

Monitoring at The Gathering

The Whatnow?

- The Gathering is a yearly digital festival, attracting 6000+ people a year during the easter holiday.
- Typical participant is between 15 and 20 years old
- Gaming, creative competitions, booths, socializing, etc.
- Bring your computer (or gaming console, or whatnot)
- Non-profit



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Technical breakdown

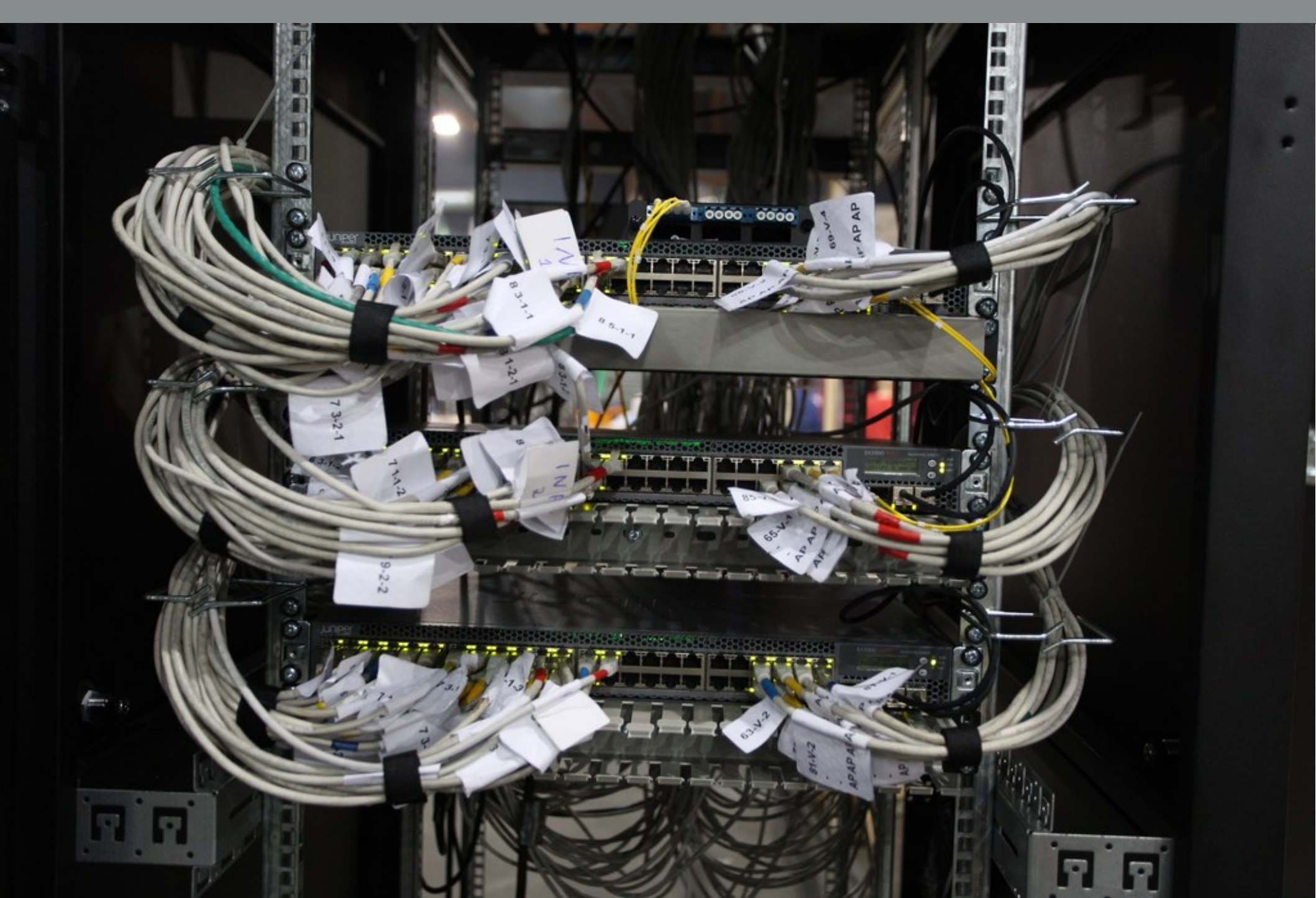
200 or so access switches.
Juniper EX2200 48P



9 (or so) distribution switches.

3x Juniper EX3300 (in virtual
chassis)

We own about 50+ EX3300s





Meru wireless. A few hundred
Access points (I honestly don't
know the specs)



- Peaks at about 7000 live DHCP leases with unique MAC addresses
- Total of about 10500 unique MAC addresses seen during The Gathering 2016.
- Core switch varies from year to year (in the roof – literally)
- Redundant ring network mainly consisting of EX3300's
- A few EX4300's here and there for gateways and whatnot

Servers: Vastly overpowered
Supermicro boxes on loan from
Nexttron

“We didn’t have a suitable 15TB
storage server for you, so we
sent you this 128TB one instead”





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Unused:
Two QFX10002-72Q Juniper
“Switches” (24 100GBit ports or
72 40GBit ports)

Price tag: 2x “oh god, oh god, I
hope I don’t drop this”



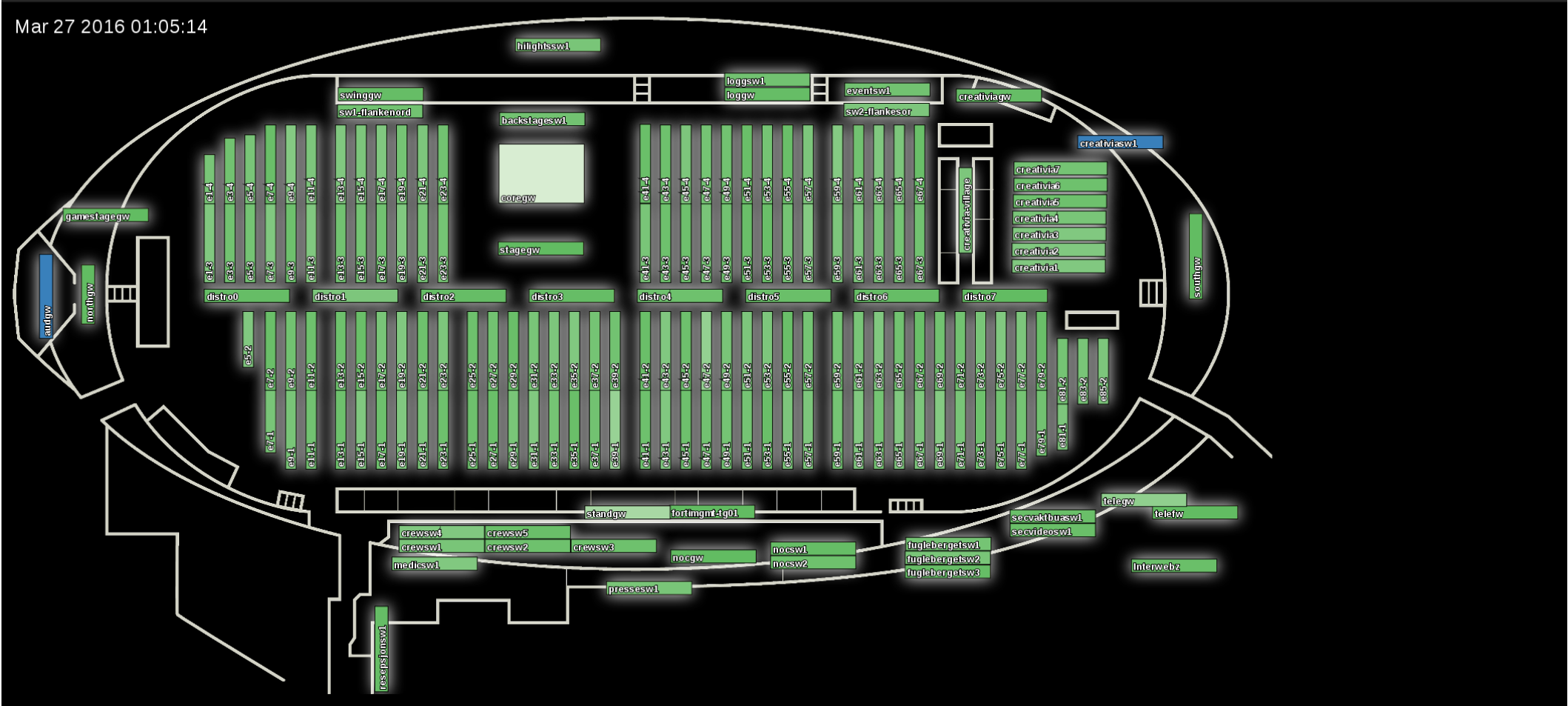
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Core: Juniper qfx5100 (this year)
Sits about 40 meters above the
main floor. Literally.

I just do server/development
stuff. Computer things. Beep
boop.

Monitoring: Gondul

- Open Source
- Small, simple components
- Home brew
- Used at other parties too (Digitality X in Stavanger, Sørlandet in Kristiansand, probably ByLAN in Bergen)



Two phases: 1. Pre-production

- Less than a week on-site to set everything up
- No point in graphs or alerts. But need the overview.
- Pre-production is also when we get to test new features for the first time and tweak them if need be.
- Other crews need network too (logistics, event, info...). Some is covered with “Just use 4G”, some is covered by us.

Gondul helps with...

- Tracking progress
- Catching regressions
- Configuring access switches
- Catching silliness (...)

Two phases: 2. Production

- Less than a week of production
- We open at 9AM. At 9PM we have 7000 units on the network.
- 20 minutes of downtime is a big deal.
- This year: At 8AM we were short 1 distro switch (so roughly 700 participants)
- Alerting is largely redundant. (*)
- Trending and metrics are interesting for “bling effect”
- Typically 2-4 feature requests per 8-hour shift.

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Gondul helps with...

- Catching when a participant unplugs an uplink port or plugs into a spare uplink port
- Catching when an entire section is missing DHCP (why?)
- Detecting bandwidth issues (e.g.: access switch needing an other uplink)
- Quickly detecting when switches go down
- Configuring access switches used to replace “broken” switches
- Debugging when things just don’t work (that NEVER happens)

Instant insight

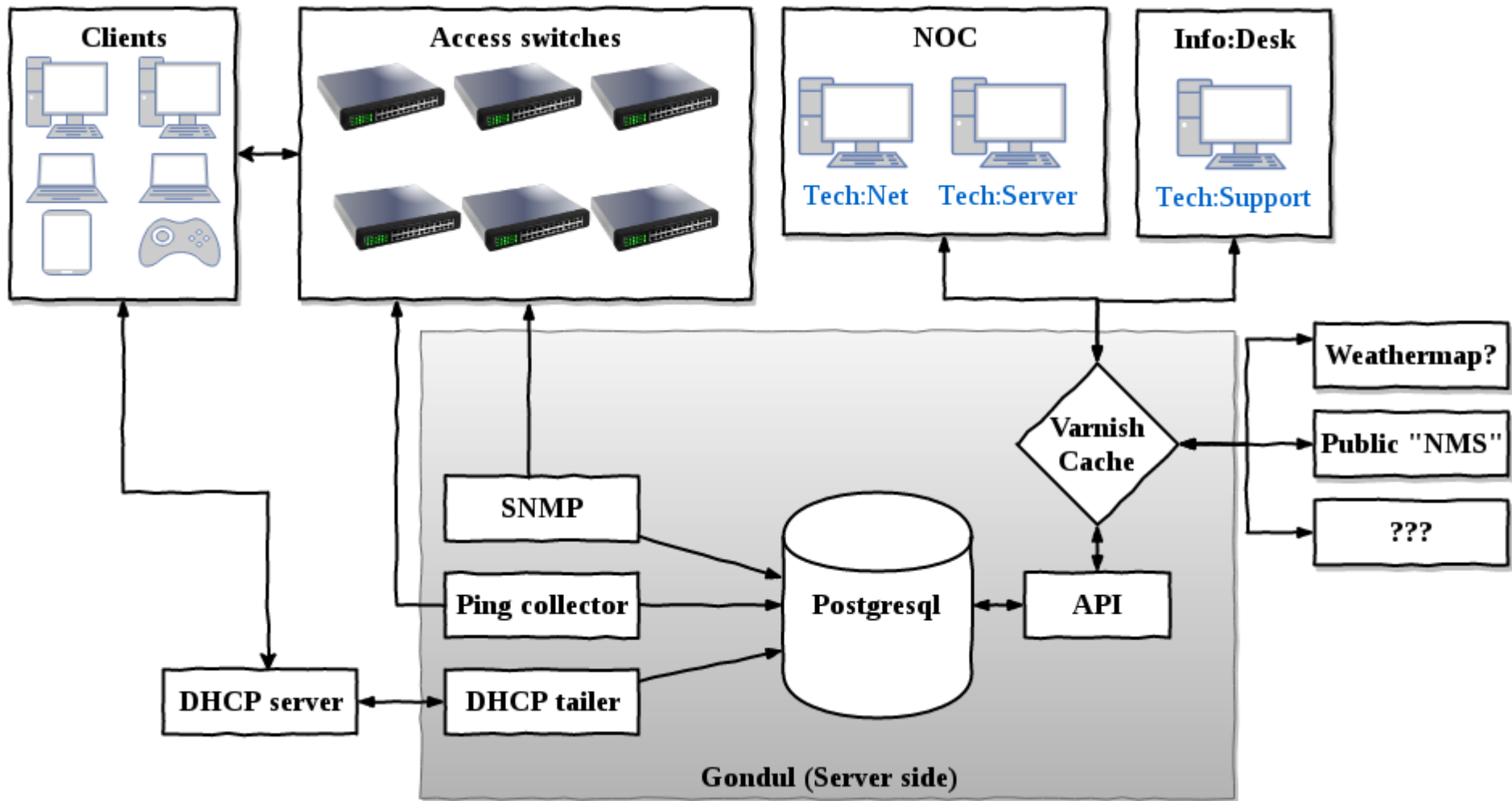
Instant insight

- Unplug a switch and we'll know it before you put the cable down. Assuming we're watching.
- The goal: A single map of the entire infrastructure.
- Nobody needs any introduction to the system beyond login/password and an instruction to go nuts.
- Click a switch / server for more information.

Deployment

- Planning (e.g.: Ip ranges etc)
- `planning.cpp` – makes final decisions on IPs for access layer. Run once. Also generates patch plans for distro switches and calculates ideal cable lengths to minimize number of cables.
- Feed planning-output to Gondul
- Feed Gondul-information to scripts that generate DHCP configuration
- Access switches get configuration over DHCP + Gondul
- Distro and core has hand-written(typed) configuration

How?



Building: Docker and ansible

- Run some things in docker (but not all – docker still doesn't do IPv6 sensibly)
- Ansible to orchestrate it and provide developer environment
- Postgres runs outside of docker on production

Collectors: Simple, fast, flexible

- Ping collector is by far the most critical: If it stops, we assume the net is down. Needs to “just work”.
- SNMP collector can be a performance challenge. Can be run in parallel. Needs to be easily (re-)configured.
- DHCP log tailer equally simple. If we mess it up, we can just delete the entire DHCP table and restart the DHCP collector – it will re-read the log as if nothing was wrong.

Backends: Simple, generic

- Backend endpoints are really simple: Just provide data and don't try to be too smart about it.
- Tons of data
- Some central scaffolding to add cache headers and a general structure.
- Idempotent writing where relevant: Changing and adding a switch is the same thing.

Cache Layer: Generic, smart

- Backend sends cache-control headers
- Cache layer doesn't have any overrides (except to allow caching content for authenticated users)
- 99.999% cache efficiency – despite short cache durations.
- ETag, max-age, stale-while-revalidate... All used both by Varnish and the browser.
- Each client adds 2req/s or thereabouts
- Server load is almost completely isolated from how many clients we have. 1 client or 1000 makes no difference.

Frontend: All client-side logic

- All logic is in the front-end.
- The browser always has basically all information available about the infrastructure.
- Intelligent modularization. Business logic separated from data-handling, graphics, etc
- Multiple HTML Canvas
- Development is easy and fast: Testing on a laptop then deploying to live – basically no risk involved.

Replaced/rewritten/refactored in
2.5 years:

SNMP walker.
Ping daemon.
DHCP tailer.
Build system.
Entire frontend.

Graphing removed, done
externally, redone, etc.
(list goes on)

Simple stuff is simple to replace.
So replace it.

KISS