OpenShift - Splunk

Melbourne Splunk Meetup

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Goal



Figure 1: All OpenShift log events to Splunk

OpenShift

OpenShift - Nodes



Figure 2: Nodes, Pods

OpenShift Pods - DaemonSet

DaemonSet Pods



Figure 3: DaemonSet Pods

12-factor apps - Factors

- 1. One codebase, many deploys
- 2. Explicitly declare and isolate dependencies
- 3. Store config in the environment
- 4. Backing services are attached resources
- 5. Separate build, release, run stages
- 6. Execute the app as one or more stateless processes
- 7. Export services via port binding
- 8. Scale out via the process model
- 9. Robustness with fast startup / graceful shutdown
- 10. Dev/prod parity
- 11. Logs are streams
- 12. Admin tasks are one-off processes

```
https://12factor.net/
```

A twelve-factor app never concerns itself with routing or storage of its output stream. It should not attempt to write to or manage logfiles. Instead, **each running process writes its event stream, unbuffered, to stdout.**

Source - https://12factor.net/logs

Solution - components

OpenShift - Splunk



Figure 4: Components

Solution - sequence



Figure 5: Sequence

fluent-bit pipeline



Figure 6: fluentbit pipepline

fluent-bit transformation

Input - log entry

[INFO] Application started ...

fluent-bit transformation

Output - HEC format, enriched

{

Feature - k8s enrichment

Requirements

- Add all kubernetes metadata to each event
 - Clients cannot influence this
- Do not contaminate the source event
 - Meet audit requirements
- Do not overload storage
 - No duplication, use indexed fields

Feature - k8s enrichment

Implementation

[FILTER]		
Name	nest	t
Match	app	.kubernetes.*
		ome HEC indexed fields
Operat	ion	nest
Nest_u	nder	fields
Wildca	rd	k8s*

Feature - self-service event routing - requirements

- Client control over event routing
 - Self-service requirement
- ► This is a platform service
 - No integration changes for applications

Feature - self-service event routing - k8s

Deployment YAML

```
template:
  metadata:
    labels:
    app: my-app
    annotations:
    index: com_myapp_logs
        sourcetype: myapp_java_v1
```

Feature - self-service event routing - integration

[FII	TER]	
	Name	modify
	Match	app.kubernetes.*
	Rename	k8s:annotations:index index
	Rename	k8s:annotations:sourcetype sourcetype

fluentbit has can publish metrics in Prometheus format with metrics for individual inputs, filters and outputs.

\$ curl localhost:2020/api/v1/metrics/prometheus
fluentbit_input_records_total{name="cpu.0"} 57
fluentbit_input_bytes_total{name="cpu.0"} 18069
fluentbit_output_proc_records_total{name="stdout.0"} 54
[...]

Monitoring - heartbeat

A heartbeat allows us to measure the health of the pipeline.

- Consistent rate
- Consistent volume

Useful for,

- Evaluating changes to the pipeline (QA)
- Monitoring rate/volume for issues with pipeline (alerting)

fluentbit inputs are backpressure sensitive, input slows down when there are upstream issues.

Configure a heartbeat input

[INPUT]	
Name	dummy
Tag	sys.heartbeat
Dummy	<pre>{"event":{"heartbeat":"heartbeat"}}</pre>
Rate	1

Route the heartbeat to the correct index and have it passed up through the pipeline via the same channels as the log data

[FILTER]	
Name	modify
Match	sys.heartbeat
Set	sourcetype fluentbit-heartbeat
Set	index fluentbit_hearbeat

Monitoring - reporting

rate(fluentbit_input_records_total{name=~"dummy.+"}[2m])

Figure 7: Grafana

Q New Search

index="fluentbit_demo" sourcetype="fluentbit-heartbeat" | timechart count by host

280 events (12/19/18 8:59:00.000 PM to 12/19/18 9:59:36.000 PM) No Event Sampling

Figure 8: Splunk