



Red Hat OpenStack Platform 16.0

Service Telemetry Framework 1.0

Installing and deploying Service Telemetry Framework 1.0

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Abstract

This guide contains information about installing the core components and deploying Service Telemetry Framework 1.0.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO SERVICE TELEMETRY FRAMEWORK

Service Telemetry Framework (STF) provides automated collection of measurements and data from remote clients - Red Hat OpenStack Platform or third-party nodes - and transmission of that information to a centralized, receiving Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) deployment for storage, retrieval, and monitoring. The data can be either of two types:

Metric

a numeric measurement of an application or system

Event

irregular and discrete occurrences that happen in a system

The collection components that are required on the clients are lightweight. The multicast message bus that is shared by all clients and the deployment provides fast and reliable data transport. Other modular components for receiving and storing data are deployed in containers on OCP.

STF provides access to monitoring functions such as alert generation, visualization through dashboards, and single source of truth telemetry analysis to support orchestration.

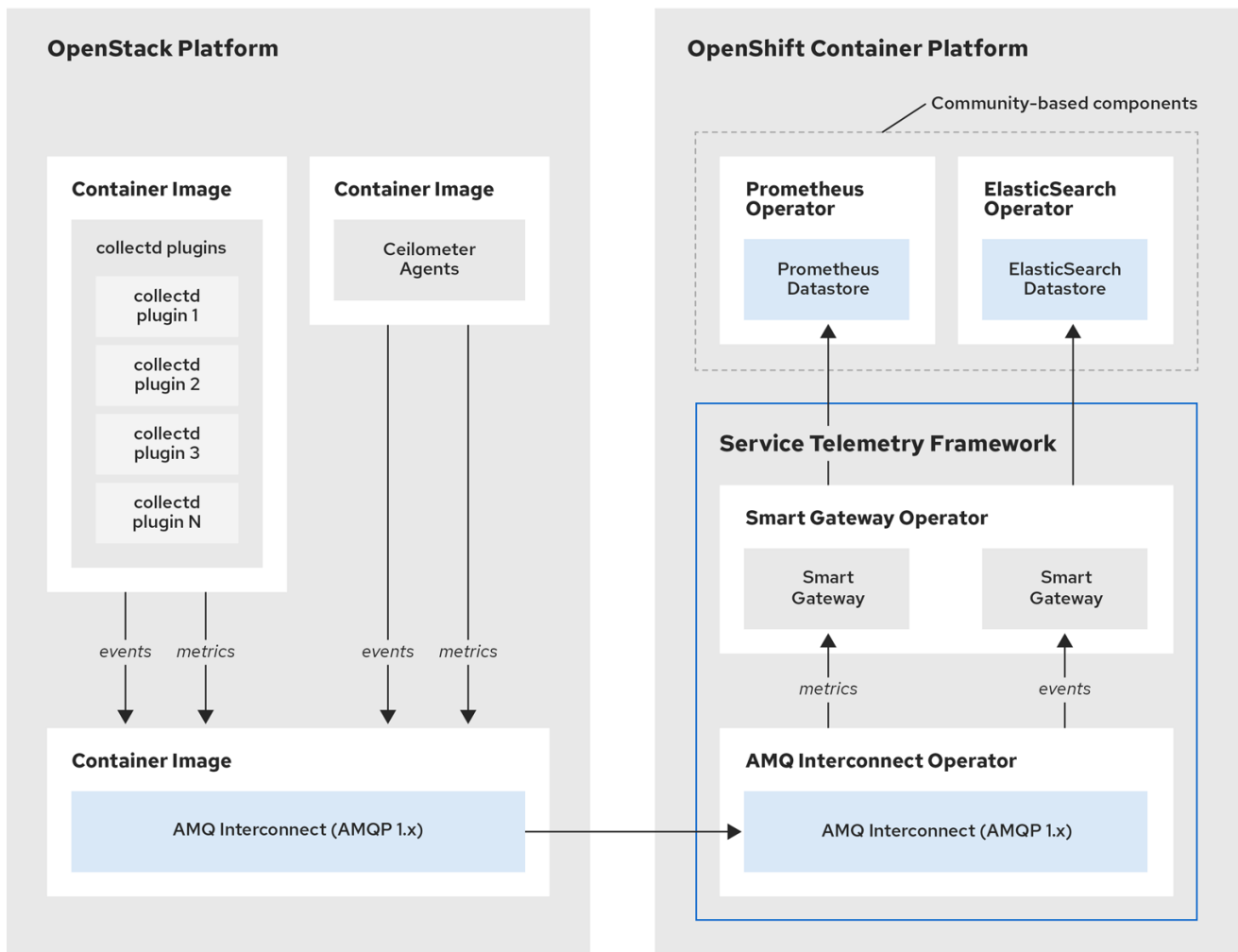
1.1. SERVICE TELEMETRY FRAMEWORK ARCHITECTURE

Service Telemetry Framework (STF) uses the components described in [Table 1.1, "STF components"](#):

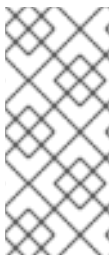
Table 1.1. STF components

Client	Component	Server (OCP)
yes	An AMQP 1.x compatible messaging bus to shuttle the metrics to STF for storage in Prometheus	yes
no	Smart Gateway to pick metrics and events from the AMQP 1.x bus and to deliver events to Elasticsearch or to provide metrics to Prometheus	yes
no	Prometheus as time-series data storage	yes
no	ElasticSearch as events data storage	yes
yes	collectd to collect infrastructure metrics and events	no
yes	Ceilometer to collect Red Hat OpenStack Platform metrics and events	no

Figure 1.1. Service Telemetry Framework architecture overview



65_OpenStack_0620

**NOTE**

The Service Telemetry Framework data collection components, collectd and Ceilometer, and the transport components, AMQ Interconnect and Smart Gateway, are fully supported. The data storage components, Prometheus and ElasticSearch, including the Operator artifacts, and visualization component Grafana are community-supported, and are not officially supported.

For metrics, on the client side, collectd collects high-resolution metrics. collectd delivers the data to Prometheus by using the AMQP1 plugin, which places the data onto the message bus. On the server side, a Golang application called the Smart Gateway takes the data stream from the bus and exposes it as a local scrape endpoint for Prometheus.

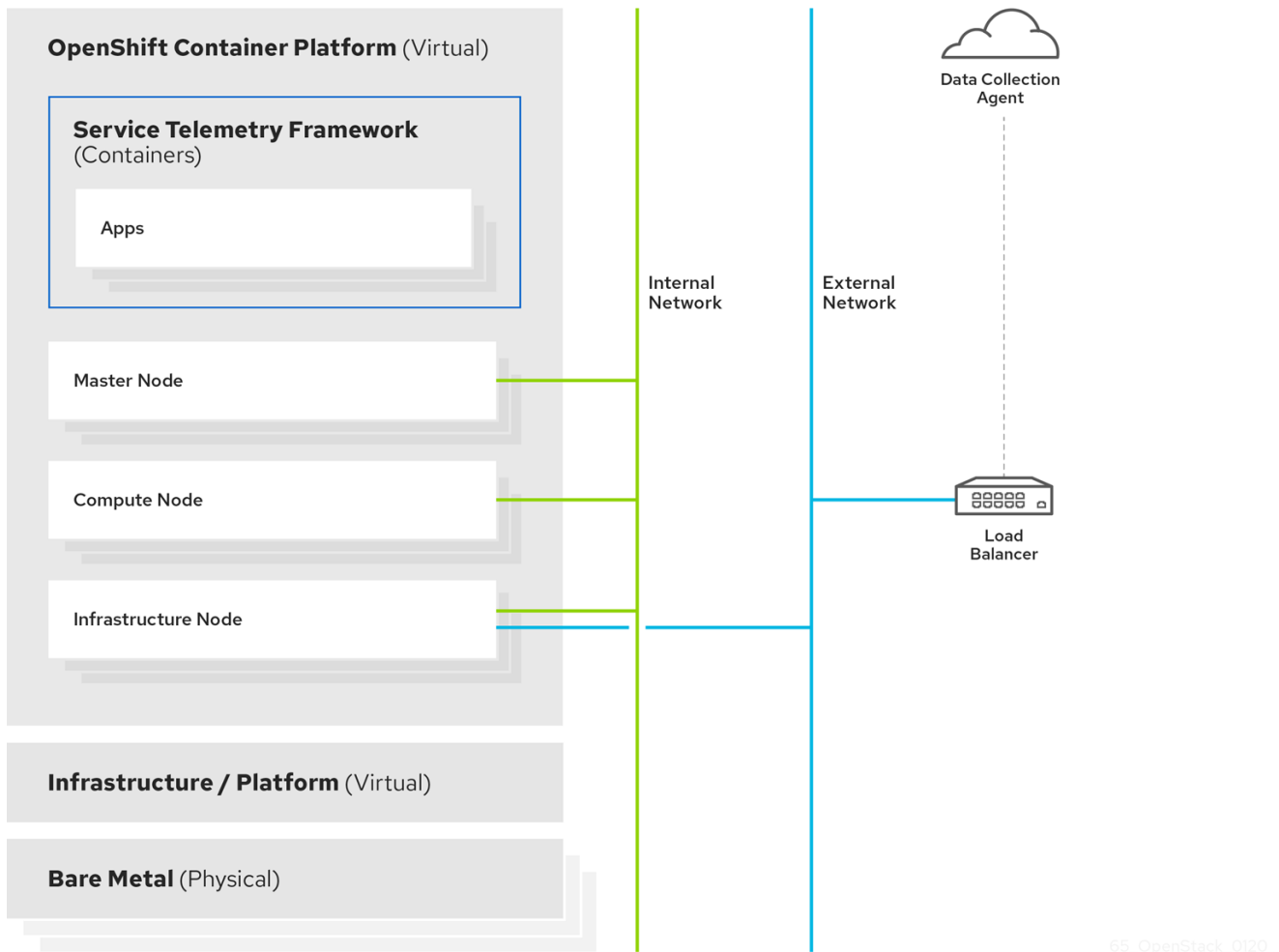
If you plan to collect and store events, collectd or Ceilometer delivers event data to the server side by using the AMQP1 plugin, which places the data onto the message bus. Another Smart Gateway writes the data to the ElasticSearch datastore.

Server-side STF monitoring infrastructure consists of the following layers:

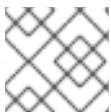
- Service Telemetry Framework 1.0 (STF)
- Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP)

- Infrastructure platform

Figure 1.2. Server-side STF monitoring infrastructure



For more information about how to deploy Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform, see the [OCP product documentation](#). You can install OCP on cloud platforms or on bare metal. For more information about STF performance and scaling, see <https://access.redhat.com/articles/4907241>.



NOTE

Do not install OCP on the same infrastructure that you want to monitor.

1.2. INSTALLATION SIZE

The size of your Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform installation depends on the following factors:

- The number of nodes you want to monitor.
- The number of metrics you want to collect.
- The resolution of metrics.
- The length of time that you want to store the data.

Installation of Service Telemetry Framework (STF) depends on the existing Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform environment. Ensure that you install monitoring for

Red Hat OpenStack Platform on a platform separate from your Red Hat OpenStack Platform environment. You can install Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) on baremetal or other supported cloud platforms. For more information about installing OCP, see [OpenShift Container Platform 4.3 Documentation](#).

The size of your OCP environment depends on the infrastructure you select. For more information about minimum resources requirements when installing OCP on baremetal, see [Minimum resource requirements](#) in the *Installing a cluster on bare metal* guide. For installation requirements of the various public and private cloud platforms which you can install, see the corresponding installation documentation for your cloud platform of choice.

CHAPTER 2. INSTALLING THE CORE COMPONENTS OF SERVICE TELEMETRY FRAMEWORK

Before you install Service Telemetry Framework (STF), ensure that Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) version 4.x is running and that you understand the core components of the framework. As part of the OCP installation planning process, ensure that the administrator provides persistent storage and enough resources to run the STF components on top of the OCP environment.



WARNING

Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform version 4.3 or later is currently required for a successful installation of STF.

2.1. THE CORE COMPONENTS OF STF

The following STF core components are managed by Operators:

- Prometheus and AlertManager
- ElasticSearch
- Smart Gateway
- AMQ Interconnect

Each component has a corresponding Operator that you can use to load the various application components and objects.

Additional resources

For more information about Operators, see the [Understanding Operators](#) guide.

2.2. PREPARING YOUR OCP ENVIRONMENT FOR STF

As you prepare your OCP environment for STF, you must plan for persistent storage, adequate resources, and event storage:

- Ensure that persistent storage is available in your Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform cluster to permit a production grade deployment. For more information, see [Section 2.2.1, "Persistent volumes"](#).
- Ensure that enough resources are available to run the Operators and the application containers. For more information, see [Section 2.2.2, "Resource allocation"](#).
- To install ElasticSearch, you must use a community catalog source. If you do not want to use a community catalog or if you do not want to store events, see [Section 2.3, "Deploying STF to the OCP environment"](#).
- STF uses ElasticSearch to store events, which requires a larger than normal

vm.max_map_count. The **vm.max_map_count** value is set by default in Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform. For more information about how to edit the value of **vm.max_map_count**, see [Section 2.2.3, “Node tuning operator”](#).

2.2.1. Persistent volumes

STF uses persistent storage in OCP to instantiate the volumes dynamically so that Prometheus and ElasticSearch can store metrics and events.

Additional resources

For more information about configuring persistent storage for OCP, see [Understanding persistent storage](#).

2.2.1.1. Using ephemeral storage



WARNING

You can use ephemeral storage with STF. However, if you use ephemeral storage, you might experience data loss if a pod is restarted, updated, or rescheduled onto another node. Use ephemeral storage only for development or testing, and not production environments.

Procedure

- To enable ephemeral storage for STF, set **storageEphemeralEnabled: true** in your **ServiceTelemetry** manifest.

Additional resources

For more information about enabling ephemeral storage for STF, see [Section 4.6.1, “Configuring ephemeral storage”](#).

2.2.2. Resource allocation

To enable the scheduling of pods within the OCP infrastructure, you need resources for the components that are running. If you do not allocate enough resources, pods remain in a **Pending** state because they cannot be scheduled.

The amount of resources that you require to run STF depends on your environment and the number of nodes and clouds that you want to monitor.

Additional resources

For recommendations about sizing for metrics collection see <https://access.redhat.com/articles/4907241>.

For information about sizing requirements for ElasticSearch, see <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/cloud-on-k8s/current/k8s-managing-compute-resources.html>

2.2.3. Node tuning operator

STF uses ElasticSearch to store events, which requires a larger than normal **vm.max_map_count**. The **vm.max_map_count** value is set by default in Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.

If you want to edit the value of **vm.max_map_count**, you cannot apply node tuning manually using the **sysctl** command because Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform manages nodes directly. To configure values and apply them to the infrastructure, you must use the node tuning operator. For more information, see [Using the Node Tuning Operator](#).

In an OCP deployment, the default node tuning operator specification provides the required profiles for ElasticSearch workloads or pods scheduled on nodes. To view the default cluster node tuning specification, run the following command:

```
oc get Tuned/default -o yaml -n openshift-cluster-node-tuning-operator
```

The output of the default specification is documented at [Default profiles set on a cluster](#). The assignment of profiles is managed in the **recommend** section where profiles are applied to a node when certain conditions are met. When scheduling ElasticSearch to a node in STF, one of the following profiles is applied:

- **openshift-control-plane-es**
- **openshift-node-es**

When scheduling an ElasticSearch pod, there must be a label present that matches **tuned.openshift.io/elasticsearch**. If the label is present, one of the two profiles is assigned to the pod. No action is required by the administrator if you use the recommended Operator for ElasticSearch. If you use a custom-deployed ElasticSearch with STF, ensure that you add the **tuned.openshift.io/elasticsearch** label to all scheduled pods.

Additional resources

For more information about virtual memory usage by ElasticSearch, see <https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/vm-max-map-count.html>

For more information about how the profiles are applied to nodes, see [Custom tuning specification](#).

2.3. DEPLOYING STF TO THE OCP ENVIRONMENT

You can deploy STF to the OCP environment in one of two ways:

- Deploy STF and store events with ElasticSearch. For more information, see [Section 2.3.1, "Deploying STF to the OCP environment with ElasticSearch"](#).
- Deploy STF without ElasticSearch and disable events support. For more information, see [Section 2.3.2, "Deploying STF to the OCP environment without ElasticSearch"](#).

2.3.1. Deploying STF to the OCP environment with ElasticSearch

Complete the following tasks:

1. [Section 2.3.3, "Creating a namespace"](#).
2. [Section 2.3.4, "Creating an OperatorGroup"](#).
3. [Section 2.3.5, "Enabling the OperatorHub.io Community Catalog Source"](#).

4. [Section 2.3.6, "Enabling Red Hat STF Operator Source"](#) .
5. [Section 2.3.7, "Subscribing to the AMQ Certificate Manager Operator"](#) .
6. [Section 2.3.8, "Subscribing to the Elastic Cloud on Kubernetes Operator"](#) .
7. [Section 2.3.9, "Subscribing to the Service Telemetry Operator"](#) .
8. [Section 2.3.10, "Creating a ServiceTelemetry object in OCP"](#) .

2.3.2. Deploying STF to the OCP environment without Elasticsearch

Complete the following tasks:

1. [Section 2.3.3, "Creating a namespace"](#) .
2. [Section 2.3.4, "Creating an OperatorGroup"](#) .
3. [Section 2.3.6, "Enabling Red Hat STF Operator Source"](#) .
4. [Section 2.3.7, "Subscribing to the AMQ Certificate Manager Operator"](#) .
5. [Section 2.3.9, "Subscribing to the Service Telemetry Operator"](#) .
6. [Section 2.3.10, "Creating a ServiceTelemetry object in OCP"](#) .

2.3.3. Creating a namespace

Create a namespace to hold the STF components. The **service-telemetry** namespace is used throughout the documentation:

Procedure

- Enter the following command:

```
oc new-project service-telemetry
```

2.3.4. Creating an OperatorGroup

Create an OperatorGroup in the namespace so that you can schedule the Operator pods.

Procedure

- Enter the following command:

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
kind: OperatorGroup
metadata:
  name: service-telemetry-operator-group
  namespace: service-telemetry
spec:
  targetNamespaces:
  - service-telemetry
EOF
```

-

Additional resources

For more information, see [OperatorGroups](#).

2.3.5. Enabling the OperatorHub.io Community Catalog Source

Before you install ElasticSearch, you must have access to the resources on the OperatorHub.io Community Catalog Source:

Procedure

- Enter the following command:

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: CatalogSource
metadata:
  name: operatorhubio-operators
  namespace: openshift-marketplace
spec:
  sourceType: grpc
  image: quay.io/operator-framework/upstream-community-operators:latest
  displayName: OperatorHub.io Operators
  publisher: OperatorHub.io
EOF
```

2.3.6. Enabling Red Hat STF Operator Source

Before you deploy STF on Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform, you must enable the operator source.

Procedure

1. Install an OperatorSource that contains the Service Telemetry Operator and the Smart Gateway Operator:

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1
kind: OperatorSource
metadata:
  labels:
    opsrc-provider: redhat-operators-stf
  name: redhat-operators-stf
  namespace: openshift-marketplace
spec:
  authorizationToken: {}
  displayName: Red Hat STF Operators
  endpoint: https://quay.io/cnr
  publisher: Red Hat
  registryNamespace: redhat-operators-stf
  type: appregistry
EOF
```


- To validate the creation of your OperatorSource, use the **oc get operatorsources** command. A successful import results in the **MESSAGE** field returning a result of **The object has been successfully reconciled**.

```
$ oc get -nopenshift-marketplace operatorsource redhat-operators-stf
```

NAME	TYPE	ENDPOINT	REGISTRY	DISPLAYNAME
PUBLISHER	STATUS	MESSAGE		
redhat-operators-stf	appregistry	https://quay.io/cnr	redhat-operators-stf	Red Hat STF
Operators	Red Hat	Succeeded		The object has been successfully reconciled

- To validate that the Operators are available from the catalog, use the **oc get packagemanifest** command:

```
$ oc get packagemanifests | grep "Red Hat STF"
```

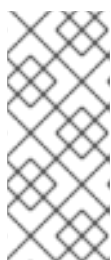
smartgateway-operator	Red Hat STF Operators	2m50s
servicetelemetry-operator	Red Hat STF Operators	2m50s

2.3.7. Subscribing to the AMQ Certificate Manager Operator

You must subscribe to the AMQ Certificate Manager Operator before you deploy the other STF components because the AMQ Certificate Manager Operator runs globally-scoped and is not compatible with the dependency management of Operator Lifecycle Manager when used with other namespace-scoped operators.

Procedure

- Subscribe to the AMQ Certificate Manager Operator, create the subscription, and validate the AMQ7 Certificate Manager:



NOTE

The AMQ Certificate Manager is installed globally for all namespaces, so the **namespace** value provided is **openshift-operators**. You might not see your **amq7-cert-manager.v1.0.0** ClusterServiceVersion in the **service-telemetry** namespace for a few minutes until the processing executes against the namespace.

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: Subscription
metadata:
  name: amq7-cert-manager
  namespace: openshift-operators
spec:
  channel: alpha
  installPlanApproval: Automatic
  name: amq7-cert-manager
  source: redhat-operators
  sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
EOF
```

- To validate your **ClusterServiceVersion**, use the **oc get csv** command. Ensure that `amq7-cert-manager.v1.0.0` has a phase **Succeeded**.

```
$ oc get --namespace openshift-operators csv
```

NAME	DISPLAY	VERSION	REPLACES	PHASE
amq7-cert-manager.v1.0.0	Red Hat Integration - AMQ Certificate Manager	1.0.0		Succeeded

2.3.8. Subscribing to the Elastic Cloud on Kubernetes Operator

Before you install the Service Telemetry Operator and if you plan to store events in ElasticSearch, you must enable the Elastic Cloud Kubernetes Operator.

Procedure

- Apply the following manifest to your OCP environment to enable the Elastic Cloud on Kubernetes Operator:

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
kind: Subscription
metadata:
  name: elastic-cloud-eck
  namespace: service-telemetry
spec:
  channel: stable
  installPlanApproval: Automatic
  name: elastic-cloud-eck
  source: operatorhubio-operators
  sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
EOF
```

- To verify that the **ClusterServiceVersion** for ElasticSearch Cloud on Kubernetes **succeeded**, enter the **oc get csv** command:

```
$ oc get csv
```

NAME	DISPLAY	VERSION	REPLACES	PHASE
elastic-cloud-eck.v1.1.0	Elastic Cloud on Kubernetes	1.1.0	elastic-cloud-	Succeeded
eck.v1.0.1				

2.3.9. Subscribing to the Service Telemetry Operator

To instantiate an STF instance, create the **ServiceTelemetry** object to allow the Service Telemetry Operator to create the environment.

Procedure

- To create the Service Telemetry Operator subscription, enter the **oc apply -f** command:

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: operators.coreos.com/v1alpha1
```

```

kind: Subscription
metadata:
  name: servicetelemetry-operator
  namespace: service-telemetry
spec:
  channel: stable
  installPlanApproval: Automatic
  name: servicetelemetry-operator
  source: redhat-operators-stf
  sourceNamespace: openshift-marketplace
EOF

```

- To validate the Service Telemetry Operator and the dependent operators, enter the following command:

```

$ oc get csv --namespace service-telemetry
NAME                                DISPLAY                                VERSION  REPLACES
PHASE
amq7-cert-manager.v1.0.0            Red Hat Integration - AMQ Certificate Manager  1.0.0
Succeeded
amq7-interconnect-operator.v1.2.0    Red Hat Integration - AMQ Interconnect        1.2.0
Succeeded
elastic-cloud-eck.v1.1.0            Elastic Cloud on Kubernetes                  1.1.0    elastic-
cloud-eck.v1.0.1                    Succeeded
prometheusoperator.0.37.0           Prometheus Operator                          0.37.0
prometheusoperator.0.32.0           Succeeded
service-telemetry-operator.v1.0.2    Service Telemetry Operator                  1.0.2    service-
telemetry-operator.v1.0.1          Succeeded
smart-gateway-operator.v1.0.1       Smart Gateway Operator                       1.0.1    smart-
gateway-operator.v1.0.0            Succeeded

```

2.3.10. Creating a ServiceTelemetry object in OCP

To deploy the Service Telemetry Framework, you must create an instance of **ServiceTelemetry** in OCP. By default, **eventsEnabled** is set to false. If you do not want to store events in ElasticSearch, ensure that **eventsEnabled** is set to false. For more information, see [Section 2.3.2, “Deploying STF to the OCP environment without ElasticSearch”](#).

The following core parameters are available for a **ServiceTelemetry** manifest:

Table 2.1. Core parameters for aServiceTelemetry manifest

Parameter	Description	Default Value
eventsEnabled	Enable events support in STF. Requires prerequisite steps to ensure ElasticSearch can be started. For more information, see Section 2.3.8, “Subscribing to the Elastic Cloud on Kubernetes Operator” .	false
metricsEnabled	Enable metrics support in STF.	true

Parameter	Description	Default Value
highAvailabilityEnabled	Enable high availability in STF. For more information, see Section 4.3 , "High availability".	false
storageEphemeralEnabled	Enable ephemeral storage support in STF. For more information, see Section 4.6 , "Ephemeral storage".	false

Procedure

- To store events in ElasticSearch, set **eventsEnabled** to true during deployment:

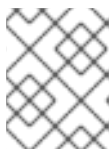
```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: infra.watch/v1alpha1
kind: ServiceTelemetry
metadata:
  name: stf-default
  namespace: service-telemetry
spec:
  eventsEnabled: true
  metricsEnabled: true
EOF
```

- To view the STF deployment logs in the Service Telemetry Operator, use the **oc logs** command:

```
oc logs $(oc get pod --selector='name=service-telemetry-operator' -oname) -c ansible
```

```
PLAY RECAP ***
localhost          :ok=37  changed=0  unreachable=0  failed=0  skipped=1
rescued=0  ignored=0
```

- View the pods and the status of each pod to determine that all workloads are operating nominally:



NOTE

If you set **eventsEnabled: true**, the notification Smart Gateways will **Error** and **CrashLoopBackOff** for a period of time before ElasticSearch starts.

```
$ oc get pods
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
alertmanager-stf-default-0	2/2	Running	0	26m
elastic-operator-645dc8b8ff-jwnzt	1/1	Running	0	88m
elasticsearch-es-default-0	1/1	Running	0	26m
interconnect-operator-6fd49d9fb9-4bl92	1/1	Running	0	

```

46m
prometheus-operator-bf7d97fb9-kwnlx          1/1  Running    0
46m
prometheus-stf-default-0                    3/3  Running    0    26m
service-telemetry-operator-54f4c99d9b-k7ll6  2/2  Running    0
46m
smart-gateway-operator-7ff58bcf94-66rvx     2/2  Running    0
46m
stf-default-ceilometer-notification-smartgateway-6675df547q4lbj 1/1  Running
0    26m
stf-default-collectd-notification-smartgateway-698c87fbb7-xj528 1/1  Running
0    26m
stf-default-collectd-telemetry-smartgateway-79c967c8f7-9hsqn  1/1  Running
0    26m
stf-default-interconnect-7458fd4d69-nqbf8   1/1  Running    0
26m

```

2.4. REMOVING STF FROM THE OCP ENVIRONMENT

Remove STF from an OCP environment if you no longer require the STF functionality.

Complete the following tasks:

1. [Section 2.4.1, "Deleting the namespace"](#).
2. [Section 2.4.2, "Removing the OperatorSource"](#).

2.4.1. Deleting the namespace

To remove the operational resources for STF from OCP, delete the namespace.

Procedure

1. Run the `oc delete` command:

```
oc delete project service-telemetry
```

2. Verify that the resources have been deleted from the namespace:

```
$ oc get all
No resources found.
```

2.4.2. Removing the OperatorSource

If you do not expect to install Service Telemetry Framework again, delete the OperatorSource. When you remove the OperatorSource, PackageManifests related to STF are removed from the Operator Lifecycle Manager catalog.

Procedure

1. Delete the OperatorSource:

```
$ oc delete --namespace=openshift-marketplace operatorsource redhat-operators-stf  
operatorsource.operators.coreos.com "redhat-operators-stf" deleted
```

2. Verify that the STF PackageManifests are removed from the platform. If successful, the following command returns no result:

```
$ oc get packagemanifests | grep "Red Hat STF"
```

3. If you enabled the OperatorHub.io Community Catalog Source during the installation process and you no longer need this catalog source, delete it:

```
$ oc delete --namespace=openshift-marketplace catalogsource operatorhubio-  
operators  
catalogsource.operators.coreos.com "operatorhubio-operators" deleted
```

Additional resources

For more information about the OperatorHub.io Community Catalog Source, see [Section 2.3, "Deploying STF to the OCP environment"](#).

CHAPTER 3. COMPLETING THE SERVICE TELEMETRY FRAMEWORK CONFIGURATION

3.1. CONNECTING RED HAT OPENSTACK PLATFORM TO SERVICE TELEMETRY FRAMEWORK

To collect metrics, events, or both, and to send them to the Service Telemetry Framework (STF) storage domain, you must configure the Red Hat OpenStack Platform overcloud to enable data collection and transport.

To deploy data collection and transport to STF on Red Hat OpenStack Platform cloud nodes that employ routed L3 domains, such as distributed compute node (DCN) or spine-leaf, see [Section 3.2, “Deploying to non-standard network topologies”](#).

3.2. DEPLOYING TO NON-STANDARD NETWORK TOPOLOGIES

If your nodes are on a separate network from the default `InternalApi` network, you must make configuration adjustments so that AMQ Interconnect can transport data to the Service Telemetry Framework (STF) server instance. This scenario is typical in a spine-leaf or a DCN topology. For more information about DCN configuration, see the [Spine Leaf Networking](#) guide.

If you use STF with Red Hat OpenStack Platform 16.0 and plan to monitor your Ceph, Block, or Object storage nodes, you must make configuration changes that are similar to the configuration changes that you make to the spine-leaf and DCN network configuration. To monitor Ceph nodes, use the `CephStorageExtraConfig` parameter to define which network interface to load into the AMQ Interconnect and `collectd` configuration files.

```
CephStorageExtraConfig:
  tripleo::profile::base::metrics::collectd::amqp_host: "%{hiera('storage')}}"
  tripleo::profile::base::metrics::qdr::listener_addr: "%{hiera('storage')}}"
  tripleo::profile::base::ceilometer::agent::notification::notifier_host_addr: "%{hiera('storage')}}"
```

Similarly, you must specify `BlockStorageExtraConfig` and `ObjectStorageExtraConfig` parameters if your environment uses Block and Object storage roles.

The deployment of a spine-leaf topology involves creating roles and networks, then assigning those networks to the available roles. When you configure data collection and transport for STF for an Red Hat OpenStack Platform deployment, the default network for roles is `InternalApi`. For Ceph, Block and Object storage roles, the default network is `Storage`. Because a spine-leaf configuration can result in different networks being assigned to different Leaf groupings and those names are typically unique, additional configuration is required in the `parameter_defaults` section of the Red Hat OpenStack Platform environment files.

Procedure

1. Document which networks are available for each of the Leaf roles. For examples of network name definitions, see [Creating a network data file](#) in the *Spine Leaf Networking* guide. For more information about the creation of the Leaf groupings (roles) and assignment of the networks to those groupings, see [Creating a roles data file](#) in the *Spine Leaf Networking* guide.

2. Add the following configuration example to the **ExtraConfig** section for each of the leaf roles. In this example, **internal_api_subnet** is the value defined in the **name_lower** parameter of your network definition (with **_subnet** appended to the name for Leaf 0), and is the network to which the **ComputeLeaf0** leaf role is connected. In this case, the network identification of 0 corresponds to the Compute role for leaf 0, and represents a value that is different from the default internal API network name.

For the **ComputeLeaf0** leaf role, specify extra configuration to perform a hiera lookup to determine which network interface for a particular network to assign to the collectd AMQP host parameter. Perform the same configuration for the AMQ Interconnect listener address parameter.

ComputeLeaf0ExtraConfig:

```
> tripleo::profile::base::metrics::collectd::amqp_host: "%
{hiera('internal_api_subnet')}}"
> tripleo::profile::base::metrics::qdr::listener_addr: "%{hiera('internal_api_subnet')}}"
```

Additional leaf roles typically replace **_subnet** with **_leafN** where **N** represents a unique identifier for the leaf.

ComputeLeaf1ExtraConfig:

```
> tripleo::profile::base::metrics::collectd::amqp_host: "%{hiera('internal_api_leaf1')}}"
> tripleo::profile::base::metrics::qdr::listener_addr: "%{hiera('internal_api_leaf1')}}"
```

This example configuration is on a CephStorage leaf role:

CephStorageLeaf0ExtraConfig:

```
> tripleo::profile::base::metrics::collectd::amqp_host: "%{hiera('storage_subnet')}}"
> tripleo::profile::base::metrics::qdr::listener_addr: "%{hiera('storage_subnet')}}"
```

3.3. CONFIGURING RED HAT OPENSTACK PLATFORM OVERCLOUD FOR SERVICE TELEMETRY FRAMEWORK

To configure the Red Hat OpenStack Platform overcloud, you must configure the data collection applications and the data transport to STF, and deploy the overcloud.

To configure the Red Hat OpenStack Platform overcloud, complete the following tasks:

1. [Section 3.3.1, "Retrieving the AMQ Interconnect route address"](#)
2. [Section 3.3.2, "Configuring the STF connection for the overcloud"](#)
3. [Section 3.3.3, "Validating client-side installation"](#)

3.3.1. Retrieving the AMQ Interconnect route address

When you configure the Red Hat OpenStack Platform overcloud for STF, you must provide the AMQ Interconnect route address in the STF connection file.

Procedure

1. Log in to your Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) environment.
2. In the **service-telemetry** project, retrieve the AMQ Interconnect route address:

■


```
$ oc get routes -ogo-template={{ range .items }}{{printf "%s\n" .spec.host }}{{ end }} |
grep "\-5671"
stf-default-interconnect-5671-service-telemetry.apps.infra.watch
```



NOTE

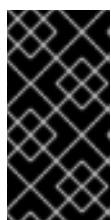
If your STF installation differs from the documentation, ensure that you retrieve the correct AMQ Interconnect route address.

3.3.2. Configuring the STF connection for the overcloud

To configure the STF connection, you must create a file that contains the connection configuration of the AMQ Interconnect for the overcloud to the STF deployment. Enable the collection of events and storage of the events in STF and deploy the overcloud.

Procedure

1. Log in to the Red Hat OpenStack Platform undercloud as the **stack** user.
2. Create a configuration file called **stf-connectors.yaml** in the **/home/stack** directory.



IMPORTANT

The Service Telemetry Operator simplifies the deployment of all data ingestion and data storage components for single cloud deployments. To share the data storage domain with multiple clouds, see [Section 4.5, “Configuring multiple clouds”](#).

3. In the **stf-connectors.yaml** file, configure the **MetricsQdrConnectors** address to connect the AMQ Interconnect on the overcloud to the STF deployment.
 - Add the **CeilometerQdrPublishEvents: true** parameter to enable collection and transport of Ceilometer events to STF.
 - Replace the **host** parameter with the value of **HOST/PORT** that you retrieved in [Section 3.3.1, “Retrieving the AMQ Interconnect route address”](#).

```
parameter_defaults:
  EventPipelinePublishers: []
  CeilometerQdrPublishEvents: true
  MetricsQdrConnectors:
    - host: stf-default-interconnect-5671-service-telemetry.apps.infra.watch
      port: 443
      role: edge
      sslProfile: sslProfile
      verifyHostname: false
```

4. Add the following files to your Red Hat OpenStack Platform director deployment to setup collectd and AMQ Interconnect:
 - the **stf-connectors.yaml** environment file
 - the **enable-stf.yaml** file that ensures that the environment is being used during the overcloud deployment

- the `ceilometer-write-qdr.yaml` file that ensures that Ceilometer telemetry is sent to STF

```

openstack overcloud deploy <other arguments>
--templates /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates \
--environment-file <...other-environment-files...> \
--environment-file /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-
templates/environments/metrics/ceilometer-write-qdr.yaml \
--environment-file /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-
templates/environments/enable-stf.yaml \
--environment-file /home/stack/stf-connectors.yaml

```

5. Deploy the Red Hat OpenStack Platform overcloud.

3.3.3. Validating client-side installation

To validate data collection from the STF storage domain, query the data sources for delivered data. To validate individual nodes in the Red Hat OpenStack Platform deployment, connect to the console using SSH.

Procedure

1. Log in to an overcloud node, for example, `controller-0`.
2. Ensure that `metrics_qdr` container is running on the node:

```

$ sudo podman container inspect --format '{{.State.Status}}' metrics_qdr
running

```

3. Return the internal network address on which AMQ Interconnect is running, for example, `172.17.1.44` listening on port `5666`:

```

$ sudo podman exec -it metrics_qdr cat /etc/qpid-dispatch/qdrouterd.conf
listener {
  host: 172.17.1.44
  port: 5666
  authenticatePeer: no
  saslMechanisms: ANONYMOUS
}

```

4. Return a list of connections to the local AMQ Interconnect:

```

$ sudo podman exec -it metrics_qdr qdstat --bus=172.17.1.44:5666 --connections

```

```

Connections
id host container
role dir security authentication tenant

```

```

=====
=====
=====
=====
1 stf-default-interconnect-5671-service-telemetry.apps.infra.watch:443 stf-default-

```

```

interconnect-7458fd4d69-bgzfb                                edge out
TLsv1.2(DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384) anonymous-user
12 172.17.1.44:60290
openstack.org/om/container/controller-0/ceilometer-agent-
notification/25/5c02cee550f143ec9ea030db5cccba14 normal in no-security
no-auth
16 172.17.1.44:36408                                       metrics
normal in no-security                                       anonymous-user
899 172.17.1.44:39500                                       10a2e99d-1b8a-4329-b48c-
4335e5f75c84                                               normal in no-security
no-auth

```

There are four connections:

- Outbound connection to STF
- Inbound connection from collectd
- Inbound connection from ceilometer
- Inbound connection from our `qdstat` client
The outbound STF connection is provided to the `MetricsQdrConnectors` host parameter and is the route for the STF storage domain. The other hosts are internal network addresses of the client connections to this AMQ Interconnect.

5. To ensure that messages are being delivered, list the links, and view the `_edge` address in the `deliv` column for delivery of messages:

```

$ sudo podman exec -it metrics_qdr qdstat --bus=172.17.1.44:5666 --links
Router Links
 type  dir conn id id peer class addr          phs cap pri undel unsett deliv
presett psdrop acc rej rel mod delay rate
=====
=====
=====
====
 endpoint out 1 5 local _edge          250 0 0 0 2979926
2979924 0 0 0 2 0 0 0
 endpoint in 1 6          250 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0
 endpoint in 1 7          250 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0
 endpoint out 1 8          250 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0
 endpoint in 1 9          250 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0
 endpoint out 1 10         250 0 0 0 911 911 0
0 0 0 0 911 0
 endpoint in 1 11         250 0 0 0 0 911 0 0
0 0 0 0 0
 endpoint out 12 32 local temp.ISY6Mcicol4J2Kp 250 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 endpoint in 16 41         250 0 0 0 2979924 2979924
0 0 0 0 0 0
 endpoint in 912 1834 mobile $management 0 250 0 0 0 1

```

```

0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
endpoint out 912 1835 local temp.9Ok2resl9tmt+CT 250 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

```

- To list the addresses from Red Hat OpenStack Platform nodes to STF, connect to OCP to get the AMQ Interconnect pod name and list the connections. List the available AMQ Interconnect pods:

```
$ oc get pods -l application=stf-default-interconnect
```

```

NAME                                READY STATUS RESTARTS AGE
stf-default-interconnect-7458fd4d69-bgzfb 1/1 Running 0 6d21h

```

- Connect to the pod and run the `qdstat --connections` command to list the known connections:

```
$ oc exec -it stf-default-interconnect-7458fd4d69-bgzfb -- qdstat --connections
```

```
2020-04-21 18:25:47.243852 UTC
```

```
stf-default-interconnect-7458fd4d69-bgzfb
```

Connections

id	host	container	role	dir	security
authentication	project	last dlw	uptime		
=====					
=====					
=====					
1	10.129.2.21:43062	rcv[stf-default-collectd-telemetry-smartgateway-79c967c8f7-kq4qv]	normal	in	no-security
			anonymous-user		000:00:00:00
					006:21:50:25
2	10.130.0.52:55754	rcv[stf-default-ceilometer-notification-smartgateway-6675df547mbjk5]	normal	in	no-security
			anonymous-user		
					000:21:25:57
					006:21:49:36
3	10.130.0.51:43110	rcv[stf-default-collectd-notification-smartgateway-698c87fbb7-f28v6]	normal	in	no-security
			anonymous-user		000:21:36:53
					006:21:49:09
22	10.128.0.1:51948	Router.ceph-0.redhat.local		edge	in
		TLSv1/SSLv3(DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)	anonymous-user		000:00:00:03
					000:22:08:43
23	10.128.0.1:51950	Router.compute-0.redhat.local		edge	in
		TLSv1/SSLv3(DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)	anonymous-user		000:00:00:03
					000:22:08:43
24	10.128.0.1:52082	Router.controller-0.redhat.local		edge	in
		TLSv1/SSLv3(DHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384)	anonymous-user		000:00:00:00
					000:22:08:34
27	127.0.0.1:42202	c2f541c1-4c97-4b37-a189-a396c08fb079	normal	in	no-security
			no-auth		000:00:00:00
					000:00:00:00

In this example, there are three `edge` connections from the Red Hat OpenStack Platform nodes with connection id 22, 23, and 24.

- To view the number of messages delivered by the network, use each address with the `oc exec` command:

```
$ oc exec -it stf-default-interconnect-7458fd4d69-bgzfb -- qdstat --address
```

```
2020-04-21 18:20:10.293258 UTC
```

```
stf-default-interconnect-7458fd4d69-bgzfb
```

```
Router Addresses
```

```
class addr                pbs distrib  pri local remote in    out    thru
fallback
```

```
=====
=====
mobile anycast/ceilometer/event.sample 0 balanced - 1 0 1,553 1,553
0 0
mobile collectd/notify 0 multicast - 1 0 10 10 0 0
mobile collectd/telemetry 0 multicast - 1 0 7,798,049 7,798,049 0
0
```

CHAPTER 4. ADVANCED FEATURES

The following optional features can provide additional functionality to the Service Telemetry Framework (STF):

- Customizing the deployment. For more information, see [Section 4.1, “Customizing the deployment”](#).
- Alerts. For more information, see [Section 4.2, “Alerts”](#).
- High availability. For more information, see [Section 4.3, “High availability”](#).
- Dashboards. For more information, see [Section 4.4, “Dashboards”](#).
- Multiple clouds. For more information, see [Section 4.5, “Configuring multiple clouds”](#).
- Ephemeral storage. For more information, see [Section 4.6, “Ephemeral storage”](#).

4.1. CUSTOMIZING THE DEPLOYMENT

The Service Telemetry Operator watches for a `ServiceTelemetry` manifest to load into Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP). The Operator then creates other objects in memory, which results in the dependent Operators creating the workloads they are responsible for managing.



WARNING

When you override the manifest, you must provide the entire manifest contents, including object names or namespaces. There is no dynamic parameter substitution when you override a manifest.

To override a manifest successfully with Service Telemetry Framework (STF), deploy a default environment using the core options only. For more information about the core options, see [Section 2.3.10, “Creating a ServiceTelemetry object in OCP”](#). When you deploy STF, use the `oc get` command to retrieve the default deployed manifest. When you use a manifest that was originally generated by Service Telemetry Operator, the manifest is compatible with the other objects that are managed by the Operators.

For example, when the `metricsEnabled: true` parameter is configured in the `ServiceTelemetry` manifest, the Service Telemetry Operator requests components for metrics retrieval and storage using the default manifests. In some cases, you might want to override the default manifest. For more information, see [Section 4.1.1, “Manifest override parameters”](#).

4.1.1. Manifest override parameters

This table describes the available parameters that you can use to override a manifest, along with the corresponding retrieval commands.

Table 4.1. Manifest override parameters

Override parameter	Description	Retrieval command
alertmanagerManifest	Override the Alertmanager object creation. The Prometheus Operator watches for Alertmanager objects.	oc get alertmanager stf-default -oyaml
alertmanagerConfigManifest	Override the Secret that contains the Alertmanager configuration. The Prometheus Operator uses a secret named alertmanager-{{ alertmanager-name }} , for example, stf-default , to provide the alertmanager.yaml configuration to Alertmanager.	oc get secret alertmanager-stf-default -oyaml
elasticsearchManifest	Override the ElasticSearch object creation. The Elastic Cloud on Kubernetes Operator watches for ElasticSearch objects.	oc get elasticsearch elasticsearch -oyaml
interconnectManifest	Override the Interconnect object creation. The AMQ Interconnect Operator watches for Interconnect objects.	oc get interconnect stf-default-interconnect -oyaml
prometheusManifest	Override the Prometheus object creation. The Prometheus Operator watches for Prometheus objects.	oc get prometheus stf-default -oyaml
servicemonitorManifest	Override the ServiceMonitor object creation. The Prometheus Operator watches for ServiceMonitor objects.	oc get servicemonitor stf-default -oyaml
smartgatewayCollectdMetricsManifest	Override the SmartGateway object creation for collectd metrics. The Smart Gateway Operator watches for SmartGateway objects.	oc get smartgateway stf-default-collectd-telemetry -oyaml
smartgatewayCollectdEventsManifest	Override the SmartGateway object creation for collectd events. The Smart Gateway Operator watches for SmartGateway objects.	oc get smartgateway stf-default-collectd-notification -oyaml

Override parameter	Description	Retrieval command
smartgatewayCeilometerEventsManifest	Override the SmartGateway object creation for Ceilometer events. The Smart Gateway Operator watches for SmartGateway objects.	oc get smartgateway stf-default-ceilometer-notification -oyaml

4.1.2. Overriding a managed manifest

Edit the **ServiceTelemetry** object and provide a parameter and manifest. For a list of available manifest override parameters, see [Section 4.1, "Customizing the deployment"](#). The default **ServiceTelemetry** object is **stf-default**. Use **oc get servicetelemetry** to list the available STF deployments.

TIP

The **oc edit** command loads the default system editor. To override the default editor, pass or set the environment variable **EDITOR** to the preferred editor. For example, **EDITOR=nano oc edit servicetelemetry stf-default**.

Procedure

1. Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.
2. Change to the **service-telemetry** namespace:

```
oc project service-telemetry
```

3. Load the **ServiceTelemetry** object into an editor:

```
oc edit servicetelemetry stf-default
```

4. To modify the **ServiceTelemetry** object, provide a manifest override parameter and the contents of the manifest to write to OCP instead of the defaults provided by STF.



NOTE

The trailing pipe (|) after entering the manifest override parameter indicates that the value provided is multi-line.

```
$ oc edit servicetelemetry stf-default
```

```
apiVersion: infra.watch/v1alpha1
```

```
kind: ServiceTelemetry
```

```
metadata:
```

```
  annotations:
```

```
    kubectl.kubernetes.io/last-applied-configuration: |
```

```
      {"apiVersion":"infra.watch/v1alpha1","kind":"ServiceTelemetry","metadata":
{"annotations":{,"name":"stf-default","namespace":"service-telemetry"},"spec":
{metricsEnabled:true}}
```

```
  creationTimestamp: "2020-04-14T20:29:42Z"
```



```

generation: 1
name: stf-default
namespace: service-telemetry
resourceVersion: "1949423"
selfLink: /apis/infra.watch/v1alpha1/namespaces/service-
telemetry/servicetelemetrys/stf-default
uid: d058bc41-1bb0-49f5-9a8b-642f4b8adb95
spec:
  metricsEnabled: true
  smartgatewayCollectdMetricsManifest: | 1
    apiVersion: smartgateway.infra.watch/v2alpha1
    kind: SmartGateway
    metadata:
      name: stf-default-collectd-telemetry
      namespace: service-telemetry
    spec:
      amqpUrl: stf-default-interconnect.service-
telemetry.svc.cluster.local:5672/collectd/telemetry
      debug: true
      prefetch: 15000
      serviceType: metrics
      size: 1
      useTimestamp: true 2
status:
  conditions:
  - ansibleResult:
    changed: 0
    completion: 2020-04-14T20:32:19.079508
    failures: 0
    ok: 52
    skipped: 1
    lastTransitionTime: "2020-04-14T20:29:59Z"
    message: Awaiting next reconciliation
    reason: Successful
    status: "True"
    type: Running

```

1 Manifest override parameter is defined in the `spec` of the `ServiceTelemetry` object.

2 End of the manifest override content.

5. Save and close.

4.2. ALERTS

You create alert rules in Prometheus and alert routes in Alertmanager. Alert rules in Prometheus servers send alerts to an Alertmanager, which manages the alerts. Alertmanager can silence, inhibit, or aggregate alerts, and send notifications using email, on-call notification systems, or chat platforms.

To create an alert, complete the following tasks:

1. Create an alert rule in Prometheus. For more information, see [Section 4.2.1, "Creating an alert rule in Prometheus"](#).

2. Create an alert route in Alertmanager. For more information, see [Section 4.2.3, “Creating an alert route in Alertmanager”](#).

Additional resources

For more information about alerts or notifications with Prometheus and Alertmanager, see <https://prometheus.io/docs/alerting/overview/>

To view an example set of alerts that you can use with Service Telemetry Framework (STF), see <https://github.com/infracore/service-telemetry-operator/tree/master/deploy/alerts>

4.2.1. Creating an alert rule in Prometheus

Prometheus evaluates alert rules to trigger notifications. If the rule condition returns an empty result set, the condition is false. Otherwise, the rule is true and it triggers an alert.

Procedure

1. Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.
2. Change to the `service-telemetry` namespace:

```
oc project service-telemetry
```

3. Create a `PrometheusRule` object that contains the alert rule. The Prometheus Operator loads the rule into Prometheus:

```
oc apply -f - <<EOF
apiVersion: monitoring.coreos.com/v1
kind: PrometheusRule
metadata:
  creationTimestamp: null
  labels:
    prometheus: stf-default
    role: alert-rules
  name: prometheus-alarm-rules
  namespace: service-telemetry
spec:
  groups:
  - name: ./openstack.rules
    rules:
    - alert: Metric Listener down
      expr: collectd_qpuid_router_status < 1 # To change the rule, edit the value of the
      expr parameter.
EOF
```

4. To verify that the rules have been loaded into Prometheus by the Operator, create a pod with access to `curl`:

```
oc run curl --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=radial/busyboxplus:curl -i --tty
```

5. Run `curl` to access the `prometheus-operated` service to return the rules loaded into memory:

```
[ root@curl:/ ]$ curl prometheus-operated:9090/api/v1/rules
{"status":"success","data":{"groups":
```

```

[{"name": "./openstack.rules", "file": "/etc/prometheus/rules/prometheus-stf-default-
rulefiles-0/service-telemetry-prometheus-alarm-rules.yaml", "rules": [{"name": "Metric
Listener down", "query": "collectd_qpuid_router_status \u003c 1", "duration": 0, "labels":
{}, "annotations": {}, "alerts": [], "health": "ok", "type": "alerting"}], "interval": 30}]}

```

6. To verify that the output shows the rules loaded into the `PrometheusRule` object, for example the output contains the defined `./openstack.rules`, exit from the pod:

```
[ root@curl:/ ]$ exit
```

7. Clean up the environment by deleting the `curl` pod:

```
$ oc delete pod curl
```

```
pod "curl" deleted
```

Additional resources

For more information on alerting, see <https://github.com/coreos/prometheus-operator/blob/master/Documentation/user-guides/alerting.md>

4.2.2. Configuring custom alerts

You can add custom alerts to the `PrometheusRule` object that you created in [Section 4.2.1, “Creating an alert rule in Prometheus”](#).

Procedure

1. Use the `oc edit` command:

```
oc edit prometheusrules prometheus-alarm-rules
```

2. Edit the `PrometheusRules` manifest.
3. Save and close.

Additional resources

For more information about configuring alerting rules, see https://prometheus.io/docs/prometheus/latest/configuration/alerting_rules/.

For more information about `PrometheusRules` objects, see <https://github.com/coreos/prometheus-operator/blob/master/Documentation/user-guides/alerting.md>

4.2.3. Creating an alert route in Alertmanager

Use `Alertmanager` to deliver alerts to an external system, such as email, IRC, or other notification channel. The `Prometheus Operator` manages the `Alertmanager` configuration as an `Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) secret`. `STF` by default deploys a basic configuration that results in no receivers:

```

alertmanager.yaml: |-
  global:
    resolve_timeout: 5m
  route:

```

```

group_by: ['job']
group_wait: 30s
group_interval: 5m
repeat_interval: 12h
receiver: 'null'
receivers:
- name: 'null'

```

To deploy a custom Alertmanager route with STF, an `alertmanagerConfigManifest` parameter must be passed to the Service Telemetry Operator that results in an updated secret, managed by the Prometheus Operator. For more information, see [Section 4.1.2, "Overriding a managed manifest"](#).

Procedure

1. Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.
2. Change to the `service-telemetry` namespace:

```
oc project service-telemetry
```

3. Edit the `ServiceTelemetry` object for your STF deployment

```
oc edit servicetelemetry stf-default
```

4. Add a new parameter, `alertmanagerConfigManifest` and the `Secret` object contents to define the `alertmanager.yaml` configuration for Alertmanager:



NOTE

This loads the default template that is already managed by Service Telemetry Operator. To validate the changes are populating correctly, change a value, return the `alertmanager-stf-default` secret, and verify that the new value is loaded into memory, for example, changing the value `global.resolve_timeout` from `5m` to `10m`.

```

apiVersion: infra.watch/v1alpha1
kind: ServiceTelemetry
metadata:
  name: stf-default
  namespace: service-telemetry
spec:
  metricsEnabled: true
  alertmanagerConfigManifest: |
    apiVersion: v1
    kind: Secret
    metadata:
      name: 'alertmanager-stf-default'
      namespace: 'service-telemetry'
    type: Opaque
    stringData:
      alertmanager.yaml: |-
        global:
          resolve_timeout: 10m
        route:

```

```

group_by: ['job']
group_wait: 30s
group_interval: 5m
repeat_interval: 12h
receiver: 'null'
receivers:
- name: 'null'

```

5. Verify that the configuration was applied to the secret:

```

$ oc get secret alertmanager-stf-default -o go-template='{{index .data
"alertmanager.yaml" | base64decode }}'

```

```

global:
  resolve_timeout: 10m
route:
  group_by: ['job']
  group_wait: 30s
  group_interval: 5m
  repeat_interval: 12h
  receiver: 'null'
receivers:
- name: 'null'

```

6. To verify the configuration has been loaded into Alertmanager, create a pod with access to curl:

```

oc run curl --generator=run-pod/v1 --image=radial/busyboxplus:curl -i --tty

```

7. Run curl against the `alertmanager-operated` service to retrieve the status and `configYAML` contents and review the supplied configuration matches the configuration loaded into Alertmanager:

```

[ root@curl:/ ]$ curl alertmanager-operated:9093/api/v1/status

{"status":"success","data":{"configYAML":"global:\n resolve_timeout: 10m\n
http_config: {}\n smtp_hello: localhost\n smtp_require_tls: true\n pagerduty_url:
https://events.pagerduty.com/v2/enqueue\n hipchat_api_url:
https://api.hipchat.com/\n opsgenie_api_url: https://api.opsgenie.com/\n
wechat_api_url: https://qyapi.weixin.qq.com/cgi-bin/\n victorops_api_url:
https://alert.victorops.com/integrations/generic/20131114/alert/\nroute:\n receiver:
\"null\"\n group_by:\n - job\n group_wait: 30s\n group_interval: 5m\n
repeat_interval: 12h\nreceivers:\n- name: \"null\"\ntemplates: []\n",...}}

```

8. Verify that the `configYAML` field contains the expected changes. Exit from the pod:

```

[ root@curl:/ ]$ exit

```

9. To clean up the environment, delete the curl pod:

```

$ oc delete pod curl

pod "curl" deleted

```

Additional resources

For more information about the Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform secret and the Prometheus operator, see <https://github.com/coreos/prometheus-operator/blob/master/Documentation/user-guides/alerting.md>

4.3. HIGH AVAILABILITY

High availability is the ability of Service Telemetry Framework (STF) to rapidly recover from failures in its component services. Although Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) restarts a failed pod if nodes are available to schedule the workload, this recovery process might take more than one minute, during which time events and metrics are lost. A high availability configuration includes multiple copies of STF components, reducing recovery time to approximately 2 seconds. To protect against failure of an OCP node, deploy STF to an OCP cluster with three or more nodes.



NOTE

STF is not yet a fully fault tolerant system. Delivery of metrics and events during the recovery period is not guaranteed.

Enabling high availability has the following effects:

- Two AMQ Interconnect pods run instead of the default 1.
- Three Elasticsearch pods run instead of the default 1.
- Recovery time from a lost pod in either of these services reduces to approximately 2 seconds.

4.3.1. Configuring high availability

To configure STF for high availability, add **highAvailabilityEnabled: true** to the ServiceTelemetry object in OCP. You can set this parameter at installation time or, if you already deployed STF, complete the following steps:

Procedure

1. Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.
2. Change to the **service-telemetry** namespace:


```
oc project service-telemetry
```
3. Use the **oc** command to edit the ServiceTelemetry object:

```
$ oc edit ServiceTelemetry
```

4. Add **highAvailabilityEnabled: true** to the **spec** section:

```
spec:
  eventsEnabled: true
  metricsEnabled: true
  highAvailabilityEnabled: true
```

5. Save your changes and close the object.

4.4. DASHBOARDS

Use third-party application Grafana to visualize system-level metrics gathered by collectd for each individual host node. For more information about configuring collectd, see [Section 3.3, “Configuring Red Hat OpenStack Platform overcloud for Service Telemetry Framework”](#).

4.4.1. Setting up Grafana to host the dashboard

Grafana is not included in the default Service Telemetry Framework (STF) deployment so you must deploy the Grafana Operator from OperatorHub.io.

Procedure

1. Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.
2. Change to the `service-telemetry` namespace:

```
oc project service-telemetry
```

3. Clone the dashboard repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/infrawatch/dashboards
cd dashboards
```

4. Deploy the Grafana operator:

```
oc create -f deploy/subscription.yaml
```

5. To verify that the operator launched successfully, run the `oc get csv` command. If the value of the PHASE column is Succeeded, the operator launched successfully:

```
$ oc get csv
```

NAME	DISPLAY	VERSION	REPLACES
grafana-operator.v3.2.0	Grafana Operator	3.2.0	
Succeeded			
...			

6. Launch a Grafana instance:

```
$ oc create -f deploy/grafana.yaml
```

7. Verify that the Grafana instance deployed:

```
$ oc get pod -l app=grafana
```

NAME	READY	STATUS	RESTARTS	AGE
grafana-deployment-7fc7848b56-sbkhv	1/1	Running	0	1m

8. Create the datasource and dashboard resources:

```
oc create -f deploy/datasource.yaml \
-f deploy/rhos-dashboard.yaml
```

- Verify that the resources installed correctly:

```
$ oc get grafanadashboards

NAME          AGE
rhos-dashboard 7d21h

$ oc get grafanadatasources
NAME                                AGE
service-telemetry-grafanadatasource 1m
```

- Navigate to <https://<grafana-route-address>> in a web browser. Use the `oc get routes` command to retrieve the Grafana route address:

```
oc get routes
```

- To view the dashboard, click Dashboards and Manage.

Additional resources

- For more information about enabling the OperatorHub.io catalog source, see [Section 2.3.5, “Enabling the OperatorHub.io Community Catalog Source”](#).

4.4.1.1. Viewing and editing queries

Procedure

- Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform. To view and edit queries, log in as the **admin** user.
- Change to the `service-telemetry` namespace:

```
oc project service-telemetry
```

- To retrieve the default username and password, describe the Grafana object using `oc describe`:

```
oc describe grafana service-telemetry-grafana
```

4.4.2. The Grafana infrastructure dashboard

The infrastructure dashboard shows metrics for a single node at a time. Select a node from the upper left corner of the dashboard.

4.4.2.1. Top panels

Title	Unit	Description

Current Global Alerts	-	Current alerts fired by Prometheus
Recent Global Alerts	-	Recently fired alerts in 5m time steps
Status Panel	-	Node status: up, down, unavailable
Uptime	s/m/h/d/M/Y	Total operational time of node
CPU Cores	cores	Total number of cores
Memory	bytes	Total memory
Disk Size	bytes	Total storage size
Processes	processes	Total number of processes listed by type
Load Average	processes	Load average represents the average number of running and uninterruptible processes residing in the kernel execution queue.

4.4.2.2. Networking panels

Panels that display the network interfaces of the node.

Panel	Unit	Description
Physical Interfaces Ingress Errors	errors	Total errors with incoming data
Physical Interfaces Egress Errors	errors	Total errors with outgoing data
Physical Interfaces Ingress Error Rates	errors/s	Rate of incoming data errors
Physical Interfaces egress Error Rates	errors/s	Rate of outgoing data errors
Physical Interfaces Packets Ingress pps Incoming packets per second	Physical Interfaces Packets Egress	pps
Outgoing packets per second	Physical Interfaces Data Ingress	bytes/s

Incoming data rates	Physical Interfaces Data Egress	bytes/s
Outgoing data rates	Physical Interfaces Drop Rate Ingress	pps
Incoming packets drop rate	Physical Interfaces Drop Rate Egress	pps

4.4.2.3. CPU panels

Panels that display CPU usage of the node.

Panel	Unit	Description
Current CPU Usage	percent	Instantaneous usage at the time of the last query.
Aggregate CPU Usage	percent	Average non-idle CPU activity of all cores on a node.
Aggr. CPU Usage by Type	percent	Shows time spent for each type of thread averaged across all cores.

4.4.2.4. Memory panels

Panels that display memory usage on the node.

Panel	Unit	Description
Memory Used	percent	Amount of memory being used at time of last query.
Huge Pages Used	hugepages	Number of hugepages being used. Memory

4.4.2.5. Disk/file system

Panels that display space used on disk.

Panel	Unit	Description	Notes
Disk Space Usage	percent	Total disk use at time of last query.	

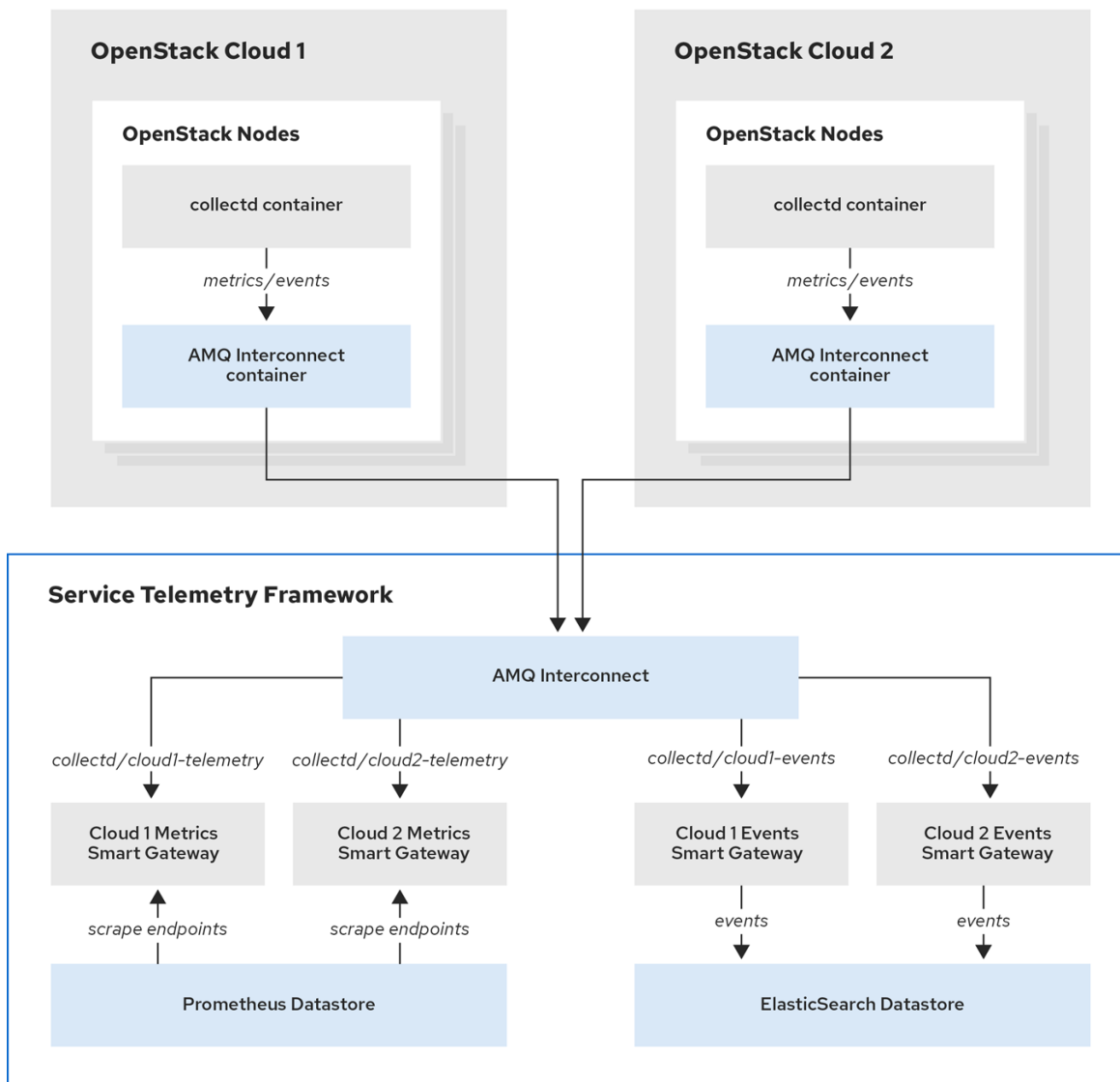
Panel	Unit	Description	Notes
Inode Usage	percent	Total inode use at time of last query.	
Aggregate Disk Space Usage	bytes	Total disk space used and reserved.	Because this query relies on the df plugin, temporary file systems that do not necessarily use disk space are included in the results. The query tries to filter out most of these, but it might not be exhaustive.
Disk Traffic	bytes/s	Shows rates for both reading and writing.	
Disk Load	percent	Approximate percentage of total disk bandwidth being used. The weighted I/O time series includes the backlog that might be accumulating. For more information, see the collected disk plugin docs	
Operations/s	ops/s	Operations done per second	
Average I/O Operation Time	seconds	Average time each I/O operation took to complete. This average is not accurate, see the collected disk plugin docs	

4.5. CONFIGURING MULTIPLE CLOUDS

You can configure multiple Red Hat OpenStack Platform clouds to target a single instance of Service Telemetry Framework (STF):

1. Plan the AMQP address prefixes that you want to use for each cloud. For more information, see [Section 4.5.1, "Planning AMQP address prefixes"](#).
2. Deploy metrics and events consumer Smart Gateways for each cloud to listen on the corresponding address prefixes. For more information, see [Section 4.5.2, "Deploying Smart Gateways"](#).
3. Configure each cloud to send its metrics and events to STF on the correct address. For more information, see [Section 4.5.3, "Creating the OpenStack environment file"](#).

Figure 4.1. Two Red Hat OpenStack Platform clouds connect to STF



65_OpenStack_0120

4.5.1. Planning AMQP address prefixes

By default, Red Hat OpenStack Platform nodes get data through two data collectors; `collectd` and `Ceilometer`. These components send telemetry data or notifications to the respective AMQP addresses, for example, `collectd/telemetry`, where STF Smart Gateways listen on those addresses for monitoring data.

To support multiple clouds and to identify which cloud generated the monitoring data, configure each cloud to send data to a unique address. Prefix a cloud identifier to the second part of the address. The following list shows some example addresses and identifiers:

- `collectd/cloud1-telemetry`
- `collectd/cloud1-notify`
- `anycast/ceilometer/cloud1-event.sample`
- `collectd/cloud2-telemetry`
- `collectd/cloud2-notify`

- `anycast/ceilometer/cloud2-event.sample`
- `collectd/us-east-1-telemetry`
- `collectd/us-west-3-telemetry`

4.5.2. Deploying Smart Gateways

You must deploy a Smart Gateway for each of the data collection types for each cloud; one for collectd metrics, one for collectd events, and one for Ceilometer events. Configure each of the Smart Gateways to listen on the AMQP address that you define for the corresponding cloud.

When you deploy STF for the first time, Smart Gateway manifests are created that define the initial Smart Gateways for a single cloud. When deploying Smart Gateways for multiple cloud support, you deploy multiple Smart Gateways for each of the data collection types that handle the metrics and the events data for each cloud. The initial Smart Gateways act as a template to create additional Smart Gateways, along with any authentication information required to connect to the data stores.

Procedure

1. Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.
2. Change to the `service-telemetry` namespace:

```
oc project service-telemetry
```

3. Use the initially deployed Smart Gateways as a template for additional Smart Gateways. List the currently deployed Smart Gateways with the `oc get smartgateways` command. For example, if you deployed STF with `metricsEnabled: true` and `eventsEnabled: true`, the following Smart Gateways are displayed in the output:

```
$ oc get smartgateways

NAME                                AGE
stf-default-ceilometer-notification 14d
stf-default-collectd-notification    14d
stf-default-collectd-telemetry       14d
```

4. Retrieve the manifests for each Smart Gateway and store the contents in a temporary file, which you can modify later and use to create the new set of Smart Gateways:

```
truncate --size 0 /tmp/cloud1-smartgateways.yaml && \
for sg in $(oc get smartgateways -oname)
do
  echo "---" >> /tmp/cloud1-smartgateways.yaml
  oc get ${sg} -oyaml --export >> /tmp/cloud1-smartgateways.yaml
done
```

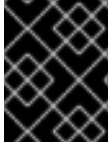
5. Modify the Smart Gateway manifest in the `/tmp/cloud1-smartgateways.yaml` file. Adjust the `metadata.name` and `spec.amqpUrl` fields to include the cloud identifier from your schema. For more information, see [\[\] To view example Smart Gateway manifests, see <<example-manifests_advanced-features\[](#).
6. Deploy your new Smart Gateways:

```
oc apply -f /tmp/cloud1-smartgateways.yaml
```

- Verify that each Smart Gateway is running. This can take several minutes depending on the number of Smart Gateways:

```
oc get po -l app=smart-gateway
```

4.5.2.1. Example manifests



IMPORTANT

The content in the following examples might be different to the file content in your deployment. Copy the manifests in your deployment.

Ensure that the `name` and `amqpUrl` parameters of each Smart Gateway match the names that you want to use for your clouds. For more information, see [Section 4.5.1, “Planning AMQP address prefixes”](#).



NOTE

Your output may have some additional `metadata` parameters that you can remove from the manifests you that load into OCP.

```
apiVersion: smartgateway.infra.watch/v2alpha1
kind: SmartGateway
metadata:
  name: stf-default-ceilometer-notification-cloud1 1
spec:
  amqpDataSource: ceilometer
  amqpUrl: stf-default-interconnect.service-
telemetry.svc.cluster.local:5672/anycast/ceilometer/cloud1-event.sample 2
  debug: false
  elasticPass: fkzfhghw.....
  elasticUrl: https://elasticsearch-es-http.service-telemetry.svc.cluster.local:9200
  elasticUser: elastic
  resetIndex: false
  serviceType: events
  size: 1
  tlsCaCert: /config/certs/ca.crt
  tlsClientCert: /config/certs/tls.crt
  tlsClientKey: /config/certs/tls.key
  tlsServerName: elasticsearch-es-http.service-telemetry.svc.cluster.local
  useBasicAuth: true
  useTls: true
---
apiVersion: smartgateway.infra.watch/v2alpha1
kind: SmartGateway
metadata:
  name: stf-default-collectd-notification-cloud1 3
spec:
  amqpDataSource: collectd
  amqpUrl: stf-default-interconnect.service-telemetry.svc.cluster.local:5672/collectd/cloud1-
```

```

notify 4
  debug: false
  elasticPass: fkzfhghw.....
  elasticUrl: https://elasticsearch-es-http.service-telemetry.svc.cluster.local:9200
  elasticUser: elastic
  resetIndex: false
  serviceType: events
  size: 1
  tlsCaCert: /config/certs/ca.crt
  tlsClientCert: /config/certs/tls.crt
  tlsClientKey: /config/certs/tls.key
  tlsServerName: elasticsearch-es-http.service-telemetry.svc.cluster.local
  useBasicAuth: true
  useTls: true
---
apiVersion: smartgateway.infra.watch/v2alpha1
kind: SmartGateway
metadata:
  name: stf-default-collectd-telemetry-cloud1 5
spec:
  amqpUrl: stf-default-interconnect.service-telemetry.svc.cluster.local:5672/collectd/cloud1-
  telemetry 6
  debug: false
  prefetch: 15000
  serviceType: metrics
  size: 1
  useTimestamp: true

```

- 1** Name for Ceilometer notifications for **cloud1**
- 2** AMQP Address for Ceilometer notifications for **cloud1**
- 3** Name for collectd telemetry for **cloud1**
- 4** AMQP Address for collectd telemetry for **cloud1**
- 5** Name for collectd notifications for **cloud1**
- 6** AMQP Address for collectd notifications for **cloud1**

4.5.3. Creating the OpenStack environment file

To label traffic according to the cloud of origin, you must create a configuration with cloud-specific instance names. Create an **stf-connectors.yaml** file and adjust the values of **CeilometerQdrEventsConfig** and **CollectdAmqpInstances** to match the AMQP address prefix scheme. For more information, see [Section 4.5.1, "Planning AMQP address prefixes"](#).

**WARNING**

Remove `enable-stf.yaml` and `ceilometer-write-qdr.yaml` environment file references from your overcloud deployment. This configuration is redundant and results in duplicate information being sent from each cloud node.

Procedure

1. Create the `stf-connectors.yaml` file and modify it to match the AMQP address that you want for this cloud deployment:

resource_registry:

```
OS::TripleO::Services::Collectd: /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/metrics/collectd-container-puppet.yaml
OS::TripleO::Services::MetricsQdr: /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/metrics/qdr-container-puppet.yaml
OS::TripleO::Services::CeilometerAgentCentral: /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/ceilometer/ceilometer-agent-central-container-puppet.yaml
OS::TripleO::Services::CeilometerAgentNotification: /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/ceilometer/ceilometer-agent-notification-container-puppet.yaml
OS::TripleO::Services::CeilometerAgentIpmi: /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/ceilometer/ceilometer-agent-ipmi-container-puppet.yaml
OS::TripleO::Services::ComputeCeilometerAgent: /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/ceilometer/ceilometer-agent-compute-container-puppet.yaml
OS::TripleO::Services::Redis: /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/database/redis-pacemaker-puppet.yaml
```

parameter_defaults:

```
EnableSTF: true
```

```
EventPipelinePublishers: []
CeilometerEnablePanko: false
CeilometerQdrPublishEvents: true
CeilometerQdrEventsConfig:
  driver: amqp
  topic: cloud1-event 1
```

```
CollectdConnectionType: amqp1
CollectdAmqpInterval: 5
CollectdDefaultPollingInterval: 5
```

CollectdAmqpInstances:

```
cloud1-notify: 2
  notify: true
  format: JSON
  presettle: false
cloud1-telemetry: 3
  format: JSON
  presettle: true
```

MetricsQdrAddresses:

- prefix: collectd
distribution: multicast
- prefix: anycast/ceilometer
distribution: multicast

MetricsQdrSSLProfiles:

- name: sslProfile

MetricsQdrConnectors:

- host: stf-default-interconnect-5671-service-telemetry.apps.infra.watch 4
- port: 443
- role: edge
- verifyHostname: false
- sslProfile: sslProfile

+ <1> Define the topic for Ceilometer events. This value is the address format of **anycast/ceilometer/cloud1-event.sample**. <2> Define the topic for collectd events. This value is the format of **collectd/cloud1-notify**. <3> Define the topic for collectd metrics. This value is the format of **collectd/cloud1-telemetry**. <4> Adjust the **MetricsQdrConnectors** host to the address of the STF route.

1. Ensure that the naming convention in the **stf-connectors.yaml** file aligns with the **spec.amqpUrl** field in the Smart Gateway configuration. For example, configure the **CeilometerQdrEventsConfig.topic** field to a value of **cloud1-event**.
2. Save the file in a directory for custom environment files, for example **/home/stack/custom_templates/**.
3. Source the authentication file:

```
[stack@undercloud-0 ~]$ source stackrc
(undercloud) [stack@undercloud-0 ~]$
```

4. Include the **stf-connectors.yaml** file in the **overcloud deployment** command, along with any other environment files relevant to your environment:

```
(undercloud) [stack@undercloud-0 ~]$ openstack overcloud deploy \
--templates /usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates \
...
-e /home/stack/custom_templates/stf-connectors.yaml \
...
```

Additional resources

For information about validating the deployment, see [Section 3.3.3, “Validating client-side installation”](#).

4.5.4. Querying metrics data from multiple clouds

Data stored in Prometheus has a *service* label attached according to the Smart Gateway it was scraped from. You can use this label to query data from a specific cloud.

To query data from a specific cloud, use a Prometheus **promql** query that matches the associated *service* label; for example: **collectd_uptime{service="stf-default-collectd-telemetry-cloud1-smartgateway"}**.

4.6. EPHEMERAL STORAGE

Use ephemeral storage to run Service Telemetry Framework (STF) without persistently storing data in your Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform (OCP) cluster. Ephemeral storage is not recommended in a production environment due to the volatility of the data in the platform when operating correctly and as designed. For example, restarting a pod or rescheduling the workload to another node results in the loss of any local data written since the pod started.

If you enable ephemeral storage in STF, the Service Telemetry Operator does not add the relevant **storage** sections to the data storage components manifests.

4.6.1. Configuring ephemeral storage

To configure STF for ephemeral storage, add **storageEphemeralEnabled: true** to the ServiceTelemetry object in OCP. You can add **storageEphemeralEnabled: true** at installation time or, if you already deployed STF, complete the following steps:

Procedure

1. Log in to Red Hat OpenShift Container Platform.
2. Change to the **service-telemetry** namespace:

```
oc project service-telemetry
```

3. Edit the ServiceTelemetry object:

```
$ oc edit ServiceTelemetry stf-default
```

4. Add the **storageEphemeralEnabled: true** parameter to the **spec** section:

```
spec:  
  eventsEnabled: true  
  metricsEnabled: true  
  storageEphemeralEnabled: true
```

5. Save your changes and close the object.

APPENDIX A. COLLECTD PLUG-INS

This section contains a complete list of collectd plug-ins and configurations for Red Hat OpenStack Platform 16.0.

collectd-aggregation

- `collectd::plugin::aggregation::aggregators`
- `collectd::plugin::aggregation::interval`

collectd-amqp1

collectd-apache

- `collectd::plugin::apache::instances` (ex.: `{localhost} ⇒ {url} ⇒ http://localhost/mod_status?auto}`)
- `collectd::plugin::apache::interval`

collectd-apcups

collectd-battery

- `collectd::plugin::battery::values_percentage`
- `collectd::plugin::battery::report_degraded`
- `collectd::plugin::battery::query_state_fs`
- `collectd::plugin::battery::interval`

collectd-ceph

- `collectd::plugin::ceph::daemons`
- `collectd::plugin::ceph::longrunavglatency`
- `collectd::plugin::ceph::convertspecialmetricitypes`

collectd-cgroups

- `collectd::plugin::cgroups::ignore_selected`
- `collectd::plugin::cgroups::interval`

collectd-contrack

- `None`

collectd-contextswitch

- `collectd::plugin::contextswitch::interval`

collectd-cpu

- `collectd::plugin::cpu::reportbystate`
- `collectd::plugin::cpu::reportbycpu`
- `collectd::plugin::cpu::valuespercentage`
- `collectd::plugin::cpu::reportnumcpu`
- `collectd::plugin::cpu::reportgueststate`
- `collectd::plugin::cpu::subtractgueststate`
- `collectd::plugin::cpu::interval`

`collectd-cpufreq`

- `None`

`collectd-cpusleep`

`collectd-csv`

- `collectd::plugin::csv::datadir`
- `collectd::plugin::csv::storerates`
- `collectd::plugin::csv::interval`

`collectd-df`

- `collectd::plugin::df::devices`
- `collectd::plugin::df::fstypes`
- `collectd::plugin::df::ignoreselected`
- `collectd::plugin::df::mountpoints`
- `collectd::plugin::df::reportbydevice`
- `collectd::plugin::df::reportinodes`
- `collectd::plugin::df::reportreserved`
- `collectd::plugin::df::valuesabsolute`
- `collectd::plugin::df::valuespercentage`
- `collectd::plugin::df::interval`

`collectd-disk`

- `collectd::plugin::disk::disks`
- `collectd::plugin::disk::ignoreselected`
- `collectd::plugin::disk::udevnameattr`

- `collectd::plugin::disk::interval`

`collectd-entropy`

- `collectd::plugin::entropy::interval`

`collectd-ethstat`

- `collectd::plugin::ethstat::interfaces`
- `collectd::plugin::ethstat::maps`
- `collectd::plugin::ethstat::mappedonly`
- `collectd::plugin::ethstat::interval`

`collectd-exec`

- `collectd::plugin::exec::commands`
- `collectd::plugin::exec::commands_defaults`
- `collectd::plugin::exec::globals`
- `collectd::plugin::exec::interval`

`collectd-fhcount`

- `collectd::plugin::fhcount::valuesabsolute`
- `collectd::plugin::fhcount::valuespercentage`
- `collectd::plugin::fhcount::interval`

`collectd-filecount`

- `collectd::plugin::filecount::directories`
- `collectd::plugin::filecount::interval`

`collectd-fscache`

- `None`

`collectd-hddtemp`

- `collectd::plugin::hddtemp::host`
- `collectd::plugin::hddtemp::port`
- `collectd::plugin::hddtemp::interval`

`collectd-hugepages`

- `collectd::plugin::hugepages::report_per_node_hp`

- collectd::plugin::hugepages::report_root_hp
- collectd::plugin::hugepages::values_pages
- collectd::plugin::hugepages::values_bytes
- collectd::plugin::hugepages::values_percentage
- collectd::plugin::hugepages::interval

collectd-intel_rdt

collectd-interface

- collectd::plugin::interface::interfaces
- collectd::plugin::interface::ignoreselected
- collectd::plugin::interface::reportinactive
- Collectd::plugin::interface::interval

collectd-ipc

- None

collectd-ipmi

- collectd::plugin::ipmi::ignore_selected
- collectd::plugin::ipmi::notify_sensor_add
- collectd::plugin::ipmi::notify_sensor_remove
- collectd::plugin::ipmi::notify_sensor_not_present
- collectd::plugin::ipmi::sensors
- collectd::plugin::ipmi::interval

collectd-irq

- collectd::plugin::irq::irqs
- collectd::plugin::irq::ignoreselected
- collectd::plugin::irq::interval

collectd-load

- collectd::plugin::load::report_relative
- collectd::plugin::load::interval

collectd-logfile

- collectd::plugin::logfile::log_level

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- collectd::plugin::logfile::log_file
 - collectd::plugin::logfile::log_timestamp
 - collectd::plugin::logfile::print_severity
 - collectd::plugin::logfile::interval

collectd-madwifi

collectd-mbmon

collectd-md

collectd-memcached

- collectd::plugin::memcached::instances
- collectd::plugin::memcached::interval

collectd-memory

- collectd::plugin::memory::valuesabsolute
- collectd::plugin::memory::valuespercentage
- collectd::plugin::memory::interval collectd-multimeter

collectd-multimeter

collectd-mysql

- collectd::plugin::mysql::interval

collectd-netlink

- collectd::plugin::netlink::interfaces
- collectd::plugin::netlink::verboseinterfaces
- collectd::plugin::netlink::qdiscs
- collectd::plugin::netlink::classes
- collectd::plugin::netlink::filters
- collectd::plugin::netlink::ignoreselected
- collectd::plugin::netlink::interval

collectd-network

- collectd::plugin::network::timetolive
- collectd::plugin::network::maxpacketize

- collectd::plugin::network::forward
- collectd::plugin::network::reportstats
- collectd::plugin::network::listeners
- collectd::plugin::network::servers
- collectd::plugin::network::interval

collectd-nfs

- collectd::plugin::nfs::interval

collectd-ntpd

- collectd::plugin::ntpd::host
- collectd::plugin::ntpd::port
- collectd::plugin::ntpd::reverselookups
- collectd::plugin::ntpd::includeunitid
- collectd::plugin::ntpd::interval

collectd-numa

- None

collectd-olsrd

collectd-openvpn

- collectd::plugin::openvpn::statusfile
- collectd::plugin::openvpn::improvednamingschema
- collectd::plugin::openvpn::collectcompression
- collectd::plugin::openvpn::collectindividualusers
- collectd::plugin::openvpn::collectusercount
- collectd::plugin::openvpn::interval

collectd-ovs_events

- collectd::plugin::ovs_events::address
- collectd::plugin::ovs_events::dispatch
- collectd::plugin::ovs_events::interfaces
- collectd::plugin::ovs_events::send_notification

- collectd::plugin::ovs_events::\$port
- collectd::plugin::ovs_events::socket

collectd-ovs_stats

- collectd::plugin::ovs_stats::address
- collectd::plugin::ovs_stats::bridges
- collectd::plugin::ovs_stats::port
- collectd::plugin::ovs_stats::socket

collectd-ping

- collectd::plugin::ping::hosts
- collectd::plugin::ping::timeout
- collectd::plugin::ping::ttl
- collectd::plugin::ping::source_address
- collectd::plugin::ping::device
- collectd::plugin::ping::max_missed
- collectd::plugin::ping::size
- collectd::plugin::ping::interval

collectd-powerdns

- collectd::plugin::powerdns::interval
- collectd::plugin::powerdns::servers
- collectd::plugin::powerdns::recursors
- collectd::plugin::powerdns::local_socket
- collectd::plugin::powerdns::interval

collectd-processes

- collectd::plugin::processes::processes
- collectd::plugin::processes::process_matches
- collectd::plugin::processes::collect_context_switch
- collectd::plugin::processes::collect_file_descriptor
- collectd::plugin::processes::collect_memory_maps
- collectd::plugin::powerdns::interval

collectd-protocols

- collectd::plugin::protocols::ignoreselected
- collectd::plugin::protocols::values

collectd-python

collectd-serial

collectd-smart

- collectd::plugin::smart::disks
- collectd::plugin::smart::ignoreselected
- collectd::plugin::smart::interval

collectd-snmp_agent

collectd-statsd

- collectd::plugin::statsd::host
- collectd::plugin::statsd::port
- collectd::plugin::statsd::deletecounters
- collectd::plugin::statsd::deletetimers
- collectd::plugin::statsd::deletegauges
- collectd::plugin::statsd::deletesets
- collectd::plugin::statsd::countersum
- collectd::plugin::statsd::timerpercentile
- collectd::plugin::statsd::timerlower
- collectd::plugin::statsd::timerupper
- collectd::plugin::statsd::timersum
- collectd::plugin::statsd::timercount
- collectd::plugin::statsd::interval

collectd-swap

- collectd::plugin::swap::reportbydevice
- collectd::plugin::swap::reportbytes
- collectd::plugin::swap::valuesabsolute

- `collectd::plugin::swap::valuespercentage`
- `collectd::plugin::swap::reportio`
- `collectd::plugin::swap::interval`

`collectd-syslog`

- `collectd::plugin::syslog::log_level`
- `collectd::plugin::syslog::notify_level`
- `collectd::plugin::syslog::interval`

`collectd-table`

- `collectd::plugin::table::tables`
- `collectd::plugin::table::interval`

`collectd-tail`

- `collectd::plugin::tail::files`
- `collectd::plugin::tail::interval`

`collectd-tail_csv`

- `collectd::plugin::tail_csv::metrics`
- `collectd::plugin::tail_csv::files`

`collectd-tcpconns`

- `collectd::plugin::tcpconns::localports`
- `collectd::plugin::tcpconns::remoteports`
- `collectd::plugin::tcpconns::listening`
- `collectd::plugin::tcpconns::allportssummary`
- `collectd::plugin::tcpconns::interval`

`collectd-ted`

`collectd-thermal`

- `collectd::plugin::thermal::devices`
- `collectd::plugin::thermal::ignoreselected`
- `collectd::plugin::thermal::interval`

`collectd-threshold`

- collectd::plugin::threshold::types
- collectd::plugin::threshold::plugins
- collectd::plugin::threshold::hosts
- collectd::plugin::threshold::interval

collectd-turbostat

- collectd::plugin::turbostat::core_c_states
- collectd::plugin::turbostat::package_c_states
- collectd::plugin::turbostat::system_management_interrupt
- collectd::plugin::turbostat::digital_temperature_sensor
- collectd::plugin::turbostat::tcc_activation_temp
- collectd::plugin::turbostat::running_average_power_limit
- collectd::plugin::turbostat::logical_core_names

collectd-unixsock

collectd-uptime

- collectd::plugin::uptime::interval

collectd-users

- collectd::plugin::users::interval

collectd-uuid

- collectd::plugin::uuid::uuid_file
- collectd::plugin::uuid::interval

collectd-virt

- collectd::plugin::virt::connection
- collectd::plugin::virt::refresh_interval
- collectd::plugin::virt::domain
- collectd::plugin::virt::block_device
- collectd::plugin::virt::interface_device
- collectd::plugin::virt::ignore_selected
- collectd::plugin::virt::hostname_format

- `collectd::plugin::virt::interface_format`
- `collectd::plugin::virt::extra_stats`
- `collectd::plugin::virt::interval`

`collectd-vmem`

- `collectd::plugin::vmem::verbose`
- `collectd::plugin::vmem::interval`

`collectd-vserver`

`collectd-wireless`

`collectd-write_graphite`

- `collectd::plugin::write_graphite::carbons`
- `collectd::plugin::write_graphite::carbon_defaults`
- `collectd::plugin::write_graphite::globals`

`collectd-write_kafka`

- `collectd::plugin::write_kafka::kafka_host`
- `collectd::plugin::write_kafka::kafka_port`
- `collectd::plugin::write_kafka::kafka_hosts`
- `collectd::plugin::write_kafka::topics`

`collectd-write_log`

- `collectd::plugin::write_log::format`

`collectd-zfs_arc`

- `None`