

# A Deeper Dive into Flux

Grafanacon LA 2019

# Flux

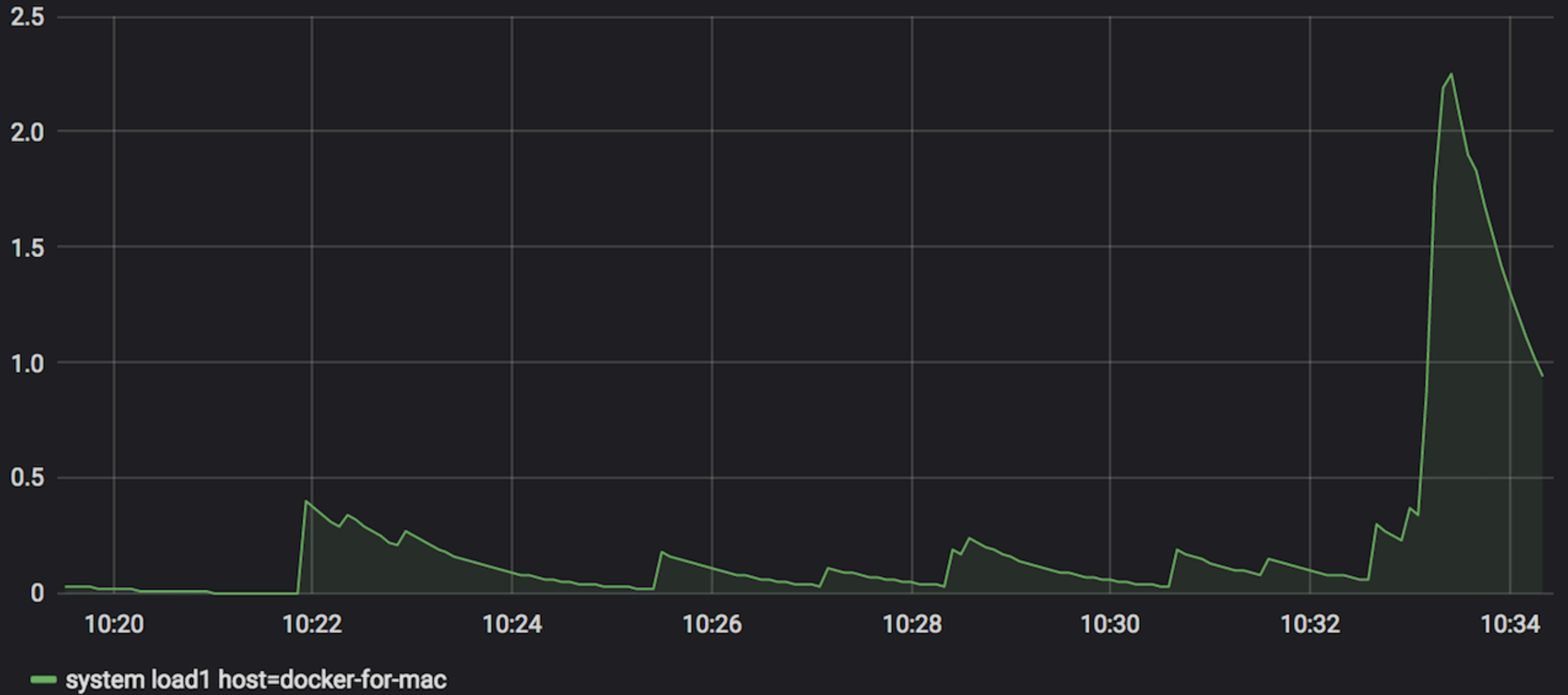
- Data Scripting Language
- Major component of InfluxDB 2.0 — will also be available standalone
- Functional language
- Built for querying, data exploration and munging

# Features

- Windowing, Selectors, & Aggregates
- Grouping
- Joins
- Pivot

# Windowing, Selectors, & Aggregates

Unwindowed ▾



```
from(bucket:"telegraf/autogen")  
  |> range(start:-15m)  
  |> window(every:60s)
```



# Windowing Use Cases

- Align Data
- Smooth & transform data for analysis
- Work with irregular time series
- Downsample data



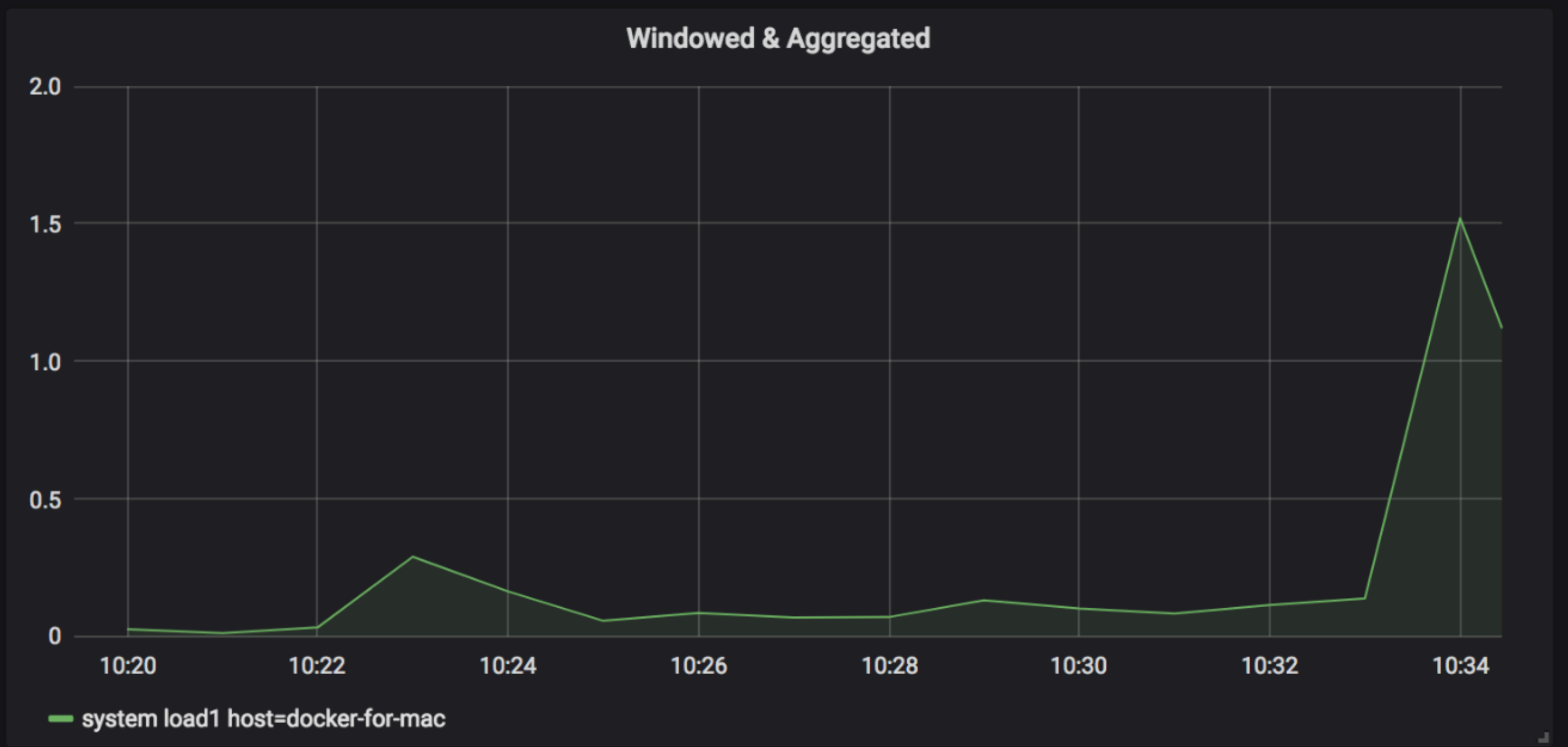
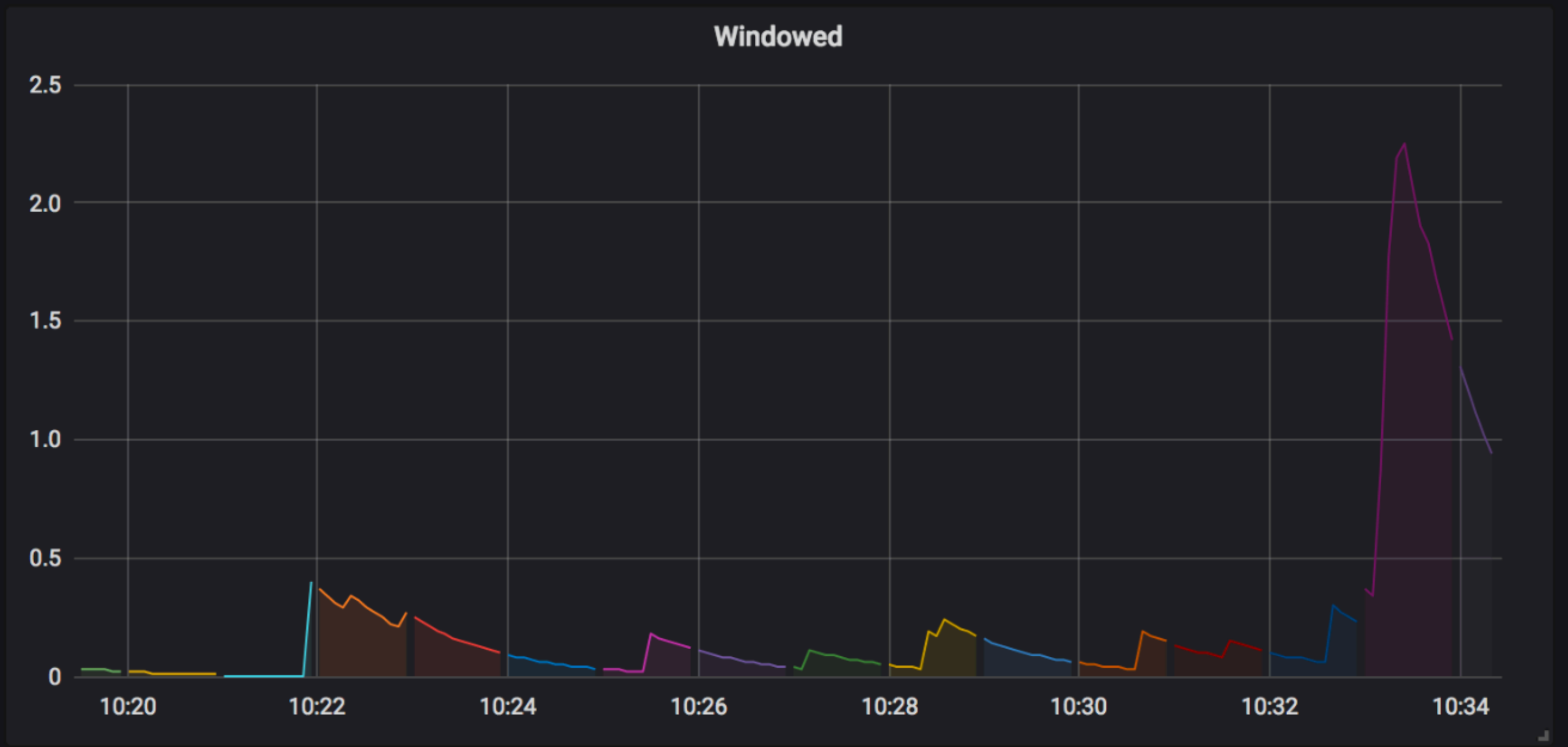
```
aggregateWindow(every: 1m, fn:mean)
```

# Aggregator Functions

- aggregateWindow
- count
- cov
- covariance
- derivative
- difference
- histogramQuantile
- increase
- integral
- mean
- median
- pearsonr
- percentile
- skew
- spread
- stddev
- sum
- highestAverage
- highestCurrent
- highestMax
- lowestAverage
- lowestCurrent
- lowestMin

# Selector Functions

- bottom
- distinct
- first
- highestAverage
- highestCurrent
- highestMax
- last
- lowestAverage
- lowestCurrent
- lowestMin
- max
- min
- sample
- top
- unique



# Grouping

# Group Key

- Every table has a group key – a list of columns which for which every row in the table has the same value.
- For the “From” functions, the default group key for the tables is every column except `_time` and `_value`.

```
[_start, _stop, _field, _measurement, host]
```

```
> from(bucket: "telegraf/autogen") |> range(start: -5m) |> filter(fn: (r) => r._measurement == "system" and r._field == "load1") |> drop(columns: ["_start", "_stop"]) |> limit(n: 5) |> yield()
```

Result: \_result

Table: keys: [\_field, \_measurement, host]

_field:string	_measurement:string	host:string	_time:time	_value:float
load1	system	docker-for-mac	2019-02-26T17:02:44.000000000Z	0.11
load1	system	docker-for-mac	2019-02-26T17:02:49.000000000Z	0.1
load1	system	docker-for-mac	2019-02-26T17:02:54.000000000Z	0.09
load1	system	docker-for-mac	2019-02-26T17:02:59.000000000Z	0.08
load1	system	docker-for-mac	2019-02-26T17:03:04.000000000Z	0.16

Table: keys: [\_field, \_measurement, host]

_field:string	_measurement:string	host:string	_time:time	_value:float
load1	system	noah-mbp.local	2019-02-26T17:02:43.000000000Z	2.02
load1	system	noah-mbp.local	2019-02-26T17:02:53.000000000Z	1.93
load1	system	noah-mbp.local	2019-02-26T17:03:03.000000000Z	2.02
load1	system	noah-mbp.local	2019-02-26T17:03:13.000000000Z	2.01
load1	system	noah-mbp.local	2019-02-26T17:03:23.000000000Z	2.08

>

```
> from(bucket: "telegraf/autogen") |> range(start: -5m) |> filter(fn: (r) => r._measurement == "system" and r._field == "load1") |> group(columns: ["_start", "_stop", "_field", "_measurement"]) |> drop(columns: ["_start", "_stop"]) |> yield()
```

Result: \_result

Table: keys: [\_field, \_measurement]

_field:string	_measurement:string	_time:time	_value:float	host:string
load1	system	2019-02-26T17:02:44.000000000Z	0.11	docker-for-mac
load1	system	2019-02-26T17:02:49.000000000Z	0.1	docker-for-mac
load1	system	2019-02-26T17:02:54.000000000Z	0.09	docker-for-mac
[...]				
load1	system	2019-02-26T17:03:13.000000000Z	2.01	noah-mbp.local
load1	system	2019-02-26T17:03:23.000000000Z	2.08	noah-mbp.local

>



# Grouping use case

- Extremely useful for “drilling down” into data
- Make comparisons
  - Example: Overall temperature of a system vs. temperature for individual components
- When using aggregators: Be explicit about your group keys

**Joins**

# Join

- Highly requested feature
  - Supports: inner, cross, left, right, full (defaults to inner)
- Enables:
  - Math across measurements
  - With more “From” functions: addition of metadata from other sources
- Takes two arguments: tables and “on” columns to join on.
- Columns that must be renamed due to ambiguity (i.e. columns that occur in more than one input stream) are renamed according to the template `<column>_<table>`.

**SF\_Temperature**

<b>_time</b>	<b>_field</b>	<b>_value</b>
1001	“temp”	70
1002	“temp”	75
1003	“temp”	72

**NY\_Temperature**

<b>_time</b>	<b>_field</b>	<b>_value</b>
1001	“temp”	55
1002	“temp”	56
1003	“temp”	55

```
join(tables: {sf: SF_Temperature, ny: NY_Temperature}, on: ["_time", "_field"])
```

## Output

<b>_time</b>	<b>_field</b>	<b>_value_ny</b>	<b>_value_sf</b>
1001	"temp"	55	70
1002	"temp"	56	75
1003	"temp"	55	72

```
httpd = from(bucket:"telegraf")
  |> range(start:start)
  |> filter(fn:(r) =>
    r._measurement == "influxdb_httpd" and
    r._field == "writeReq" and
    r.cluster_id == cluster_id
  )
  |> aggregateWindow(every: interval, fn: mean)
  |> derivative(nonNegative:true,unit:60s)

write = from(bucket:"telegraf")
  |> range(start:start)
  |> filter(fn:(r) =>
    r._measurement == "influxdb_write" and
    r._field == "pointReq" and
    r.cluster_id == cluster_id
  )
  |> aggregateWindow(every: interval, fn: max)
  |> derivative(nonNegative:true,unit:60s)

return join(
  tables:{httpd:httpd, write:write},
  on:["_time","_stop","_start","host"]
)
  |> map(fn:(r) => ({
    _time: r._time,
    _value: r._value_httpd / r._value_write,
  }))
  |> group(columns: cluster_id)
```

Pivot



# Pivot

- Pivot collects values stored vertically (column-wise) in a table and aligns them horizontally (row-wise) into logical sets.
- Good for re-shaping the data into a format suited for your application
- Use in combination with other functions to create summary tables
- Function takes three parameters:
  - `rowKey`, `columnKey`, `valueColumn`

# Parameters

- RowKey is the list of columns which uniquely identify a row output
- ColumnKey is the list of columns used to pivot values onto each row identified by the rowKey
- ValueColumn identifies the single column that contains the value to be moved around the pivot

<b>_time</b>	<b>_value</b>	<b>_measurement</b>	<b>_field</b>
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000001Z	1.0	"m1"	"f1"
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000001Z	2.0	"m1"	"f2"
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000001Z	null	"m1"	"f3"
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000001Z	3.0	"m1"	null
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000002Z	4.0	"m1"	"f1"
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000002Z	5.0	"m1"	"f2"
null	6.0	"m1"	"f2"
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000002Z	null	"m1"	"f3"
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000003Z	null	"m1"	"f1"
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000003Z	7.0	"m1"	null
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000004Z	8.0	"m1"	"f3"

```
from(bucket:"test")
  |> range(start: 1970-01-01T00:00:00.000000000Z)
  |> pivot(rowKey:["_time"], columnKey: ["_field"], valueColumn: "_value")
```

<b>_time</b>	<b>_measurement</b>	<b>f1</b>	<b>f2</b>	<b>f3</b>	<b>null</b>
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000001Z	"m1"	1.0	2.0	null	3.0
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000002Z	"m1"	4.0	5.0	null	null
null	"m1"	null	6.0	null	null
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000003Z	"m1"	null	null	null	7.0
1970-01-01T00:00:00.0000000004Z	"m1"	null	null	8.0	null

## Sonia Gupta's Fabulous Pivot Blog

<https://www.influxdata.com/blog/influxdb-reorganizing-data-with-the-pivot-function-in-flux/>



[community.influxdata.com](https://community.influxdata.com)

Feedback appreciated!

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