Containers send their live logs to the database. Unfortunately when there are a very large number of containers, this can overwhelm the database and cause the API server to become non-responsive and start returning 503 errors.

We need better system behaviors and/or a new architecture so that large logging volumes do not cripple the system, and ideally don't require extensive tuning like the current logging parameters do, which only ever happens after a critical failure.

This solution should maintain two key features of the current system:

- Live logs are be delivered to the browser in a reasonable amount time (latency should be seconds, not minutes)
- Logs are stored for long enough that if a compute node running a container fails abruptly, there is a reasonable period where an admin doing a post-mortem can access logs leading right up until the point that that the compute node went away.

### Related issues:
Related to Arvados Epics - Story #16156: Observability and Scalability

### History

**#1 - 03/06/2020 02:41 PM - Peter Amstutz**
- Related to Story #16156: Observability and Scalability added

**#2 - 03/06/2020 02:50 PM - Peter Amstutz**
- Description updated