Type of monitoring in devops

When you manage and develop infrastructure, you will work with tests and monitoring solutions that ensure the quality of your final product (code or infrastructure). For code quality you can use unitary tests, functional tests, integration tests, etc. In this post, I narrate several of them: System Monitoring: CPU Load Watch, Free Memory (RAM), Space Drive, etc. SNMP Based on Hardware Monitoring, etc. BAM : Business activity monitoring. Writes KPI or key performance indicators that, in turn, will determine the state of your business (quantitatively). This may include a successful transaction per day or month. Process of instrumentation or tracing : Includes kprobes, system crane, or other tracing as a methodology like DTrace, which allows you to control at the individual level of the method. They are mainly used for language or other translation optimization. This is important (or even significantly) only if the amount of data is large. Depending on your problem you should use one of more of these solutions. There are many open source solutions/tools for all of them. BAM is kinda tricky, not BAM in itself, but the definition of KPI part is a bit trippy. According to Tim PalkoSenior, a member of the technical staff at CERT Cybersecurity Solutions Directorate in the field of DevOps, automation is often in the spotlight, but there is nothing more ubiquitous than monitoring. There is value to raise awareness at every stage of the pipeline delivery. However, perhaps more than any other aspect of DevOps, the act of monitoring raises the question: Yes, but what do we follow? There are many aspects of the project you can follow and dozens of tools from which you can choose. This blog looks at what DevOps monitoring means and how it can be used effectively. Before I get into a monitoring state at DevOps, I want to take a minute to discuss the toolkit. Because there are so many products that try to promote monitoring, choosing among them can be distracting. The best thing, first, is to understand what has value for business for you and your customers. You also have to recognize that not everything that can be controlled should be controlled. Discussing a particular tool is the purpose of this post, but it's worth noting that most vendors offer free trials and many other products are just free, so it may be worth your time to try a few after you've identified your yours Strategy. Infrastructure monitoring and services was around long before DevOps, since DevOps really influences the monitoring strategy, and DevOps even need to monitor? Oddly enough, yes, in a way. While monitoring preceded DevOps, DevOps developed the software development process to such an extent that monitoring could not but evolve as well. As a community, we're up for writing a cool app code; now we write cool infrastructure as code, automate integration and testing, and deploy everything in the cloud. The pace of development has generally increased, putting a heavy strain on the customer feedback loop and deployment tools. There is more to monitor, so when we use DevOps-style tools to automate integration, testing, training, and deployment, we need to use DevOps-style tools to monitor our build, resources, and performance. The main categories of goal monitoring goals fall into several main categories, and you may want to cover at least one aspect of each category. In general, these categories are an out-of-the-go application log, server work, development steps, vulnerabilities, deployments, and user activity. I'll cover each briefly below: Develop a a vehicular. Monitoring developmental sites is a great way to get an idea of your actual process and how effectively your team is working. This monitoring is really an indicator of how well your DevOps implementation strategy works. See how often the sprint area changes, the speed at which errors are filed and fixed, and the ratio of the functions promised. These metrics involve drivers who either encourage your team to work harder, or demotivate and otherwise reset the schedule. Many problem trackers have built this monitoring or provide a Agile plugin that helps highlight this kind of data, so there is no need to add another dependency to your project. But reporting is sometimes easy to ignore and difficult to interpret. There is a lot of data and the charts don't answer the obvious questions, so it's worth starting with the questions you want to answer, such as which drivers made us miss 20 percent of our deadlines last year? and work from there. Vulnerability. Vulnerability monitoring occurs in two parts: vulnerabilities or weaknesses in application code are known, whose lists are stored in places such as the National Vulnerability Database (NVD), and then there are vulnerabilities induced in the top-level code of the application by unsafe coding practices. They may look the same, but they differ in how they can be solved (change third-party dependencies vs. your development team, conducting regular code reviews, or hiring the best skills) and how they can be identified (NVD requests vs. static code analysis). It's This. topics outside the scope of the post, but should not be avoided. Deployment. Monitoring a deployment is sometimes as simple as setting up build servers to notify a team member or assigned team member that something is wrong. These notifications are cheap (i.e. they are easy to set up), but very important, so it pays to keep the process from being loud. Chances are, if you're already using DevOps, you already have some monitoring built into your process. Many continuous integration servers are able to receive notifications and can communicate with chat servers to alert teams to failed builds and deployments. The release of the app log. The release of an application log can be one of the most easily underestimated types of monitoring, as the running code already has a way out. Therefore, it is tempting to call it done at delivery. But, if your services are distributed and the centralized log is not in place, you don't get the full benefit. In addition, errors and exceptions lose a lot of value if they are not received in real time. It's also worth making sure that any code that makes bugs generates notifications, and that those notifications are stored in search format. Being able to track an exception in a production environment to a commit tag is a great bonus. Server health. Server health can be the most obvious type of monitoring. Here, of course, I am referring to downtime and performance in relation to available resources (as opposed to application code inefficiency). Intrusion detection is also worth mentioning in this category, because your response team is probably the same as for a downed or over-used server as for a compromised server. Intrusion detection is not often a direct feature of popular health monitoring tools such as Nagios, or what you get out of the box from a cloud service provider, but it makes sense to have both intrusion detection systems and health monitoring systems in the same notification pipeline. Activity monitoring. Finally, and the most innocuous is monitoring user activity. Exit here can be used to drive both feature development and scaling infrastructure. Thus, like monitoring developmental values, it helps to approach this amount of data with prepared questions. The last comment about the magazine - whether it's application logs, monitoring user activity or just a project story: the log is even more important if the repository is centralized. Any problems with the application can be detected and analyzed in a global context, and if the problems are well annotated, different log sources may be associated to learn even more about the status of the application and the project. Wrapping up and looking forward While One Area may be more important to your business case than another, it is difficult to make an argument for ignoring any one area. Some of these monitoring areas are built into the tools such as problem trackers and integration servers, while others should be intentionally enabled. But, incorporating some minimal implementation of each type of monitoring into your DevOps strategy will help you well on your way to a more complete implementation of DevOps and a more stable and reliable infrastructure, product and process. The DevOps blog offers technical advice and practical advice for DevOps in practice. We welcome your feedback on this series as well as suggestions for future content. Please leave feedback in the comments section below. More resources to view devOps web binary security: Ignore it as much as you would ignore the regular security of Chris Tashner and Tim Palko, please click here. To view the webinar Culture Shock: Unlocking DevOps with collaboration and communication with Aaron Volkmann and Todd Waits, please click here. To browse the web binar What DevOps is not! with Hassan Yasar and K. Aaron Kua, please click here. To listen to the DevOps---Transformation development and operations podcast for a rapid, secure deployment featuring Jin Kim and Julia Allen, please click here. To read all the blog posts in our DevOps series, please click here. Photo Nicole Wolfe at UnsplashToday, a company increasingly taking DevOps for its continuous integration and continuous delivery approach. In the field of DevOps, automation is often the focus. That's not surprising. Why? According to The 2019 DevOps Report on the State of DevOps, DevOps automation has a positive impact on the overall efficiency of the organization, but perhaps more than automation, DevOps monitoring is another important element that helps raise awareness at every stage of the pipeline. There are many aspects of monitoring that you can consider. Like what? What you hould monitor, what tools to use, or how to get started with the DevOps monitoring strategy. While monitoring preceded DevOps, DevOps further changed the software development process to such an extent that monitoring needs to evolve as well. The overall pace of software development has increased with DevOps and the team now automating integration and testing, as well as rolling software in the cloud with fast-term and continuous delivery. With DevOps, there is more to monitor now, from integration, training, deployment, teams should use DevOps monitoring strategies to effectively monitor various aspects of the project. What are the best 5 DevOps monitoring strategies for your apps? To help you with your DevOps monitoring strategies in a fast-paced environment, we've created a common framework to help you understand how to get started that what tools to use to monitor needs, and where you can consolidate. Determine what to controlFirst step of effective monitoring of DevOps DevOps that you have to control in your apps. Monitoring goals can be divided into several main categories, and you may want to cover at least one aspect of each category. These categories include: The release of HealthApplication ServerVulnerabilitiesDevelopment milestones Use MilestonesMonitoring development milestones is an indicator of how well your DevOps strategy works. It's an effective way to get an idea of your workflow and determine how effectively your team is. Track the duration of each sprint; The speed at which errors are identified, documented and fixed. and the ratio of expected to delivered functions. Ask questions such as: Do we have a timeline? If not, what is hindering the process? Does the team effectively follow the DevOps approach? Consolidate monitoring tools as much as possible to optimize and accelerate troubleshooting. Use open source and open-source agents to expand technology and stay independent from vendors. What else? Machine learning technologies can be used to automate configuration tasks and save time. Woolworth's vulnerabilities can be broadly classified into two parts: known weaknesses or vulnerabilities in an application that are widely known or identified through lists maintained by the National Vulnerability Database (NVD), and vulnerabilities that arise from unsafe coding methods, unsafe design, or unsafe application architecture. It is essential that businesses monitor these vulnerabilities and mitigate them in a timely manner. These vulnerabilities can be addressed in a number of ways, such as changing third-party dependencies, conducting regular safe code reviews, training your software team, and hiring experienced professionals. MonitoringUser user activity monitoring can be one of the most obvious types of monitoring strategies for DevOps. Unusual requests or unexpected inputs, such as multiple failed login attempts, unusual login times, and an unknown login device, must be constantly monitored to ensure that only authorized users can access the system. What else? Monitoring user behavior can also help detect unusual actions, such as escalating access privileges. For example, a developer is trying to access an administrator account. This unusual behavior and queries can arouse suspicion and make you more aware of potential insider threats or other cyberattacks that may occur due to poor monitoring of user activity. LogMonitoring app log is often underestimated, but if your services are distributed and you don't have login, the task is much more complicated. Also, if bugs and vulnerabilities aren't detected in real time, they don't really matter. It is important to ensure that faulty codes or codes prone to errors generate real-time notifications, and notifications are easily searchable. Being able to track down an error or bug in a production environment is a huge bonus. HealthMonitor is the health of your server by analyzing performance and downtime regarding available resources. Make sure it's set up correctly and scan functions work as intended, such as identifying vulnerabilities in your application. Also, make sure the servers are hardened to approved configurations. Monitoring tools for DevOps should be able to collect open source time data, track the use of machine learning for alert and reporting, and collect data in scalable time-series databases. Here's a set of features that one or more monitoring tools can provide: Dashboards: Preset easily set up dashboards and share them with colleagues. Diagnostics: Fixing a problem in a full stack of applications to identify potential vulnerabilities and ensure that all functions work as intended. Data Collector: Open Source Agents and Open Licenses for Each

Programming Language and Medium Software. Data Storage: For time-series performance and log data. Notifications: Real-time alerts that can be integrated with escalation and instant messaging services. Reports: In-depth information and reports to help identify performance and planning hotspots. REST API: Turn on user data, update the configuration through a documented API, and get access to any data. Machine learning: analyzing abilities lost in non-real time and detecting anomalies in real time. Monitoring your full StackA DevOps application monitoring tool you choose should be able to monitor your full stack from behind the end and provide faster troubleshooting and quick fixes. This list is not essentially comprehensive, but rather intended to cover the largest feature sets in the app: Infrastructure Monitoring Infrastructure Monitoring is a key component of full-stack application monitoring strategies. What should tools measure? AccessibilityCPU useDageUptimeResponse timeDatabasesStorageComponentsVirtual SystemsPerformanceUser resolutionSecurityNetwork switches use of the level of processThroughput on the server download appFurther, they should also be able to provide a history of trends, time-series measurement data and data aggregation with the drilling level down.Network MonitoringNetwork monitoring tools should be able to measure performance indicators like latency, different port level metrics, ability, use the host processor, stream network packages, and offer custom metrics. Typically, network monitoring tools need a platform that works in a variety of network topology, such as cloud networks and heterogeneous networks. Performance Monitoring App Performance Monitoring, where logs are searched, collected and centralized tracking and profiling available in the app. It also helps provide performance measurements such as availability, error rate, bandwidth, user response time, slow pages, page loads, third-party JavaScript slowness, SAS tracking, browser speed, and end-user transaction verification. While this list is not exhaustive by any means, it should give you an idea of what your existing monitoring tools offer and what are the loopholes in your DevOps monitoring strategy. Evaluate the monitoring tools for devOps WorkflowsCreate contour frames that can be used as a starting point for the DevOps evaluation process. By setting out the goals that apply to the overall DevOps monitoring strategy, you can narrow the focus during the assessment to specific questions such as: Does this monitoring tool meet my goals and needs? Understanding the monitoring tools of DevOps and the features they offer will allow you to delve deep into the functionality of the feature during the evaluation process. What else? Knowing the monitoring functionality associated with every aspect of monitoring, such as application monitoring or infrastructure, will help determine the best choice for a more specific and comprehensive DevOps monitoring strategy. Leverage tools for effective DevOpsHere monitoring are some of the best DevOps monitoring tools on the market today:Collectl - Collectl brings different performance monitoring tools into a single platform. It can control a wide range of subsystems such as nodes, storage, processors, TCP and file systems. Collectl operates at all LInux distributions and is available in Debian and Red Hat repositories. Consul - Consul provides key storage, detection, detection, and other functions in multiple data center environments. It is integrated with a built-in DNS server for service requests and supports existing infrastructure without changing the code. God - God uses the Ruby framework to offer a simplified approach to monitoring. It is available on BSD, Darwin Systems and Linux. God provides a simplified way to write the terms of events and surveys. It also provides an integrated, user-friendly notification system. Ganglia - Ganglia uses a hierarchical design optimized for a federation of clusters. It uses common technologies such as XDR and XML to present data as well as transport, along with a unique data structure and algorithmic approach to implement high levels of equivalence and reduce the overhead of the site. Nagios- Nagios monitors applications, networks, and servers using a combination of unagental and agent software tools for Unix, Linux, Windows, and the web environment. System work time, response, and availability using different reporting and visualization formats. TakeawayIt is critical for the business to create and implement effective DevOps monitoring strategies. Faster development processes in create a number of problems, particularly with regard to vulnerabilities and loopholes in the system that may be left behind due to fast processes or lack of testing. Having effective and scalable DevOps monitoring strategies will help you get an idea of your application, identify loopholes early in the process, and mitigate them. Remember that while one monitoring area may be more important to your business than the other, it's important to evaluate different aspects of your application or project. If you have any questions or need help developing DevOps monitoring strategies, please contact us. About author: Steve Kosten is the Chief Security Consultant at Cypress Data Defense and a safe coding instructor for SANS DEV541 in Java/JEE: Developing a course for justifiable applications. Page 2Photo by Nicole Wolfe on UnsplashToday, companies are increasingly taking DevOps for its constant integration and continuous delivery approach. In the field of DevOps, automation is often the focus. That's not surprising. Why? According to The 2019 DevOps Report on the State of DevOps, DevOps automation has a positive impact on the overall efficiency of the organization, but perhaps more than automation, DevOps monitoring is another important element that helps raise awareness at every stage of the pipeline. There are many aspects of monitoring that you can consider. Like what? What you hould monitor, what tools to use, or how to get started with the DevOps monitoring strategy. While monitoring preceded DevOps, DevOps further changed the software development process to such an extent that monitoring needs to evolve as well. 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