

# Logging, metrics and tracing

7.3.2019 Santeri Paavolainen

# Why logging, metrics and tracing relevant?

- In a simple (monolithic) system
  - Single logging configuration, few metrics to monitor
  - Single (or only a few) logging locations
  - Persistent system  $\rightarrow$  backups usually sufficient for retention
- Distributed (e.g. microservice) system
  - Microservices composed of different subsystems and components
  - Lifetime of a single instance, container etc. limited
  - Huge variability in logging methods, metrics to collect \* number of individual collection points (instances/containers) large
- Distributed systems notoriously difficult to debug
  - "No information" is a disaster
  - Post-hoc often difficult to have information (instance gone!)
- A priori design is necessary!



### Differences

#### Logging

- "What happened?"
- Development, problem-solving, auditing (audit logs)
- Logging levels (typical)
  - TRACE, DEBUG, INFO, WARNING, ERROR, FATAL
- Structured vs. unstructured logs
- Tags

#### Metrics

- "What is state?"
- Instaneous, time average, series
- Absolute vs. relative
- Huge variability
  - LB 2xx/3xx/4xx/5xx
  - Method call time
- Tagged metrics
  - Region, instance type, code version, service mode, ...

#### Tracing

- "How these are related?"
- Tag "initial request" with a trace id
  - Pass trace id to any downstream requests
  - Branches of new trace ids linked to parent
- Trees
- Need to include trace id in logging (tags etc.)



# Logging



# **Considerations: Logging**

#### - What to log?

- Affects total volume
- Preferably run-time configurable, minimally at deployment
- How to log?
  - Format, timestamps etc.
  - Link to program code
- Security considerations
  - Sensitive information
  - Security of logs (authenticity)

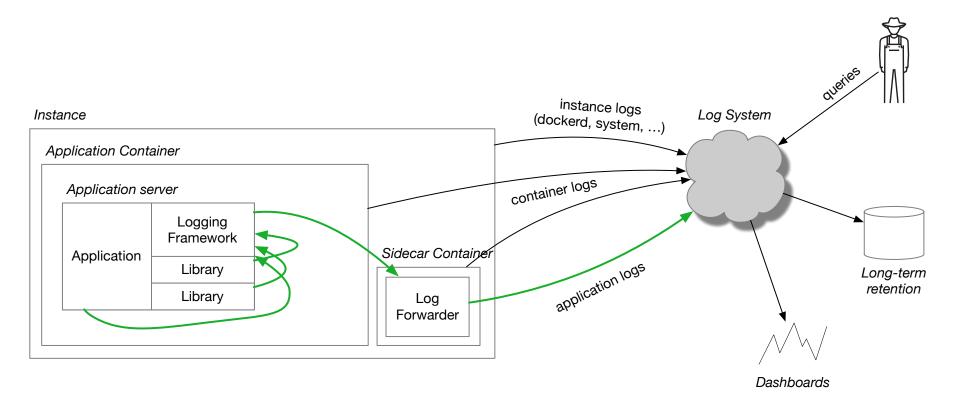
#### - How to collect?

- To-disk and separate sender?
- Direct network?
- What protocol and format?

#### - Where to collect?

- Server / system / software selection
- Overall infrastructure design
- What to collect?
  - Retention time
  - Tiered storage









- Tons of logging frameworks, libraries and tools over all languages
  - Some languages have pretty standardized plug-in logging mechanisms (some don't)
  - When using libraries etc. may end up with conflicts (Java ...)
  - What to choose, how to configure, how to use often reflect programmer's preferences → no universal rule to follow
  - Some performance considerations too for high-performance applications
- Overall these low-level concerns not really part of this course



## **Some numbers**

#### - Assumptions

- 1 customer arrives / second
- 0.5 request / s / customer (average)
- 30 minutes / customer on site
- 30 log entries / request
- 100 B / log entry (a bit over a 80 character line)
- Result:
  - 27 000 log entries / s
  - 2.7 MiB / s
  - 233 GiB / day

#### How long retention? Does it compress well?



COM-EV Microservice architectures and serverless computing 2019 4.3.2019 8

30 minutes low or high?

More or less log entries per request?

Maybe can compress structured logs?

# Metrics





### **Metrics**

#### - Values of some units

- 5xx over last minute
- *#* of active users
- CPU% usage now
- *#* of containers on instance
- \$ sales over last minute
- Collectors usually don't store historical data
  - Limited storage for time averages

#### Usually LOTS and LOTS and LOTS of metrics

- Duplicity across systems, instances and containers
- Some unique over whole system (\$ sales)

#### - Visualization important

- Humans bad at interpreting raw numbers, good at spotting visual trends

#### - Hard numbers useful for alerting

- Alerting a whole another topic, not going to that on this course (part of <u>operations</u>)





#### What to collect?

- OS, container, DB, other apps usually instrumented themselves
- Highly dependent on your problem
  - Performance critical? Business value? For marketing?
- Generally: You will be more sorry for not collecting enough metrics
  - But they take time ...

#### How to collect?

- Problematic
  - Java has JMX framework, other languages usually don't → need libraries to push, per-framework components

#### How long to collect?

- Preferably keep long-term at least in aggregated form

#### How to process?

- Defining meaningful (=USEFUL!) graphs & dashboards takes time
- Actually an UX problem!
- Alerting ... let's not go there







### Game of Guess Which Go Together

INFO [2019-02-02T15:11:19Z] c.a.b.y: Incoming request /foo user=null

INFO [2019-02-02T15:11:202] c.a.b.y: Incoming request /der user=fnord valid until=2019-02-05T00:00:00 from=GB

ERROR [2019-02-02T15:11:20Z] c.a.b.r.a: Exception InvalidParameterResponse at ProcessFile.java:1223

WARN [2019-02-02T15:11:19Z] c.a.b.z: Invalid password for user=gabagaba

DEBUG [2019-02-02T15:11:22Z] c.a.b.o.y: d=0x555422231a a=null b=[gerbil,snaptree] action=get status=partial-success remote=sp-54521.c.a.b.local

TIMEOUT cass12.cluster.local: write queue full, client not draining

INFO [2019-02-02T15:11:22Z] c.a.b.a9: received=ProcessEmail from=unknown to=anuser@example.com body=template-voucher-offer retry=0

INFO [2019-02-02T15:11:23Z] c.a.b.a9: received=ProcessEmail from=unknown to=anuser@example.com body=template-voucheroffer retry=0

INFO [2019-02-02T15:12:54Z] c.a.b.a9: received=ProcessEmail from=unknown to=anuser@example.com body=template-voucheroffer retry=0

Error at @221125abf: Invalid allocation on request=0x66621a581



# **Distributed tracing**

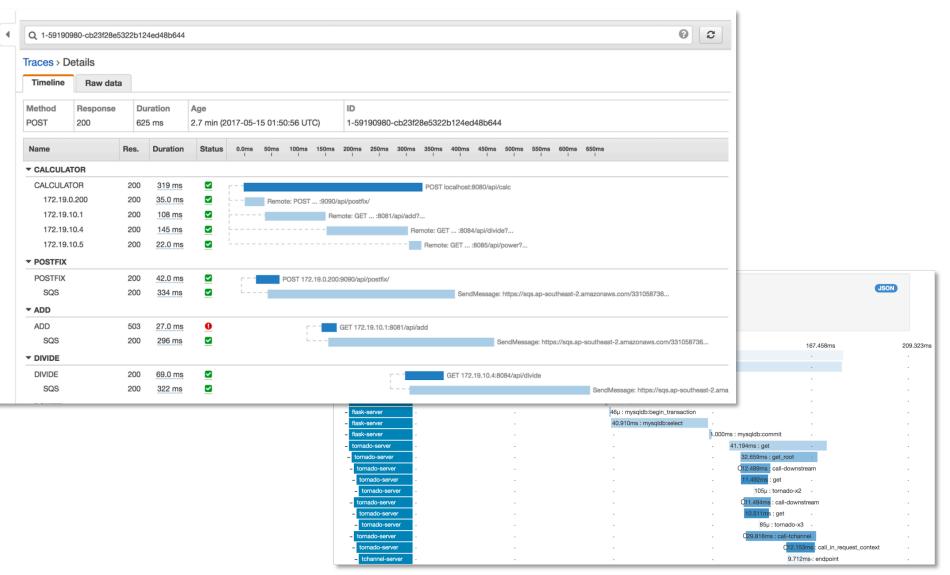
#### - Approaches

- Annotate log entries with <u>trace identifiers</u> (post-hoc analysis)
- Have separate tracing logic (focus on timings and dependencies)
- Not exclusive, can be used together (performance vs. debugging)

#### - Solutions

- AWS X-Ray, Datadog APM & Tracing, Google Stackdriver, ...
- OpenTracing, Zipkin, Jaeger, OpenCensus, ...
- Generally less understood and applied (wrt logging and metrics)





Images: zipkin.io & AWS

# Summary

#### - Which one you prefer:

- System you KNOW is hosed?
- System which APPEARS to work?
- Logging, metrics and tracing are tools for the FIRST one
  - Identifying the problem **metrics**
  - Locating the problem **logging (tracing)**
  - Understanding the problem logging
  - After fix is rolled out, verifying that problem has gone away **all**



