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Describing a monitoring infrastructure with an OCCI-compliant schema

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Abstract

This document *provides information* to the Grid community about resource monitoring. It *describes* an OCCI Extension that allows to inspect the operation of functional resources; the provision of this API is considered as optional for the provider.

This document *presents* two further *Kinds*: the *Sensor Resource*, that processes metrics, and the *Collector Link*, that extracts and transports metrics. They are defined as OCCI types whose instances need to be specialized using OCCI *Mix-in*s. Using this API, the user is provided with a monitoring infrastructure *on demand*.

This document does not define any standards or technical recommendations.

One relevant target of this document is to provide a building block for the design of an API for Service Level Agreement (SLA): under this light, the API for the Resource Monitoring Infrastructure offers the tools to verify and implement the Service Level Objectives (SLO).

Contents

1 Introduction

This document describes an interface to define a monitoring infrastructure. It is based on the concepts introduced by OCCI, it is intended to be a first step towards the definition of a protocol to manage and verify Service Level Agreement (SLA), not being limited to SLA.

The purpose of this specification is that of giving the user the possibility to arrange a monitoring infrastructure in the way that best suits user's needs, instead of limiting the user to the implicit monitoring provided by a SLA. The existence of a standard specification makes it possible for the user to manage distinct cloud providers, possibly at the same time, using the same interface.

The importance of a configurable monitoring infrastructure emerges in many scenarios, starting from the simple case of the user that wants to monitor the activity of a web service, to complex use cases where the user is in fact an intermediate service provider, that provides SLA services to third party users: in that case, the intermediate provider may decide to provide SLA options that differ from that of the low level provider, and therefore to perform specific measurements on the infrastructure leased by the low level provider(s).

The management capabilities should also extend to the adaptive, and dynamic configuration of the components that contribute to the monitoring activity: the specification schema must give the user the possibility to explore the available functionalities in order to adaptively arrange a monitoring infrastructure, and to modify them according with changing needs.

One relevant fact about monitoring infrastructures is that it is extremely difficult to give a *detailed* framework for them that extends its validity to any reasonable use case or provider. The reason is that each of them exhibits local variants that do not fit a rigid approach. Also, the metrics that are used to evaluate the performance of the system are many, and subject to continuous changes due to the introduction of new technologies. Thus we have made an effort to introduce a generic schema that can be adapted to effectively describe the relevant aspects of a monitoring infrastructure, but that does not interfere with details that depend on the specific environment.

The OCCI Core Model [OGF(2011a)] is well suited for the task, since it embeds the tools needed to extend a framework with provider specific details: this enables the specification of the abstract model, leaving to the user the task of making explicit the details, targeting a specific provider or technology. Furthermore, we claim that the specifications given in this document can find an application in environments other than computing infrastructures, since we abstract from the details that characterize cloud infrastructure resources.

The approach followed in this document is similar to that found in the infrastructure document (GFD-P-R.184 [OGF(2011b)]): the monitoring capability is associated with a new

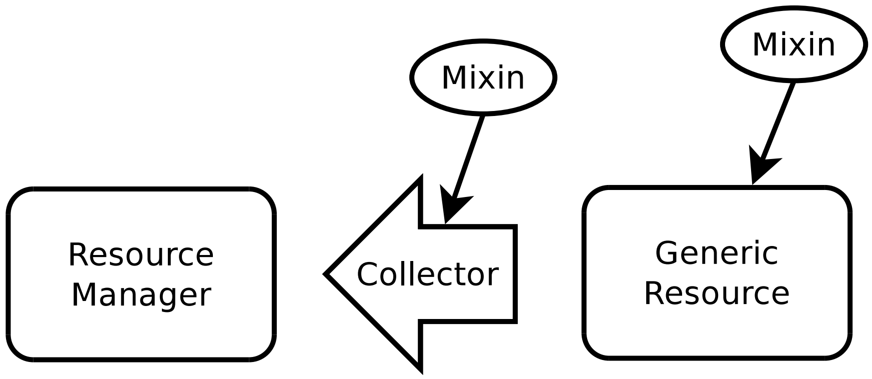

Figure 1: The simplest case: one *Collector Link*

Kind, the *Collector*, that is related with the OCCI Core Model *Link* type. The source of the *Collector Link* is the monitored resource originates measurements that are delivered to the *target* resource. The role of a *Collector Link* instance is therefore twofold: on one side it indicates a specific monitoring technique applied on the *source*, on the other it indicates the way metrics are conveyed to the *target*. In order to de-couple the production and delivery process form the processing of the measurements, we introduce the *Sensor kind*, that is related with the OCCI Core Model *Resource* type. A *Sensor Resource* instance is a black box that collects metrics from its input side, and delivers aggregated metrics from its output: a *Sensor Resource* is useful, for instance, to produce the average load of an array of servers. The input and output channels of a *Sensor Resource* are *Collector Link*s.

The three aspects of monitoring that we have thus outlined, namely the production, the delivery, and the processing, are specified by association of specific *Mix-in*s with a *Sensor Resource* or *Collector Link*. The specific provider is therefore allowed to introduce specific supporting technologies, or simplify the configuration with the provision of templates. To enable the discovery of such *Mix-in*s, they are related with a *depends* relationship with well-known *Mix-in*s.

The simplest case of a monitoring infrastructure consists of a single *Collector Link* that links a monitored resource (e.g., a *Network*) to a resource with monitoring functionalities (e.g., a *Compute* resource hosting a database for measurements). Such a basic case is able of publishing only raw metrics.

A less restrictive case is illustrated in figure 2: here the presence of an intermediate *Sensor Resource* allows the processing of measurements: for instance, traffic data can be anonymized, filtered, aggregated, embedded into a pdf doc or a CSV form. All capabilities are controlled with *Mix-in* association.

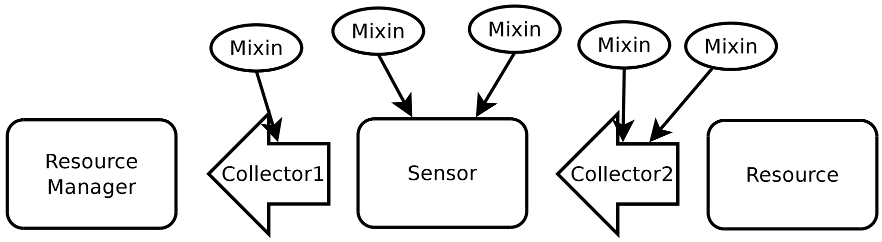

Figure 2: The typical arrangement: two *Collector Link*s and one *Sensor Resource*

Although the interface based on *Sensor Resource* s and *Collector Link* s can describe very simple use cases with minimal effort, the designer is able to assemble complex, multilayer monitoring infrastructures using the same basic building blocks: for instance, a *Sensor Resource* can be used to aggregate a storage throughput using the input from three *Collector Link*s, one for the average response time, one for the mean time between failures, and another for network delay, and provide the results to an upstream *Sensor Resource* that aggregates the same results from other *Sensor Resource*s.

Note that the schema is transparent, in particular, to the existence of a standard for metric identifiers: if one exists, the interoperability of distinct monitoring infrastructures is certainly improved. We consider that the user that interacts with the monitoring infrastructures either knows about the identifiers used by the provider, or uses an interface (e.g., a SLA negotiation service) that translates provider specific identifiers into interoperable ones. This document highlights further standardization issues.

Summarizing, the specification introduced in this document requires that the conformant provider implements two *Kind*s: the Collector Link*Link* and the Sensor Resource*Resource*. Three generic *Mix-in*s are also defined to enable the classification of *Mix-in*s that are specific for the provider: namely *ToolSet* to specify the production of measurement, *AggregatorSet* for their processing, and *CollectorSet* for their publication. The generic *Mix-in*s are used to identify and apply restrictions on the provider-specific *Mix-in*s.

1.1 Terminology shortcuts

To distinguish a *Resource* instance from its *Kind*, we will use the indeterminative article for the instance (e.g., "a *Resource*"), and the determinative article for the *Kind* (e.g., "the *Resource*"). The plural is reserved to instances (e.g., "the *Resource*s"). In case of ambiguity we will further specify "instance" or "*Kind*".

Similarly, we will use the term *a <mixin id>* Mix-in to indicate a *Mix-in* that *depends* on the *<mixin id> Mix-in*. The provider ensures that *Mix-in*s inherit defined semantics from

Model attribute	value
scheme	http://ogf.schemas.sla/occi/monitoring#
term	AggregatorSet
attributes	None
Model attribute	value
scheme	http://ogf.schemas.sla/occi/monitoring#
term	ToolSet
attributes	None
Model attribute	value
scheme	http://ogf.schemas.sla/occi/monitoring#
term	CollectorSet
attributes	None

Table 1: Definition of the *Mix-in*s collections

the *Mix-in* they depend on, as explained in the rest of this paper.

2 Specification of the compliant server

The compliant server MUST define the following *Kind*s:

Collector Link that describes how monitoring results are collected and trasferred between *Resource*s (see table 2);

Sensor Resource that describes how monitoring results are aggregated (see table 3);

In addition, the compliant server MUST define the following *Mixin*s (see table 1):

AggregatorSet that is used to apply restrictions on the *Mix-in*s describing the aggregation function operated by a *Sensor Resource*;

ToolSet that is used to apply restrictions on the *Mix-in*s describing Monitoring tools associated with a *Collector Link*;

CollectorSet that is used to apply restrictions on the *Mix-in*s that describe the technique used to transport monitoring results in a *Collector Link*;

2.1 The *Collector Link*

The *Collector Link* models (see table 2) the transfer of metric measurements from one *Resource* to another.

A *Collector Link* is characterized by two aspects: one is the activity that extracts metric measurements from the source *Resource*, and the other is the transport of the measurements to the target *Resource*. Only the timing of the monitoring activity is defined by OCCI attributes defined for the *Collector Link kind*. Other parameters for such activities are

Model attribute	value
scheme	http://ogf.schemas.sla/occi/monitoring#
term	*Collector Link*
source	URI
target	URI
attributes	(see below)
related	http://ogf.schemas.sla/occi/core#link

Set of Attributes for the *Collector Link*				
name	type	mutable	required	Description
occi.collector.period	number	true	true	The time between two following measurements
occi.collector.periodspec	string	true	false	granularity, accuracy, exponent of period measument

Table 2: Definition of the *Collector Link* Kind

Model attribute	value
scheme	http://ogf.schemas.sla/occi/monitoring#
term	*Sensor Resource*
attributes	(see below)
related	http://ogf.schemas.sla/occi/core#resource

Set of Attributes for the *Sensor Resource*				
name	type	mutable	required	Description
occi.sensor.period	number	true	true	The time between two following measurements
occi.sensor.periodspec	string	true	false	granularity, accuracy, exponent of period measument
occi.sensor.timebase	number	false	true	The server time when the timestart and timestop are modified
occi.sensor.timestart	number	true	true	The delay after which the session is planned to start
occi.sensor.timestop	number	true	true	The delay after which the session is planned to stop
occi.sensor.timespec	string	true	false	granularity, accuracy, exponent of time measurement

Table 3: Definition of the *Sensor Resource* Kind

defined by *Mix-in*s that depend, respectively, on the *ToolSet* and on the *CollectorSet Mix-in*s, and that are associated to a *Collector Link* instance to define its operation.

2.2 The *Sensor Resource*

The *Sensor Resource* (see table 3) models the processing of the measurements, like their aggregation in composite metrics, as well as their formatting to allow specific utilizations

A *Sensor Resource* is characterized by OCCI attributes that define the rate with which new observations are produced, and by the scheduling times of its operation. The attributes with `required=true` MUST be assigned a legal value upon instantiation. The server MUST reject an incomplete instantiation.

The execution rate is defined using three attributes: the rate itself, and an optional definition of the quality of the timing. This latter attribute contains a triple of numbers encoded as a string, that define the granularity with which the rate is measured, and the accuracy of rate measurement, and the floating point exponent. By default `periodspec="NaN, NaN, 0"`.

The activation of a *Sensor Resource* is controlled by two attributes that describe the scheduling of sensor activity: to schedule the execution of a sensor the user modifies the `starttime` with a value indicating how far in the future the instance is going to start its activity. A value of zero corresponds to the immediate start. The server sets the `timebase` attribute corresponding to the reference time of the start time.

All time values are represented as numbers. The `timebase` corresponds to Unix seconds, all timing values use a floating point notation. Also for time values there is a `timespec` attribute analogous to `periodspec`.

To define its operation, a *Sensor Resource* MUST be associated with *Mix-in*s that depend on the *AggregatorSet Mix-in*.

2.3 Restrictions on *Mix-in*s that depend on *AggregatorSet*

The metric attributes of the *ToolSet Mix-in* associated a *Collector Link* instance contribute to the scope of the target *Sensor Resource* referenced in sect. 2.2.

A *Mix-in* that depends on the *AggregatorSet Mix-in* is meant to implement the computation of an aggregated metric starting from raw metrics: it represents the function applied by a *Sensor Resource*. In principle, each provider has a distinct offer of such *Mix-in*s, so here there is ground for further standardization. If the provider does not adhere to a defined standard, it MUST give an exhaustive documentation of the aggregation functions associated with a *Mix-in*.

The attributes of a *Mix-in* that depends on the *AggregatorSet* are divided into three groups:

- Input attributes: they bind a metric in the scope of the *Sensor Resource* with an input of the aggregating function. The scope of a *Sensor Resource* consists of the `name`s of all the metric attributes of the incoming *Collector Link*s. A metric indicated as the value of an input attribute MUST be in the scope of the *Sensor Resource*. For instance, a *Sensor Resource* that implements a EWMA may have an `input` attribute equal to

  ```
  data="com.provider.monitoring.collector1.roundtrip"
  ```

  where `roundtrip` is a metric delivered by an incoming *Collector Link* `collector1`.
- Control attributes: they control the operation of the aggregating function (for instance, the gain of an EWMA);
- Metric attributes: they correspond to the metrics delivered through the outgoing *Collector Link*.

To enable interoperabilty, the provider SHOULD follow a defined standard for the naming of input, control and result attributes, but its specification falls outside the scope of this document. Such naming MAY help the discovery of *Mix-in* that are appropriate for a given task.

2.4 Restrictions on *Mix-in*s that depend on *ToolSet*

The measurement activity is integrated in the *Collector Link* using a *ToolSet Mix-in*. Such a *Mix-in* implements a measurement activity on the *Resource*that is the source of the *Sensor Resource* the *Mix-in* is associated with.

In principle, each provider may associate a different semantic to a given *Mix-in*, so here there is ground for further standardization. If the provider does not adhere to a defined standard, it MUST give an exhaustive documentation of the monitoring tool associated with a *Mix-in*.

To enable interoperabilty, the provider SHOULD follow a defined standard for the naming of input, control and result attributes, but its specification falls outside the scope of this document. Such naming MAY help the discovery of *Mix-in* that are appropriate for a given task.

Similar to the case of the *Mix-in*s in the *AggregatorSet*, the attributes are divided into two groups:

- Control attributes: they control the operation of the measurement activity. For instance a *Mix-in* implementing a ping tool may have a control attribute defined as

  ```
  name=size,type=string,mutable="true",required="false",default=84
  ```

  The role of the attributes is part of the specification of the specific *Mix-in*.

- Metric attributes: they correspond to the metrics delivered to the target *Sensor Resource*, and SHOULD hold a reasonably updated value for those metrics. In principle, each provider may associate a different semantic to a given *Mix-in*, so here there is ground for further standardization. If the provider does not adhere to a defined standard, it MUST give an exhaustive documentation of the monitoring tool associated with a *Mix-in*.

To enable interoperabilty, the provider SHOULD follow a defined standard for the naming of metric and control attributes, but its specification falls outside the scope of this document. Such naming MAY help the discovery of *Mix-in* that are appropriate for a given task.

2.5 Restrictions on *Mix-in*s that depend on *CollectorSet*

How data are delivered is defined by a *CollectorSet Mix-in*.

In principle, each provider may associate a different semantic to similar *Mix-in*s, so here there is ground for further standardization. If the provider does not adhere to a defined standard, it MUST give an exhaustive documentation of the publishing mode associated with this *Mix-in*.

Examples of measurement delivery modes are through a Unix pipe, on demand through a TCP connection, pushed using UDP datagrams, persistently recorded in a database.

The attributes of a *CollectorSet Mix-in* are divided into two groups:

- Input attributes: their value MUST correspond to the name of one of the output parameters of the source *Sensor Resource*.
- Control attributes: they determine the process used to publish input parameters;

To enable interoperabilty, the provider SHOULD follow a defined standard for the naming of input and control attributes, but its specification falls outside the scope of this document. Such naming MAY help the discovery of *Mix-in*s that are appropriate for a given task.

2.6 Restrictions on *Collector Link*s that with one *Sensor Resource* edge

The interface between a *Sensor Resource* and a *Collector Link* is considered to be under control of the provider, so that the following restrictions SHOULD apply:

- if the `target` of the *Collector Link* is a *Sensor Resource*, then a *CollectorSet Mix-in* SHOULD NOT be associated with the *Collector Link* instance, since the provider has enough information to implement an appropriate channel;
- if the `source` of the *Collector Link* is a *Sensor Resource*, then a *ToolSet Mix-in* SHOULD NOT be associated with the *Collector Link* instance, since it is considered as not meaningful to monitor a *Sensor Resource*.

2.7 Constraints on the associations between instances and *Mix-in*s

The constraints on the association of *Sensor Resource* and *Collector Link* instances with the defined *Mix-in*s are the following:

- a *Sensor Resource* MUST be the *target* of at least one *Collector Link* and SHOULD be the *source* of exactly one *Collector Link*;
- a *Mix-in* a [ToolSet] *Mix-in* can be associated ONLY with a *Collector Link*;
- a *Mix-in* in the [CollectorSet] *Mix-in* can be associated ONLY with a *Collector Link*;
- a *Mix-in* in the [AggregatorSet] *Mix-in* can be associated ONLY with a *Sensor Resource*.

We consider the possibility that measurements produced by a *Sensor Resource* are not published with a *Collector Link*, but directly accessible through the *Sensor Resource* resource. To date, this is not considered to be an efficient solution.

3 Conformance profiles

The definition of conformance profiles is appropriate because the provision of an interface for the management of a monitoring infrastructure is optional.

Profile 0 The *Collector Link* and *Sensor Resource Kind* s MUST NOT be implemented: attempt of instantiating such *Kinds* fails. In an HTTP rendering a POST and GET over the corresponding URI returns `404 Notfound`. The *AggregatorSet*, *ToolSet*, and *CollectorSet Mix-in*s MUST NOT be implemented: discovery fails. In an HTTP rendering a GET over the *Mix-in* returns `404 Notfound`;

Profile 1 The *Collector Link* and *Sensor Resource Kind* s MUST be implemented, and the user MUST be allowed to create new instances of such *Kinds*. In an HTTP rendering a POST or a GET over the corresponding URI return respectively `201` and `200`. In case of error, the server MUST NOT return `404 Notfound`. The *AggregatorSet*, *ToolSet*, and *CollectorSet Mix-in* MUST be implemented, and discovery is successful. The server MUST NOT allow to introduce *depends* relationships with the *AggregatorSet*, *ToolSet*, and *CollectorSet Mix-in*s. In an HTTP rendering, a POST over their URIs returns `405 Method Not allowed`;

Profile 2 The *Collector Link* and *Sensor Resource Kind* s MUST be implemented, and the user MUST be allowed to create new instances of such *Kinds*. In an HTTP rendering a POST and GET over the corresponding URI returns respectively `201` and `200`. In case of error, the server MUST NOT return `404 Notfound`. The *AggregatorSet*, *ToolSet*, and *CollectorSet Mix-in*s MUST be implemented, and discovery is successful. The user MUST be allowed to introduce *depends* relationships with the *AggregatorSet*, *ToolSet*, and *CollectorSet Mix-in*s. In an HTTP rendering, a POST over their URIs returns `200`.

4 Related works

The model is reminiscent of a monitoring infrastructure that I designed and implemented in the CoreGRID EU-project [Ciuffoletti et al.(2008)Ciuffoletti, Marchetti, Papadogiannakis, and Polychrona that in its turn is inspired by various other works (see the bibliography in the paper). The reading of the CompatibleOne prototype [Marshall and Laisné(2012)] has been enlightening concerning (among the rest) the need and possibility of modularizing the monitoring part.

The 2012 revision of the OCCI core model [OGF(2011a)] has been used as a reference.

5 Security Considerations

The API described in this document relies on the same mechanism as the basic OCCI API, of which it is an extension. In its turn, the OCCI API is designed according with a RESTFul model, a style of exposing a web service to the users.

The way this API is exposed inherits the security aspects of the RESTFul model, that can be summarized as follows:

- the web site MUST be protected to allow access only to authorized users, and to protect the content of the communication;
- the content uploaded on the web site by the user (using POST) MUST be protected;
- the content cached on third party sites not directly accessible by the user and by the provider (proxies etc.) MUST be protected.

We stress that these security warnings are shared with any ReStFul API.

The provider must ensure that a user defined *Mix-in* does not compromise the security of other services. The provider may attain this by restricting the functionalities associated to a *Mix-in* (the limit case is the provision of templates) or run the functionalities associated to a *Mix-in* in a protected environment (e.g., as a Unix user in a chroot jail). This issue is shared with the OCCI model.

Concerning the kind of monitoring infrastructure deployed using the *Sensor Resource* and the *Collector Link*, security aspects are managed using appropriate *Mix-in*s. For instance the *Collector Link* might be associated with a *Mix-in* describing a secure transport protocol, while the sensor might be configured to be accessible only from authenticated users (?). The provider SHOULD offer the user a set of predefined *Mix-in*s that introduce the appropriate level of security. User defined *Mix-in*s SHOULD be avoided for this kind of options.

6 Glossary

metric a metric is a mathematical representation of a well defined aspect of a physical entity

measurement a measurement is the process of extracting a metric from a physical entity, and by extension also the result of such process. The measurement seldom corresponds exactly to the value of the metric.

SLA *"An agreement defines a dynamically-established and dynamically managed relationship between parties. The object of this relationship is the delivery of a service by one of the parties within the context of the agreement."* from *SLA@SOI Glossary*

Restful model *"REST is a coordinated set of architectural constraints that attempts to minimize latency and network communication, while at the same time maximizing the independence and scalability of component implementations."* [Fielding and Taylor(2002)]

OCCI "*The Open Cloud Computing Interface (OCCI) is a RESTful Protocol and API for all kinds of management tasks. OCCI was originally initiated to create a remote management API for IaaS model-based services, allowing for the development of interoperable tools for common tasks including deployment, autonomic scaling and monitoring"* [OGF(2011a)]

OCCI *Kind* *"The Kind type represents the type identification mechanism for all Entity types present in the model"* [OGF(2011a)]

OCCI Link *"An instance of the Link type defines a base association between two Resource instances."* [OGF(2011a)]

OCCI *Mix-in* *"The Mixin type represent an extension mechanism, which allows new resource capabilities to be added to resource instances both at creation-time and/or runtime."* [OGF(2011a)]

OCCI *Resource* *"A Resource is suitable to represent real world resources, e.g. virtual machines, networks, services, etc. through specialisation."* [OGF(2011a)]

Sensor Resource The *Sensor Resource* is a *Resource* that collects metrics from its input side, and delivers aggregated metrics from its output

Collector Link The *Collector Link* is a link that conveys metrics: it defines both the transport protocol and the conveyed metrics.

7 Contributors

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Appendix - An example

We want to dip the Monitoring Infrastructure Management schema explained in this document into an Service Level Agreement (SLA) scenario, so let's try to define a SLA in terms of OCCI concepts.

An OCCI-SLA is a contract between a user and a provider: the terms of the contract are in a form that may be provider-independent, and they are published as an OCCI-Resource in a specific namespace "occi/#sla" possibly refined with mixins. There are two basic flavors for a SLA contract:

- The provider offers a SLA: the providers offers the user the ability to monitor the conformance to SLA contract
- The user offers a SLA: the provider offers the User the tools to implement resource monitoring to meet internal SLA requirements.

Both of them are compatible with the monitoring infrastructure management schema illustrated in this paper, but are otherwise quite different.

The Service Level Agreement is an aggregate of many *Resource* that describe financial, administrative, security aspects and much more. Among such *Resource* there are the Service Objectives (SLO). Their function is to specify the meaning of "quality of service" for the specific infrastructure. This concept is translated in a function of system parameters of operation, or metrics. The SLA resource contains the instructions to associate an action to a given SLO pattern.

A user that wants to instantiate a monitoring infrastructure starts from identifying the Resources and the metrics of interest. Next the basic monitoring infrastructure is instantiated,

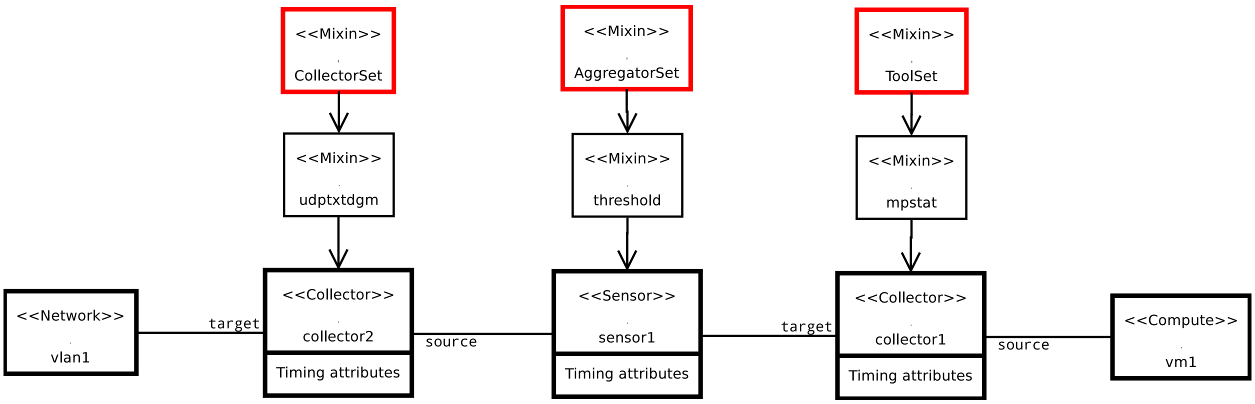

Figure 3: The instance diagram of the monitoring infrastructure

assembling generic *Sensor Resources* and *Collector Links*. The following step consists of browsing *ToolSet Mix-ins* finding one that offers the right metrics, and the first stage *Collector Link* is associated with it. Note that a given monitoring technology may require more than one *Collector Link* to operate (e.g., consider iperf). Another *AggregatorSet Mix-in* for the *Sensor Resource* is discovered, and the *Sensor Resource* is associated with it. Finally, a publishing technology is selected from the *Mix-in* that depend on *CollectorSet Mix-in*, and the second stage *Collector Link* is associated with it.

Note that the first stage collector is not associated with a *CollectorSet Mix-in*, since the coupling between the *Sensor Resource* and the monitored *Resource* is managed internally, while the second stage collector is not associated with a *ToolSet Mix-in* since it has no monitoring activity.

The following example gives a more detailed insight of the process: it illustrates a *Sensor Resource* that measures processor utilization for a given virtual machine `vm1`, and triggers an alarm when the idle time becomes less than 10%. The alarm message is pushed as a UDP packet injected in a VLAN. We refer to the HTTP rendering to give a better insight of the operation. The object diagram is in figure 3

The user starts instantiating a new *Sensor Resource*, and a *Collector Link* connecting `vm1` to the sensor. The new *Sensor Resource*:

```
> POST /sensor/ HTTP/1.1
> Category: sensor;
            scheme:"http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/monitoring#";
            class="kind"
...
< HTTP/1.1 201 OK
```

```
< Location: "http://provider.com/monitoring/sensor1
```

the input *Collector Link*:

```
> POST /collector/ HTTP/1.1
> Category: collector;
>           scheme="http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/monitoring#";
>           class="kind";
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.core.target="http://provider.com/monitoring/sensor1
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.core.source="http://provider.com/vms/vm1
> ...
...
< HTTP/1.1 201 OK
< Location: "http://provider.com/monitoring/collector1
```

and the output *Collector Link*:

```
> POST /collector/ HTTP/1.1
> Category: collector;
>           scheme="http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/monitoring#";
>           class="kind";
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.core.target="http://provider.com/net/vlan1
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.core.source="http://provider.com/monitoring/sensor1
> ...
...
< HTTP/1.1 201 OK
< Location: "http://provider.com/monitoring/collector2
```

The timing attributes of the three instances are filled in

```
> POST /monitoring/sensor1/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.sensor.period=10;
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.sensor.periodspec="1,0.1,1";
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.sensor.timestart=10
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.sensor.timestop=3600;
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.sensor.timegranularity="1,0.1,1";
```

```
> POST /monitoring/collector1/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.collector.period=10;
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.collector.periodspec="1,0.1,1";
```

Model attribute	value
scheme	http://provider.com/monitoring#
term	mpstat
related	http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/monitoring#toolset
attributes	(see table below)

Set of Attributes for the *mpstat* Mix-in				
name	type	mutable	required	Description
com.provider.mpstat.port	number	true	true	The port where to send a measurement trigger (control)
com.provider.mpstat.ncpu	number	false	true	The number of processors (metric)
com.provider.mpstat.idletimecpu	number	false	true	Total percent of idle time (metric)
com.provider.mpstat.usertimecpu	number	false	true	Total percent of user time (metric)
com.provider.mpstat.systimecpu	number	false	true	Total percent of system time (metric)

Table 4: Attributes defined for the `mpstat` mixin

```
> POST /monitoring/collector2/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.collector.period=10;
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.collector.periodspec="1,0.1,1";
```

The monitoring activity will start in 10 seconds and last for 1 hour, performing one measurement every 10 seconds. Granularity and accuracy are just consistent with the timing requirements.

Next, the user browses the *Mix-in*s that depend on the `ToolSet` *Mix-in*looking for a tool that measures processor idle time: the search pattern comes from outside our scenario. We may envision a query like the following:

```
> GET /-/toolset/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
attribute=idletimecpu
```

where the user indicates the metric of interest (idletimecpu) as one of the attributes. The provider may return one or more *Mix-in*s, and we consider that one of them is `mpstat`, as defined in table 4 in the provider's namespace `http://provider.com/monitoring/`.

Then it associates `link1` with the `mpstat` *Mix-in*:

```
> POST /toolset/mpstat/ HTTP/1.1
> X-OCCI-Location: http://provider.com/monitoring/collector1
```

This latter operation is critical, and may give rise to a number of errors, that result in 4xx and 5xx error codes. For instance, the server may return `403 Forbidden` in the case the `ToolSet` *Mix-in* is not legal for the target resource.

Model attribute	value
scheme	http://provider.com/monitoring#
term	threshold
related	http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/monitoring#aggregatorset
attributes	(see table below)

Set of Attributes for the *threshold*				
name	type	mutable	required	Description
com.provider.threshold.threshold	number	true	true	The threshold value (control)
com.provider.threshold.mode	Once,Continuous	true	true	How frequent the warning message (control)
com.provider.threshold.fallmsg	String	true	true	The falling edge message
com.provider.threshold.risemsg	String	true	true	The rising edge message
com.provider.threshold.input	URI	false	true	The input value (input)

Table 5: Attributes defined for the `threshold` mixin

In the general case, the above steps are repeated for every metric that the user needs to measure to compute the application-denpendent metric. Here we proceed to the next step.

The user now searches in a similar way an `AggregatorSet` *Mix-in* that returns a threshold signal: it finds the `Threshold` defined in table 5

The next step of the user is to associate the *Sensor Resource* to the *Mix-in*,

```
> POST /computetool/threshold/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
> X-OCCI-Location: http://provider.com/monitoring/sensor1
```

and fills in the attributes as appropriate:

```
POST /monitoring/sensor1/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.threshold.threshold=10
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.threshold.mode="Once"
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.threshold.fallmgs="Warning: vm1 overloaded"
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.threshold.risemgs="vm1 load below 90%"
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.threshold.input="com.provider.monitoring.tool1.idletime
```

The server here responds with a `404 Not found` if the `input` attribute does not exist, or `401 Unauthorized` if the user is not allowed to operate on that *Resource* (e.g., the metric is outside its scope).

Finally the user associates a way to publish the result: a UDP datagram on a network. It looks or a `CollectorSet` *Mix-in* that applies, and finds the one described in figure 6, that sends a string as a UDP datagram.

It then associates that *Mix-in*to the outgoing *Collector Link*:

Model attribute	value
scheme	http://provider.com/monitoring#
term	udptxtdgm
related	http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/monitoring#collectorset
attributes	(see table below)

Set of Attributes for the *udptxtdgm*				
name	type	mutable	required	Description
com.provider.udptxtdgm.UDPdest	String	true	true	The destination of the message (control)
com.provider.udptxtdgm.UDPport	number	true	true	The destination port (control)
com.provider.udptxtdgm.mode	all,nonempty	true	true	Indicate whether only non empty msg are sent (control)
com.provider.udptxtdgm.input	URI	true	true	The msg to be sent

Table 6: Attributes defined for the `udptxtdgm` mixin

```
> POST /collectorset/udptxtdgm/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
> X-OCCI-Location: http://provider.com/monitoring/collector2
```

and fills in the attributes as appropriate:

```
POST /monitoring/collector2/ HTTP/1.1
> ...
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.udptxtdgm.UDPdest="ctr1.provider.com";
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.udptxtdgm.UDPport="10222";
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.udptxtdgm.mode="nonempty";
> X-OCCI-Attribute: com.provider.udptxtdgm.input="http://provider.com/monitoring/sensor1
```

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D References

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