



Online Metrics Prediction in Monitoring Systems

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1. Introduction
2. Metrics prediction
3. Evaluation
4. Conclusion



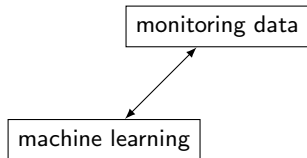
System goal: anticipate failures

monitoring data

▶ Monitoring insights



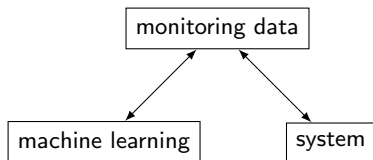
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- ▶ Monitoring insights
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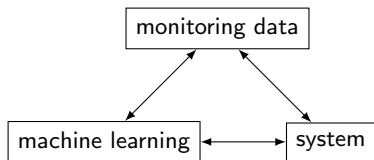


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- ▶ Infrastructure scaling

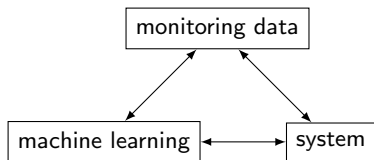
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- ▶ Infrastructure scaling
- ▶ **More server uptime**



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- ▶ Performances: “fast” to compute metrics predictions (low latency)



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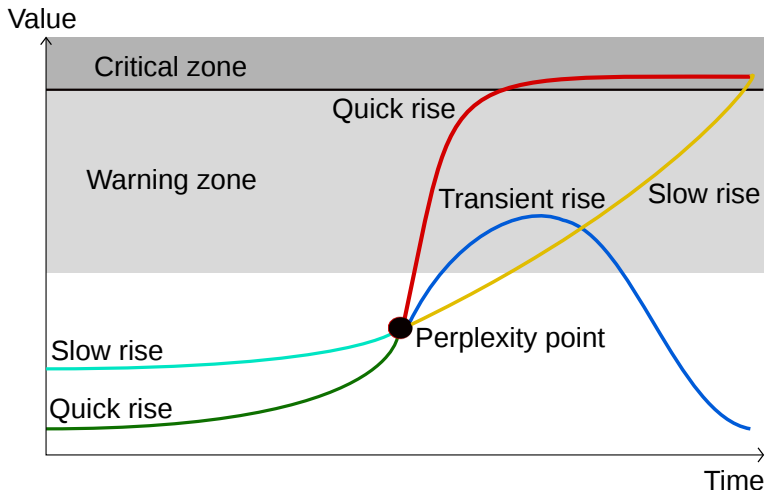
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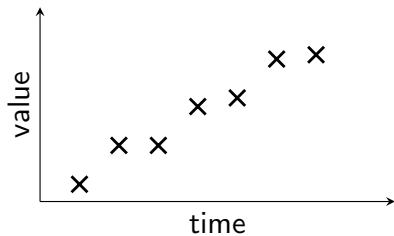


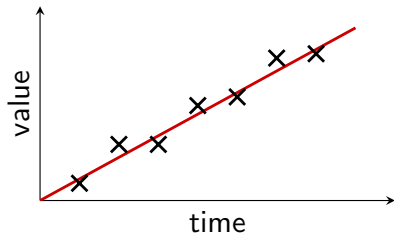
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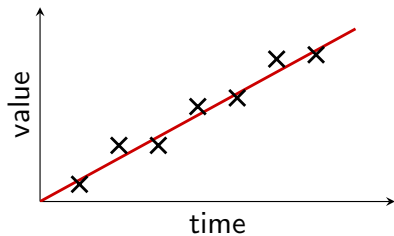
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- ▶ Associated to thresholds: warning and critical

Metrics behaviour: 6 scenarios



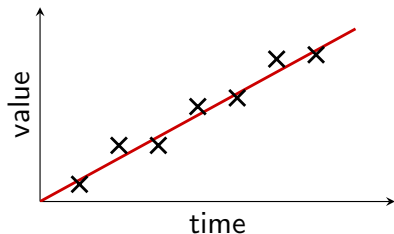




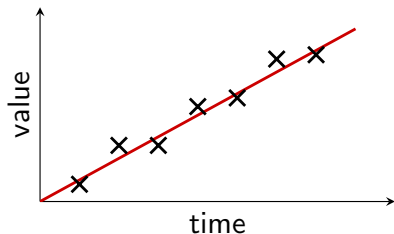


- ▶ Ability to identify local trends (few hours)

Linear regression

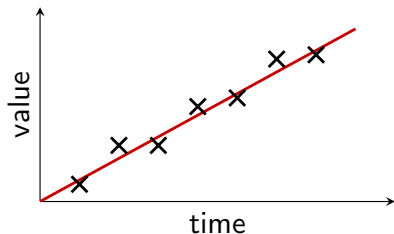


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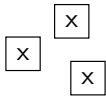


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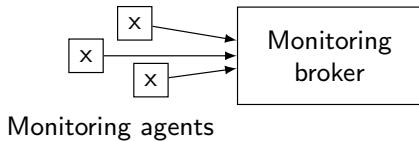
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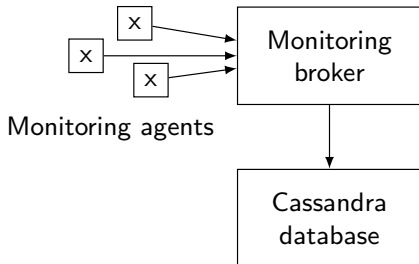


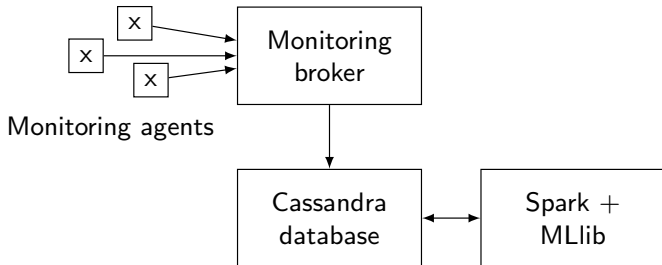
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- ▶ Library: MLlib (part of Apache Spark)

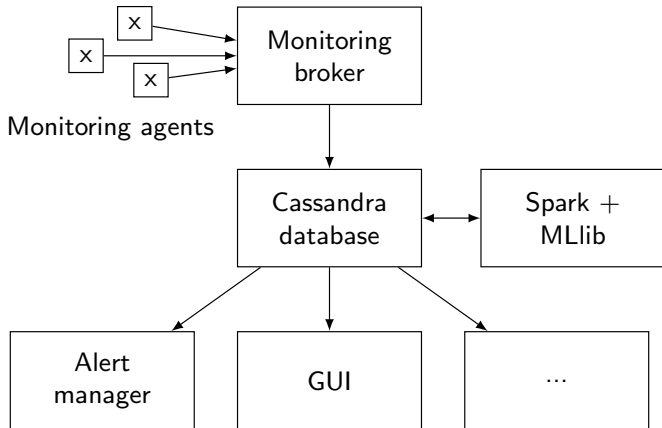


Monitoring agents











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- ▶ To avoid false positives/negatives, and save resources, they are blacklisted
- ▶ Root Mean Square Error evaluated weekly
- ▶ Metrics (temporarily) blacklisted if their RMSE $>$ threshold
- ▶ 58.5% of the metrics have a low RMSE \rightarrow good predictions

Example

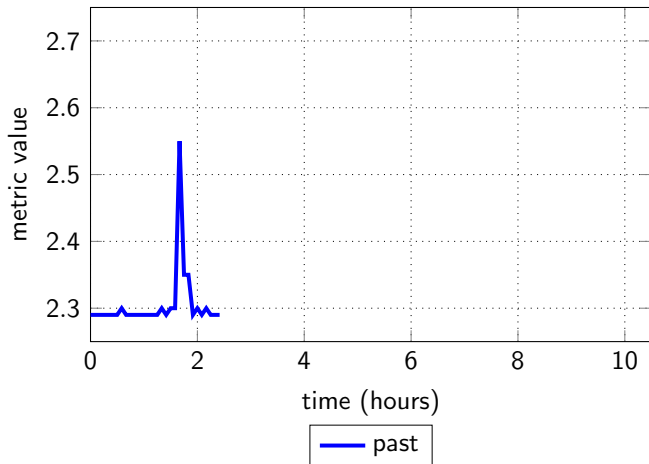


Figure: swap memory

Example

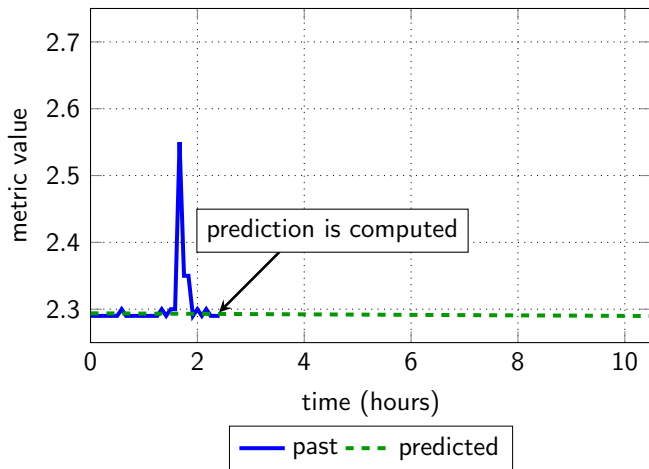


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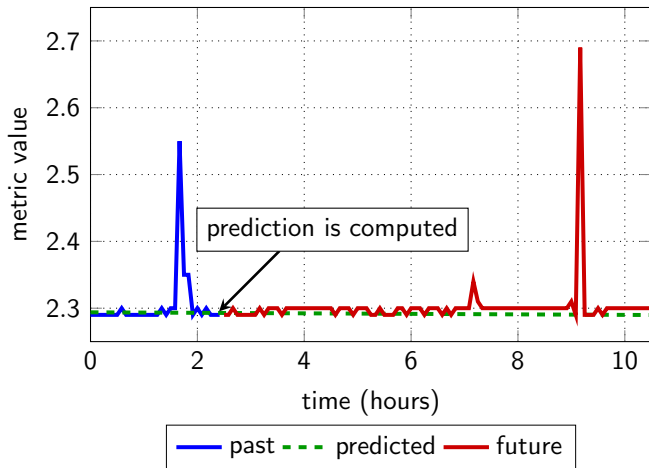


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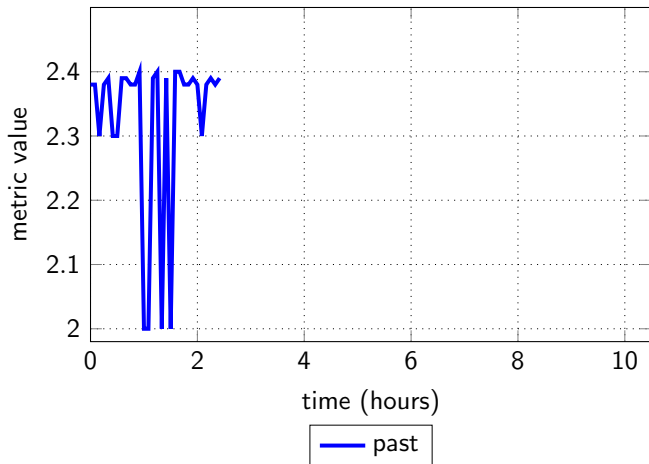


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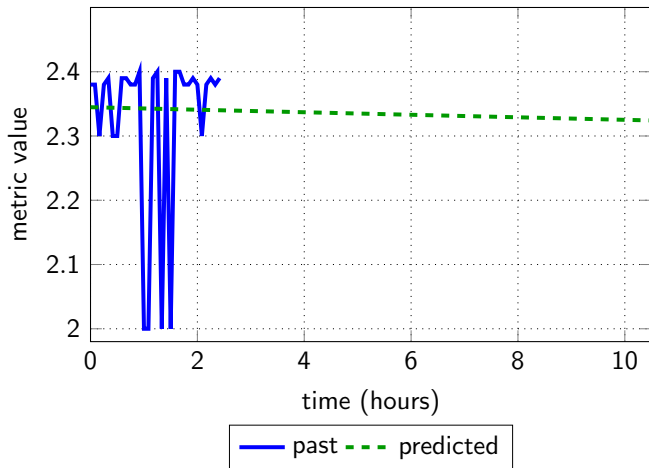


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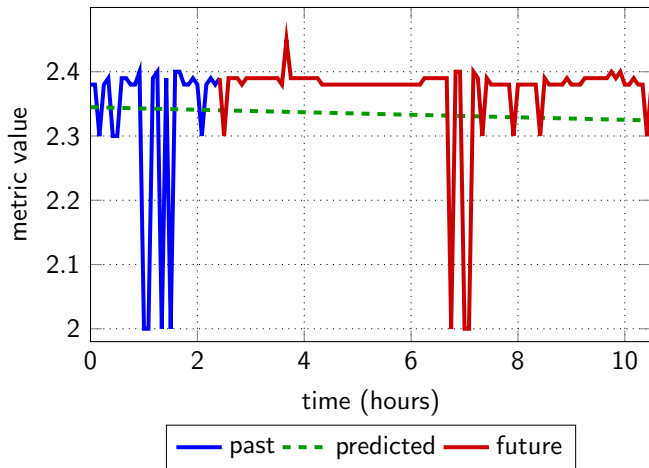


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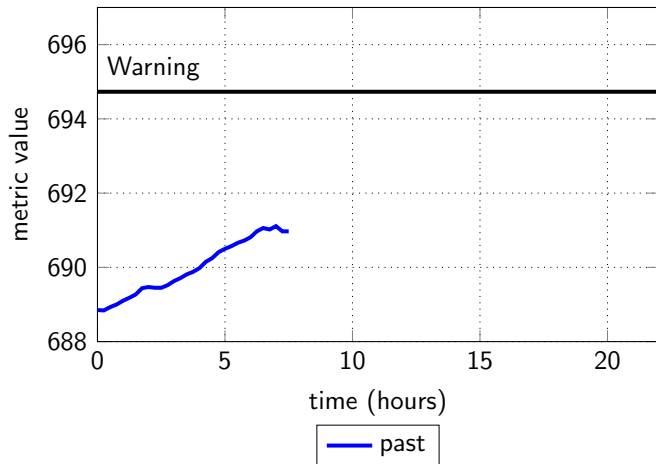


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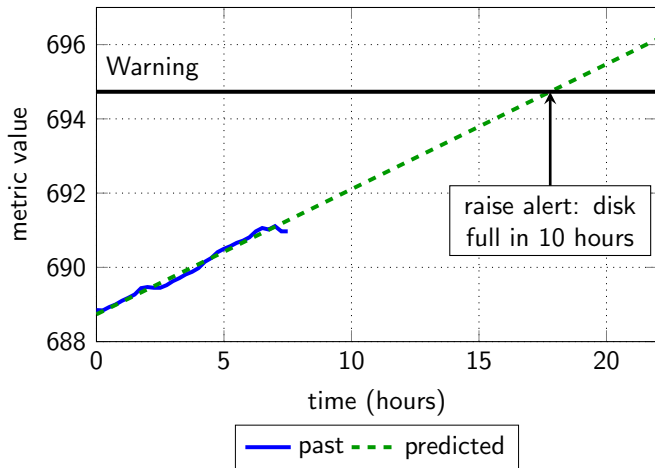


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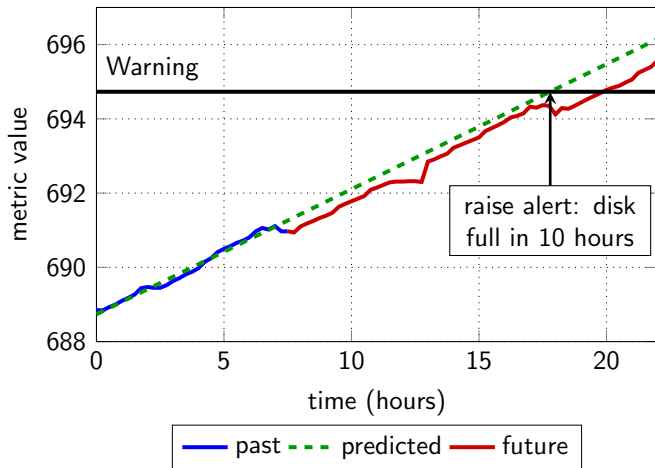


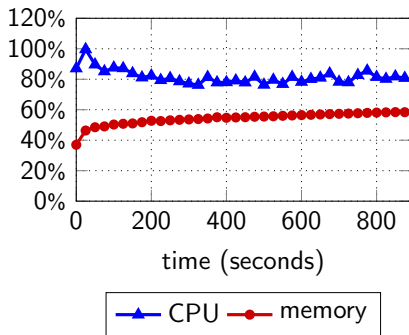
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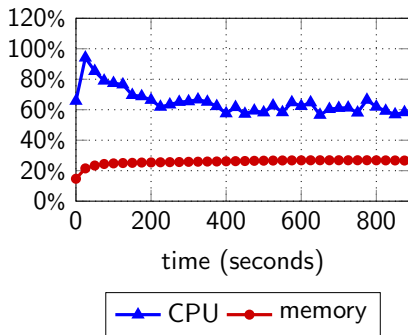
Setup

- ▶ Hardware: 4 servers (16–28 cores, 128–256 GB RAM)
- ▶ Dataset: Replay on production data recorded at Coservit
- ▶ 424 206 metrics, 1.5 billion data points monitored on 25 070 servers

CPU load and memory consumption



(a) master



(b) slave-1

Figure: Running on 4 machines and 100 cores for 15 minutes.

Time repartition

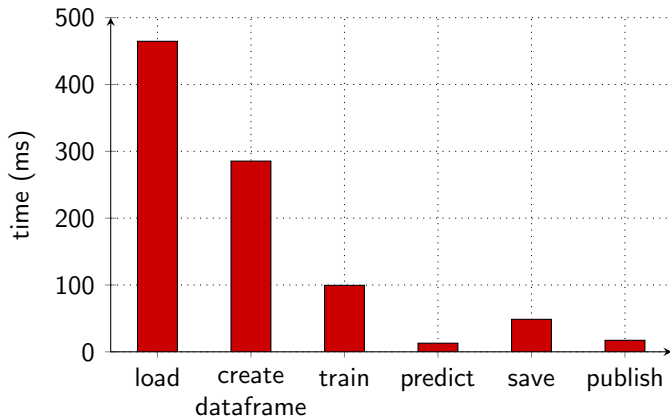


Figure: Time repartition for predicting a metric.



Load handling

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- ▶ One monitoring server (with 24 cores) can handle the load of 1440 metrics (at worst), which is 85 servers on average.

Load handling: linear scaling

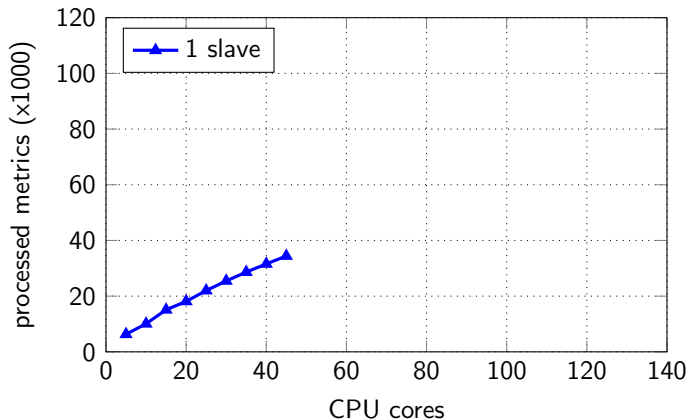


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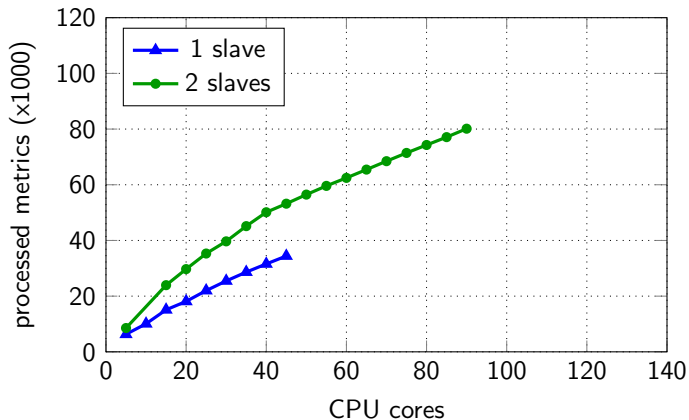


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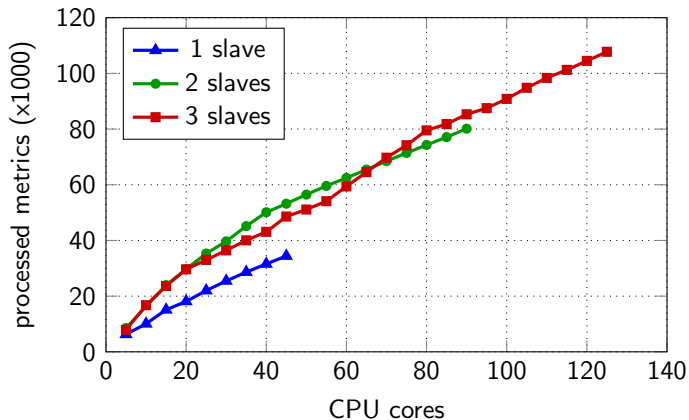


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No published work exhibits the same system (end-to-end system for monitoring metrics prediction, storage and blacklisting).

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- ▶ Capacity planning (e.g. Microsoft Azure [mic])
- ▶ Datacenter temperature (e.g. Thermocast [LLL⁺11])
- ▶ Monitoring metrics (e.g. Zabbix [zab] with manual tuning)



Future work

- ▶ Experiment with more complex ML algorithms
- ▶ Predictions on long-term global trends
- ▶ Link with ticketing mechanism

Thanks! Questions?



T. Chalermarrewong, T. Achalakul, and S. C. W. See.

Failure prediction of data centers using time series and fault tree analysis.

In 2012 IEEE 18th International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Systems, pages 794–799, Dec 2012.



Lei Li, Chieh-Jan Mike Liang, Jie Liu, Suman Nath, Andreas Terzis, and Christos Faloutsos.

Thermocast: A cyber-physical forecasting model for datacenters.

In Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, KDD '11, pages 1370–1378, New York, NY, USA, 2011. ACM.



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Zabbix prediction triggers.

`https://www.zabbix.com/documentation/3.0/manual/
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