

Scalable logging and log-file analysis

High-Performance Computing System Administration

Linus Weber

Institute of Computer Science Göttingen

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Log-file analysis

- Similar to monitoring (TIG stack), but instead of collecting metrics (time-series data) it is about collecting and analyzing log-files (or log-entries).
- Store collected files on centralized server.
- Variety of possible input sources.
- Agents - Collector - Storage - Visualization & Analysis

Scalable logging

Here: scale the level of detail, not the capacity of the infrastructure.

- File selection
- Log level (debug, info, warning, error)
- Filters
- Aggregation
- Metrics polling interval
- Retention period

Why do scalable logging?

- Different environments (dev, test, staging, production)
- New instance
- System update
- Traffic peaks
- Unexpected failure

Use-cases require custom-tailored scaling solutions.

Types of services

- 1 Provider-managed
- 2 Software-as-a-Service: Google Cloud logging, Sumo Logic, Loggly
- 3 Self-hosted: Elastic Stack, Icinga, Nagios Log Server, Graylog, Splunk (available as SaaS)
- 4 Custom solution using applications developed in-house and components like Redis, Kafka, Elasticsearch, InfluxDB, SaaS, etc.

Elastic Stack

- Agent - Beats
- Collector - Logstash
- Storage - Elasticsearch
- Visualization & Analysis - Kibana

Kibana Logs

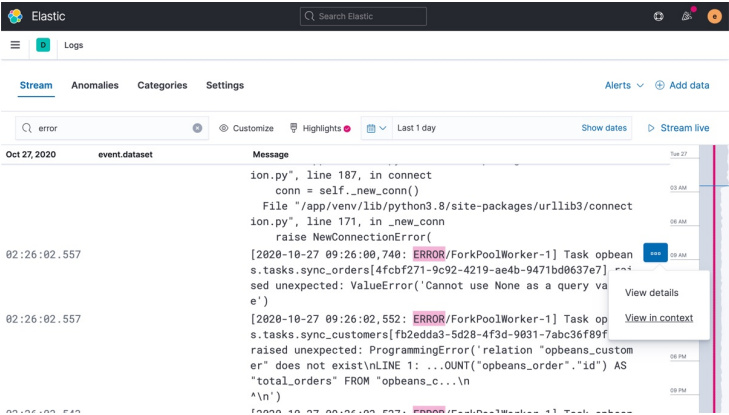


Figure: View logs in Kibana. Source: <https://www.elastic.co/de/kibana/>

Kibana Charts

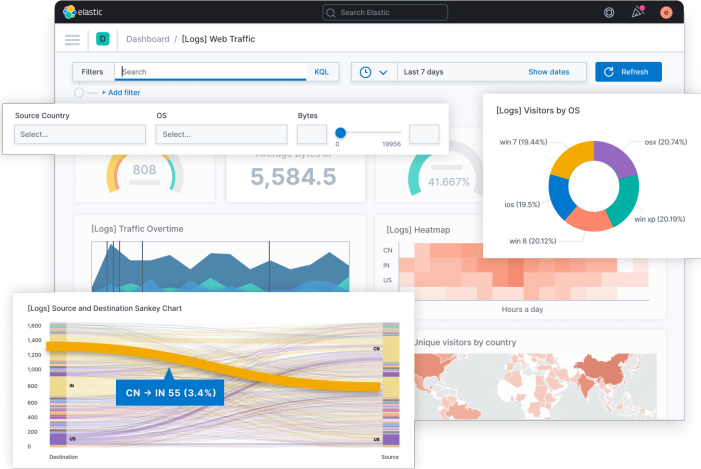


Figure: Various chart types in Kibana. Source: <https://www.elastic.co/de/kibana/>

Challenges

- Requirements engineering
- Make it scale
- Integrate with existing systems