Network Monitoring for the Rest of Us

AusNOG 2017
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Intro

- Why?
- The current state, emerging trends and technologies
- Barriers for smaller ISPs and enterprises
- An effective monitoring strategy
- How?

Why?

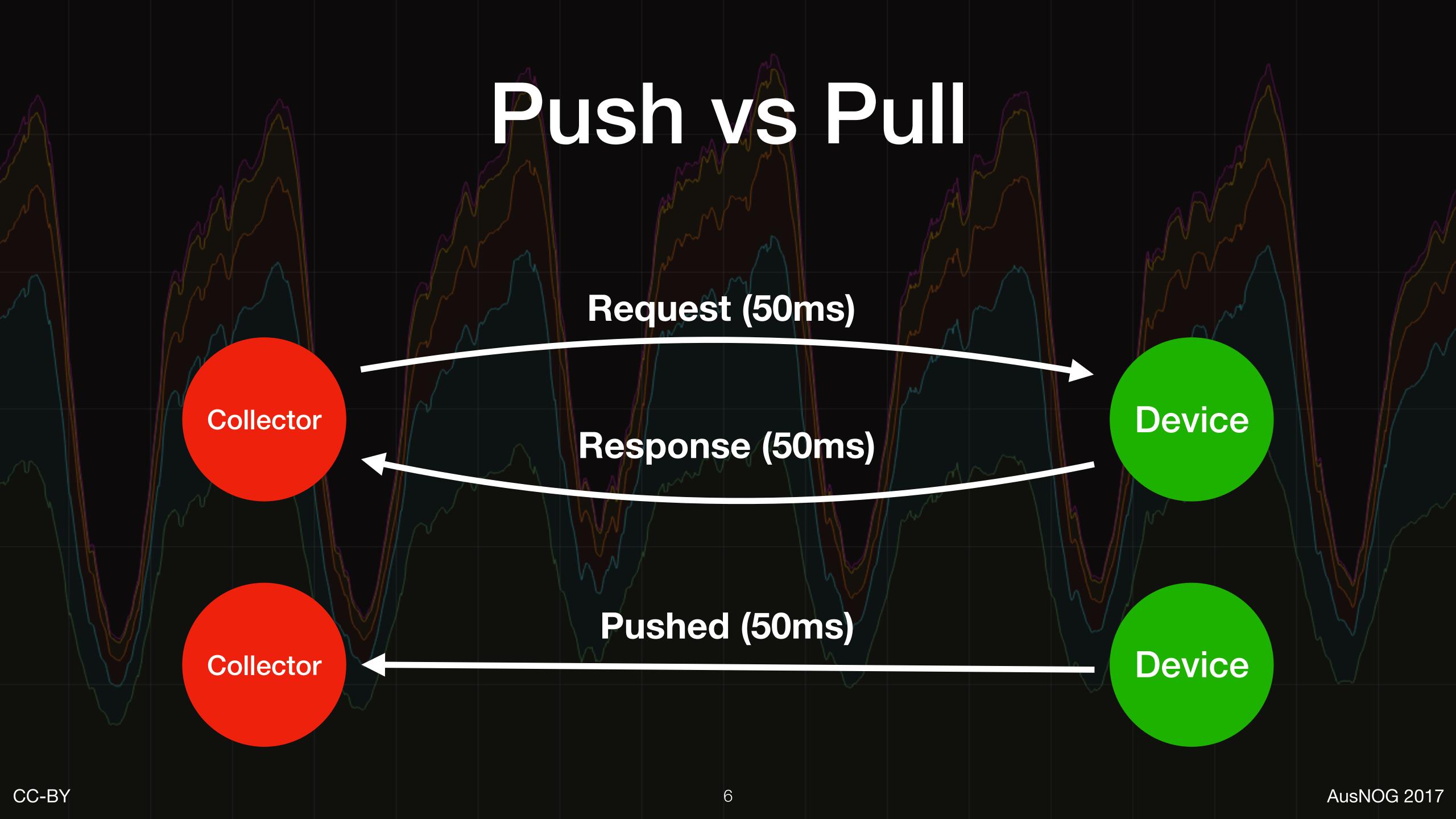
- React to failure situations
- Capacity and service utilisation analysis
- Discover new and emerging trends
- Drive continual improvement

Current State

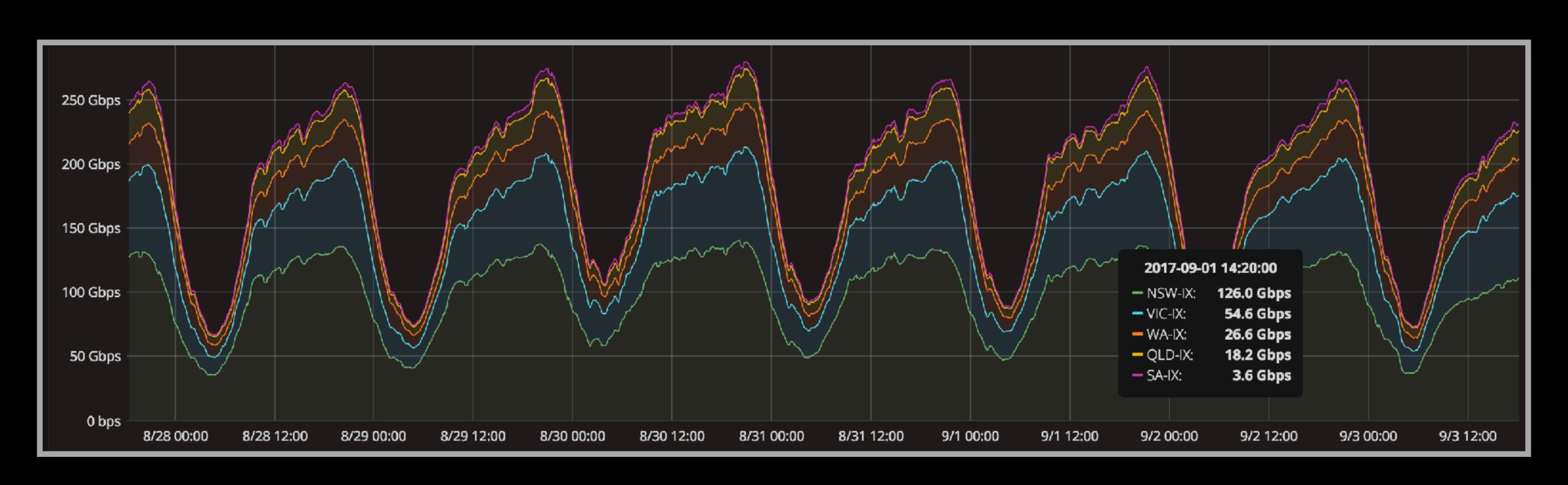
- Off-the-shelf software and its limitations
- Larger and more innovative organisations tending to build their own due to scale and complexity
- Differences between Silicon Valley-like organisations and "the rest of us"

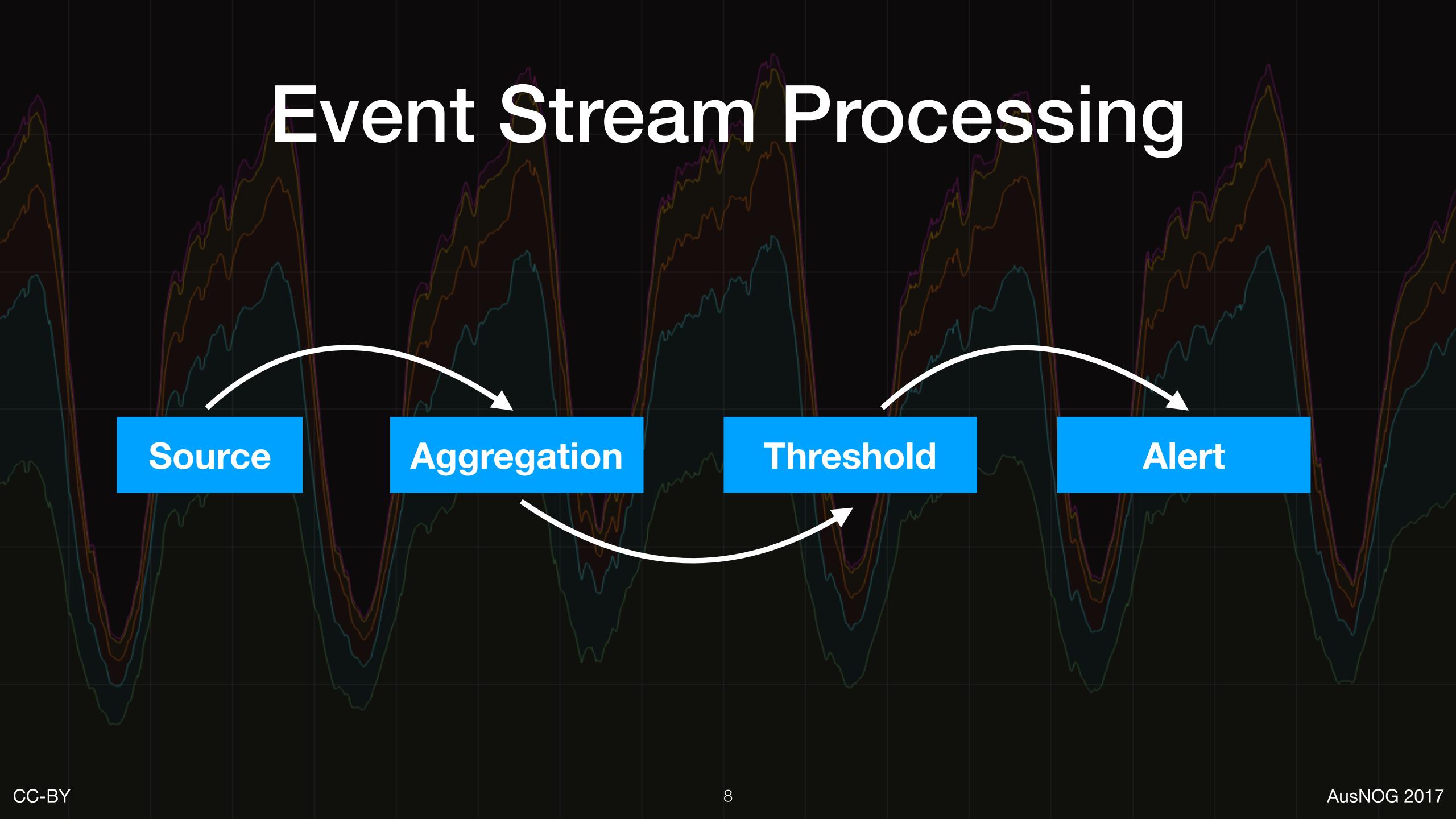
Technologies

- Push vs Pull
- Time-Series Data
- Event Stream Processing



Time Series



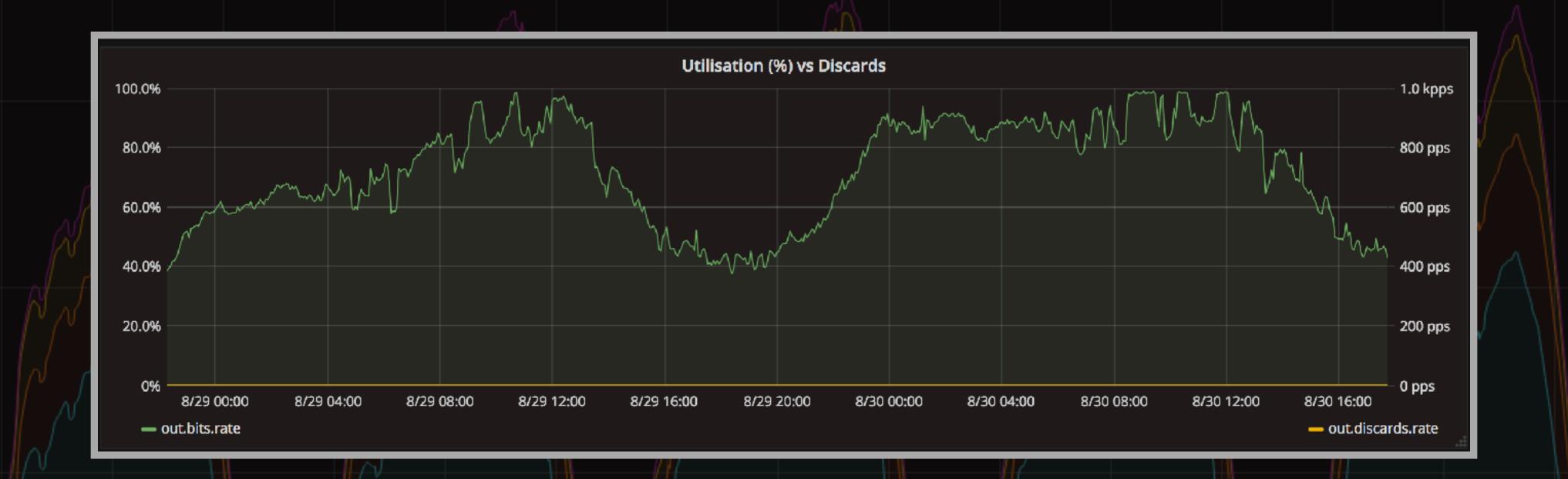


Limitations on the rest of us

- Time / \$
- On-device computing power
- Vendor feature support
- Previous generation monitoring interfaces

Monitoring for the rest of us

- Top-down approach
- Business goals measured by metrics
- Focus on alert conditions to reduce noise and improve impact
- Continual improvement



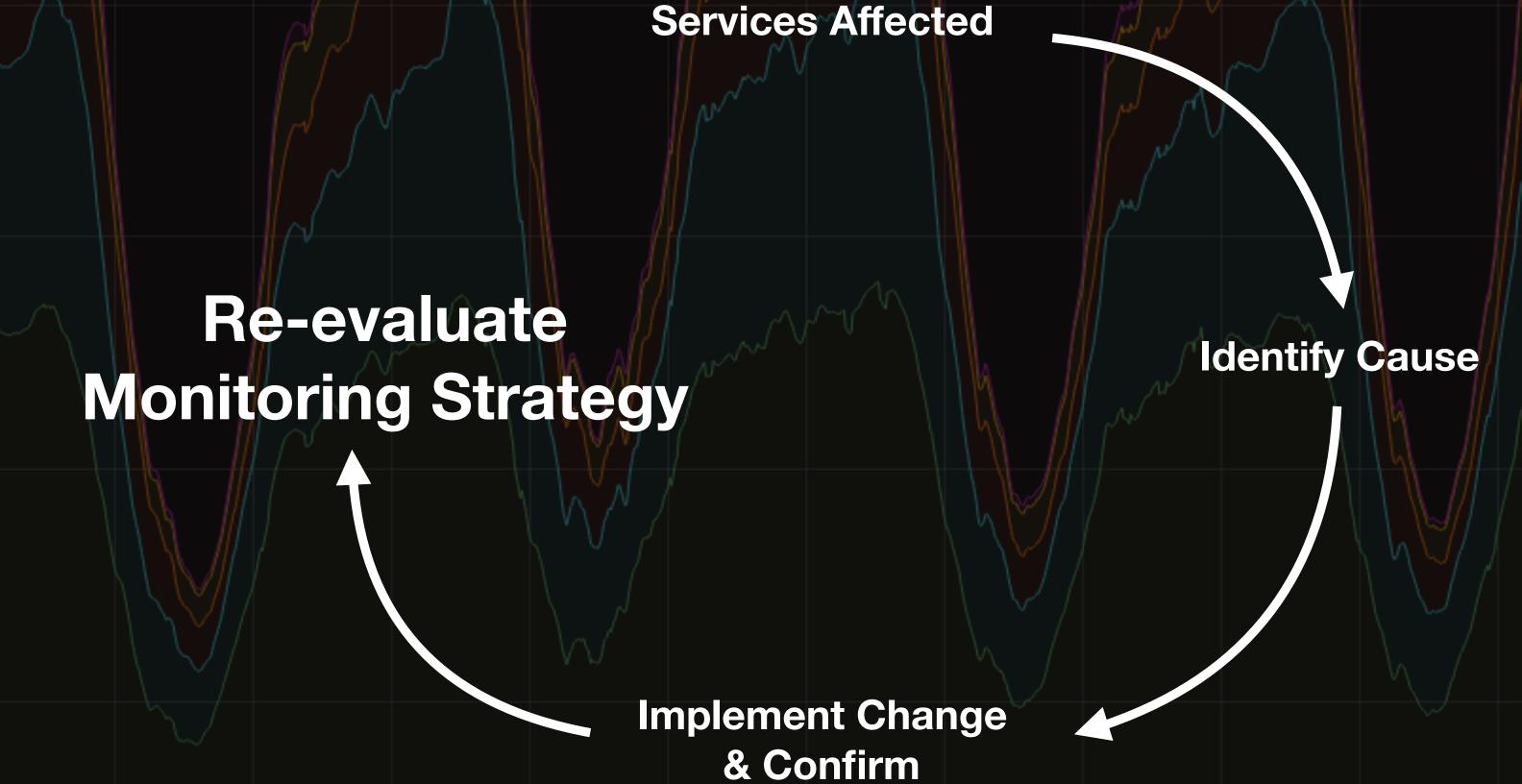
if out.bits.rate > 90% AND out.discards.rate > 0:

alert: high priority:

else if out.bits.rate > 85%:

alert: low priority

Continual Improvement



CC-BY

Monitoring for the rest of us

- Use technology available to you
- Design for resilience
 - Put collectors close to the data source
 - Use buffers
 - Store raw values
 - Meta Monitoring

Monitoring for the rest of us

Use technology available to you.





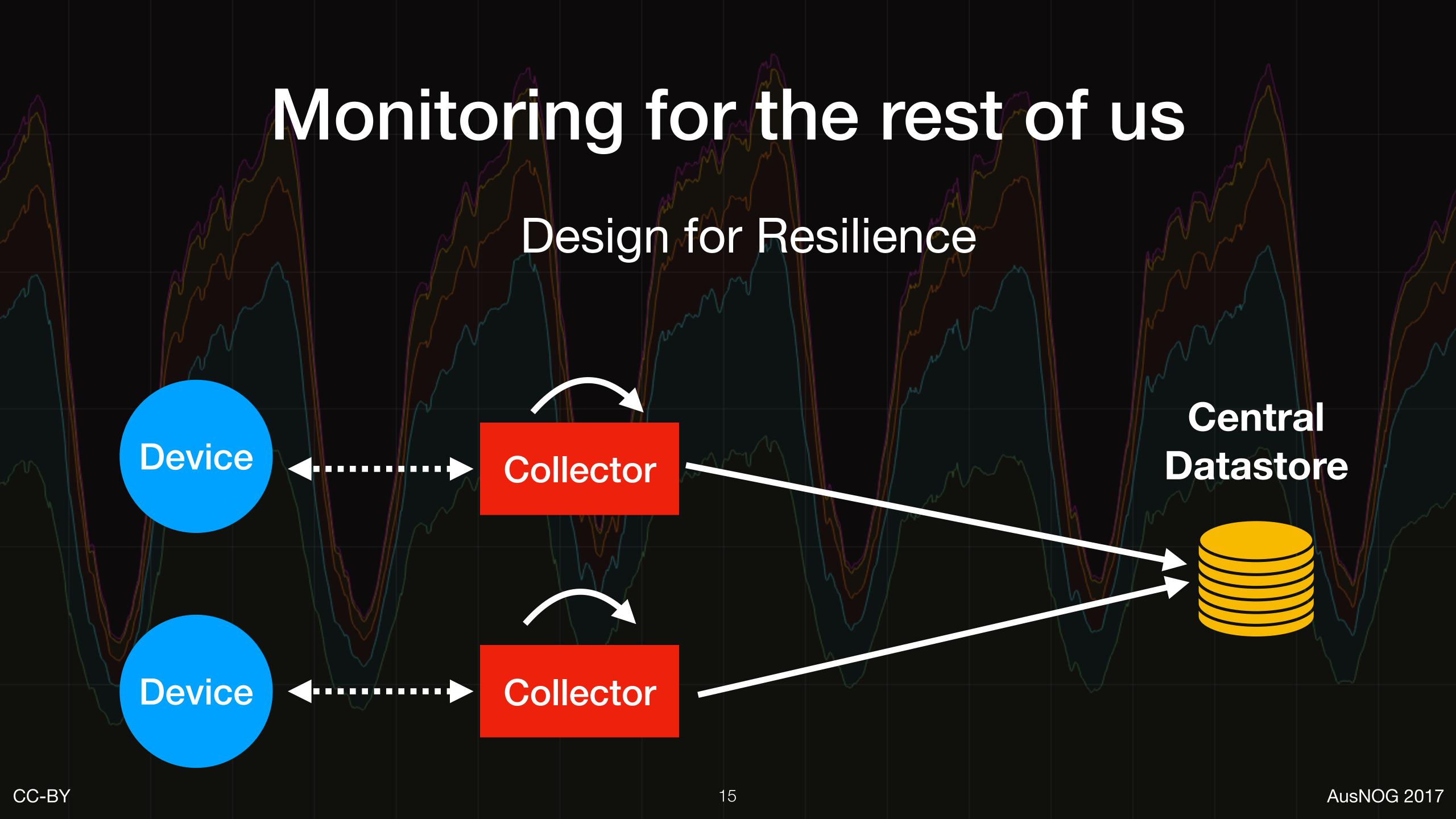


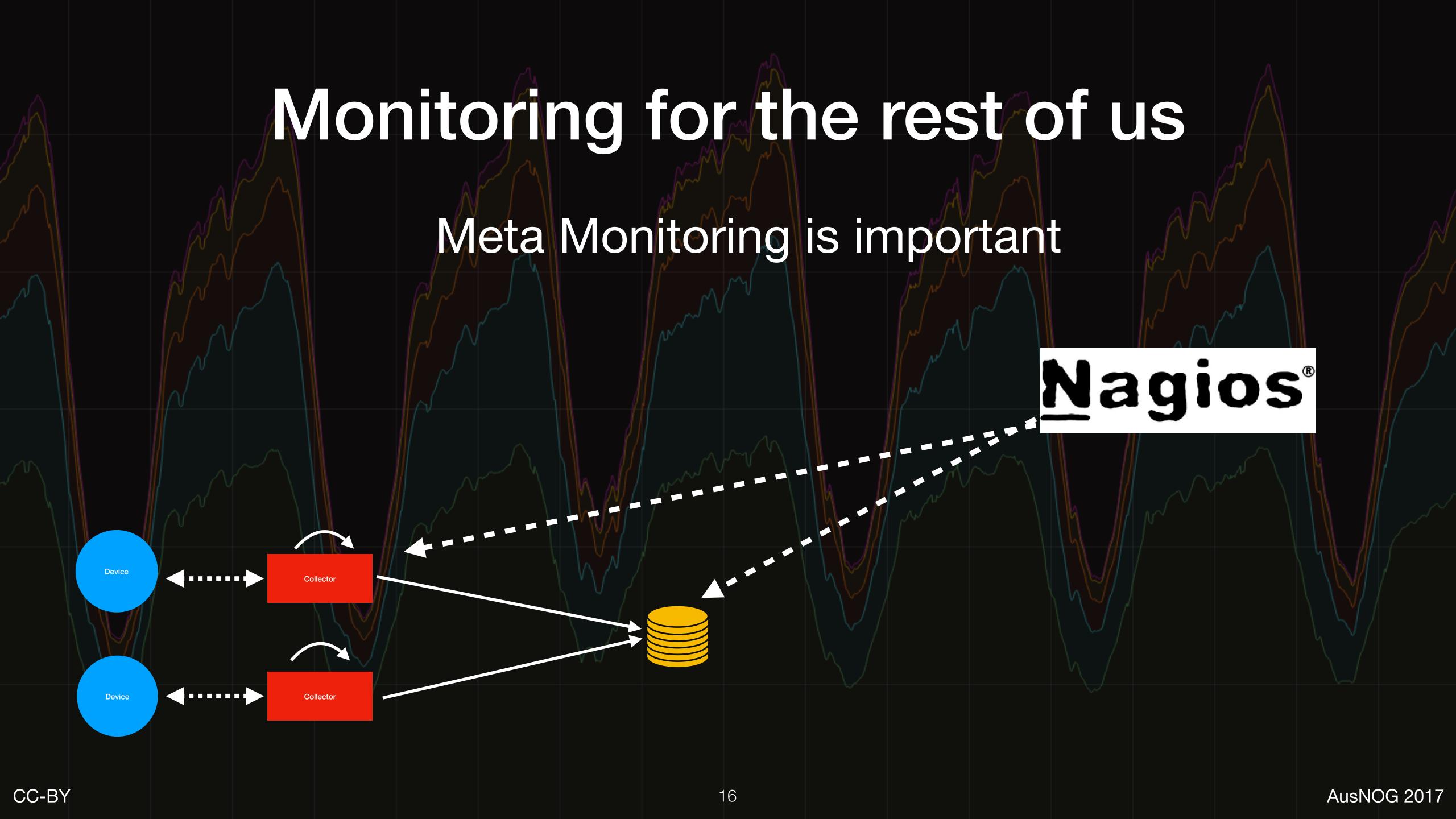












Software

- Storage:
 - InfluxDB, Graphite, Prometheus
- Collection:
 - Telegraf, Collectd, Sensu, Statd, SnmpCollector
- Alert Evaluation:
 - Riemann, Kapacitor, Sensu
- Display:
 - Grafana, Chronograf

