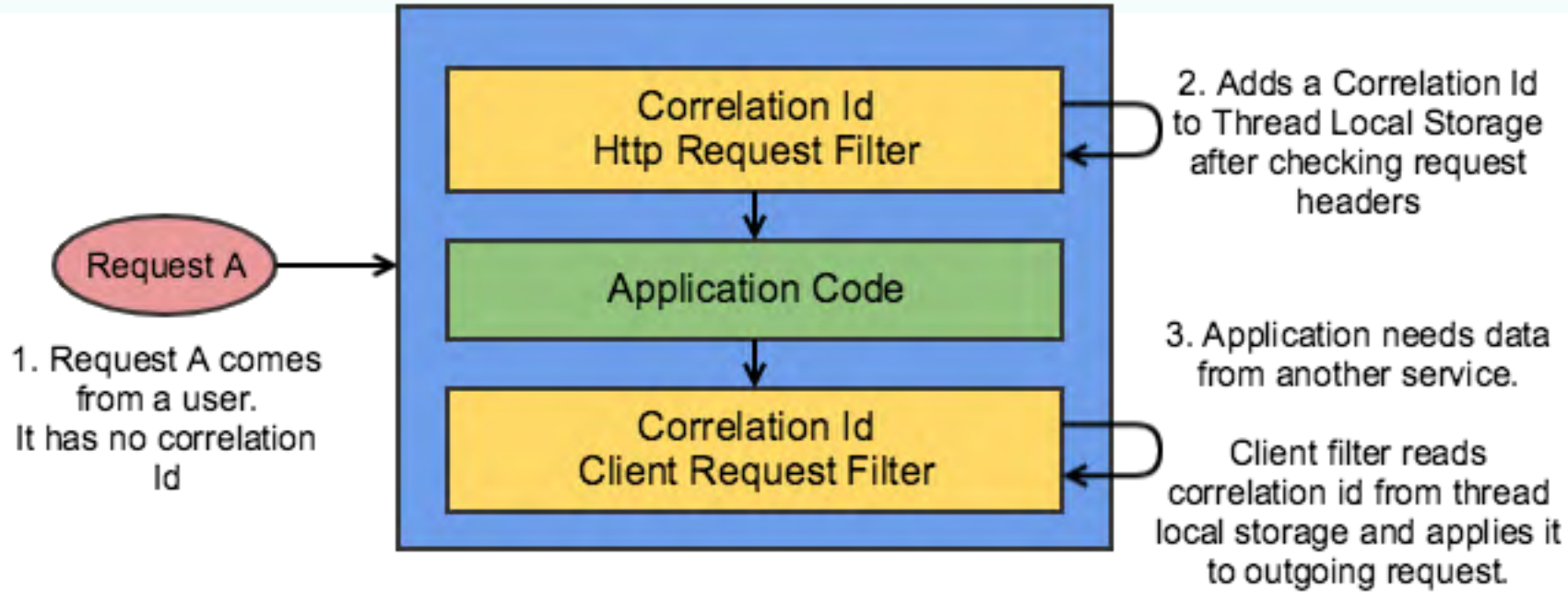
Correlation Ids



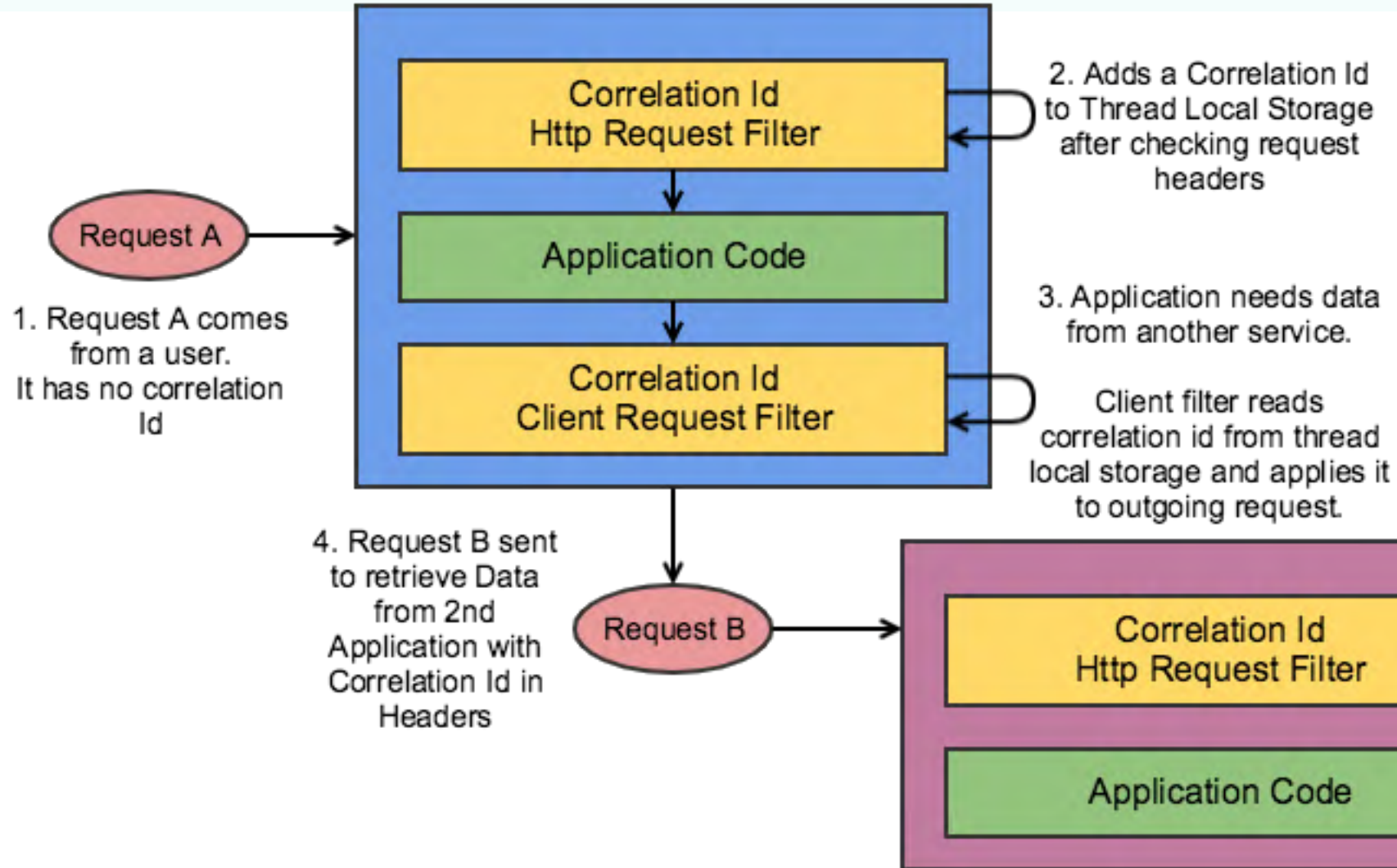
Correlation Ids



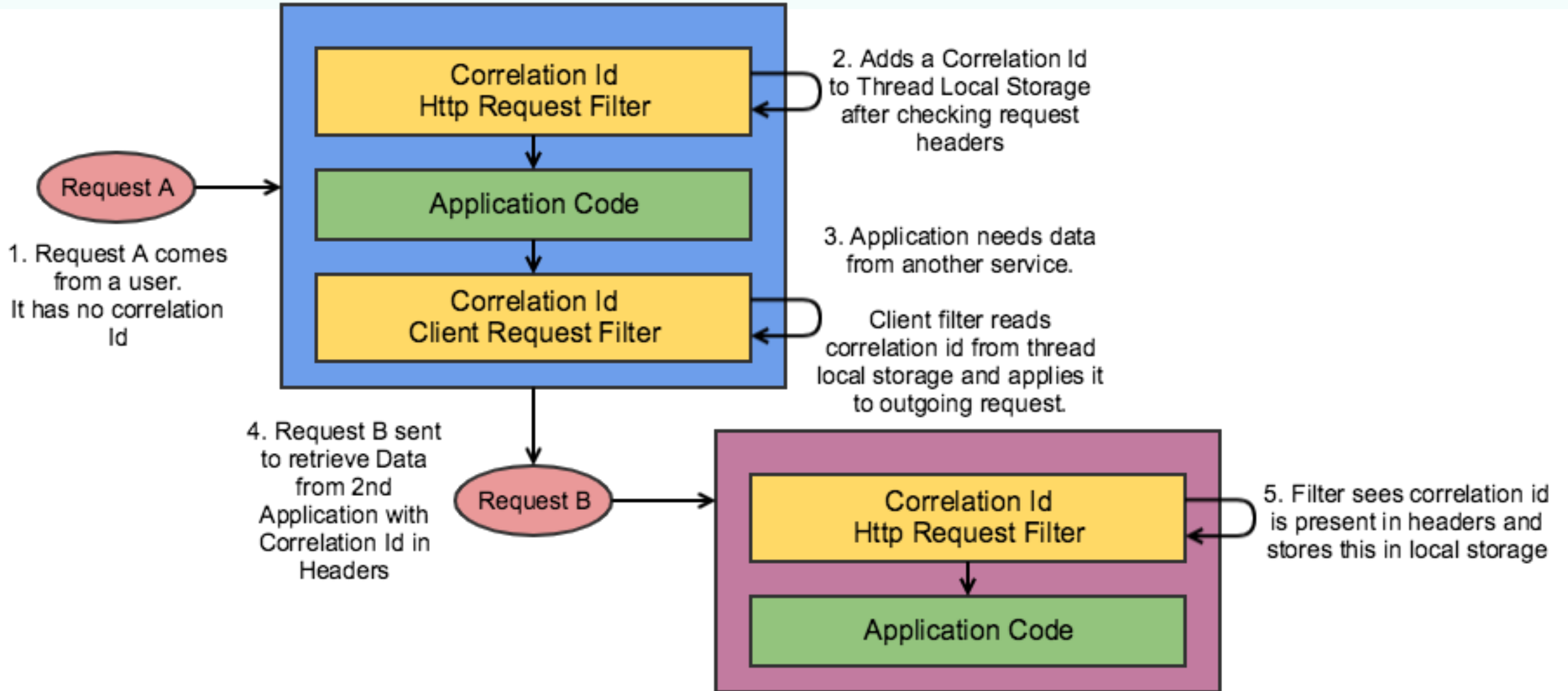
Correlation Ids



Correlation Ids



Correlation Ids



Event Ids

- Identify a discrete event within a transaction
 - Usually a numeric id/enumeration which allows to query across families
 - Are unique per activity not per transaction like correlation ids.
 - Can be used to query across event types when exploring data.
 - Can be technical
 - Like an Application Starting
 - Can be domain driven
 - Adding an item to a basket, saving a property
 - <https://oreil.ly/2yi9KO9> – Matthew Skelton, Velocity London, 2017

Common Metadata

- Request parameters
 - Search filters
 - User ids
 - User-agent details
- Application instance details
- Timings
 - Broken down for multiple calls
 - Share a common timing denomination
- Can pass important information for logging purposes via request headers to avoid polluting APIs
 - E.g. Customer Ids, Human readable Search terms, user-agent

Anemic Events vs Fat Events

```
{  
  "level": "INFO"  
  "message": "property search",  
  "duration": 100  
}
```

```
{  
  "message": "sales property search complete",  
  "eventId": 20000,  
  "correlationId": "a4229...",  
  "duration": 100,  
  "containerId": "abcd098098",  
  "metadata": {  
    "locationId": 12345  
    "locationType": "region",  
    "minBeds": 2,  
    "maxPrice": 1000000,  
    "keywords": ["sea view"]  
    "containerLabels": {  
      "language": "java"  
      ...  
    }  
    ...  
  }  
}
```


What about Aggregated Metrics?

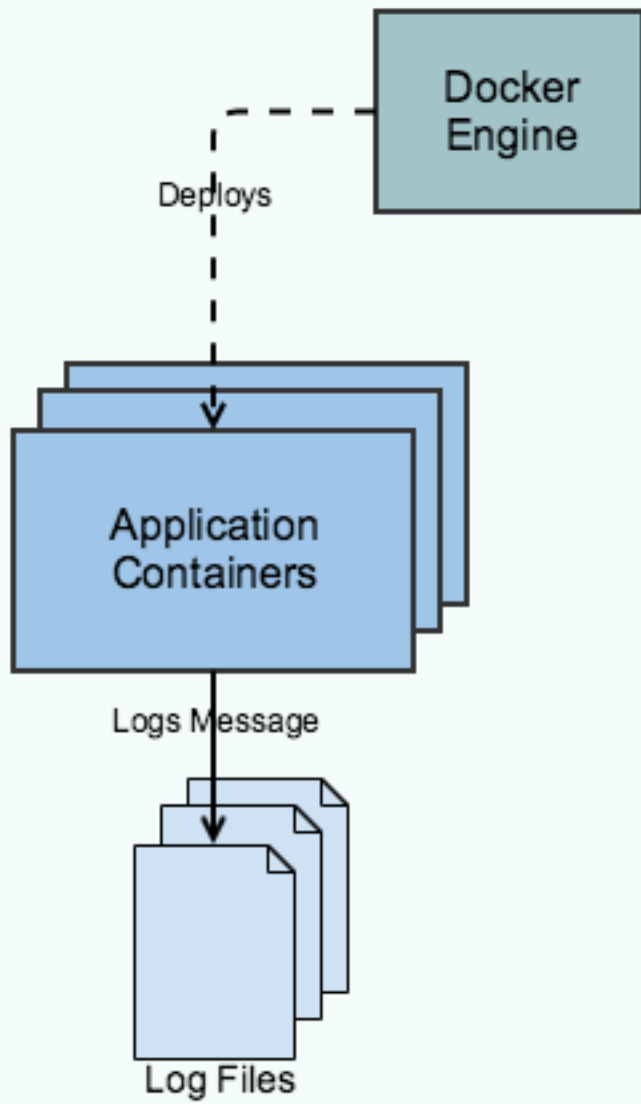
- Aggregated metrics are cheap and quick to store but lack context.
- Indicative of faults.
- Aggregated metrics are good for tracking a fluctuating numeric value.
 - Connection Pool Usage
 - JVM Memory
 - CPU Usage
 - Request rate
 - Error Rate
- Check out micrometer for JVM based metric collection:
 - <https://micrometer.io/>
 - Supports tags on metrics
 - Spring Boot 2+ library of choice

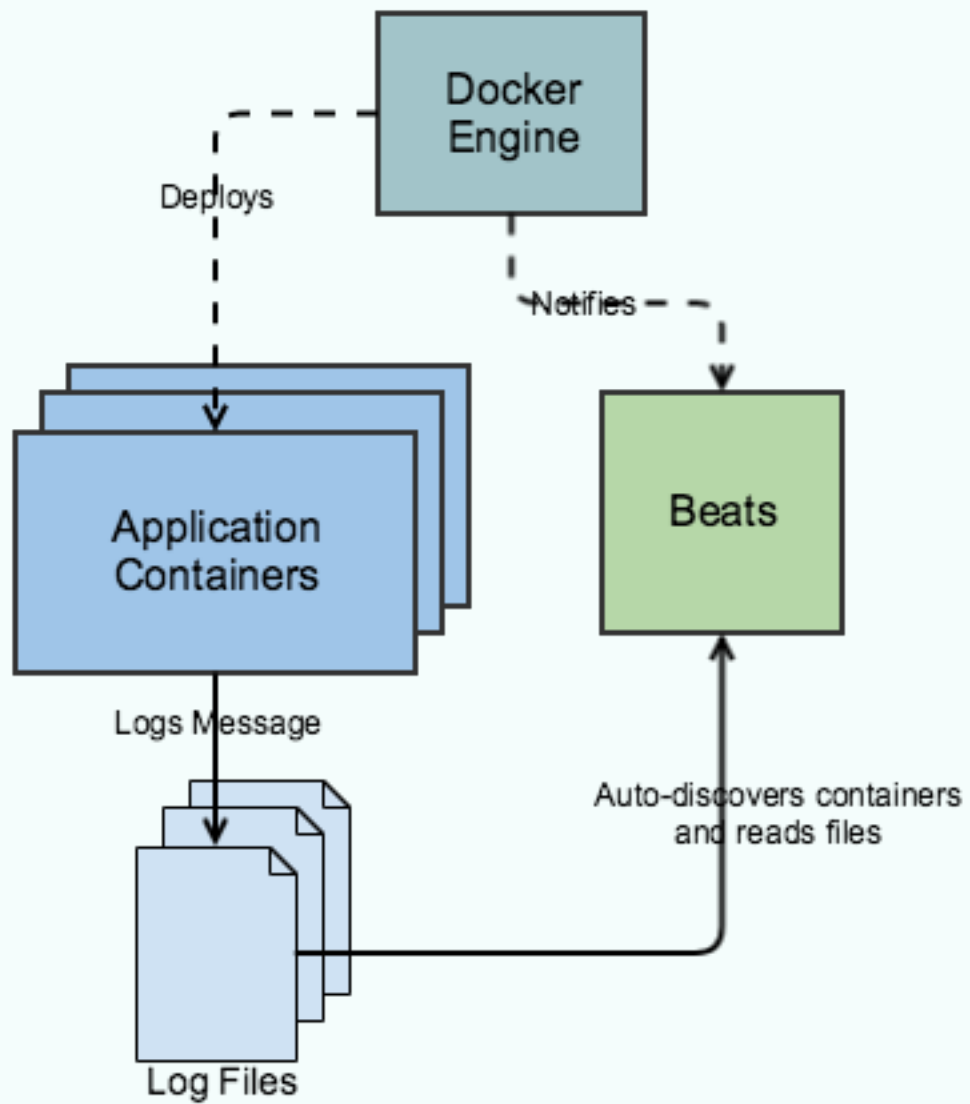
Events Strategy

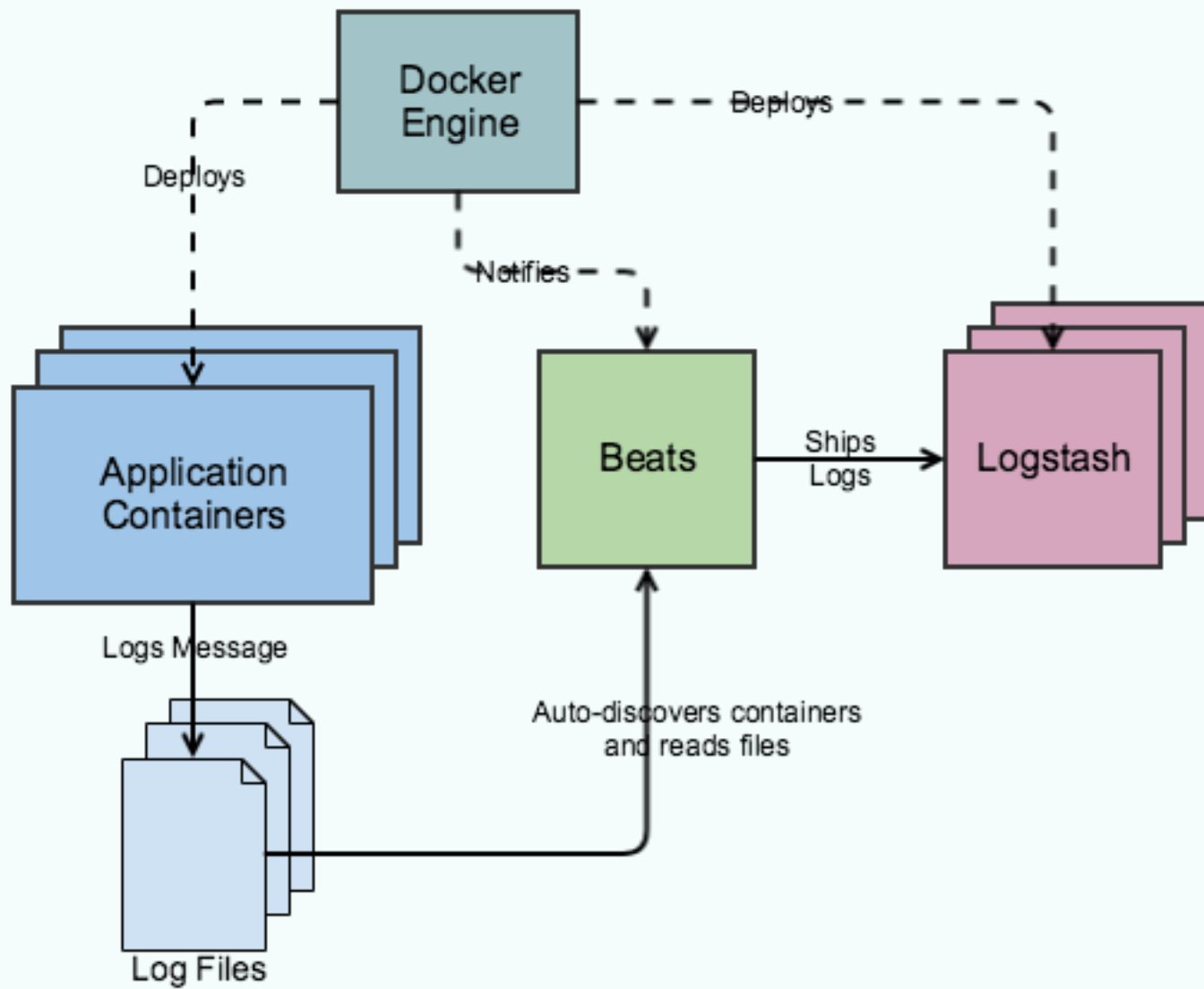
- Focus on state changes.
- Consider using spans to break down transactions.
- Start with a sensible coverage then iterate as needed.
- Practice Continuous Delivery.
- Consider thread local metadata storage to make sharing context easy.
- Watch out for edge cases and errors and ensure metadata is present in all cases.

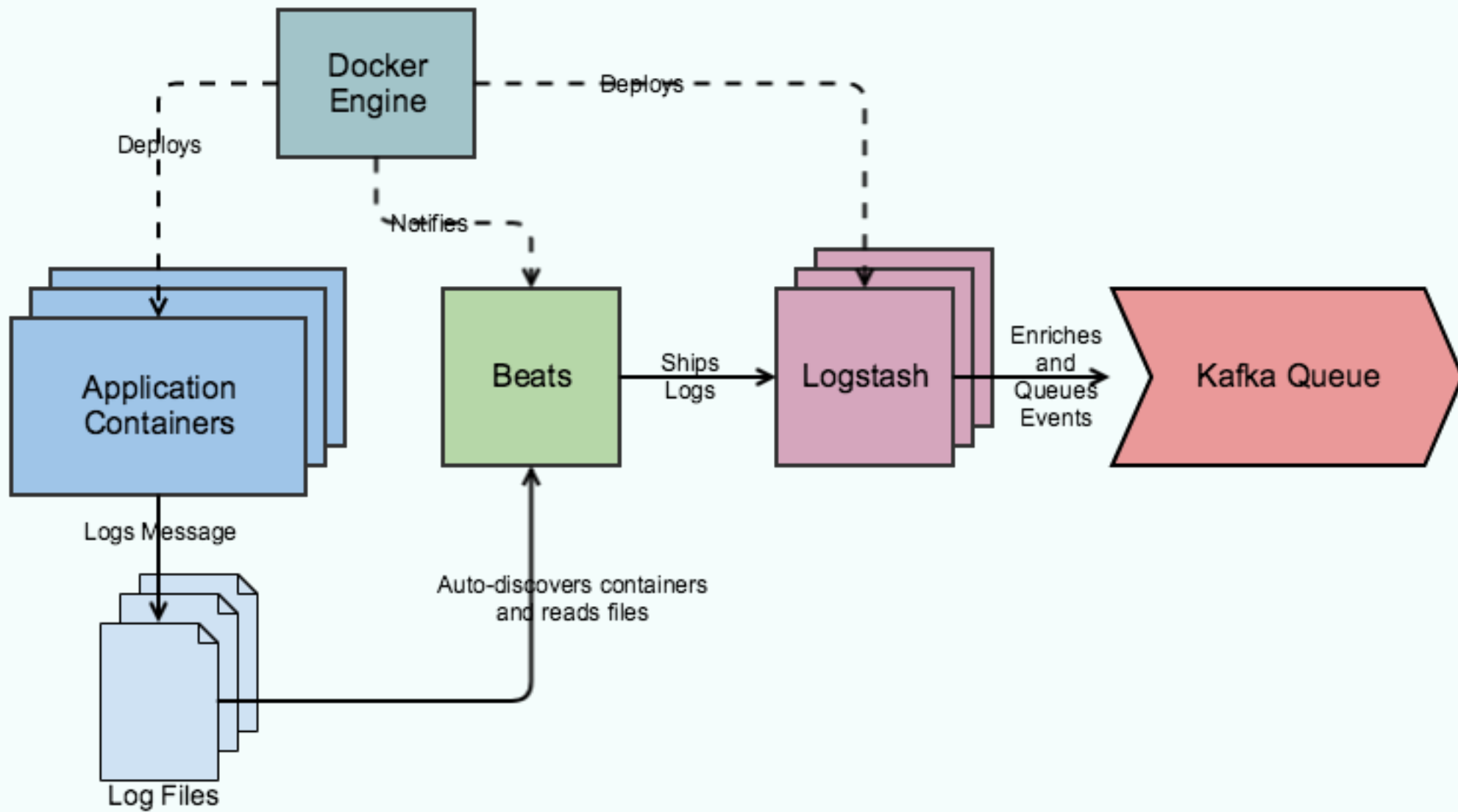
Logging Pipeline

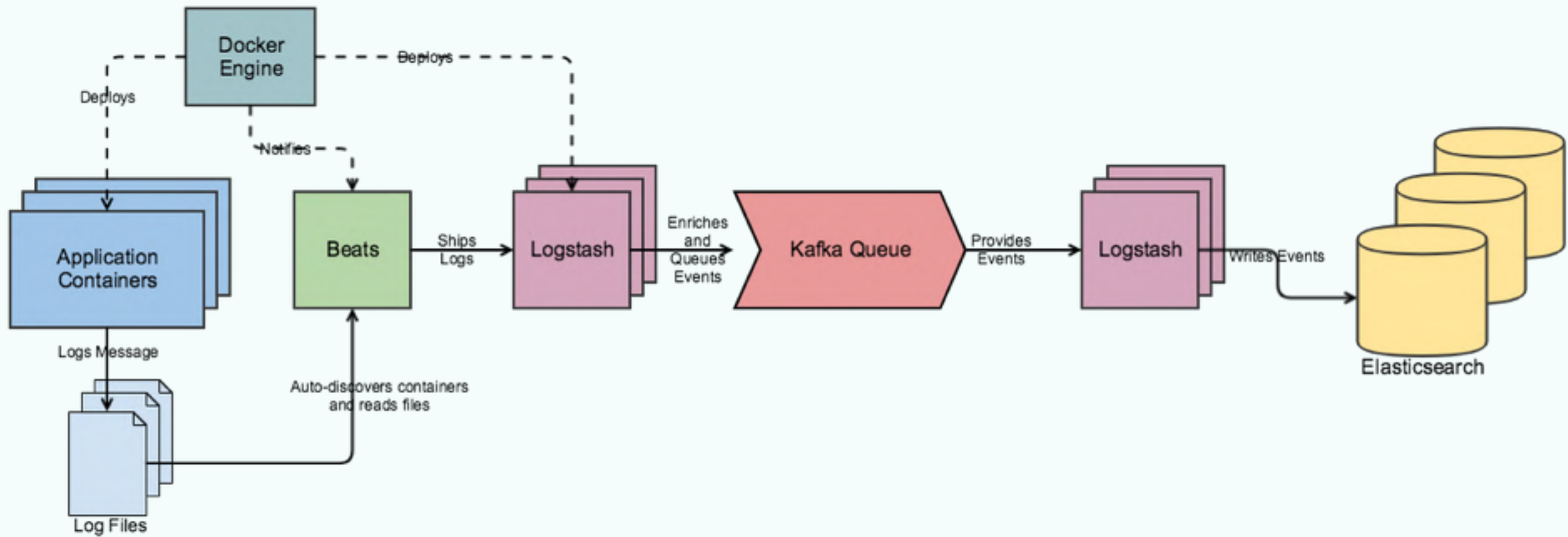












Beats and Container Auto-discovery

- A lightweight log shipper written in Go
- Has the ability to Autodiscover Kubernetes/Docker hosts based on listening to docker engine events.
- Augments events with metadata like container names, ids images, Docker Labels and Kubernetes Annotations
- <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/beats/filebeat/current/configuration-autodiscover.html>



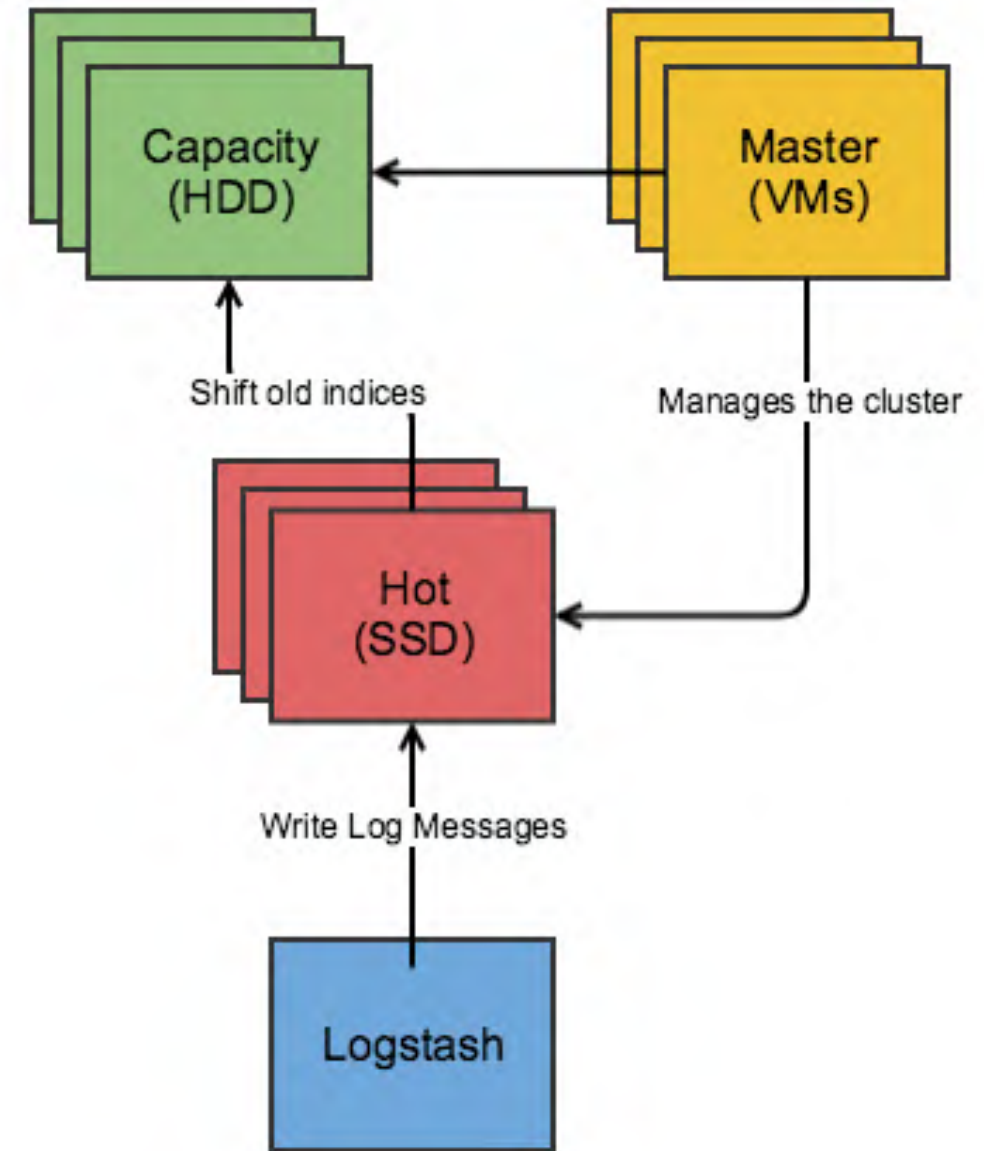
```
filebeat.autodiscover:
  providers:
    - type: docker
      templates:
        - condition:
            contains: docker.container.image: redis
          config:
            - type: docker
              containers.ids:
                - "${data.docker.container.id}"
```

Logstash as a service

- Logstash commonly used in a sidecar pattern.
- Can also act as a clustered service
- Beats can be configured to communicate to a list of Logstash servers
- Allows centralized enrichment and processing of log messages
 - User-agent normalising
 - Geo IP lookups
- Codify your Logstash setup
 - We use Pebble templates - <https://github.com/PebbleTemplates/pebble>

Hot-Warm Architectures

- Logstash writes to smaller faster Elasticsearch nodes sized for 24 hours
 - SSDs for fast I/O
- After 24 Hours indices are moved to slower but larger capacity nodes
 - HDDs that are cheaper and much larger
- Need to leave 30-40% capacity to allow for datacenter failure



Elasticsearch Advice

- Indexes all fields so everything is searchable.
- Don't use dynamic schemas!
 - Use mappings to avoid type clashes and unwanted analysing.
 - Custom fields that are more dynamic can be mapped with dynamic templates to keep types and analysing consistent.
- Analyse free-text.
 - Users will search for partial stack traces and error names and expect this to work.
- Consider data roll-ups to track trends.
- Don't map 1000s of fields in one index unless you want heap issues.

Pipeline Advice

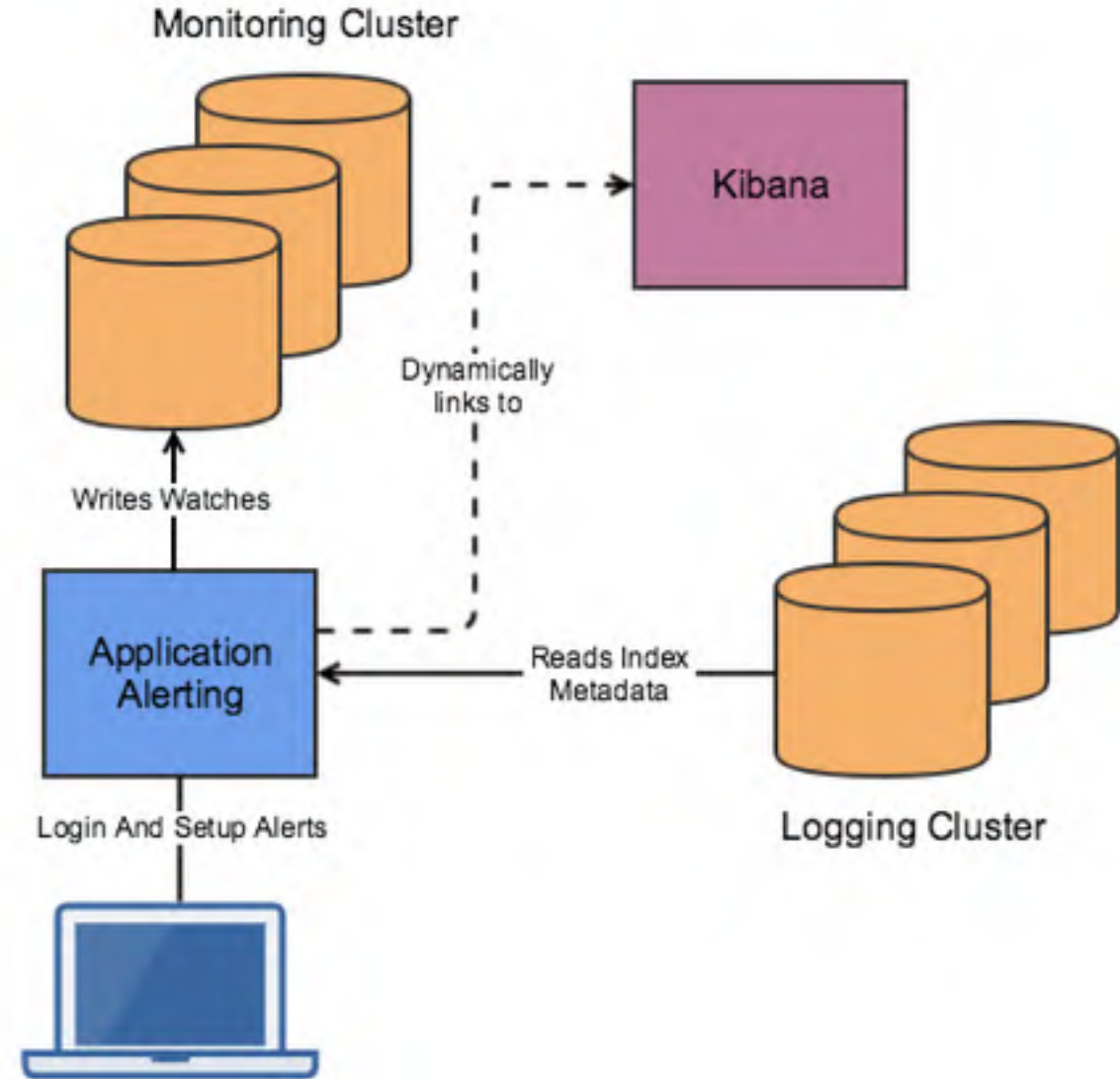
- Codify your configuration.
- Measure your message latency.
- Set a sensible retention policy for raw data.
- Backup important metrics.
- Make your pipeline continuously deliverable and separate from your application delivery.
- Provide a test environment for developers.
- Log in pre-production!

Alerting



Alerting Architecture

























- 2 Elasticsearch Clusters
 - One for monitoring
 - One for collecting logs
- Custom Web-App for setting up and managing alerts
 - Self-service
 - Covers complexity
 - Uses Kibana where possible instead of reinvention



Watcher/X-Pack Alerting

- Part of Elastic's X-Pack suite
- Allows us to alert based on our logging data directly
- REST API based setup
- Backed by a configurable data context object
- Uses a groovy-like scripting language called Painless
- A watch consists of:
 - Input – Adds any input data needed to check the alert condition
 - Trigger – How often the alert should run
 - Condition – The condition to check and alert on
 - Actions – What to do when alerting, e.g. send a slack message
 - Transforms – Allows the optional transformation of data for use in actions



Status	Alert Name	User	Application	Team	Recipient(s)	Actions
✓	▸ application-data-centre-errors	adrianm	property-web	platforms	#platforms	     
✓	▸ feature-switch-config-errors	adrianm	feature-switch-config	platforms	#platforms	     
✓	▸ smg-hystrix-status	adrianm	static-map-generator	platforms	#platforms	     
⚠	▸ test-threshold-alert	adrianm	property-web	platforms	@adrianm, adrian.mcmichael@rightmove.co.uk	     

Set up a query alert

Pick a team to own the alert

platforms

Name your alert

test-query-alert

Select an index

access_log_*

Select an application

static-map-generator

Define your alert query

response:[400 TO *]



Alert query currently returns 3,321 hits in the last 24hrs

Setup alert condition

Will alert if the percentage of documents that matches the query is above ▾ 0 % for 5 minute(s).

Setup alert interval

Run this alert every 5 minute(s).

Setup your alert actions

☐ Alert using email

☒ Alert using slack

@adrianm

Throttle actions after an alert for 15 minute(s).

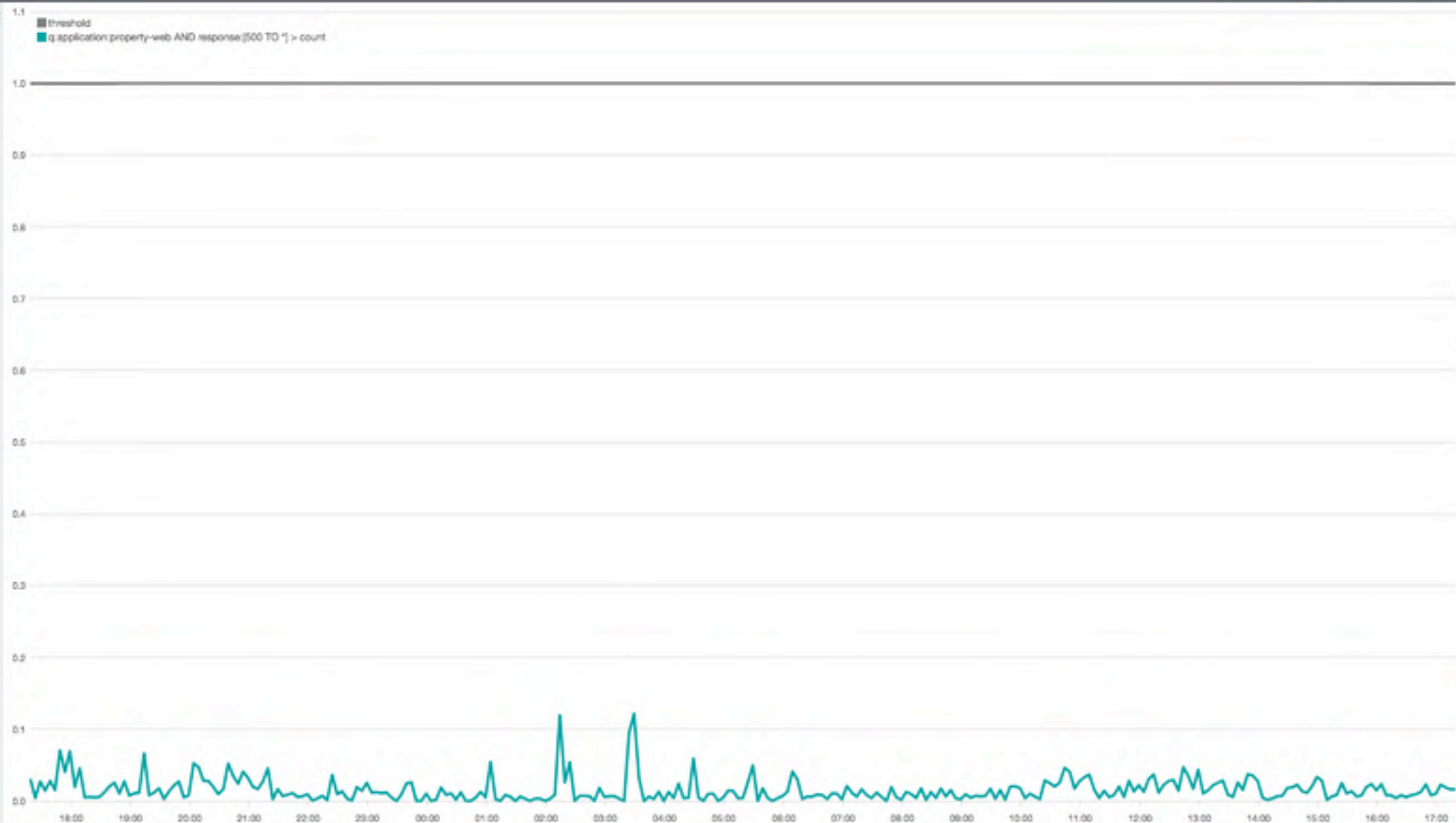
[Options](#)
[view options](#)

Interval

auto

Timeion Expression

```
.es[*].value(value=1.000000,
label=threshold).color(grey),.es(index=access_log_*,
q="application:property-web AND response:[500 TO *]
").divide(.es(index=access_log_*,
q="application:property-
```



Alerting Advice

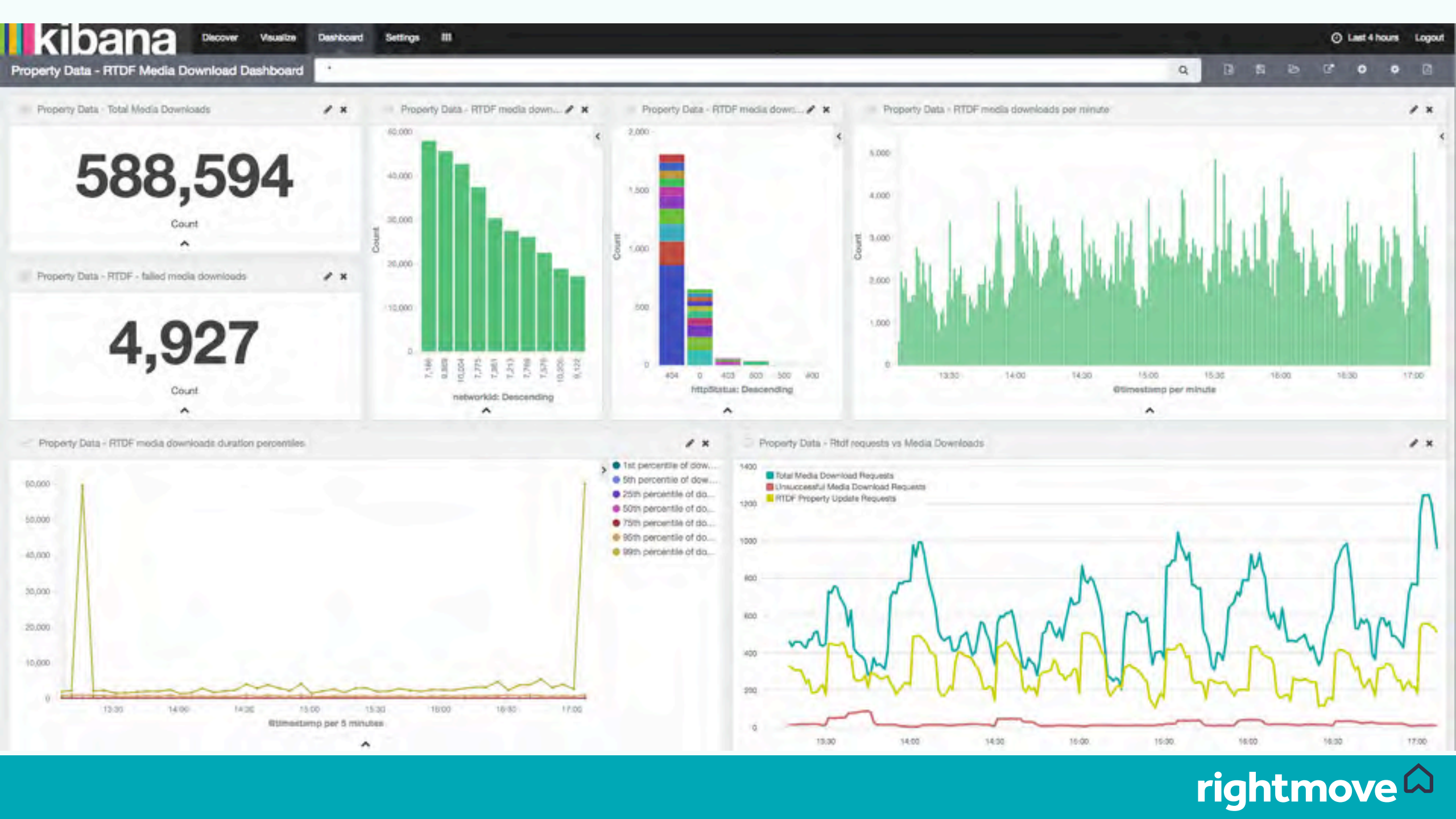
- Try to focus on what matters!
 - Traffic
 - Error Rate
 - Duration of important types of requests
 - Important KPIs
- Give teams power to configure themselves but be prepared to offer guidance.
- Health is a sliding scale!
 - Understand what healthy looks like for your system.
- Fix issues as they arise!
- Building a system isn't enough!

The Results



Cultural Change

- Developers naturally reach out to the tooling when issues occur.
- Workshops have helped spread the knowledge amongst teams.
- Other areas of the business are looking to Kibana dashboard for support processes.
- Queuing events has led to exploration of other Data Processing use-cases
- Made a difference when starting new projects.



Final Advice!

- Sounds like a lot of work!
 - It is but that's okay
 - Think of this like your testing
 - Make time for it - its easy to show the benefits to management
- Treat it with respect and care
 - Crappy logging and alerting helps no-one and erodes trust
- Share with Others
 - Show them how you figured out problems
 - Discuss KPIs and health
 - Hold Reviews!
- Keep trying!

Big Shout Out to...

- Matthew Skelton
 - <https://twitter.com/matthewpskelton>
- Charity Majors
 - <https://twitter.com/mipsytipsey>
- Cindy Sridharan
 - <https://twitter.com/copyconstruct>
- O11ycast
 - <https://www.heavybit.com/library/podcasts/o11ycast/>
- My team at Rightmove
 - Especially Alex Palmer who helped with the Lego photography



The End

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