



Red Hat OpenStack Platform 17.1

Managing overcloud observability

Tracking physical and virtual resources, and collecting metrics

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Tracking physical and virtual resources, and collecting metrics

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Abstract

Use operational tools to help you measure and maintain your Red Hat OpenStack Platform environment.

Table of Contents

MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE	4
PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION	5
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO OPERATIONAL MEASUREMENTS	6
1.1. OBSERVABILITY ARCHITECTURE	6
1.1.1. Support status of monitoring components	7
1.2. DATA COLLECTION IN RED HAT OPENSTACK PLATFORM	8
1.2.1. Ceilometer	8
1.2.2. collectd	9
1.3. STORAGE WITH GNOCCHI	9
1.3.1. Archive policies: Storing both short and long-term data in a time-series database	9
1.3.2. Indexer driver	10
1.3.3. Gnocchi terminology	10
CHAPTER 2. PLANNING FOR OPERATIONAL MEASUREMENTS	11
2.1. COLLECTD MEASUREMENTS	11
2.2. PLANNING FOR DATA STORAGE	11
2.3. PLANNING AND MANAGING ARCHIVE POLICIES	12
2.3.1. Metrics	12
2.3.2. Creating custom measures	12
2.3.3. Verifying the metric status	13
2.3.4. Creating an archive policy	13
2.3.5. Viewing an archive policy	13
2.3.6. Deleting an archive policy	14
2.3.7. Creating an archive policy rule	14
CHAPTER 3. INSTALLING AND CONFIGURING THE LOGS SERVICE	15
3.1. THE LOG SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND COMPONENTS	15
3.2. ENABLING LOGGING WITH ELASTICSEARCH	15
3.3. CONFIGURABLE LOGGING PARAMETERS	16
3.4. OVERRIDING THE DEFAULT PATH FOR A LOG FILE	16
3.5. MODIFYING THE FORMAT OF A LOG RECORD	17
3.6. VERIFYING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RSYSLOG AND ELASTICSEARCH	18
3.7. TRACEBACKS	18
3.8. LOCATION OF LOG FILES FOR RED HAT OPENSTACK PLATFORM SERVICES	18
3.8.1. Bare Metal Provisioning (ironic) log files	18
3.8.2. Block Storage (cinder) log files	19
3.8.3. Compute (nova) log files	19
3.8.4. Dashboard (horizon) log files	20
3.8.5. Identity Service (keystone) log files	20
3.8.6. Image Service (glance) log files	21
3.8.7. Networking (neutron) log files	21
3.8.8. Object Storage (swift) log files	21
3.8.9. Orchestration (heat) log files	22
3.8.10. Shared Filesystem Service (manila) log files	22
3.8.11. Telemetry (ceilometer) log files	23
3.8.12. Log files for supporting services	23
3.8.13. aodh (alarming service) log files	23
3.8.14. gnocchi (metric storage) log files	24
CHAPTER 4. COLLECTD PLUGINS	25

4.1. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::AGGREGATION	25
4.2. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::AMQP1	27
4.3. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::APACHE	28
4.4. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::BATTERY	29
4.5. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::BIND	29
4.6. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CEPH	31
4.7. COLLECTD::PLUGINS::CGROUPS	31
4.8. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CONNECTIVITY	32
4.9. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CONNTRACK	32
4.10. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CONTEXTSWITCH	32
4.11. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CPU	33
4.12. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CPUFREQ	34
4.13. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CSV	34
4.14. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::DF	34
4.15. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::DISK	35
4.16. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::HUGEPAGES	36
4.17. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::INTERFACE	37
4.18. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::LOAD	38
4.19. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::MCELOG	38
4.20. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::MEMCACHED	39
4.21. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::MEMORY	39
4.22. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::NTPD	40
4.23. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::OVS_STATS	40
4.24. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::PROCESSES	41
4.25. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::SMART	42
4.26. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::SWAP	42
4.27. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::TCPCONNS	43
4.28. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::THERMAL	43
4.29. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::UPTIME	44
4.30. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::VIRT	44
4.31. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::VMEM	45
4.32. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::WRITE_HTTP	45
4.33. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::WRITE_KAFKA	46
4.34. OTHER COLLECTD PLUGINS	47

MAKING OPEN SOURCE MORE INCLUSIVE

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO OPERATIONAL MEASUREMENTS

You can use observability components such as ceilometer, collectd, and the logging service to collect data from your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) environment. You can store the data that you collect in Gnocchi for the autoscaling use case or you can use **metrics_qdr** to forward the data to Service Telemetry Framework(STF).

For more information about autoscaling, see [Auto Scaling for Instances](#)

For more information about STF, see [Service Telemetry Framework 1.5](#)

1.1. OBSERVABILITY ARCHITECTURE

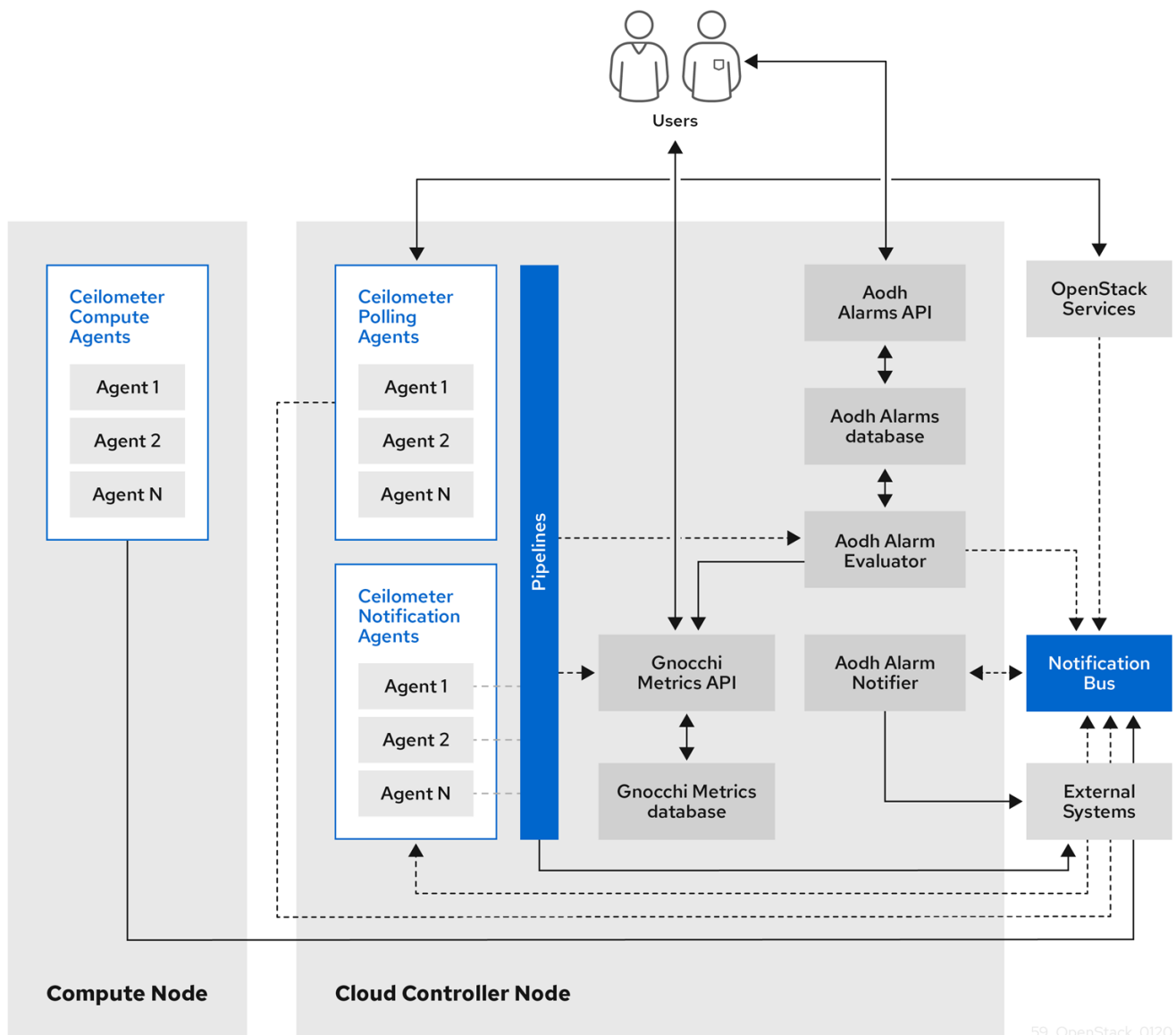
Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) Observability provides user-level usage data for OpenStack-based clouds. You can configure observability components to collect data from notifications sent by existing RHOSP components, such as Compute usage events, or by polling RHOSP infrastructure resources, such as libvirt. Ceilometer publishes collected data to various targets such as data stores and message queues, including Service Telemetry Framework(STF).

Observability consists of the following components:

- **Data collection:** Observability uses Ceilometer to gather metric and event data. For more information, see [Section 1.2.1, “Ceilometer”](#).
- **Storage:** Observability stores metric data in Gnocchi. For more information, see [Section 1.3, “Storage with Gnocchi”](#).
- **Alarm service:** Observability uses the Alarming service (Aodh) to trigger actions based on defined rules against metric or event data collected by Ceilometer.

After you collect the data, you can use a third-party tool to display and analyze metric data, and you can use the Alarming service to configure alarms for events.

Figure 1.1. Observability architecture



1.1.1. Support status of monitoring components

Use this table to view the support status of monitoring components in Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP).

Table 1.1. Support status

Component	Fully supported since	Deprecated in	Removed since	Note
Aodh	RHOSP 9	RHOSP 15		Supported for the autoscaling use case.

Component	Fully supported since	Deprecated in	Removed since	Note
Ceilometer	RHOSP 4			Supported for collection of metrics and events for RHOSP in the autoscaling and Service Telemetry Framework (STF) use cases.
Collectd	RHOSP 11	RHOSP 17.1		Supported for collection of infrastructure metrics for STF.
Gnocchi	RHOSP 9	RHOSP 15		Supported for storage of metrics for the autoscaling use case.
Panko	RHOSP 11	RHOSP 12, not installed by default since RHOSP 14	RHOSP 17.0	
QDR	RHOSP 13	RHOSP 17.1		Supported for transmission of metrics and events data from RHOSP to STF.

1.2. DATA COLLECTION IN RED HAT OPENSTACK PLATFORM

Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) supports two types of data collection:

- Ceilometer for the RHOSP component-level monitoring. For more information, see [Section 1.2.1, "Ceilometer"](#).
- collectd for infrastructure monitoring. For more information, see [Section 1.2.2, "collectd"](#).

1.2.1. Ceilometer

Ceilometer is the default data collection component of Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) that provides the ability to normalize and transform data across all of the current RHOSP core components. Ceilometer collects metering and event data relating to RHOSP services.

The Ceilometer service uses three agents to collect data from Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) components:

- **A compute agent (ceilometer-agent-compute):** Runs on each Compute node and polls for resource utilization statistics. This agent is the same as polling agent **ceilometer-polling** running with parameter **--polling namespace-compute**.
- **A central agent (ceilometer-agent-central):** Runs on a central management server to poll for resource utilization statistics for resources that are not tied to instances or Compute nodes. You can start multiple agents to scale services horizontally. This is the same as the polling agent **ceilometer-polling** that operates with the parameter **--polling namespace-central**.
- **A notification agent (ceilometer-agent-notification):** Runs on a central management server and consumes messages from the message queues to build event and metering data. Data publishes to defined targets. Gnocchi is the default target. These services use the RHOSP notification bus to communicate.

The Ceilometer agents use publishers to send data to the corresponding end points, for example Gnocchi or AMQP version 1 (QDR).

1.2.2. collectd

Collectd is another data collecting agent that you can use to provide infrastructure metrics. It repeatedly pulls data from configured sources. You can forward metrics to Service Telemetry Framework (STF) to store and visualize the data.

1.3. STORAGE WITH GNOCCHI

Gnocchi is an open-source time-series database. You can use gnocchi to store and provide access to metrics and resources to operators and users. Gnocchi uses an archive policy to define which aggregations to compute and how many aggregates to retain; and an indexer driver to store the index of all resources, archive policies, and metrics.

The use of Gnocchi in Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) is supported for the autoscaling use-case. For more information about autoscaling, see [Auto Scaling for Instances](#)

1.3.1. Archive policies: Storing both short and long-term data in a time-series database

An archive policy defines which aggregations to compute and how many aggregates to retain. Gnocchi supports different aggregation methods, such as minimum, maximum, average, Nth percentile, and standard deviation. These aggregations are computed over a period of time called granularity and retained for a specific timespan.

The archive policy defines how the metrics are aggregated and for how long they are stored. Each archive policy is defined as the number of points over a timespan.

For example, if your archive policy defines a policy of 10 points with a granularity of 1 second, the time-series archive keeps up to 10 seconds, each representing an aggregation over 1 second. This means that the time series, at a maximum, retains 10 seconds of data between the more recent point and the older point.

The archive policy also defines which aggregate methods are used. The default is set to the parameter **default_aggregation_methods** whose values by default are set to mean, min, max, sum, std, count. So, depending on the use case, the archive policy and the granularity vary.

Additional resources

- For more information about archive policies, see [Planning and managing archive policies](#).

1.3.2. Indexer driver

The indexer is responsible for storing the index of all resources, archive policies, and metrics along with their definitions, types, and properties. It is also responsible for linking resources with metrics. Red Hat OpenStack Platform director installs the indexer driver by default. You need a database to index all the resources and metrics that Gnocchi handles. The supported driver is MySQL.

1.3.3. Gnocchi terminology

This table contains definitions of the commonly used terms for Gnocchi features.

Table 1.2. Gnocchi terminology

Term	Definition
Aggregation method	A function used to aggregate multiple measures into an aggregate. For example, the min aggregation method aggregates the values of different measures to the minimum value of all the measures in the time range.
Aggregate	A data point tuple generated from several measures according to the archive policy. An aggregate is composed of a timestamp and a value.
Archive policy	An aggregate storage policy attached to a metric. An archive policy determines how long aggregates are kept in a metric and how aggregates are aggregated (the aggregation method).
Granularity	The time between two aggregates in an aggregated time series of a metric.
Measure	An incoming data point tuple sent to the Time series database by the API. A measure is composed of a timestamp and a value.
Metric	An entity storing aggregates identified by an UUID. A metric can be attached to a resource using a name. How a metric stores its aggregates is defined by the archive policy to which the metric is associated.
Resource	An entity representing anything in your infrastructure that you associate a metric with. A resource is identified by a unique ID and can contain attributes.
Time series	A list of aggregates ordered by time.
Timespan	The time period for which a metric keeps its aggregates. It is used in the context of archive policy.

CHAPTER 2. PLANNING FOR OPERATIONAL MEASUREMENTS

You can use Ceilometer or collectd to collect telemetry data for autoscaling or Service Telemetry Framework (STF).

2.1. COLLECTD MEASUREMENTS

The following are the default collectd measurements:

- cpu
- disk free
- disk usage
- hugepages
- interface
- load
- memory
- unixsock
- uptime

2.2. PLANNING FOR DATA STORAGE

Gnocchi stores a collection of data points, where each data point is an aggregate. The storage format is compressed using different techniques. As a result, to calculate the size of a time-series database, you must estimate the size based on the worst-case scenario.



WARNING

The use of Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) Object Storage (swift) for time series database (Gnocchi) storage is only supported for small and non-production environments.

Procedure

1. Calculate the number of data points:
 $\text{number of points} = \text{timespan} / \text{granularity}$

For example, if you want to retain a year of data with one-minute resolution, use the formula:

$\text{number of data points} = (365 \text{ days} \times 24 \text{ hours} \times 60 \text{ minutes}) / 1 \text{ minute}$
number of data points = 525600

2. Calculate the size of the time-series database:
size in bytes = number of data points X 8 bytes

If you apply this formula to the example, the result is 4.1 MB:

size in bytes = 525600 points X 8 bytes = 4204800 bytes = 4.1 MB

This value is an estimated storage requirement for a single aggregated time-series database. If your archive policy uses multiple aggregation methods (min, max, mean, sum, std, count), multiply this value by the number of aggregation methods you use.

Additional resources

- [Section 1.3.1, “Archive policies: Storing both short and long-term data in a time-series database”](#)
- [Section 2.3, “Planning and managing archive policies”](#)

2.3. PLANNING AND MANAGING ARCHIVE POLICIES

You can use an archive policy to configure how you aggregate the metrics and for how long you store the metrics in the time-series database. An archive policy is defined as the number of points over a timespan.

If your archive policy defines a policy of 10 points with a granularity of 1 second, the time series archive keeps up to 10 seconds, each representing an aggregation over 1 second. This means that the time series retains, at a maximum, 10 seconds of data between the more recent point and the older point. The archive policy also defines the aggregate method to use. The default is set to the parameter **default_aggregation_methods**, where the default values are set to **mean, min, max, sum, std, count**. So, depending on the use case, the archive policy and the granularity can vary.

To plan an archive policy, ensure that you are familiar with the following concepts:

- Metrics. For more information, see [Section 2.3.1, “Metrics”](#).
- Measures. For more information, see [Section 2.3.2, “Creating custom measures”](#).

2.3.1. Metrics

Gnocchi provides an object type called *metric*. A metric is anything that you can measure, for example, the CPU usage of a server, the temperature of a room, or the number of bytes sent by a network interface. A metric has the following properties:

- A UUID to identify it
- A name
- The archive policy used to store and aggregate the measures

Additional resources

- For terminology definitions, see [Gnocchi Metric-as-a-Service terminology](#).

2.3.2. Creating custom measures

A measure is an incoming tuple that the API sends to Gnocchi. It consists of a timestamp and a value. You can create your own custom measures.

Procedure

- Create a custom measure:

```
$ openstack metric measures add -m <MEASURE1> -m <MEASURE2> .. -r
<RESOURCE_NAME> <METRIC_NAME>
```

2.3.3. Verifying the metric status

You can use the **openstack metric** command to verify a successful deployment.

Procedure

- Verify the deployment:

```
(overcloud) [stack@undercloud-0 ~]$ openstack metric status
+-----+
| Field                                | Value |
+-----+
| storage/number of metric having measures to process | 0 |
| storage/total number of measures to process      | 0 |
+-----+
```

If there are no error messages, your deployment is successful.

2.3.4. Creating an archive policy

You can create an archive policy to define how you aggregate the metrics and for how long you store the metrics in the time-series database.

Procedure

- Create an archive policy. Replace <archive-policy-name> with the name of the policy and replace <aggregation-method> with the method of aggregation.

```
$ openstack metric archive policy create <archive-policy-name> --definition <definition> \
--aggregation-method <aggregation-method>
```



NOTE

<definition> is the policy definition. Separate multiple attributes with a comma (,). Separate the name and value of the archive policy definition with a colon (:).

2.3.5. Viewing an archive policy

Use the following steps to examine your archive policies.

Procedure

1. List the archive policies.

```
$ openstack metric archive policy list
```

2. View the details of an archive policy:

```
# openstack metric archive-policy show <archive-policy-name>
```

2.3.6. Deleting an archive policy

Use the following step if you want to delete an archive policy.

Procedure

- Delete the archive policy. Replace <archive-policy-name> with the name of the policy that you want to delete.

```
$ openstack metric archive policy delete <archive-policy-name>
```

Verification

- Check that the archive policy that you deleted is absent from the list of archive policies.

```
$ openstack metric archive policy list
```

2.3.7. Creating an archive policy rule

You can use an archive policy rule to configure the mapping between a metric and an archive policy.

Procedure

- Create an archive policy rule. Replace <rule-name> with the name of the rule and replace <archive-policy-name> with the name of the archive policy:

```
$ openstack metric archive-policy-rule create <rule-name> /  
--archive-policy-name <archive-policy-name>
```

CHAPTER 3. INSTALLING AND CONFIGURING THE LOGS SERVICE

You can use log messages for troubleshooting and monitoring system events. The log collection agent Rsyslog collects logs on the client side and sends these log records to a remote Elasticsearch storage system separate from your supported Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) environment, for example.

3.1. THE LOG SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND COMPONENTS

Monitoring tools use a client-server model, with the client deployed onto the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) overcloud nodes. The Rsyslog service provides client-side logging.

Examples of logs in RHOSP include the following:

- Operating system logs, such as syslog and audit log files.
- Logs from the infrastructure components, such as RabbitMQ and MariaDB.
- Logs from the RHOSP services, such as Identity (keystone) and Compute (nova).

The log files record actions, errors, warnings, and other events. In a distributed environment, collecting the various logs in one location can help you with debugging and administration.



NOTE

RHOSP director does not deploy the server-side components for logging.

3.2. ENABLING LOGGING WITH ELASTICSEARCH

Elasticsearch is a server-side database that you can use to store logs. To enable the logs service for Elasticsearch, you must authenticate the logs service for Elasticsearch.



NOTE

The Rsyslog service only uses Elasticsearch as a data store for logging.

Prerequisites

- You have deployed Elasticsearch.
- You have the username, password, and URL of the server.

Procedure

1. Create a file in your custom templates directory, such as **\$HOME/custom_templates/logging-connector.yaml**, that you can edit to configure the **RsyslogElasticsearchSetting** parameters for your environment, such as in the following example:

```
parameter_defaults:
  RsyslogElasticsearchSetting:
    uid: "elastic"
    pwd: "yourownpassword"
```

```
skipverifyhost: "on"
allowunsignedcerts: "on"
server: "https://openstack-log-storage.elasticsearch.tld"
serverport: 443
```

2. Add the file paths of the **logging-environment-rsyslog.yaml** and the **logging-connector.yaml** environment files to the **overcloud deployment** command:

```
$ openstack overcloud deploy \
<overcloud_environment_files> \
-e <filepath>/logging-environment-rsyslog.yaml
-e $HOME/custom_templates/logging-connector.yaml
```

- Replace **<overcloud_environment_files>** with the list of environment files in your existing deployment.
- Replace **<filepath>** with the file path to your **logging-environment-rsyslog.yaml** file, for example **/usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/environments/**.

3.3. CONFIGURABLE LOGGING PARAMETERS

This table contains descriptions of logging parameters that you use to configure logging features in Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP). You can find these parameters in the **/usr/share/openstack-tripleo-heat-templates/deployment/logging/rsyslog-container-puppet.yaml** file.

Table 3.1. Configurable logging parameters

Parameter	Description
RsyslogElasticsearchSetting	Configuration for rsyslog-elasticsearch plugin.
RsyslogElasticsearchTlsCACert	Contains the content of the CA cert for the CA that issued the Elasticsearch server cert.
RsyslogElasticsearchTlsClientCert	Contains the content of the client cert for doing client cert authorization against Elasticsearch.
RsyslogElasticsearchTlsClientKey	Contains the content of the private key corresponding to the cert RsyslogElasticsearchTlsClientCert .
RsyslogReopenOnTruncate	Prompts rsyslog to reopen the input file when the file size on disk is less than the current offset in memory.
RsyslogMaxMessageSize	Sets the limit for the size of the log message.

3.4. OVERRIDING THE DEFAULT PATH FOR A LOG FILE

If you modify the default containers to include the path to the service log file, you must also modify the default log file path. Every composable service has a **<service_name>LoggingSource** parameter. For example, for the **nova-compute** service, the parameter is **NovaComputeLoggingSource**.

Procedure

1. To override the default path for the nova-compute service, add the path to the **NovaComputeLoggingSource** parameter in your configuration file:

```
NovaComputeLoggingSource:
  tag: openstack.nova.compute
  file: <filepath>/nova-compute.log
```

- Replace **<filepath>** with the file path to your **nova-compute.log** file
 - Ensure that you define the values of the **tag** and **file** parameters for the service. You can use the default values for the other parameters.
2. You can modify the format for a specific service. The format passes to the Rsyslog configuration. The following example shows the basic syntax:

```
<service_name>LoggingSource:
  tag: <service_name>.tag
  path: <service_name>.path
  format: <service_name>.format
```

The following example shows a more complex transformation:

```
ServiceLoggingSource:
  tag: openstack.Service
  path: /var/log/containers/service/service.log
  format: multiline
  format_firstline: '/^\\d{4}-\\d{2}-\\d{2} \\d{2}:\\d{2}:\\d{2}.\\d{3} \\d+ \\S+ \\S+ \\[(req-\\S+ \\S+ \\S+ \\S+ \\S+ \\S+|-)\\]/'
  format1: '/^(?<Timestamp>\\S+ \\S+) (?<Pid>\\d+) (?<log_level>\\S+) (?<python_module>\\S+) \\[(req-(?<request_id>\\S+) (?<user_id>\\S+) (?<tenant_id>\\S+) (?<domain_id>\\S+) (?<user_domain>\\S+) (?<project_domain>\\S+)|-)]? (?<Payload>.*)?$/'
```

3. If you enabled centralized logging, you can use the following definition in a custom template to forward additional log files, for example, /var/log/messages:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    tripleo_logging_sources_messages:
      - tag: openstack.host.messages
        file: /var/log/host/messages
        startmsg.regex: "[a-zA-Z]{3} [ 1-9][0-9] [:0-9]{8}"
```

3.5. MODIFYING THE FORMAT OF A LOG RECORD

You can modify the format of the start of the log record for a specific service. This passes directly to the Rsyslog configuration.

The default format for the Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) log record is ('^[0-9]{4}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{2} [0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}([0-9]+ [0-9]+)? (DEBUG|INFO|WARNING|ERROR) ').

Procedure

- To add a different regular expression for parsing the start of log records, add **startmsg.regex** to the configuration:

```
NovaComputeLoggingSource:
  tag: openstack.nova.compute
  file: /some/other/path/nova-compute.log
  startmsg.regex: `^[0-9]{4}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{2} [0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}(\.[0-9]+ \+[0-9]{2})? [A-Z]+ \+([a-z]+\+)`
```

3.6. VERIFYING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RSYSLOG AND ELASTICSEARCH

On the client side, you can test and verify the communication between Rsyslog and Elasticsearch.

Procedure

- Navigate to the Elasticsearch connection log file, which is **/var/log/rsyslog/omelasticsearch.log** in the Rsyslog container or **/var/log/containers/rsyslog/omelasticsearch.log** on the host. If this log file does not exist or if the log file exists but does not contain logs, there is no connection problem. If the log file is present and contains logs, Rsyslog has not connected successfully.



NOTE

To test the connection from the server side, view the Elasticsearch logs for connection issues.

3.7. TRACEBACKS

If you are troubleshooting an issue, you can use a traceback log to diagnose the issue. In log files, tracebacks usually have several lines of information, all relating to the same issue.

Rsyslog provides a regular expression to define how a log record starts. Each log record usually starts with a timestamp and the first line of the traceback is the only line that contains this information. Rsyslog bundles the indented records with the first line and sends them as one log record.

For that behaviour configuration option **startmsg.regex** in `<Service>LoggingSource` is used. The following regular expression is the default value for all `<service>LoggingSource` parameters in director:

```
startmsg.regex='^[0-9]{4}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{2} [0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}:[0-9]{2}(\.[0-9]+ [0-9]{2})?
(DEBUG|INFO|WARNING|ERROR) '
```

When this default does not match log records of your added or modified **LoggingSource**, you must change **startmsg.regex** accordingly.

3.8. LOCATION OF LOG FILES FOR RED HAT OPENSTACK PLATFORM SERVICES

Each Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) component has a separate logging directory containing files specific to a running service.

3.8.1. Bare Metal Provisioning (ironic) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack Ironi API	openstack-ironic-api.service	/var/log/containers/ironic/ironic-api.log
OpenStack Ironi Conductor	openstack-ironic-conductor.service	/var/log/containers/ironic/ironic-conductor.log

3.8.2. Block Storage (cinder) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
Block Storage API	openstack-cinder-api.service	/var/log/containers/cinder/cinder-api.log
Block Storage Backup	openstack-cinder-backup.service	/var/log/containers/cinder/cinder-backup.log
Informational messages	The cinder-manage command	/var/log/containers/cinder/cinder-manage.log
Block Storage Scheduler	openstack-cinder-scheduler.service	/var/log/containers/cinder/cinder-scheduler.log
Block Storage Volume	openstack-cinder-volume.service	/var/log/containers/cinder/cinder-volume.log

3.8.3. Compute (nova) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack Compute API service	openstack-nova-api.service	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-api.log
OpenStack Compute certificate server	openstack-nova-cert.service	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-cert.log
OpenStack Compute service	openstack-nova-compute.service	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-compute.log
OpenStack Compute Conductor service	openstack-nova-conductor.service	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-conductor.log
OpenStack Compute VNC console authentication server	openstack-nova-consoleauth.service	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-consoleauth.log

Service	Service name	Log path
Informational messages	nova-manage command	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-manage.log
OpenStack Compute NoVNC Proxy service	openstack-nova-novncproxy.service	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-novncproxy.log
OpenStack Compute Scheduler service	openstack-nova-scheduler.service	/var/log/containers/nova/nova-scheduler.log

3.8.4. Dashboard (horizon) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
Log of certain user interactions	Dashboard interface	/var/log/containers/horizon/horizon.log

The Apache HTTP server uses additional log files for the Dashboard web interface, which you can access by using a web browser or command-line client, for example, keystone and nova. You can track Dashboard usage and diagnose faults with the following log files:

Purpose	Log path
All processed HTTP requests	/var/log/containers/httpd/horizon_access.log
HTTP errors	/var/log/containers/httpd/horizon_error.log
Admin-role API requests	/var/log/containers/httpd/keystone_wsgi_admin_access.log
Admin-role API errors	/var/log/containers/httpd/keystone_wsgi_admin_error.log
Member-role API requests	/var/log/containers/httpd/keystone_wsgi_main_access.log
Member-role API errors	/var/log/containers/httpd/keystone_wsgi_main_error.log



NOTE

There is also **/var/log/containers/httpd/default_error.log**, which stores errors reported by other web services that are running on the same host.

3.8.5. Identity Service (keystone) log files

Service	Service name	Log Path
OpenStack Identity Service	openstack-keystone.service	/var/log/containers/keystone/keystone.log

3.8.6. Image Service (glance) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack Image Service API server	openstack-glance-api.service	/var/log/containers/glance/api.log
OpenStack Image Service Registry server	openstack-glance-registry.service	/var/log/containers/glance/registry.log

3.8.7. Networking (neutron) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack Neutron DHCP Agent	neutron-dhcp-agent.service	/var/log/containers/neutron/dhcp-agent.log
OpenStack Networking Layer 3 Agent	neutron-l3-agent.service	/var/log/containers/neutron/l3-agent.log
Metadata agent service	neutron-metadata-agent.service	/var/log/containers/neutron/metadata-agent.log
Metadata namespace proxy	n/a	/var/log/containers/neutron/neutron-ns-metadata-proxy-UUID.log
Open vSwitch agent	neutron-openvswitch-agent.service	/var/log/containers/neutron/openvswitch-agent.log
OpenStack Networking service	neutron-server.service	/var/log/containers/neutron/server.log

3.8.8. Object Storage (swift) log files

OpenStack Object Storage sends logs to the system logging facility only.



NOTE

By default, all Object Storage log files go to **/var/log/containers/swift/swift.log**, using the local0, local1, and local2 syslog facilities.

The Object Storage log messages are either from REST API services or background daemons.

- The API service messages contain one line per API request. The front-end and back-end services both post messages.
- The daemon messages contain human-readable information about daemon tasks. The source identity is always at the beginning of the line.

Here is an example of a proxy message:

```
Apr 20 15:20:34 rhv-a24c-01 proxy-server: 127.0.0.1 127.0.0.1 20/Apr/2015:19/20/34 GET
/v1/AUTH_zaitcev%3Fformat%3Djson%26marker%3Dtestcont HTTP/1.0 200 - python-swiftclient-
2.1.0 AUTH_tk737d6... - 2 - txc454fa8ea4844d909820a-0055355182 - 0.0162 - -
1429557634.806570053 1429557634.822791100
```

Here is an example of daemon messages:

```
Apr 27 17:08:15 rhv-a24c-02 object-auditor: Object audit (ZBF). Since Mon Apr 27 21:08:15 2015:
Locally: 1 passed, 0 quarantined, 0 errors files/sec: 4.34 , bytes/sec: 0.00, Total time: 0.23, Auditing
time: 0.00, Rate: 0.00
Apr 27 17:08:16 rhv-a24c-02 object-auditor: Object audit (ZBF) "forever" mode completed: 0.56s.
Total quarantined: 0, Total errors: 0, Total files/sec: 14.31, Total bytes/sec: 0.00, Auditing time: 0.02,
Rate: 0.04
Apr 27 17:08:16 rhv-a24c-02 account-replicator: Beginning replication run
Apr 27 17:08:16 rhv-a24c-02 account-replicator: Replication run OVER
Apr 27 17:08:16 rhv-a24c-02 account-replicator: Attempted to replicate 5 dbs in 0.12589 seconds
(39.71876/s)
Apr 27 17:08:16 rhv-a24c-02 account-replicator: Removed 0 dbs
Apr 27 17:08:16 rhv-a24c-02 account-replicator: 10 successes, 0 failures
```

3.8.9. Orchestration (heat) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack Heat API Service	openstack-heat-api.service	/var/log/containers/heat/heat-api.log
OpenStack Heat Engine Service	openstack-heat-engine.service	/var/log/containers/heat/heat-engine.log
Orchestration service events	n/a	/var/log/containers/heat/heat-manage.log

3.8.10. Shared Filesystem Service (manila) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack Manila API Server	openstack-manila-api.service	/var/log/containers/manila/api.log

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack Manila Scheduler	openstack-manila-scheduler.service	/var/log/containers/manila/scheduler.log/
OpenStack Manila Share Service	openstack-manila-share.service	/var/log/containers/manila/share.log

You can also log information from the Manila Python library in **/var/log/containers/manila/manila-manage.log**.

3.8.11. Telemetry (ceilometer) log files

Service	Service name	Log path
OpenStack ceilometer notification agent	ceilometer_agent_notification	/var/log/containers/ceilometer/agent-notification.log
OpenStack ceilometer central agent	ceilometer_agent_central	/var/log/containers/ceilometer/central.log
OpenStack ceilometer collection	openstack-ceilometer-collector.service	/var/log/containers/ceilometer/collector.log
OpenStack ceilometer compute agent	ceilometer_agent_compute	/var/log/containers/ceilometer/compute.log

3.8.12. Log files for supporting services

The following services are used by the core RHOSP components and have their own log directories and files.

Service	Service name	Log path
Message broker (RabbitMQ)	rabbitmq-server.service	/var/log/rabbitmq/rabbit@short_hostname.log /var/log/rabbitmq/rabbit@short_hostname-sasl.log (for Simple Authentication and Security Layer related log messages)
Database server (MariaDB)	mariadb.service	/var/log/mariadb/mariadb.log
Virtual network switch (Open vSwitch)	openvswitch-nonetwork.service	/var/log/openvswitch/ovsdb-server.log /var/log/openvswitch/ovs-vswitchd.log

3.8.13. aodh (alarming service) log files

Service	Container name	Log path
Alarming API	aodh_api	/var/log/containers/httpd/aodh-api/aodh_wsgi_access.log
Alarm evaluator log	aodh_evaluator	/var/log/containers/aodh/aodh-evaluator.log
Alarm listener	aodh_listener	/var/log/containers/aodh/aodh-listener.log
Alarm notification	aodh_notifier	/var/log/containers/aodh/aodh-notifier.log

3.8.14. gnocchi (metric storage) log files

Service	Container name	Log path
Gnocchi API	gnocchi_api	/var/log/containers/httpd/gnocchi-api/gnocchi_wsgi_access.log
Gnocchi metricd	gnocchi_metricd	/var/log/containers/gnocchi/gnocchi-metricd.log
Gnocchi statsd	gnocchi_statsd	/var/log/containers/gnocchi/gnocchi-statsd.log

CHAPTER 4. COLLECTD PLUGINS

You can configure multiple collectd plugins depending on your Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) environment.

The following list of plugins shows the available heat template **ExtraConfig** parameters that you can set to override the default values. Each section provides the general configuration name for the **ExtraConfig** option. For example, if there is a collectd plugin called **example_plugin**, the format of the plugin title is **collectd::plugin::example_plugin**.

Reference the tables of available parameters for specific plugins, such as in the following example:

```
ExtraConfig:
  collectd::plugin::example_plugin::<parameter>: <value>
```

Reference the metrics tables of specific plugins for Prometheus or Grafana queries.

4.1. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::AGGREGATION

You can aggregate several values into one with the **aggregation** plugin. Use the aggregation functions such as **sum**, **average**, **min**, and **max** to calculate metrics, for example average and total CPU statistics.

Table 4.1. aggregation parameters

Parameter	Type
host	String
plugin	String
plugininstance	Integer
agg_type	String
typeinstance	String
sethost	String
setplugin	String
setplugininstance	Integer
settypeinstance	String
groupby	Array of Strings
calculatesum	Boolean
calculatenum	Boolean

Parameter	Type
calculateaverage	Boolean
calculateminimum	Boolean
calculatemaximum	Boolean
calculatetestdev	Boolean

Example configuration:

Deploy three aggregate configurations to create the following files:

1. **aggregator-calcCpuLoadAvg.conf**: average CPU load for all CPU cores grouped by host and state
2. **aggregator-calcCpuLoadMinMax.conf**: minimum and maximum CPU load groups by host and state
3. **aggregator-calcMemoryTotalMaxAvg.conf**: maximum, average, and total for memory grouped by type

The aggregation configurations use the default **cpu** and **memory** plugin configurations.

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - aggregation

  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::aggregation::aggregators:
      calcCpuLoadAvg:
        plugin: "cpu"
        agg_type: "cpu"
        groupby:
          - "Host"
          - "TypeInstance"
        calculateaverage: True
      calcCpuLoadMinMax:
        plugin: "cpu"
        agg_type: "cpu"
        groupby:
          - "Host"
          - "TypeInstance"
        calculatemaximum: True
        calculateminimum: True
      calcMemoryTotalMaxAvg:
        plugin: "memory"
        agg_type: "memory"
        groupby:
          - "TypeInstance"
```

```

calculatemaximum: True
calculateaverage: True
calculatesum: True

```

4.2. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::AMQP1

Use the **amqp1** plugin to write values to an amqp1 message bus, for example, AMQ Interconnect.

Table 4.2. amqp1 parameters

Parameter	Type
manage_package	Boolean
transport	String
host	String
port	Integer
user	String
password	String
address	String
instances	Hash
retry_delay	Integer
send_queue_limit	Integer
interval	Integer

Use the **send_queue_limit** parameter to limit the length of the outgoing metrics queue.



NOTE

If there is no AMQP1 connection, the plugin continues to queue messages to send, which can result in unbounded memory consumption. The default value is 0, which disables the outgoing metrics queue.

Increase the value of the **send_queue_limit** parameter if metrics are missing.

Example configuration:

```

parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - amqp1

```

```
ExtraConfig:
  collectd::plugin::amqp1::send_queue_limit: 5000
```

4.3. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::APACHE

Use the **apache** plugin to collect Apache data from the **mod_status** plugin that is provided by the Apache web server. Each instance provided has a per-**interval** value specified in seconds. If you provide the **timeout** interval parameter for an instance, the value is in milliseconds.

Table 4.3. apache parameters

Parameter	Type
instances	Hash
interval	Integer
manage-package	Boolean
package_install_options	List

Table 4.4. apache instances parameters

Parameter	Type
url	HTTP URL
user	String
password	String
verifypeer	Boolean
verifyhost	Boolean
cacert	AbsolutePath
sslciphers	String
timeout	Integer

Example configuration:

In this example, the instance name is **localhost**, which connects to the Apache web server at http://10.0.0.111/mod_status?auto. You must append **?auto** to the end of the URL to prevent the status page returning as a type that is incompatible with the plugin.

```
parameter_defaults:
```

```
CollectdExtraPlugins:
- apache

ExtraConfig:
collectd::plugin::apache::instances:
localhost:
url: "http://10.0.0.111/mod_status?auto"
```

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **apache** plugin, see [apache](#).

4.4. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::BATTERY

Use the **battery** plugin to report the remaining capacity, power, or voltage of laptop batteries.

Table 4.5. battery parameters

Parameter	Type
values_percentage	Boolean
report_degraded	Boolean
query_state_fs	Boolean
interval	Integer

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **battery** plugin, see [battery](#).

4.5. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::BIND

Use the **bind** plugin to retrieve encoded statistics about queries and responses from a DNS server, and submit those values to collectd.

Table 4.6. bind parameters

Parameter	Type
url	HTTP URL
memorystats	Boolean
opcodes	Boolean
parsetime	Boolean
qtypes	Boolean

Parameter	Type
resolverstats	Boolean
serverstats	Boolean
zonemaintstats	Boolean
views	Array
interval	Integer

Table 4.7. bind views parameters

Parameter	Type
name	String
qtypes	Boolean
resolverstats	Boolean
cacherrsets	Boolean
zones	List of strings

Example configuration:

```

parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - bind

  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugins::bind:
      url: http://localhost:8053/
      memorystats: true
      opcodes: true
      parsetime: false
      qtypes: true
      resolverstats: true
      serverstats: true
      zonemaintstats: true
    views:
      - name: internal
        qtypes: true
        resolverstats: true
        cacherrsets: true
      - name: external
        qtypes: true

```

```

resolverstats: true
cacherrsets: true
zones:
- "example.com/IN"

```

4.6. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CEPH

Use the **ceph** plugin to gather data from ceph daemons.

Table 4.8. ceph parameters

Parameter	Type
daemons	Array
longrunavglatency	Boolean
convertspecialmetrictypes	Boolean
package_name	String

Example configuration:

```

parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::ceph::daemons:
      - ceph-osd.0
      - ceph-osd.1
      - ceph-osd.2
      - ceph-osd.3
      - ceph-osd.4

```



NOTE

If an Object Storage Daemon (OSD) is not on every node, you must list the OSDs.

When you deploy collectd, the **ceph** plugin is added to the Ceph nodes. Do not add the **ceph** plugin on Ceph nodes to **CollectdExtraPlugins** because this results in a deployment failure.

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **ceph** plugin, see [ceph](#).

4.7. COLLECTD::PLUGINS::CGROUPS

Use the **cgroups** plugin to collect information for processes in a cgroup.

Table 4.9. cgroups parameters

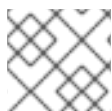
Parameter	Type
ignore_selected	Boolean
interval	Integer
cgroups	List

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **cgroups** plugin, see [cgroups](#).

4.8. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CONNECTIVITY

Use the connectivity plugin to monitor the state of network interfaces.



NOTE

If no interfaces are listed, all interfaces are monitored by default.

Table 4.10. connectivity parameters

Parameter	Type
interfaces	Array

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::connectivity::interfaces:
      - eth0
      - eth1
```

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **connectivity** plugin, see [connectivity](#).

4.9. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CONNTRACK

Use the **conntrack** plugin to track the number of entries in the Linux connection-tracking table. There are no parameters for this plugin.

4.10. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CONTEXTSWITCH

Use the **ContextSwitch** plugin to collect the number of context switches that the system handles. The only parameter available is **interval**, which is a polling interval defined in seconds.

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **contextswitch** plugin, see [contextswitch](#).

4.11. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CPU

Use the **cpu** plugin to monitor the time that the CPU spends in various states, for example, idle, executing user code, executing system code, waiting for IO-operations, and other states.

The **cpu** plugin collects *jiffies*, not percentage values. The value of a jiffy depends on the clock frequency of your hardware platform, and therefore is not an absolute time interval unit.

To report a percentage value, set the Boolean parameters **reportbycpu** and **reportbystate** to **true**, and then set the Boolean parameter **valuespercentage** to true.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.11. cpu metrics

Name	Description	Query
idle	Amount of idle time	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='idle'}</code>
interrupt	CPU blocked by interrupts	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='interrupt'}</code>
nice	Amount of time running low priority processes	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='nice'}</code>
softirq	Amount of cycles spent in servicing interrupt requests	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='waitirq'}</code>
steal	The percentage of time a virtual CPU waits for a real CPU while the hypervisor is servicing another virtual processor	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='steal'}</code>
system	Amount of time spent on system level (kernel)	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='system'}</code>
user	Jiffies that user processes use	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='user'}</code>
wait	CPU waiting on outstanding I/O request	<code>collectd_cpu_total{...,type_instance='wait'}</code>

Table 4.12. cpu parameters

Parameter	Type	Defaults
reportbystate	Boolean	true

Parameter	Type	Defaults
valuespercentage	Boolean	true
reportbycpu	Boolean	true
reportnumcpu	Boolean	false
reportgueststate	Boolean	false
subtractgueststate	Boolean	true
interval	Integer	120

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - cpu
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::cpu::reportbystate: true
```

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **cpu** plugin, see [cpu](#).

4.12. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CPUFREQ

Use the **cpufreq** plugin to collect the current CPU frequency. There are no parameters for this plugin.

4.13. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::CSV

Use the **csv** plugin to write values to a local file in CSV format.

Table 4.13. csv parameters

Parameter	Type
datadir	String
storerates	Boolean
interval	Integer

4.14. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::DF

Use the **df** plugin to collect disk space usage information for file systems.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.14. df metrics

Name	Description	Query
free	Amount of free disk space	<code>collectd_df_df_complex{...,type_instance="free"}</code>
reserved	Amount of reserved disk space	<code>collectd_df_df_complex{...,type_instance="reserved"}</code>
used	Amount of used disk space	<code>collectd_df_df_complex{...,type_instance="used"}</code>

Table 4.15. df parameters

Parameter	Type	Defaults
devices	Array	<code>[]</code>
fstypes	Array	<code>['xfs']</code>
ignoreselected	Boolean	true
mountpoints	Array	<code>[]</code>
reportbydevice	Boolean	true
reportinodes	Boolean	true
reportreserved	Boolean	true
valuesabsolute	Boolean	true
valuespercentage	Boolean	false

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::df::fstypes: ['tmpfs','xfs']
```

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **df** plugin, see [df](#).

4.15. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::DISK

Use the **disk** plugin to collect performance statistics of hard disks and, if supported, partitions.

**NOTE**

The **disk** plugin monitors all disks by default. You can use the **ignoreselected** parameter to ignore a list of disks. The example configuration ignores the *sda*, *sdb*, and *sdc* disks, and monitors all disks not included in the list.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.16. disk parameters

Parameter	Type	Defaults
disks	Array	<code>[]</code>
ignoreselected	Boolean	false
udevnameattr	String	<undefined>

Table 4.17. disk metrics

Name	Description
merged	The number of queued operations that can be merged together, for example, one physical disk access served two or more logical operations.
time	The average time an I/O-operation takes to complete. The values might not be accurate.
io_time	Time spent doing I/Os (ms). You can use this metric as a device load percentage. A value of 1 second matches 100% of load.
weighted_io_time	Measure of both I/O completion time and the backlog that might be accumulating.
pending_operations	Shows queue size of pending I/O operations.

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::disk::disks: ['sda', 'sdb', 'sdc']
    collectd::plugin::disk::ignoreselected: true
```

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **disk** plugin, see [disk](#).

4.16. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::HUGEPAGES

Use the hugepages plugin to collect hugepages information.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.18. hugepages parameters

Parameter	Type	Defaults
report_per_node_hp	Boolean	true
report_root_hp	Boolean	true
values_pages	Boolean	true
values_bytes	Boolean	false
values_percentage	Boolean	false

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::hugepages::values_percentage: true
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **hugepages** plugin, see [hugepages](#).

4.17. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::INTERFACE

Use the **interface** plugin to measure interface traffic in octets, packets per second, and error rate per second.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.19. interface parameters

Parameter	Type	Default
interfaces	Array	[]
ignoreselected	Boolean	false
reportinactive	Boolean	true

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::interface::interfaces:
```

```
- lo
collectd::plugin::interface::ignoreselected: true
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **interfaces** plugin, see [interfaces](#).

4.18. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::LOAD

Use the **load** plugin to collect the system load and an overview of the system use.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.20. plugin parameters

Parameter	Type	Default
report_relative	Boolean	true

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::load::report_relative: false
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **load** plugin, see [load](#).

4.19. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::MCELOG

Use the **mcelog** plugin to send notifications and statistics that are relevant to Machine Check Exceptions when they occur. Configure **mcelog** to run in daemon mode and enable logging capabilities.

Table 4.21. mcelog parameters

Parameter	Type
Mcelogfile	String
Memory	Hash { mcelogclientsocket [string], persistentnotification [boolean] }

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins: mcelog
  CollectdEnableMcelog: true
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **mcelog** plugin, see [mcelog](#).

4.20. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::MEMCACHED

Use the **memcached** plugin to retrieve information about memcached cache usage, memory, and other related information.

Table 4.22. memcached parameters

Parameter	Type
instances	Hash
interval	Integer

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - memcached

  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::memcached::instances:
      local:
        host: "%{hiera('fqdn_canonical')}}"
        port: 11211
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **memcached** plugin, see [memcached](#).

4.21. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::MEMORY

Use the **memory** plugin to retrieve information about the memory of the system.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.23. memory parameters

Parameter	Type
Defaults	valuesabsolute
Boolean	true
valuespercentage	Boolean

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::memory::valuesabsolute: true
    collectd::plugin::memory::valuespercentage: false
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **memory** plugin, see [memory](#).

4.22. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::NTPD

Use the **ntpd** plugin to query a local NTP server that is configured to allow access to statistics, and retrieve information about the configured parameters and the time sync status.

Table 4.24. ntpd parameters

Parameter	Type
host	Hostname
port	Port number (Integer)
reverselookups	Boolean
includeunitid	Boolean
interval	Integer

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - ntpd

  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::ntpd::host: localhost
    collectd::plugin::ntpd::port: 123
    collectd::plugin::ntpd::reverselookups: false
    collectd::plugin::ntpd::includeunitid: false
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **ntpd** plugin, see [ntpd](#).

4.23. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::OVS_STATS

Use the **ovs_stats** plugin to collect statistics of OVS-connected interfaces. The **ovs_stats** plugin uses the OVSDDB management protocol (RFC7047) monitor mechanism to get statistics from OVSDDB.

Table 4.25. ovs_stats parameters

Parameter	Type
address	String
bridges	List
port	Integer
socket	String

Example configuration:

The following example shows how to enable the **ovs_stats** plugin. If you deploy your overcloud with OVS, you do not need to enable the **ovs_stats** plugin.

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - ovs_stats
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::ovs_stats::socket: '/run/openvswitch/db.sock'
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **ovs_stats** plugin, see [ovs_stats](#).

4.24. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::PROCESSES

The **processes** plugin provides information about system processes. If you do not specify custom process matching, the plugin collects only the number of processes by state and the process fork rate.

To collect more details about specific processes, you can use the **process** parameter to specify a process name or the **process_match** option to specify process names that match a regular expression. The statistics for a **process_match** output are grouped by process name.

Table 4.26. plugin parameters

Parameter	Type	Defaults
processes	Array	<undefined>
process_matches	Array	<undefined>
collect_context_switch	Boolean	<undefined>
collect_file_descriptor	Boolean	<undefined>
collect_memory_maps	Boolean	<undefined>

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **processes** plugin, see [processes](#).

4.25. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::SMART

Use the **smart** plugin to collect SMART (self-monitoring, analysis and reporting technology) information from physical disks on the node. You must also set the parameter

CollectdContainerAdditionalCapAdd to **CAP_SYS_RAWIO** to allow the **smart** plugin to read SMART telemetry. If you do not set the **CollectdContainerAdditionalCapAdd** parameter, the following message is written to the collectd error logs:

smart plugin: Running collectd as root, but the CAP_SYS_RAWIO capability is missing. The plugin's read function will probably fail. Is your init system dropping capabilities?

Table 4.27. smart parameters

Parameter	Type
disks	Array
ignoreselected	Boolean
interval	Integer

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - smart

  CollectdContainerAdditionalCapAdd: "CAP_SYS_RAWIO"
```

Additional information

- For more information about configuring the **smart** plugin, see [smart](#).

4.26. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::SWAP

Use the **swap** plugin to collect information about the available and used swap space.

Table 4.28. swap parameters

Parameter	Type
reportbydevice	Boolean
reportbytes	Boolean
valuesabsolute	Boolean
valuespercentage	Boolean

Parameter	Type
reportio	Boolean

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - swap

  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::swap::reportbydevice: false
    collectd::plugin::swap::reportbytes: true
    collectd::plugin::swap::valuesabsolute: true
    collectd::plugin::swap::valuespercentage: false
    collectd::plugin::swap::reportio: true
```

4.27. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::TCPCONNS

Use the **tcpconns** plugin to collect information about the number of TCP connections inbound or outbound from the configured port. The local port configuration represents ingress connections. The remote port configuration represents egress connections.

Table 4.29. tcpconns parameters

Parameter	Type
localports	Port (Array)
remoteports	Port (Array)
listening	Boolean
allportssummary	Boolean

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - tcpconns

  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::tcpconns::listening: false
    collectd::plugin::tcpconns::localports:
      - 22
    collectd::plugin::tcpconns::remoteports:
      - 22
```

4.28. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::THERMAL

Use the **thermal** plugin to retrieve ACPI thermal zone information.

Table 4.30. thermal parameters

Parameter	Type
devices	Array
ignoreselected	Boolean
interval	Integer

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - thermal
```

4.29. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::UPTIME

Use the **uptime** plugin to collect information about system uptime.

This plugin is enabled by default.

Table 4.31. uptime parameters

Parameter	Type
interval	Integer

4.30. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::VIRT

Use the **virt** plugin to collect CPU, disk, network load, and other metrics through the **libvirt** API for virtual machines on the host.

This plugin is enabled by default on compute hosts.

Table 4.32. virt parameters

Parameter	Type
connection	String
refresh_interval	Hash
domain	String
block_device	String

Parameter	Type
interface_device	String
ignore_selected	Boolean
plugin_instance_format	String
hostname_format	String
interface_format	String
extra_stats	String

Example configuration:

```
ExtraConfig:
  collectd::plugin::virt::hostname_format: "name uuid hostname"
  collectd::plugin::virt::plugin_instance_format: metadata
```

Additional resources

For more information about configuring the **virt** plugin, see [virt](#).

4.31. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::VMEM

Use the **vmem** plugin to collect information about virtual memory from the kernel subsystem.

Table 4.33. vmem parameters

Parameter	Type
verbose	Boolean
interval	Integer

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - vmem

ExtraConfig:
  collectd::plugin::vmem::verbose: true
```

4.32. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::WRITE_HTTP

Use the **write_http** output plugin to submit values to an HTTP server by using POST requests and encoding metrics with JSON, or by using the **PUTVAL** command.

Table 4.34. write_http parameters

Parameter	Type
ensure	Enum[<i>present</i> , <i>absent</i>]
nodes	Hash[String, Hash[String, Scalar]]
urls	Hash[String, Hash[String, Scalar]]
manage_package	Boolean

Example configuration:

```
parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - write_http
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::write_http::nodes:
      collectd:
        url: "http://collectd.tld.org/collectd"
        metrics: true
        header: "X-Custom-Header: custom_value"
```

Additional resources

- For more information about configuring the **write_http** plugin, see [write_http](#).

4.33. COLLECTD::PLUGIN::WRITE_KAFKA

Use the **write_kafka** plugin to send values to a Kafka topic. Configure the **write_kafka** plugin with one or more topic blocks. For each topic block, you must specify a unique name and one Kafka producer. You can use the following per-topic parameters inside the topic block:

Table 4.35. write_kafka parameters

Parameter	Type
kafka_hosts	Array[String]
topics	Hash
properties	Hash
meta	Hash

Example configuration:

```

parameter_defaults:
  CollectdExtraPlugins:
    - write_kafka
  ExtraConfig:
    collectd::plugin::write_kafka::kafka_hosts:
      - remote.tld:9092
    collectd::plugin::write_kafka::topics:
      mytopic:
        format: JSON

```

Additional resources:

For more information about how to configure the **write_kafka** plugin, see [write_kafka](#).

4.34. OTHER COLLECTD PLUGINS

The following plugins are available, but with undefined use cases for many Red Hat OpenStack Platform (RHOSP) environments.

Table 4.36. Other collectd plugins

Parameter	Notes
cURL	You can use this plugin to read files with libcurl and then parse the files according to the configuration.
cURL-JSON	You can use this plugin to query JSON data using the cURL library and parse the data according to the configuration.
DNS	You can use this plugin to interpret the packets and collect statistics of your DNS traffic on UDP port 53.
Entropy	You can use this plugin to report the available entropy on a system.
Ethstat	You can use this plugin to read performance statistics from the Ethernet cards.
Exec	You can use this plugin to execute scripts or applications and print to STDOUT.
fhcount	You can use this plugin to provide statistics about used, unused, and total number of file handles on Linux.
FileCount	You can use this plugin to count the number of files in a directory and its subdirectories.
FSCache	You can use this plugin to collect information about the file-system-based caching infrastructure for network file systems and other slow media.
HDDTemp	You can use this plugin to collect the temperature of hard disks.
IntelRDT	You can use this plugin to collect information provided by monitoring features of Intel Resource Director Technology.

Parameter	Notes
IPMI	You can use this plugin to read hardware sensors from servers using the Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI).
IRQ	You can use this plugin to collect the number of times each interrupt is handled by the operating system.
LogFile	You can use this plugin to write to a log file.
MySQL	You can use this plugin to connect to a MySQL database and issue a SHOW STATS command periodically. The command returns the server status variables, many of which are collected.
Netlink	You can use this plugin to get statistics for interfaces, qdiscs, classes, or filters.
Network	You can use this plugin to interact with other collectd instances.
NFS	You can use this plugin to get information about the usage of the Network File System (NFS), version 2, 3, and 4.
numa	You can use this plugin to report statistics of the Non-Uniform Memory Access (NUMA) subsystem of Linux.
OpenLDAP	You can use this plugin to report the status of OpenLDAP.
OpenVPN	You can use this plugin to read the status file printed by OpenVPN.
OVS Events	You can use this plugin to monitor the link status of OpenvSwitch-connected interfaces and send notifications when the link state change occurs.
PCIe Errors	You can use this plugin to monitor and report PCI Express errors.
Ping	You can use this plugin to measure network latency using Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo requests.
procevent	You can use this plugin to monitor process starts and exits.
Python	You can use this plugin to bind to python.
Sensors	You can use this plugin to read hardware sensors using lm-sensors .
Serial	You can use this plugin to collect traffic on the serial interface.
SNMP	You can use this plugin to read values from network devices using the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

Parameter	Notes
SNMP Agent	You can use this plugin to handle queries from the principal SNMP agent and return the data collected by read plugins.
StatsD	You can use this plugin to implement the StatsD network protocol to allow clients to report events.
sysevent	You can use this plugin to listen for incoming rsyslog messages on a network socket.
SysLog	You can use this plugin to receive log messages from the collectd daemon and dispatch the messages to syslog.
Table	You can use this plugin to parse plain text files in table format.
Tail	You can use this plugin to tail log files, in a similar way as the tail -F command. Each line is given to one or more matches that test if the line is relevant for any statistics using a posix extended regular expression.
Tail CSV	You can use this plugin to tail CSV files.
threshold	You can use this plugin to generate notifications on given thresholds.
turbostat	You can use this plugin to read CPU frequency and C-state residency on modern Intel turbo-capable processors.
UnixSock	You can use this plugin to communicate with the collectd daemon.
Users	You can use this plugin to count the number of users currently logged into the system.
UUID	You can use this plugin to determine the unique identifier (UUID) of the system that it is running on.
Write Graphite	You can use this plugin to store values in Carbon , which is the storage layer of Graphite .
Write HTTP	You can use this plugin to send the values collected by collectd to a web server using HTTP POST requests.
Write Log	You can use this plugin to write metrics as INFO log messages.
Write Prometheus	You can use this plugin to implement a web server that can be scraped by Prometheus.