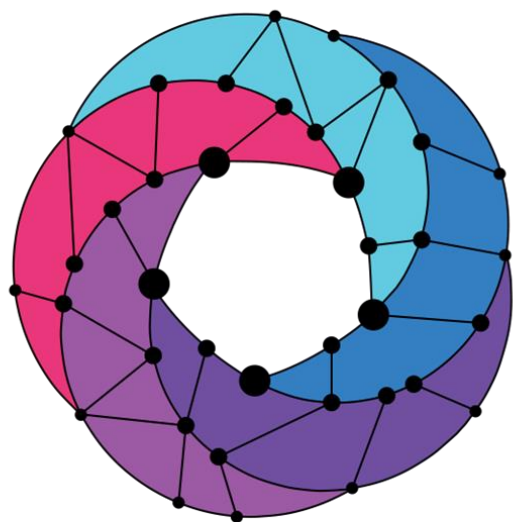




Open Source
MANO

OSM Hackfest – Session 7 Performance & Fault Management

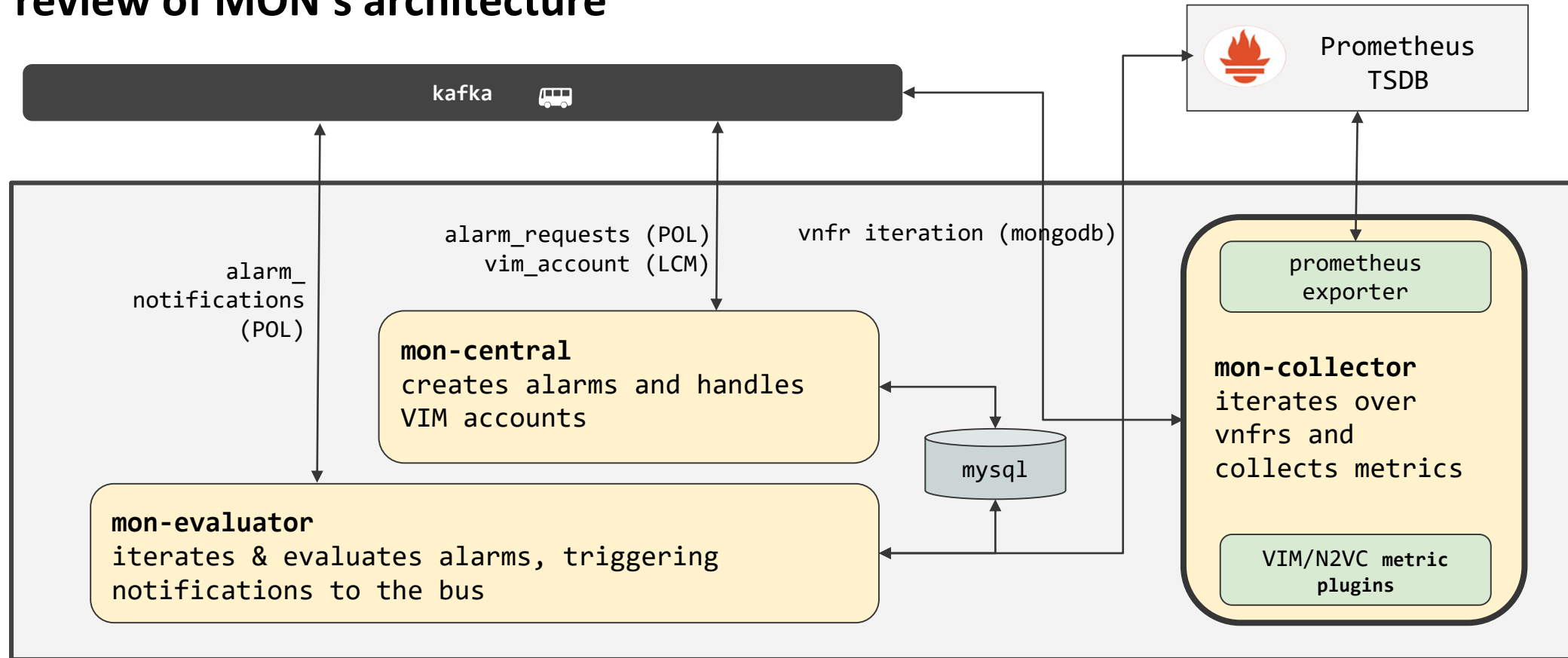
Benjamin Diaz (Whitestack)

Performance and Fault Management capabilities have made important progress in Release FIVE.

Metrics collection is now automatic, based on descriptor definitions, and supported from both infrastructure and VNFs (through VCA)

MON Architecture

Brief review of MON's architecture



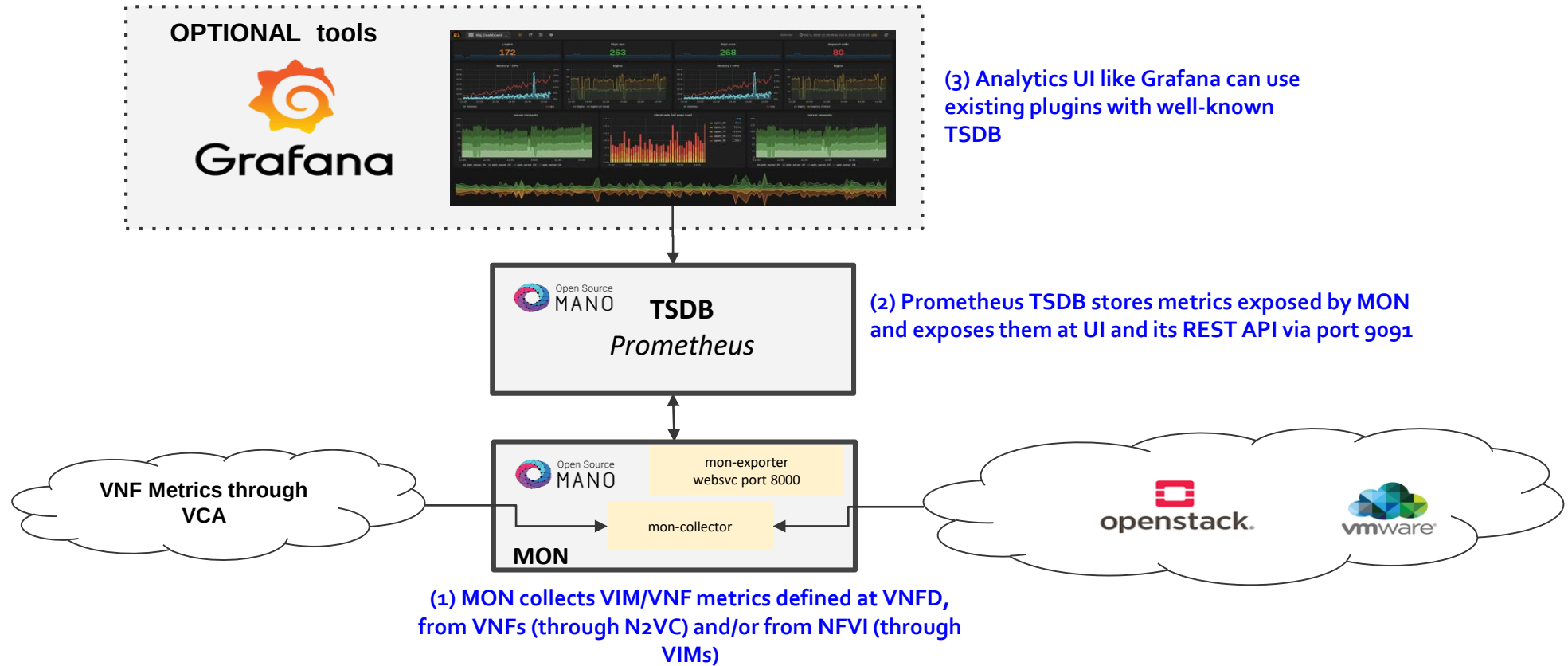


Open Source
MANO

Performance Management

- OSM “MON” Component -

PM – What's available at Release FIVE?



Main features

- Support for VIM metrics (related to VDUs)
 - OpenStack support ready since 5.0.0
 - vROps support ready in *master* (next 5.0.x point release)
 - AWS support pending
 - Supported metrics are `cpu_utilization`, `average_memory_utilization`, among others.
- Support for VNF-specific metrics.
 - Collection via proxy charms '[juju metrics](#)' layer
 - Commands or API calls are executed from VCA to collect metrics every 5 minutes (fixed period)
- Monitoring happens on a per-VDU basis.

- VDU Metric Collection from VIM

```
vdu:
  id: apache_vdu
  ...
  monitoring-param:
    - id: "apache_cpu_util"
      nfvi-metric: "cpu_utilization"
  ...
  monitoring-param:
    - id: "apache_vnf_cpu_util"
      name: "apache_vnf_cpu_util"
      aggregation-type: AVERAGE
      vdu-monitoring-param:
        vdu-ref: "apache_vdu"
        vdu-monitoring-param-ref: "apache_cpu_util"
```

nfvi-metric corresponds to a established metric name at MON

- VDU Metric Collection through VCA

```
vdu:
- id: haproxy_vdu
...
interface:
- external-connection-point-ref: haproxy_mgmt
  mgmt-interface: true
...
vdu-configuration:
  initial-config-primitive:
    ...
    juju:
      charm: testmetrics
      metrics:
        - name: load
    ...
  monitoring-param:
    - id: "haproxy_load"
      name: "haproxy_load"
      aggregation-type: AVERAGE
      vdu-metric:
        vdu-ref: "haproxy_vdu"
        vdu-metric-name-ref: "load"
```

metrics "name" corresponds to a predefined metric name at the proxy charm

- VNF Metric Collection through VCA

```
vnfd:
...
mgmt-interface:
  cp: haproxy_mgmt
vnf-configuration:
  initial-config-primitive:
    ...
  juju:
    charm: testmetrics
    metrics:
      - name: users
    ...
  monitoring-param:
    - id: "haproxy_users"
      name: "haproxy_users"
      aggregation-type: AVERAGE
      vnf-metric:
        vnf-metric-name-ref: "users"
```

metrics "name" corresponds to a predefined metric name at the proxy charm

Proxy Charm metrics layer

- Sample of 'metrics.yaml' file (root of charm folder)

```
metrics:
  users:
    type: gauge
    description: "# of users"
    command: who|wc -l
  load:
    type: gauge
    description: "5 minute load average"
    command: cat /proc/loadavg |awk '{print $1}'
```

Walkthrough Example (VIM Metrics)

1. Download and review descriptors from here:

[hackfest autoscale vimmetric nsd](#)

[hackfest autoscale vimmetric vnfd](#)

2. Onboard them!

3. Make sure the **'public' network maps to a network your browser can reach, and 'mgmt' network is not mapped to a VIM network**. Your VIM should have Ceilometer/Gnocchi installed.

4. Make sure you MON container matches the metrics granularity of the underlying VIM

`docker service update --env-add OS_DEFAULT_GRANULARITY=60 osm_mon`

4. Launch the NS, you will have a LB (HA Proxy) and a Web server (Apache).

5. Visit the load balancer IP Address with your browser

Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VIM Metrics)

6. After a couple of minutes, visit the Prometheus TSDB GUI at OSM's IP address, port 9091.
7. Validate that MON exporter "target" is properly connected at Status/Targets

prometheus (1/1 up) [show less](#)

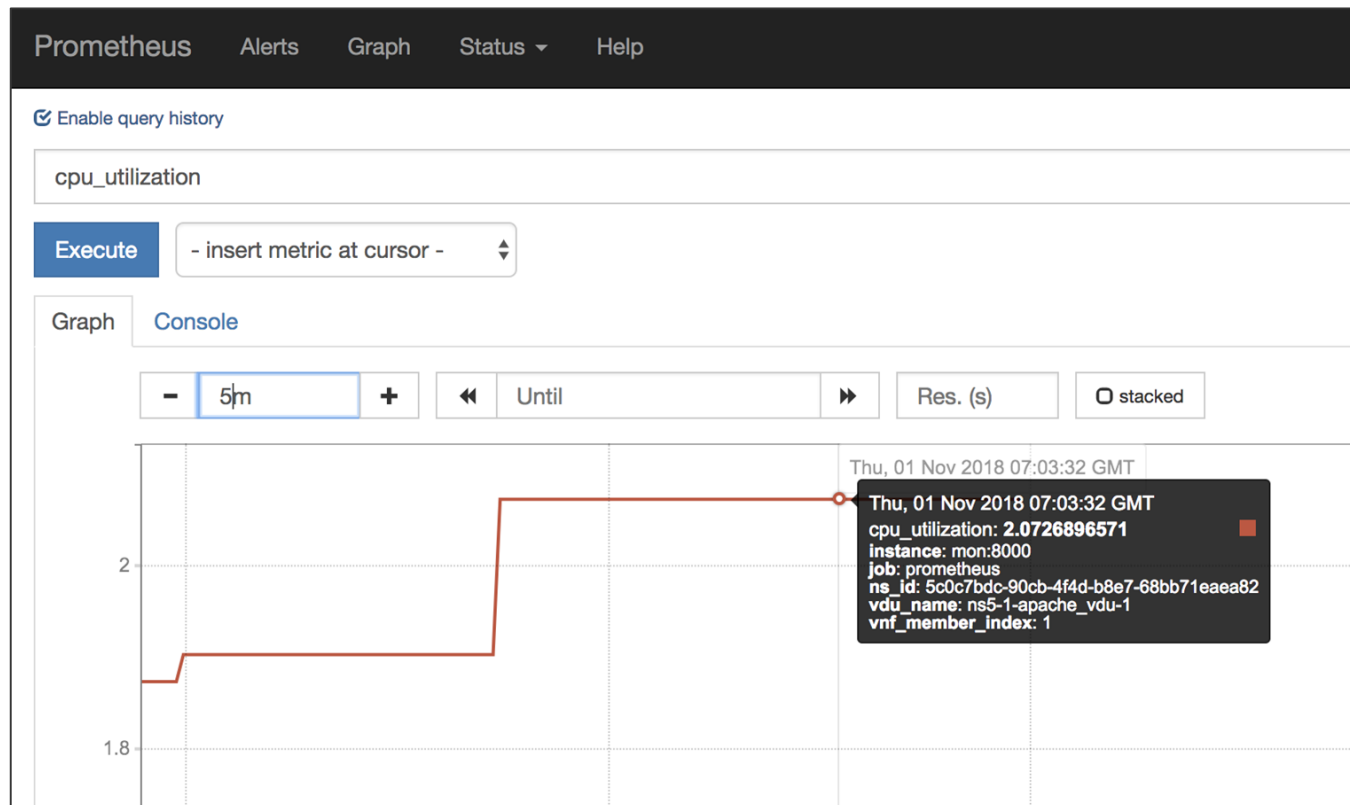
Endpoint	State	Labels
http://mon:8000/metrics	UP	instance="mon:8000"

8. Back in 'Graph', type 'osm_cpu_utilization' or 'osm_average_memory_utilization' and see if metrics are already there.

Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VIM Metrics)

9. Metrics should appear like this:



Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VIM Metrics)

10. Now let's add the optional Grafana component to see metrics in a friendlier way

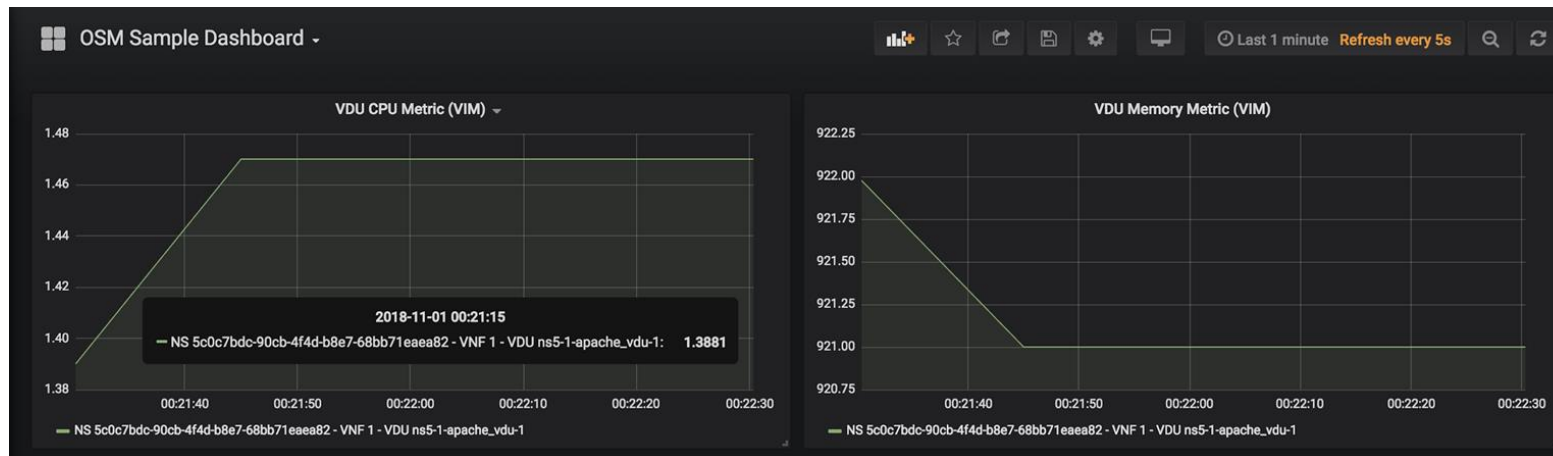
Installing Grafana

```
./install_osm.sh -o pm_stack
```

Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VIM Metrics)

11. You should be able to visit Grafana at the OSM IP address, port 3000 (admin/admin)
12. There's a default sample dashboard at 'Manage → Dashboards' (to the left), that will show some predefined graphs connected to Prometheus TSDB



Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VDU Metrics from VCA)

1. Download and review descriptors from here:

[hackfest autoscale vnfmet nsd](#)

[hackfest autoscale vnfmet vnfd](#)

2. Onboard them!

3. Make sure the ‘vim-network-name’ of the management network points to a “PUBLIC” network that your OSM instance can reach.

Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VDU Metrics from VCA)

6. You can visit the 'juju status' to see if the 'metrics proxy charm' is being built:

```
ubuntu@osm:~$ juju status
Model      Controller  Cloud/Region  Version  SLA          Timestamp
default    osm         localhost/localhost  2.5.0    unsupported  09:55:28Z

App                Version  Status      Scale  Charm        Store  Rev  OS   Notes
ub-b-ubuntuvdub-aa  maintenance  1  testmetrics  local      0  ubuntu

Unit                Workload  Agent      Machine  Public address  Ports  Message
ub-b-ubuntuvdub-aa/0*  maintenance  executing  0        10.37.214.142    (install) installing charm software

Machine  State  DNS          Inst id        Series  AZ  Message
0        started  10.37.214.142  juju-d98962-0  xenial  AZ  Running
```

Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VDU Metrics from VCA)

7. After around five minutes, you will see metrics at 'juju metrics <name-of-the-application>'

```
ubuntu@osm:~$ juju metrics ub-b-ubuntuvdub-aa
```

UNIT	TIMESTAMP	METRIC	VALUE	LABELS
ub-b-ubuntuvdub-aa/0	2019-02-07T09:56:26Z	load	0.15	
ub-b-ubuntuvdub-aa/0	2019-02-07T09:56:26Z	load_pct	15	
ub-b-ubuntuvdub-aa/0	2019-02-07T09:56:26Z	users	1	

```
ubuntu@osm:~$  
ubuntu@osm:~$  
ubuntu@osm:~$
```

Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VDU Metrics from VCA)

8. Finally, visit the Prometheus TSDB GUI at OSM's IP address, port 9091. In 'Graph', type 'osm_load' or 'osm_users' and see if metrics are already there.

You can also see the metrics at Grafana.



Metrics collection in action

Walkthrough Example (VDU Metrics from VCA)

9. Access with SSH to the VNF (ubuntu/osm2018) and execute '**yes > /dev/null &**'. You should see users and load metrics changing in the next collection interval (5mins).

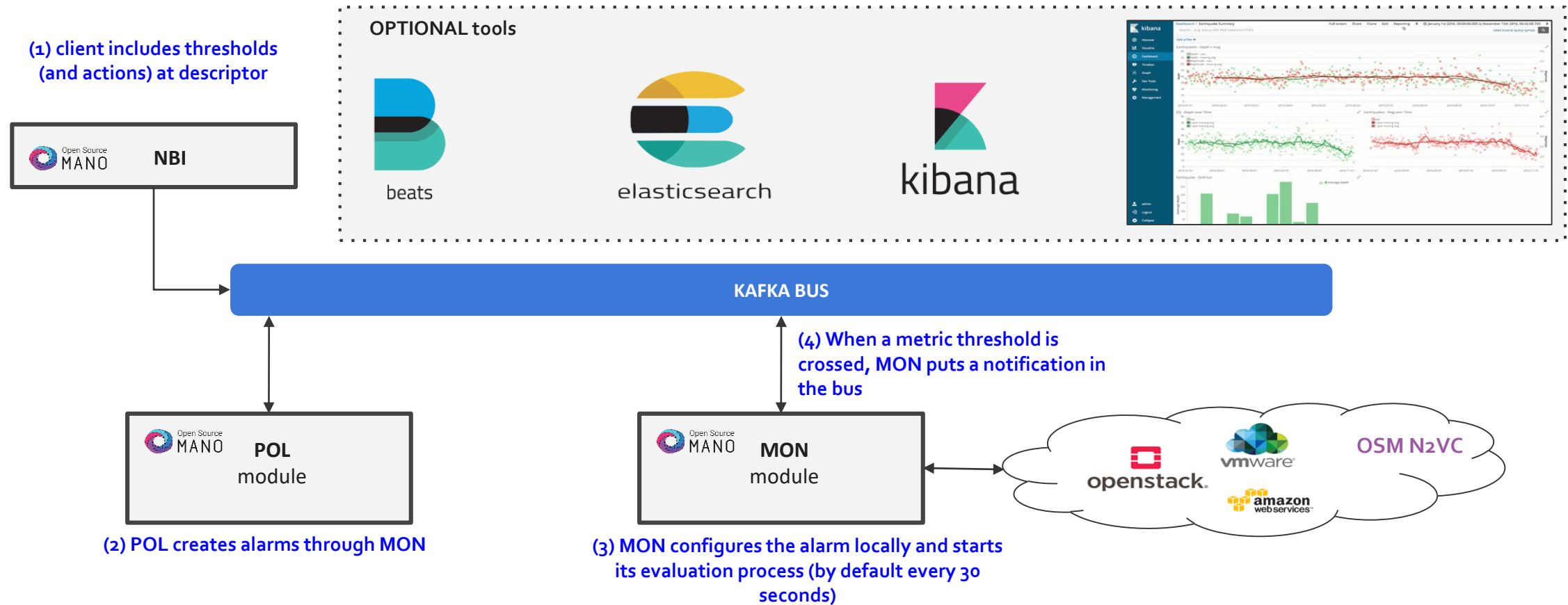


Open Source
MANO

Fault Management

- Docker logging & 'POL' Component -

FM – What's available in Release FIVE?



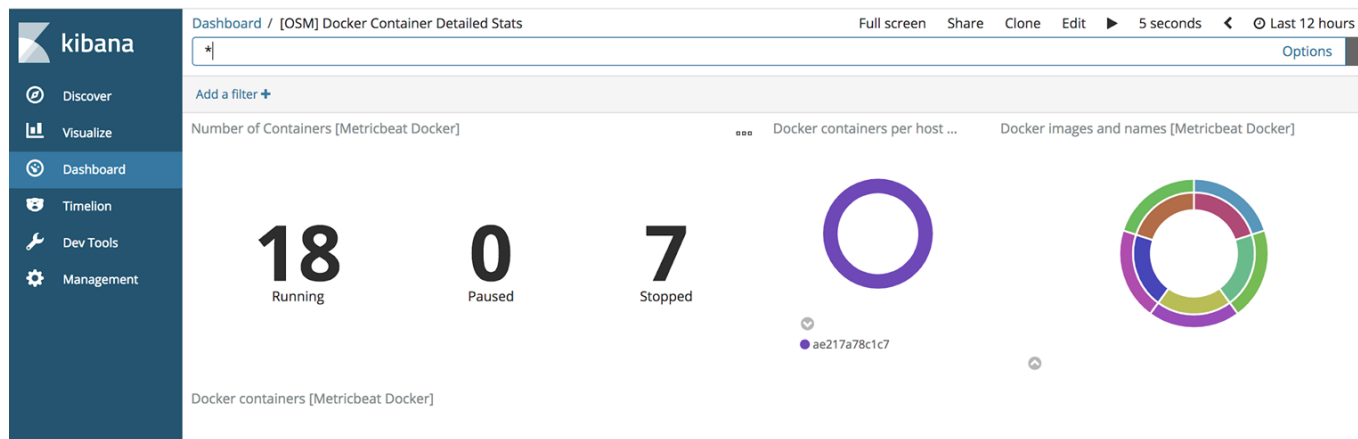
- Logging
 - docker containers send their logs to stdout.
 - They can be checked on the fly using:
 - `docker logs osm_mon.1...`
 - `docker logs osm_lcm.1...`
 - They can also be found at: `/var/lib/containers/[container-id]/[container-id].json.log`
 - VCA logs
 - Run `'juju debug-log'` from the host

- Alarming

- As of Release FIVE, MON includes a new module called 'mon-evaluator'. The only use case supported today by this module is the configuration of local alarms and evaluation of thresholds related to metrics, for the Policy Manager module (POL) to take actions such as auto-scaling (next chapter)
- Whenever a threshold is crossed and an alarm is triggered, the notification is generated by MON and put in the Kafka bus so other components can consume them. This event is today logged by both MON (generates notification) and POL (consumes notification, for its auto-scaling action)

FM Experimental Features

- We can enable a “EBK” stack to visualize logs and metrics (Elasticsearch, Beats, Kibana)
 - **Filebeats** collects logs from all docker containers
 - **Metricbeats** collects metrics from the host, containers and applications, through modules.
 - **Elasticsearch** organizes information and provides a way to filter and further process it.
 - **Kibana** provides a way for visualizing information and building dashboards.



FM Experimental Features

- You can enable the EBK stack by using:

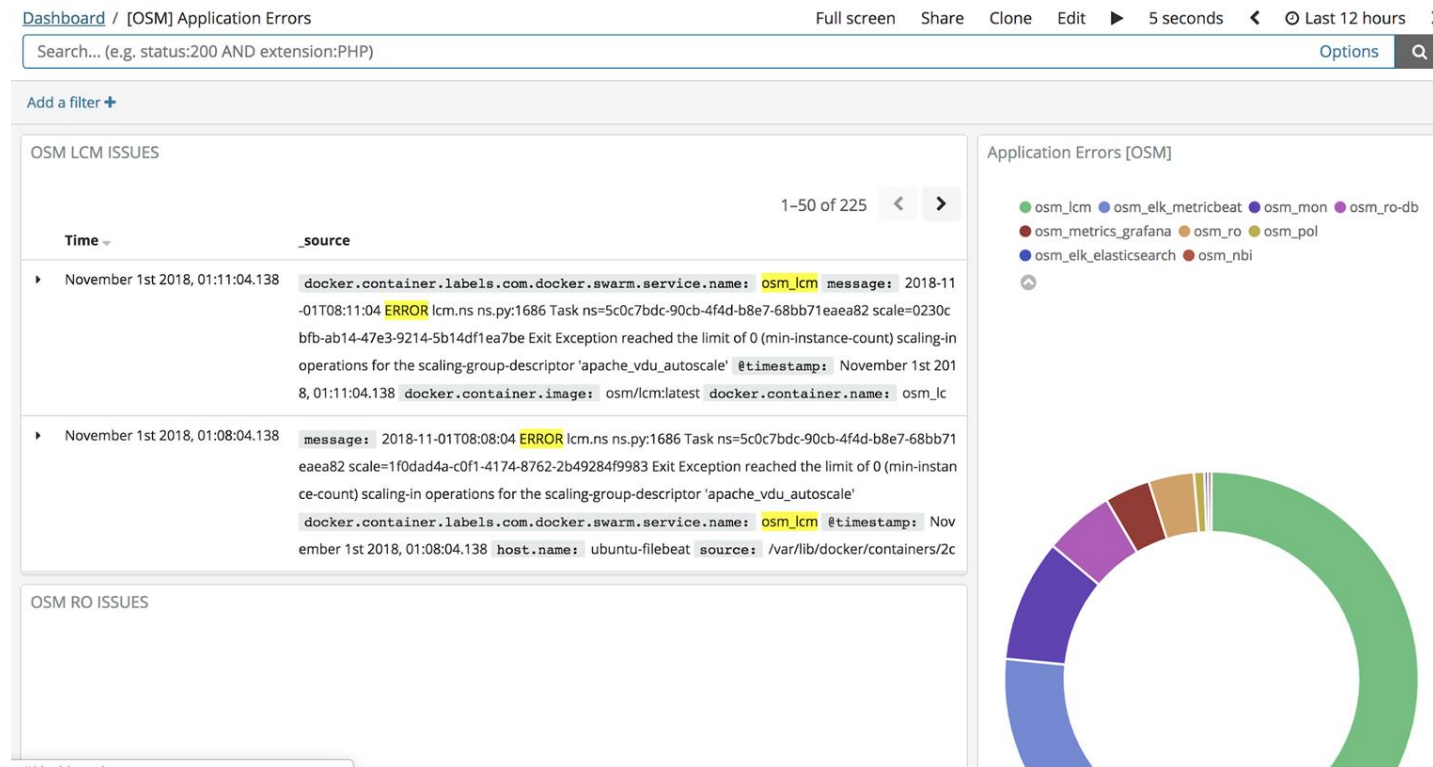
```
./install_osm.sh -o elk_stack
```

- After it's up, visit it with your browser with the OSM IP, port 5601
- Import sample dashboards using this file: https://osm-download.etsi.org/ftp/osm-4.0-four/4th-hackfest/other/osm_elastic_dashboards.json (Management → Saved objects → Import)
- Go to 'Discover' and you will be asked to define one of the 'beats' as default 'index pattern', do so by selecting 'filebeat-*' and clicking



FM Experimental Features

- All metrics and logging activity will appear at Kibana.
- Navigate the sample OSM dashboards and provide feedback!



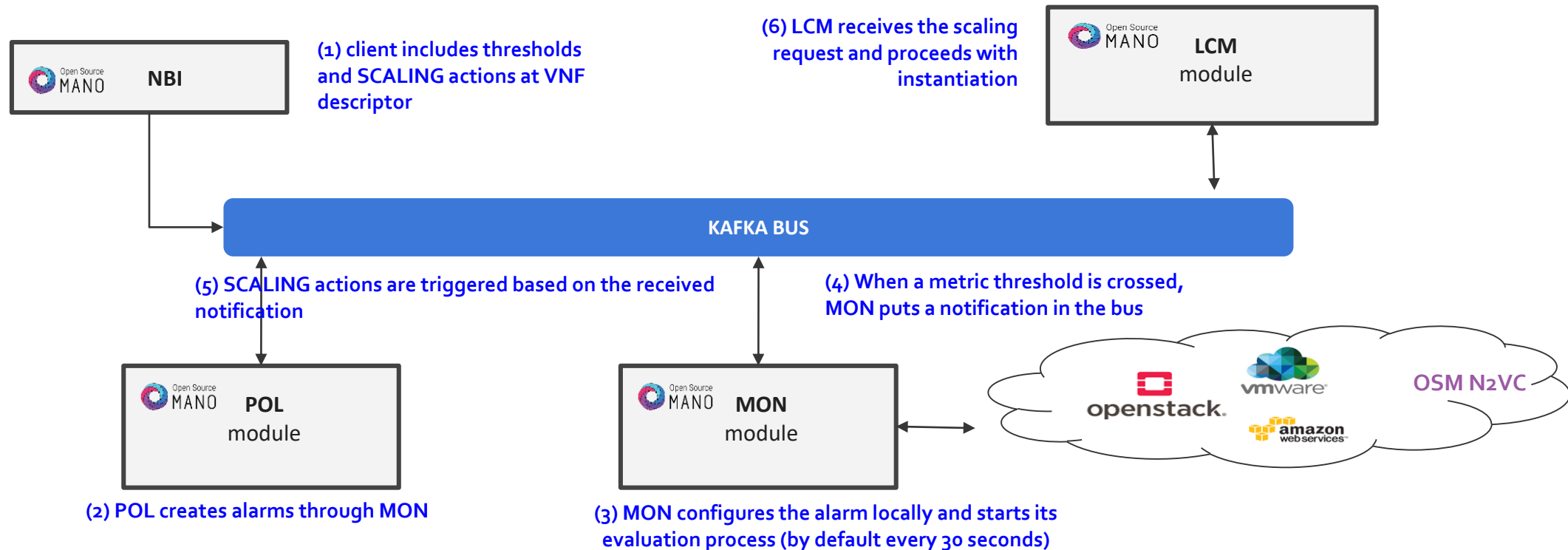


Open Source
MANO

Policy Management

- 'POL' Component -

PM – What's available in Release FIVE?



- Autoscaling
 - Scaling descriptors can be included and be tied to automatic reaction to VIM/VNF metric thresholds.
 - An internal alarm manager is supported, so that both VIM and VNF metrics can trigger threshold-violation alarms and scaling actions.

Model review - Sample VNFD

- VNF Scaling Descriptor (automatic, based on metrics)

```
scaling-group-descriptor:  
- name: "apache_vdu_autoscale"  
  min-instance-count: 0  
  max-instance-count: 10  
  scaling-policy:  
  - name: "apache_cpu_util_above_threshold"  
    scaling-type: "automatic"  
    threshold-time: 10  
    cooldown-time: 120  
    scaling-criteria:  
    - name: "apache_cpu_util_above_threshold"  
      scale-in-threshold: 20  
      scale-in-relational-operation: "LT"  
      scale-out-threshold: 80  
      scale-out-relational-operation: "GT"  
      vnf-monitoring-param-ref: "apache_vnf_cpu_util"
```

vnf-monitoring-param-ref corresponds to a predefined 'monitoring param'

Model review - Sample VNFD

- Please note that scaling actions can also be triggered manually as long as there is a scaling descriptor of type 'manual'
- The VNFD would look like this:

```
scaling-group-descriptor:  
-   name: "apache_vdu_manualscale"  
    min-instance-count: 0  
    max-instance-count: 10  
    scaling-policy:  
    -   name: "apache_cpu_util_manual"  
        scaling-type: "manual"  
        threshold-time: 10  
        cooldown-time: 120
```

Model review - Sample VNFD

- The API call for that is:
 - URL: POST to `nsicm/v1/ns_instances/{{nsInstanceId}}/scale`
 - Body

```
    {"scaleType": "SCALE_VNF",  
     "scaleVnfData":  
       {"scaleVnfType": "SCALE_OUT",  
        "scaleByStepData": {  
          "scaling-group-descriptor":  
            "apache_vdu_manualscale",  
          "member-vnf-index": "1"  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Autoscaling in action

Walkthrough Example

1. Launch a ubuntu machine with a m1-small flavor to use it as a client for stressing our HAProxy+Apache VNF locally. Instiate it at the PUBLIC network.

Make sure you will be able to access it, either by using your ssh-key or the following configuration script:

```
#cloud-config
hostname: ubuntu_client
password: osm2018
chpasswd: { expire: False }
ssh_pwauth: True
```

2. Install Apache-Bench: `sudo apt-install apache2-utils`

Autoscaling in action

Walkthrough Example

2. From this client, run a stress test towards your load balancer's IP address:

```
ab -n 5000000 -c 2 http://[HA-Proxy-IP]/test.php
```

3. Watch the policy manager logs to detect for autoscaling instructions. CPU should start going up in a minute, validate that at the Grafana Dashboard.

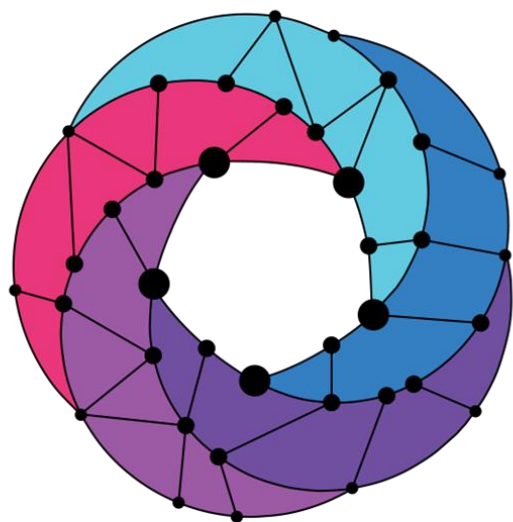
Autoscaling in action

Walkthrough Example

4. Instances of Apache Web Server should start appearing (up to 2 or 3 before it starts load balancing traffic accordingly), validate this at the OpenStack Network Topology and visiting the HAProxy IP address.



5. Finally, test scale-in by stopping the traffic and waiting for a couple of minutes.



Open Source MANO

Find us at:

osm.etsi.org
osm.etsi.org/wikipub