



The HOE Stack: OpenNMS + Helm + Elasticsearch

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Spelling SNMP since 2000. Contributing to OpenNMS since 2005. Working for The OpenNMS Group since 2007.



Agenda

The way things were Integrating the pieces 6 A bit of background regarding Making it all work together event-heavy use cases and OpenNMS The way things are Pitfalls Why we can't just go back Lessons learned from actually fielding the solution The challenge Version notes What is the problem that needs Details vary solving, anyway? A real-world example Conclusion 9 4 Wherein I conclude Overview of a real customer environment

How to eat a tonne of grain

Decomposing the problem

10 Q&A

Wherein you say things and I say other things



The way things were

Once upon a simpler time, in Bavaria...

OpenNMS 1.2 / circa 2006

E Events
Originally had the concept of acknowledgment



А

Alarms

Lifecycle entities — "events tha tmatter". Basic de-duplication via reduction key.

Results 1-10 of 16 1 2 Next Last							
Ack I	D Severity	Node	Interface	Service	▼ Count	Last Event Time	First Event Time
	4	Ackd	Ackd Time		7		T
	Normal [+] [-]	mrmakey.opennms.com [+] [-]	172.20.1.1 [+] [-]		38714	4/23/05 11:17:16 AM [<] [>]	4/19/05 4:45:10 PM [<] [>]
		Linksys Event: @out TCP from 172.20.1.204:65247 to 198.128.246.160(198.128.246.160):80.					
<u> </u>	Major [+] [-]	172.20.1.201 [+] [-]	172.20.1.201 [+] [-]	<u>SSH</u> [+] [-]	23	4/23/05 7:44:32 AM [<] [>]	4/21/05 3:57:30 PM [<] [>]
		SSH outage identified on interface 172.20.1.2	01.				
□ □	0 Cleared [+] [-]	172.20.1.201 [+] [-]	172.20.1.201 [+] [-]	<u>SSH</u> [+] [-]	23	4/23/05 7:45:08 AM [<] [>]	4/21/05 3:59:52 PM [<] [>]
		The SSH outage on interface 172.20.1.201 has been cleared. Service is restored.					
1 2	Z Critical [+] [-]	172.20.1.201 [+] [-]	0.0.0.0 [+] [-]		3	4/21/05 6:05:41 PM [<] [>]	4/20/05 6:36:26 PM [<] [>]
		Node 172.20.1.201 is down.					
<u>8</u>	Cleared [+] [-]	172.20.1.201 [+] [-]	0.0.0.0 [+] [-]		3	4/22/05 9:51:38 AM [<] [>]	4/21/05 9:21:23 AM [<] [>]
		Node 172.20.1.201 is up.					

Limitations of original events / alarms implementation

- External events had to be transported to central OpenNMS listener
- Correlation functionality was limited to a single reduction-key
- Events and alarms were persisted only into relational database (PostgreSQL)
- Automations were limited to SQL-based triggers and actions
- Lack of a supported API for external access to events and alarms
- Event / alarm browsers in OpenNMS web UI frankly pretty bad



The way things are

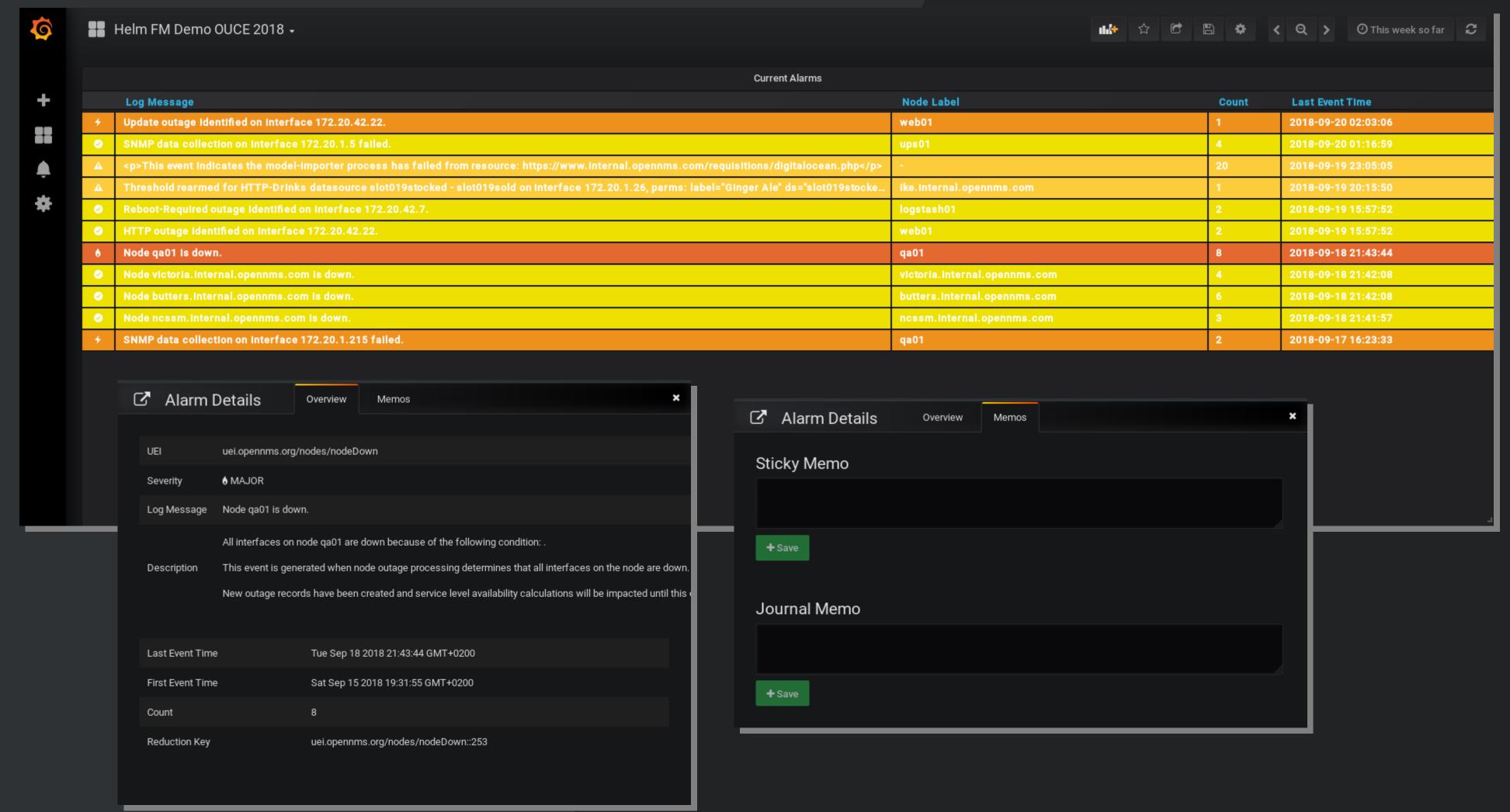
Every time is simpler compared to some other time

Improvements to events / alarms implementation

- External events may now arrive via Minion, mitigating complex network topology
- Correlation possibilities opened up via Drools integration
- Events and alarms may be streamed to Elasticsearch for archival
- First-rate REST API provides external access to events and alarms
- Faults data source for Helm / Grafana provides an improved alarm browser

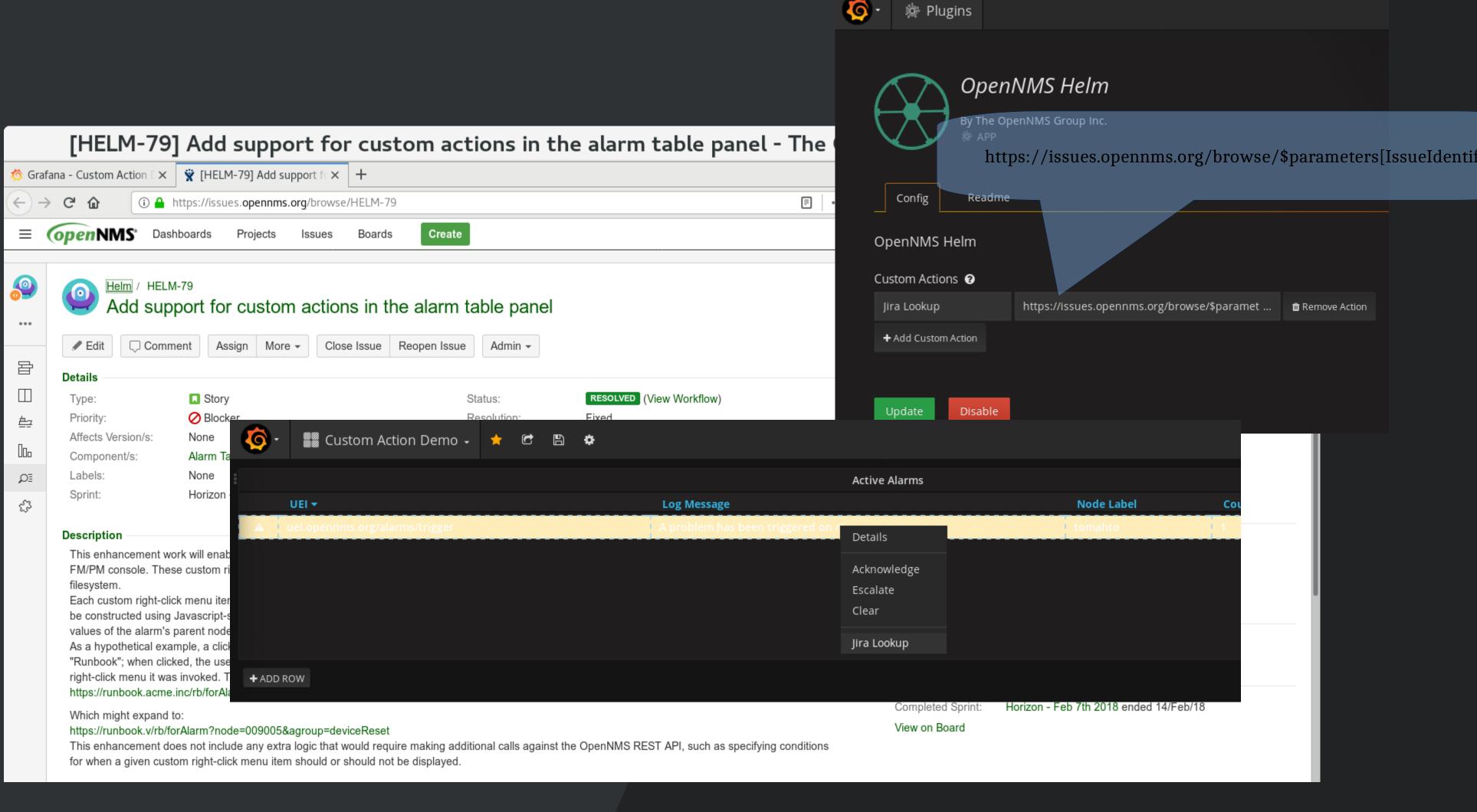
OpenNMS Helm Faults Data Source for Grafana

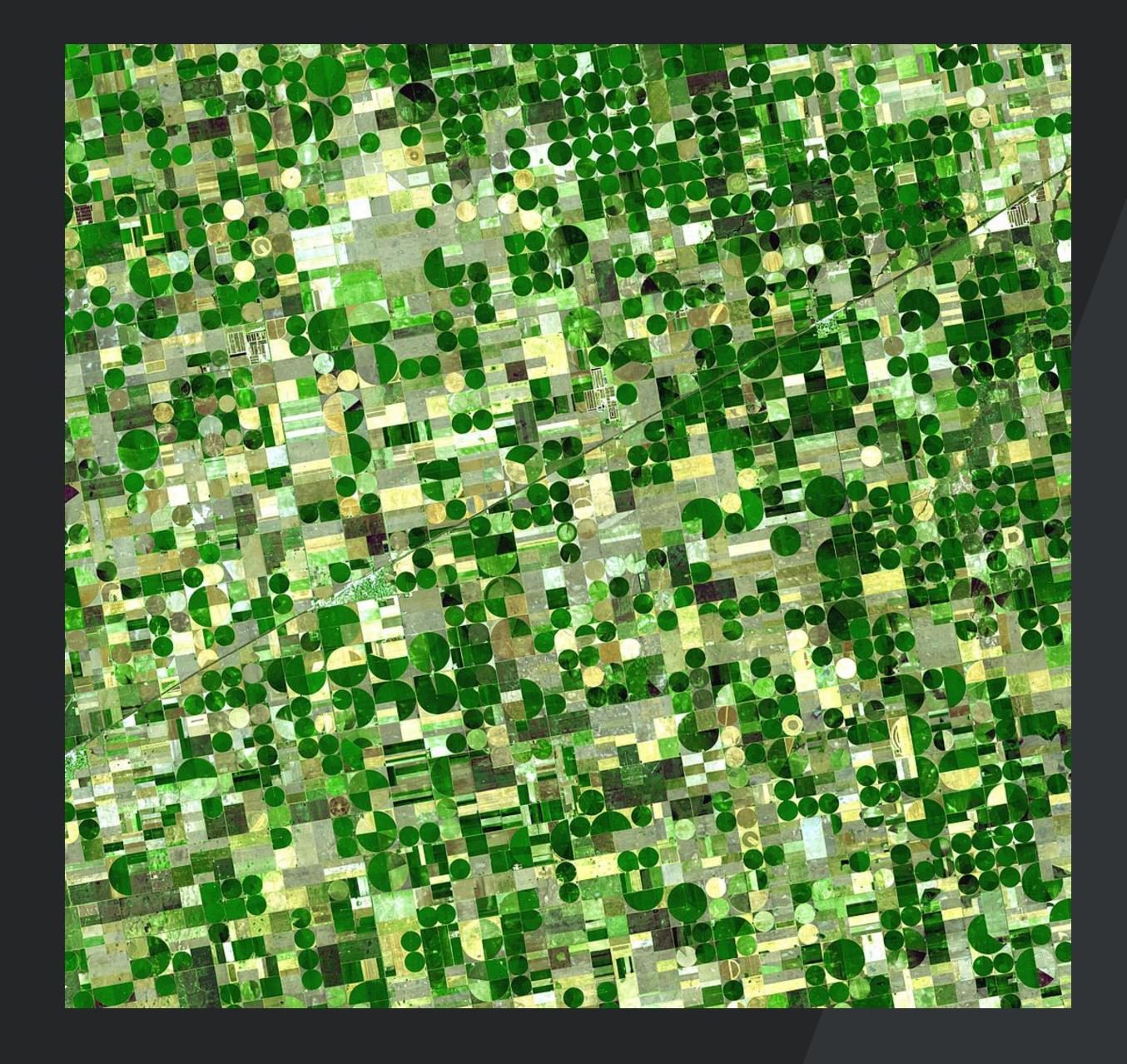
- Uses alarms REST API
- Provides Alarm Table panel for Grafana
- Supports alarm actions
 - Acknowledge
 - Unacknowledge
 - Escalate / Clear
 - Edit alarm memos
 - Custom actions



OpenNMS Helm Alarm Table Custom Actions

- Specify any URL
- Substitute in alarm parameters to create a click-across integration with your favorite third-party web thing
- Action appears in right-click menu of any alarm having all the required parameters





The challenge

It's not getting simpler any time soon

Data volumes are growing

- Event volume in a typical event-focused customer environment is increasing
- The operational OpenNMS RDBMS makes a poor data warehouse
 - Systems such as Netcool use an in-memory DB along with "gateways"
 - Our architecture does not afford us this luxury
 - Keeping too many events creates a drag on OpenNMS performance
- Customers want analysis and auditing of historical events
- How do we handle this need without sacrificing performance?



A real-world example

Overview of a real customer environment

Case study overview — back end

- Customer is a popular provider of in-flight WiFi Internet access
- 100% SNMP trap-driven management workflow
- Every flight is book-ended with "hello" / "goodbye" traps
- In between, we get periodic "heartbeat" traps and other kinds of traps
- Legacy event management platform is Netcool
 - Single mttrapd probe in terrestrial collocation facility
 - Single ObjectServer in same facility
 - Netcool Impact rules approximate a state machine using these traps
 - A "dark flight" is bad news for revenue. Priority #1 is to recognize these.
- All software that flies is subject to extremely strict change controls from civil aviation authorities (chiefly FAA)

Case study overview — front end

- Shift operators require a familiar event management UI like Netcool's AEL
- Shift managers need ability to audit history of each alarm
- Internal customers must be able to report on months of historical events

Case study overview — technical constraints

- Customer faced an enterprise-wide mandate to migrate IT to AWS
 - Also a rigid mandate on choice of DevOps pipeline
 - The chosen pipeline was a poor fit for OpenNMS
 - And virtually impossible to duplicate in a lab
- Airborne systems send their traps to a hard-coded IPv4 address
 - Changing this would take months and cost multiple 100K USD
 - Hits mttrapd ProbeServer via a physical load balancer
- No ground-to-air IP traffic is allowed



How to eat a ton of grain

Decomposing the problem

Decomposing the problem: deployment

- Minion on VMware VM; Balance via pipeline \rightarrow EC2, RDS, SQS
 - Mind the configuration file mutability

Decomposing the problem: trap intake and correlation

- Eventconf XML gets us a long way down the road
- Drools and a third-party incumbent platform close the gap

Decomposing the problem: event archival to Elasticsearch

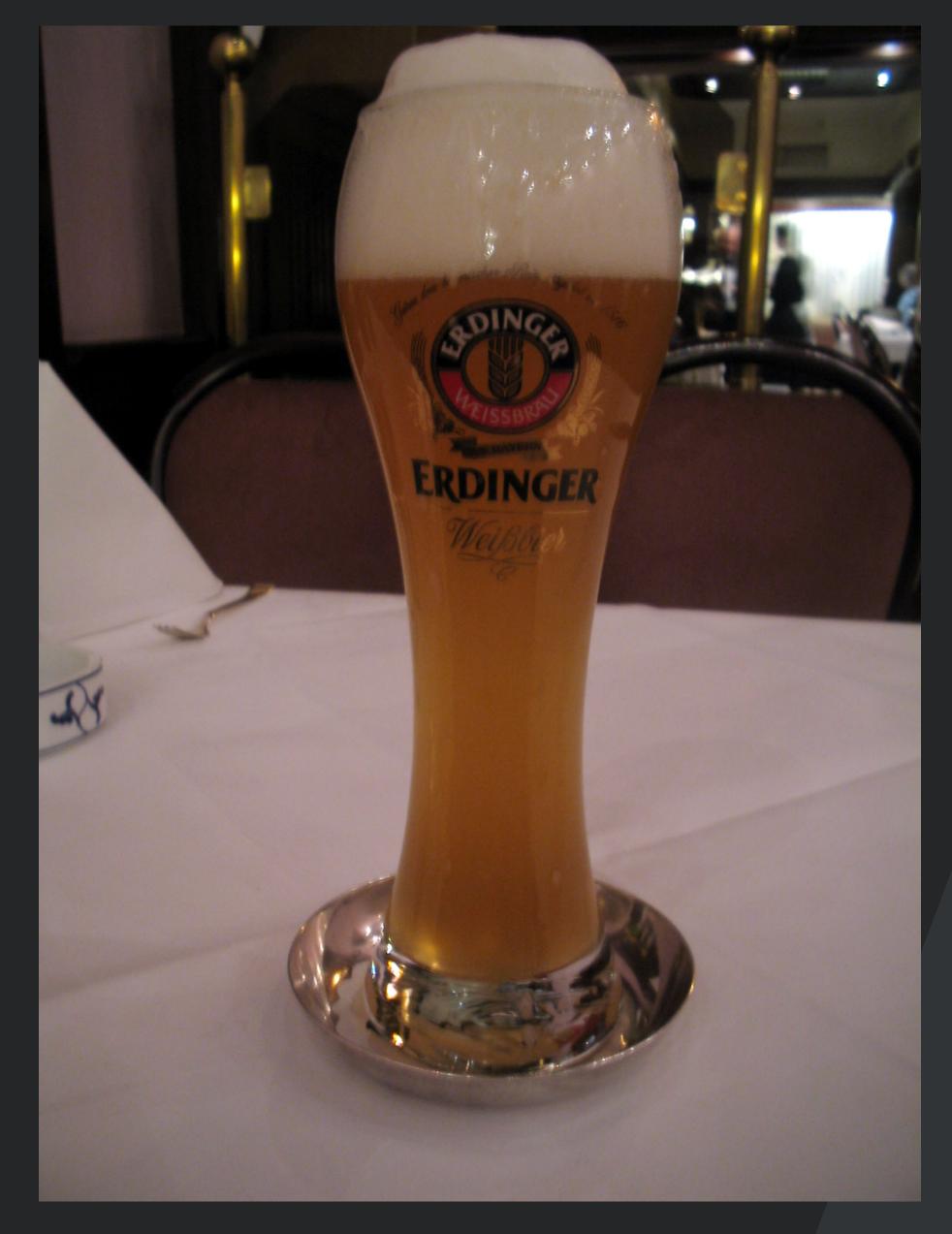
- Customer using Elastic.co AWS-hosted cluster
- Aggressive event cleanup in DB (TTL measured in hours)

Decomposing the problem: alarm visualization for operators

• Grafana Helm Faults data source plugin

Decomposing the problem: alarm reporting & analysis

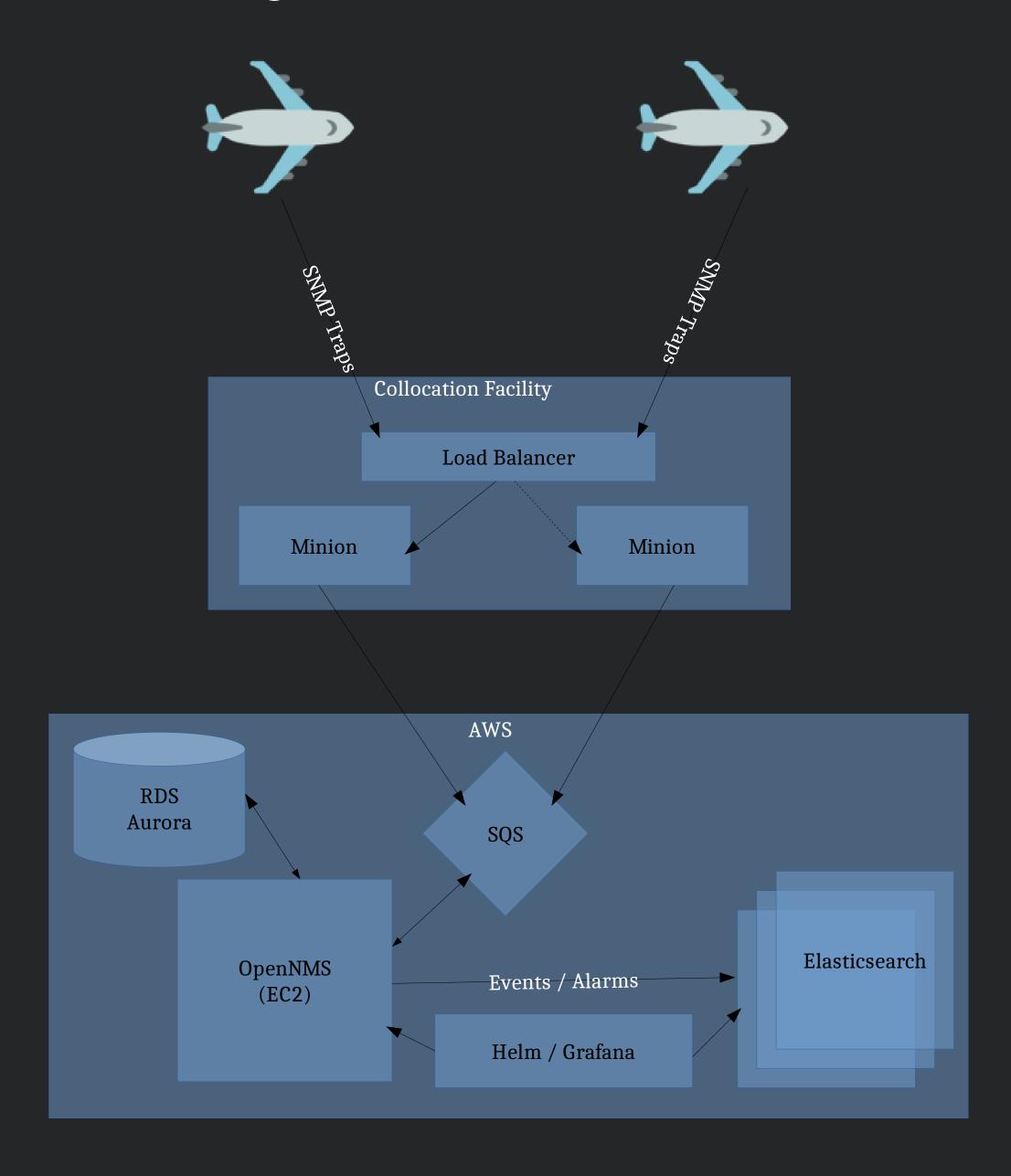
- Grafana Elasticsearch data source plugin
- Kibana



Integrating the pieces

Making it all work together

Case study overview — diagram



Stack component version requirements

Helm

- Helm 2.0
- Grafana 5.x

OpenNMS

- Horizon ≥ 21
- Meridian ≥ 2017

Elasticsearch

• ≥ 5.x



Pitfalls

Lessons learned from actually fielding the solution

Pitfalls

- Alarm change notifier plugin problematic with high event volumes
- Uninstalling this plugin is tricky once it has become a problem
- Back-pressure from Elasticsearch on Eventd via Alarmd can cause bottlenecks
 - Alarmd is now multithreaded as a result of experience from the case study
 - Under-sizing your Elasticsearch cluster worsens the problem
- Under-sizing the RDBMS (PostgreSQL or RDS Aurora) is very bad for performance



Version notes

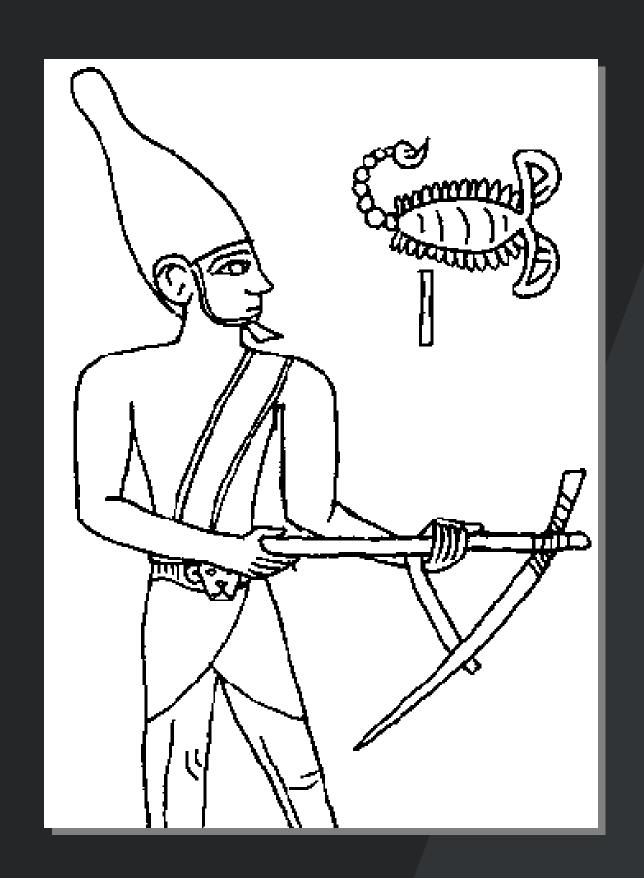
Details vary

Version notes

- Horizon 22 reworks Elasticsearch event / alarm forwarding. See admin guide.
- For events and alarms alone, Elasticsearch 5 is fine.
- For flows, Elasticsearch 6 is required, so go straight for that if you can.
- Helm 2.0 requires Grafana 5.0.



Conclusion



Q&A