

Decentralized Monitoring, and why it matters

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Stuff you care about ●









Observability Landscape

It's crowded in here



- 1st Generation (Checks)
 - Nagios, Zabbix, PRTG, Icinga, CheckMK
- 2nd Generation (Metrics)
 - Prometheus, Graphite, InfluxDB, OpenTSDB, Cacti, Munin
- 3rd Generation (Logs)
 - ELK, Splunk
- 4th Generation (Integrated)
 - Datadog, Dynatrace, Instana, NewRelic, Grafana

Centralized Observability is the default setting today

- Centralizes Metrics, Logs, Traces & Checks
- Comprehensive visibility
- Correlate trends across various data types
- Enables deep understanding of system behavior

Centralized Monitoring



The 7 deadly sins of Centralized Monitoring

Fidelity

- Fidelity = Granularity + Cardinality
 - Low granularity = blurry data
 - Low cardinality = blind spots
 - Low granularity + low cardinality = abstract view lacking detail and coverage
- Centralization makes fidelity and cost, proportional to each other
 - Increasing fidelity results in higher costs
 - Reducing costs leads to a decrease in fidelity
 - Low fidelity by design



Scalability

- Bottlenecks
- Capacity Limits
- Latency & Delays
- Complex load balancing



- Centralized data storage
- Centralized compute
- High Data Egress
- Scaling costs grow disproportionately
- Result == teams cherry picking what to observe == bad move

Observability is Too Damn Expensive

Why Legacy Observability Tools are So \$!&%# Expensive

Datadog's \$65M Bill and Why Developers Should Care

Escaping the Cost/Visibility Tradeoff in Observability Platforms

Hacker News new | past | comments | ask | show | jobs | submit

▲ ownagefool 10 months ago | parent | context | favorite | on: Ask HN: How do you monitor your sy Alternative view point.

Observability is hella expensive. Orgs should consider TCO when making such decisions tens of millions off vendor bills.

r/sre • 8 mo. a serverlessmom

Is a \$1 million Observability bill worth it? Why are we willing to pay so much for observability?

← 𝞷 r/devops + 1 yr. ago Lost Understanding12 Taming the cost of observability

My organization is currently using grafana and elastic and our observability spend is not scali size of our application and infrastructure. I am guessing we are not unique when it comes to r justify the ROI on observability as we scale.



- Reduced Granularity
- Data Inconsistency
- Delayed Detection
- Missed alerts
- ... outages, downtime, pain





- Single point of failure
- Cascading failures
- Disaster Impact
- Recovery Time



- Processing delays
- Inefficient data handling

Efficiency

- Energy consumption
- Resource overload



- Concentration of Risk
- Compliance Challenges
- Limited deployment options
- A question of trust



Solution = Decentralize!

Centralized vs Decentralized



Centralized vs Decentralized

- 1. FIDELITY
- 2. SCALABILITY
- 3. COST
- 4. ACCURACY
- 5. RESILIENCE
- 6. EFFICIENCY
- 7. DATA PRIVACY

Decentralized Network No single authority server controls the nodes, they all have individual entity



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Decentralized Design For High Fidelity

• Keep data at the edge

- Compute & storage resources are already available and spare
- No need for network resources
- The work to be done is small and it can be optimized, so that monitoring is a "polite citizen" to production applications

• Make the data highly available, across the decentralized network

- Ephemeral nodes, that may vanish at any point in time
- High availability of observability data
- Offloading "sensitive" production systems from observability work

• Unify and integrate everything at query time

To provide unified infrastructure-wide views, query edge systems (or the mini centralization points), aggregate their responses and provide high-resolution, real-time dashboards and alerts.

The Netdata Way

Netdata "Agent"

- Open Source
- Real Time Monitoring
- Discover -> Collect -> Store
- Metrics & Logs
- Alerts & notifications
- Anomaly detection & ML at the edge
- Stream data to other agents
- Query any agent from cloud



Distributed Metrics Pipeline



Agents can be lightweight and capable

Resource	Dynatrace	Datadog	Instana	Grafana	Netdata
CPU Usage (100% = 1 core)	12 %	14 %	6.7 %	3.3 %	3.6 %
Memory Usage	1400 MB	972 MB	588 MB	414 MB	181 MB
Disk Space	2 GB	1.2 GB	0.2 GB	-	3 GB
Disk Read Rate	-	0.2 KB/s	-	-	0.3 KB/s
Disk Write Rate	38.6 KB/s	8.3 KB/s	-	1.6 KB/s	4.8 KB/s
Egress Internet Bandwidth	11.4 GB/mo	11.1 GB/mo	5.4 GB/mo	4.8 GB/mo	0.01 GB/mo

Full analysis here.

What you get by just installing Netdata on an empty VM

- 150+ dashboard charts, 2k+ unique time-series
- 50+ unique pre-configured alerts, Anomaly detection for every metric
- 2 weeks of per-sec, 3 months of per-min, 2 years of per-hour data using just 3GiB of disk space

Netdata "Parents"

- Enhanced Scalability and Flexibility
- Resilience and Fault Tolerance
- Optimized Cost and Performance

- Always On-Prem
- Bottom-Up Observability
- Production Systems Isolation



Netdata "Cloud"



Common Concerns about Decentralized Designs

The agent will be heavy

No! The Netdata agent processes thousands of metrics per second, and is one of the lightest observability agents available.

• Querying will increase load on production systems

No! Each agent serves only its own data. Querying such a small dataset is lightweight and does not influence operations. For very sensitive or weak production systems, a mini-centralization point next to these systems will isolate them from queries (and also offload them from ingestion, processing, storage and retention).

• Queries will be slower

No! They are actually faster! Distributing tiny queries in parallel to multiple systems, provides an aggregate compute power that is many times higher to what any single system can provide.

• Will require more bandwidth

No! Querying is selective, most of the observability data are never queried unless required for exploration or troubleshooting. And even then, just a small portion of the data is examined.

So, the overall bandwidth used is a tiny fraction compared to centralized systems.

Time for a quick demo!



The (long and winding) road ahead

What's the catch?

Where are all the other Decentralized Observability platforms?

- Developing a decentralized observability platform - is NOT easy
 - Resource consumption at the edge has to be minimal
 - Complex queries and aggregation must be handled behind the scenes
 - Keep deployment simple!
 - Learn to relinquish control

The future is decentralized

Hard problems **CAN** be solved

- Do NOT compromise on fidelity
- Demand more and demand better from your observability provider
- If you operate a DIY monitoring stack, apply decentralized principles for long term benefits
- Why centralize observability in distributed, multi-cloud, auto-scaling environments?



Making monitoring easy for everyone

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