How to efficiently manage logs in large-scale Kubernetes clusters

Open Source Observability Day 2024

Aliaksandr Valialkin, CTO at VictoriaMetrics

• I'm software engineer

- I'm software engineer
- I like writing fast code in Go

- I'm software engineer
- I like writing fast code in Go
- I work on specialized open-source databases
 - VictoriaMetrics time series database

- I'm software engineer
- I like writing fast code in Go
- I work on specialized open-source databases
 - VictoriaMetrics time series database
 - VictoriaLogs database for logs

Kubernetes cluster

Kubernetes cluster



Kubernetes node



Kubernetes pod



Kubernetes logs



• Kubernetes containers

- Kubernetes containers
 - Control plane (apiserver, etcd, kube-scheduler, etc.)

- Kubernetes containers
 - Control plane (apiserver, etcd, kube-scheduler, etc.)
 - Node services (kubelet, kube-proxy, container runtime, etc.)

- Kubernetes containers
 - Control plane (apiserver, etcd, kube-scheduler, etc.)
 - Node services (kubelet, kube-proxy, container runtime, etc.)
- User containers

- Kubernetes containers
 - Control plane (apiserver, etcd, kube-scheduler, etc.)
 - Node services (kubelet, kube-proxy, container runtime, etc.)
- User containers

The most of Kubernetes logs are usually generated by containers deployed by users (aka microservices)

Kubernetes container logs

• stdout / stderr

- stdout / stderr
- custom files

- stdout / stderr
- custom files
- external database for logs

- stdout / stderr
- custom files
- external database for logs

Stdout / stderr is the standard destination for container logs in Kubernetes

• Kubernetes automatically collects stdout / stderr logs from every running container

- Kubernetes automatically collects stdout / stderr logs from every running container
- Per-container logs are stored into distinct files on the local Kubernetes node

- Kubernetes automatically collects stdout / stderr logs from every running container
- Per-container logs are stored into distinct files on the local Kubernetes node
- Every log file size is **limited with 10MB**. Older logs are automatically dropped

- Kubernetes automatically collects stdout / stderr logs from every running container
- Per-container logs are stored into distinct files on the local Kubernetes node
- Every log file size is **limited with 10MB**. Older logs are automatically dropped
- Logs for stopped containers are eventually dropped

- Kubernetes automatically collects stdout / stderr logs from every running container
- Per-container logs are stored into distinct files on the local Kubernetes node
- Every log file size is **limited with 10MB**. Older logs are automatically dropped
- Logs for stopped containers are eventually dropped
- Container logs can be inspected with **kubectl logs** command

- Kubernetes automatically collects stdout / stderr logs from every running container
- Per-container logs are stored into distinct files on the local Kubernetes node
- Every log file size is **limited with 10MB**. Older logs are automatically dropped
- Logs for stopped containers are eventually dropped
- Container logs can be inspected with **kubectl logs** command

kubectl logs pod_name -c container_name

"kubectl logs" features

• Scales to millions of containers

"kubectl logs" features

- Scales to millions of containers
- Supports "tail -f" functionality

"kubectl logs" features

- Scales to millions of containers
- Supports "tail -f" functionality
- Good integration with traditional Unix command-line tools (grep, head, tail, etc.)

• Shows only the last 10MB of logs per container by default

- Shows only the last 10MB of logs per container by default
- Logs for stopped containers are **lost eventually**

- Shows only the last 10MB of logs per container by default
- Logs for stopped containers are lost eventually
- Doesn't provide the ability to quickly search over large volume of logs across containers
 - Find all logs with **trace_id=XXXXXXXX**

- Shows only the last 10MB of logs per container by default
- Logs for stopped containers are lost eventually
- Doesn't provide the ability to quickly search over large volume of logs across containers
 - Find all logs with trace_id=XXXXXXXXX
- Doesn't provide tools for log analytics
 - \circ $\,$ $\,$ Find top 5 containers with the highest volumes of logs $\,$

Large-scale logging solution for Kubernetes: requirements

Large-scale logging solution for Kubernetes: requirements

• To forward logs from all the containers to a centralized database for logs
- To forward logs from all the containers to a centralized database for logs
 - Allows managing logs in a centralized manner

- To forward logs from all the containers to a centralized database for logs
 - Allows managing logs in a centralized manner
 - Allows querying all the logs at once

- To forward logs from all the containers to a centralized database for logs
 - Allows managing logs in a centralized manner
 - Allows querying all the logs at once
- Requirements for database for logs:

- To forward logs from all the containers to a centralized database for logs
 - Allows managing logs in a centralized manner
 - Allows querying all the logs at once
- Requirements for database for logs:
 - Ability to efficiently accept and store huge log volumes

- To forward logs from all the containers to a centralized database for logs
 - Allows managing logs in a centralized manner
 - Allows querying all the logs at once
- Requirements for database for logs:
 - Ability to efficiently accept and store huge log volumes
 - Fast full-text search over terabytes of ingested logs

- To forward logs from all the containers to a centralized database for logs
 - Allows managing logs in a centralized manner
 - Allows querying all the logs at once
- Requirements for database for logs:
 - Ability to efficiently accept and store huge log volumes
 - Fast full-text search over terabytes of ingested logs
 - Fast analytics over the **billions** of ingested logs

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - \circ $\;$ Works OK for small volumes of logs

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - Works OK for small volumes of logs
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - Works OK for small volumes of logs
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)
 - Not-so-good usability for typical logging tasks

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - Works OK for small volumes of logs
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)
 - Not-so-good usability for typical logging tasks
- Analytical databases ClickHouse
 - Scales great for large log volumes

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - Works OK for small volumes of logs
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)
 - Not-so-good usability for typical logging tasks
- Analytical databases ClickHouse
 - Scales great for large log volumes
 - Non-trivial to configure properly

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - Works OK for small volumes of logs
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)
 - Not-so-good usability for typical logging tasks
- Analytical databases ClickHouse
 - Scales great for large log volumes
 - Non-trivial to configure properly
 - Needs custom tools for simplifying logs' ingestion and querying

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - Works OK for small volumes of logs
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)
 - Not-so-good usability for typical logging tasks
- Analytical databases ClickHouse
 - Scales great for large log volumes
 - Non-trivial to configure properly
 - Needs custom tools for simplifying logs' ingestion and querying
- Document indexing databases Elasticsearch, OpenSearch
 - Fast search and analytics over logs

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - \circ $\,$ Works OK for small volumes of logs $\,$
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)
 - Not-so-good usability for typical logging tasks
- Analytical databases ClickHouse
 - Scales great for large log volumes
 - Non-trivial to configure properly
 - Needs custom tools for simplifying logs' ingestion and querying
- Document indexing databases Elasticsearch, OpenSearch
 - Fast search and analytics over logs
 - Non-trivial setup and operation

- Traditional databases MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.
 - Works OK for small volumes of logs
 - Scalability issues on large log volumes (needs a lot of disk space, disk IO, RAM and CPU)
 - Not-so-good usability for typical logging tasks
- Analytical databases ClickHouse
 - Scales great for large log volumes
 - Non-trivial to configure properly
 - Needs custom tools for simplifying logs' ingestion and querying
- Document indexing databases Elasticsearch, OpenSearch
 - Fast search and analytics over logs
 - Non-trivial setup and operation
 - Needs a ton of RAM for large log volumes

- Loki
 - Good compression for logs

- Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs

- Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs
- Doesn't support log high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)

- \circ Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs
- Doesn't support log high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)
- Hard to configure and operate properly

- \circ Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs
- Doesn't support log high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)
- Hard to configure and operate properly
- VictoriaLogs
 - Trivial to setup and operate

- \circ Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs
- Doesn't support log high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)
- Hard to configure and operate properly
- VictoriaLogs
 - Trivial to setup and operate
 - Low disk space usage (up to 15x less than Elasticsearch)

• Loki

- \circ Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs
- Doesn't support log high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)
- Hard to configure and operate properly

- Trivial to setup and operate
- Low disk space usage (up to 15x less than Elasticsearch)
- Low RAM usage (up to 30x less than Elasticsearch)

• Loki

- Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs
- Doesn't support log high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)
- Hard to configure and operate properly

- Trivial to setup and operate
- Low disk space usage (up to 15x less than Elasticsearch)
- Low RAM usage (up to 30x less than Elasticsearch)
- Fast full-text search over large volumes of logs

• Loki

- Good compression for logs
- Slow search over large volumes of logs
- Doesn't support log high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)
- Hard to configure and operate properly

- Trivial to setup and operate
- Low disk space usage (up to 15x less than Elasticsearch)
- Low RAM usage (up to 30x less than Elasticsearch)
- Fast full-text search over large volumes of logs
- Works perfectly with high-cardinality log fields (user_id, trace_id, ip)

• Open source database for logs

- Open source database for logs
- Easy to setup and operate a single small executable, which runs optimally with default configs

- Open source database for logs
- Easy to setup and operate a single small executable, which runs optimally with default configs
- Automatically scales to available CPU and RAM from Raspberry PI to hosts with hundreds of CPU cores and terabytes of RAM

- Open source database for logs
- Easy to setup and operate a single small executable, which runs optimally with default configs
- Automatically scales to available CPU and RAM from Raspberry PI to hosts with hundreds of CPU cores and terabytes of RAM
- Supports popular log shipping protocols syslog, elasticsearch, loki, vector, filebeat, fluentbit, logstash, opentelemetry, telegraf -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/data-ingestion/</u>

 Provides simple yet powerful query language - LogsQL - <u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/</u>

- Provides simple yet powerful query language LogsQL <u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/</u>
- Provides an interactive command-line interface for querying -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/vlogscli/</u>

- Provides simple yet powerful query language LogsQL <u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/</u>
- Provides an interactive command-line interface for querying -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/vlogscli/</u>
- Provides web UI for querying -

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/#web-ui

- Provides simple yet powerful query language LogsQL <u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/</u>
- Provides an interactive command-line interface for querying -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/vlogscli/</u>
- Provides web UI for querying -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/#web-ui</u>
- Provides rich HTTP querying API for integration with third-party tools -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/#http-api</u>

- Provides simple yet powerful query language LogsQL <u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/</u>
- Provides an interactive command-line interface for querying -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/vlogscli/</u>
- Provides web UI for querying -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/#web-ui</u>
- Provides rich HTTP querying API for integration with third-party tools <u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/#http-api</u>
- Supports "tail -f" functionality for query results -<u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/querying/vlogscli/#live-tailing</u>

LogsQL: VictoriaLogs query language
• Very easy to learn and use

- Very easy to learn and use
- Optimized for typical log analysis tasks over structured and unstructured logs

- Very easy to learn and use
- Optimized for typical log analysis tasks over structured and unstructured logs
- Supports data extraction and transformation at query time

- Very easy to learn and use
- Optimized for typical log analysis tasks over structured and unstructured logs
- Supports data extraction and transformation at query time
- Supports powerful analytics

LogsQL examples

Select all the logs



Select all the logs with the "error" word

error

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#word-filter

Select all the logs with the "error" word over the last 5 minutes

_time:5m error

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#time-filter

Select all the logs with the "error" or "warning" word over the last 5 minutes

time:5m (error or warning)

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#logical-filter

Select all the logs with the "error" word over the last 5 minutes, which do not contain "Failed to process" phrase

time:5m error -"Failed to process"

Select all the logs with the "error" word over the last 5 minutes for containers with the name "fluentbit-gke"

time:5m error kubernetes container name:fluentbit-gke

Select all the logs with the "error" word over the last 5 minutes for containers with the name "fluentbit-gke" using log stream filter (optimized version)

time:5m error {kubernetes container name="fluentbit-gke"}

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/keyconcepts/#stream-fields

Select all the logs with IP addresses over the last 5 minutes

_time:5m ~"([0-9]+[.]){3}[0-9]+"

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#regexp-filter

Count the number of logs for the last hour

_time:1h | count()

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#count-stats

Select top 10 IP addresses seen in logs over the last week

time:7d `remoteAddr="`

| extract `remoteAddr="<ip>:`

```
| stats by (ip) count() as rows
```

| sort by (rows desc) limit 10

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#extract-pipe https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#stats-pipe https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#sort-pipe Select top 10 IP addresses seen in logs over the last week (simplified version)

```
time:7d `remoteAddr="`
```

```
| extract `remoteAddr="<ip>:`
```

```
| top 10 by (ip)
```

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#top-pipe

Select top 5 container names with the biggest number of logs with the "error" word over the last hour

_time:1h error | top 5 by (kubernetes_container_name)

Select top 5 container names with the biggest errors rate over the last hour

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#math-pipe https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/#filter-pipe

Read LogsQL docs!

https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/

- Logs for the last year from our internal Kubernetes staging cluster
 - Rows: 1.9 billion (vl_storage_rows)

- Logs for the last year from our internal Kubernetes staging cluster
 - Rows: 1.9 billion (vl_storage_rows)
 - Disk space usage: 45GiB (vl_data_size_bytes)

- Logs for the last year from our internal Kubernetes staging cluster
 - Rows: 1.9 billion (vl_storage_rows)
 - Disk space usage: 45GiB (vl_data_size_bytes)
 - Uncompressed size of logs: 2.5TB (compression ratio: 55x)
 (vl_uncompressed_data_size_bytes)

- Logs for the last year from our internal Kubernetes staging cluster
 - Rows: 1.9 billion (vl_storage_rows)
 - Disk space usage: 45GiB (vl_data_size_bytes)
 - Uncompressed size of logs: 2.5TB (compression ratio: 55x) (vl_uncompressed_data_size_bytes)
 - RAM usage: 250MB (process_resident_memory_anon_bytes)

- Logs for the last year from our internal Kubernetes staging cluster
 - Rows: 1.9 billion (vl_storage_rows)
 - Disk space usage: 45GiB (vl_data_size_bytes)
 - Uncompressed size of logs: 2.5TB (compression ratio: 55x) (vl_uncompressed_data_size_bytes)
 - RAM usage: 250MB (process_resident_memory_anon_bytes)
 - CPU usage: 5% of a single CPU core (process_cpu_seconds_total)

- Single-node VictoriaLogs container
 - CPU limits: 4

- Single-node VictoriaLogs container
 - CPU limits: 4
 - Memory limits: 14GiB

- Single-node VictoriaLogs container
 - CPU limits: 4
 - Memory limits: 14GiB
 - Persistent volume: 100GB standard (HDD-based Google Cloud disk)

- Single-node VictoriaLogs container
 - CPU limits: 4
 - Memory limits: 14GiB
 - Persistent volume: 100GB standard (HDD-based Google Cloud disk)
 - 75 read IOPS
 - 150 write IOPS
 - 12 MB/s read/write throughput

- Query performance
 - The last 100 logs with the 'error' word: **100ms**

- The last 100 logs with the 'error' word: **100ms**
- Count the number of logs with the 'error' word over the last day: 500ms (found ~2M logs with 'error' word)

- The last 100 logs with the 'error' word: **100ms**
- Count the number of logs with the 'error' word over the last day: 500ms (found ~2M logs with 'error' word)
- Count the number of logs over the last 100 days: **300ms (found ~500M logs)**

- The last 100 logs with the 'error' word: **100ms**
- Count the number of logs with the 'error' word over the last day: 500ms (found ~2M logs with 'error' word)
- Count the number of logs over the last 100 days: **300ms (found ~500M logs)**
- Top 5 apps with the highest log volume over the last 100 days: **500ms**

- The last 100 logs with the 'error' word: **100ms**
- Count the number of logs with the 'error' word over the last day: 500ms (found ~2M logs with 'error' word)
- Count the number of logs over the last 100 days: **300ms (found ~500M logs)**
- Top 5 apps with the highest log volume over the last 100 days: **500ms**
- Count the number of logs with "foobar" word across 1.9 billions of logs: 3s (found ~350 entries)

Useful links

VictoriaLogs - https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/

LogsQL - https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/logsql/

How collect Kubernetes logs -

https://github.com/VictoriaMetrics/helm-charts/blob/master/charts/victoria-logs-sing le/README.md

Ingest other logs - <u>https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/data-ingestion/</u>

Interactive command-line tool for querying VictoriaLogs https://docs.victoriametrics.com/victorialogs/guerying/vlogscli/