



Creating an Observability Strategy via Distributed Tracing

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Twitter: @epsagon



Hello!

- Software Engineer, Applications Engineer, Technical Marketing Engineer: Intel, IBM, early stage startups
- Traveling, Soccer, Restaurants, Video Games



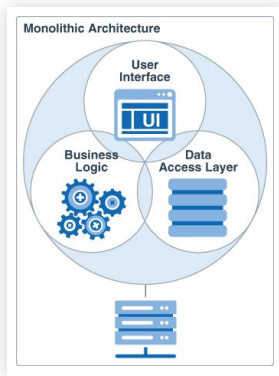
What we'll discuss today

- Microservices: The New Normal and New Challenges
- Troubleshooting Distributed Environments
- Building an Observability Strategy

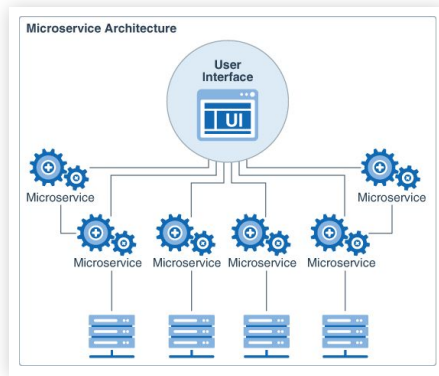


Microservices: The New Normal and New Challenges

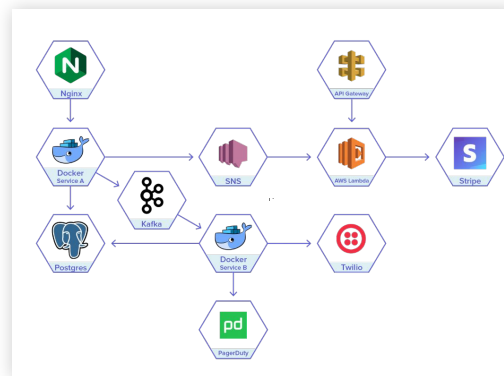
The Rise of Microservices



Host-based
Monolithic



Host-based
Distributed

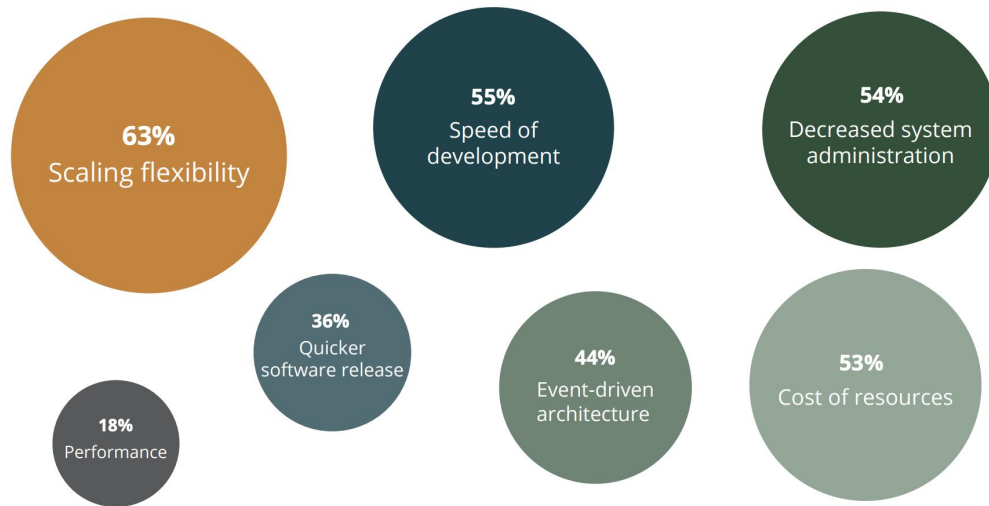


Abstracted-host
Highly Distributed

Extremely hard to monitor and troubleshoot

Why Microservices?

What are the biggest benefits of using Serverless for your organization?



Source: State of Serverless Report 2020 - CodingSans

"Everything fails, all the time"

- Werner Vogels, AWS CTO

New Paradigm, New Challenges



Difficulty Identifying & Troubleshooting Issues

Customer-facing impacts (downtime, latency)
Decreased velocity of new feature releases



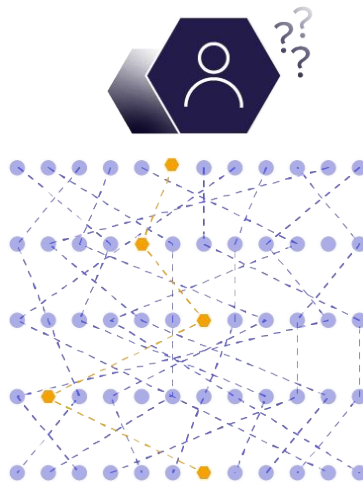
Traditional Monitoring from Multiple Sources

Lack of application insights & visibility into errors
Difficulty correlating data



Incomplete Data Insights

Sampling, resulting in gaps
No visibility into payloads





Troubleshooting Distributed Applications

Observability: Overview

- Monitoring: Watch and understand the state of a system
- Observability: Measure internal state by knowing external outputs
- Monitoring and observability is one of a set of capabilities that drive higher software delivery and organizational performance
- Who is monitoring and observability for? **Everyone!**

Source: DORA research

Achieving Observability in Microservices

Combining metrics, logs, and traces for observability is the only way to understand complex environments

Metrics tell us the “**what**”

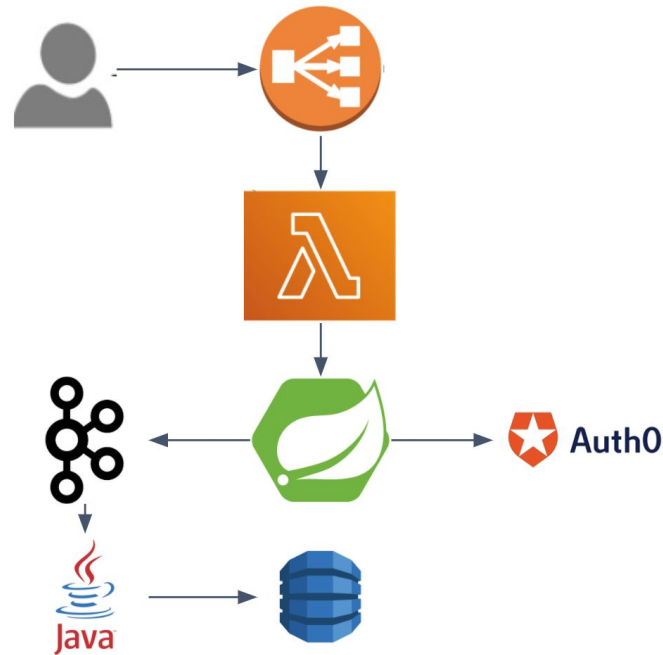
Logs tell us the “**why**”

Traces tell us the “**where**”



Use Case for the Session

- The service implements a simple **virtual shop**, where users can send orders for items
- The **HTTP server** authenticates requests using **Auth0 API** (3rd party) and pushes them to a **Kafka** stream
- Another **Java application** polls the stream and updates the orders on a **DynamoDB** table
- Both containers + Kafka stream runs on **Kubernetes**
- Users complain about orders that were sent but not handled



Common Challenges in Most Solutions

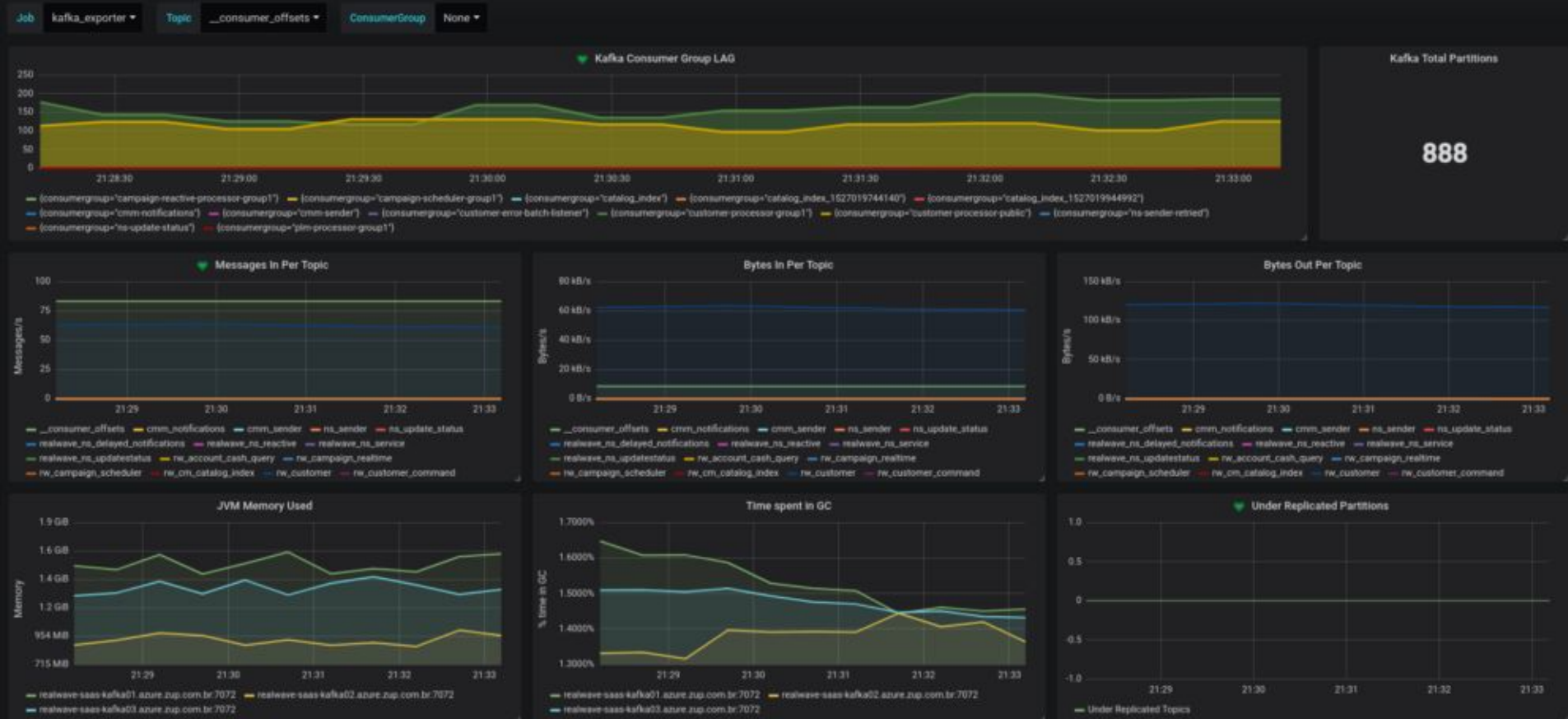
- Heavyweight, multiple agents
- Unable to pinpoint problem areas
- Alerts don't have context
- No long-term benefits



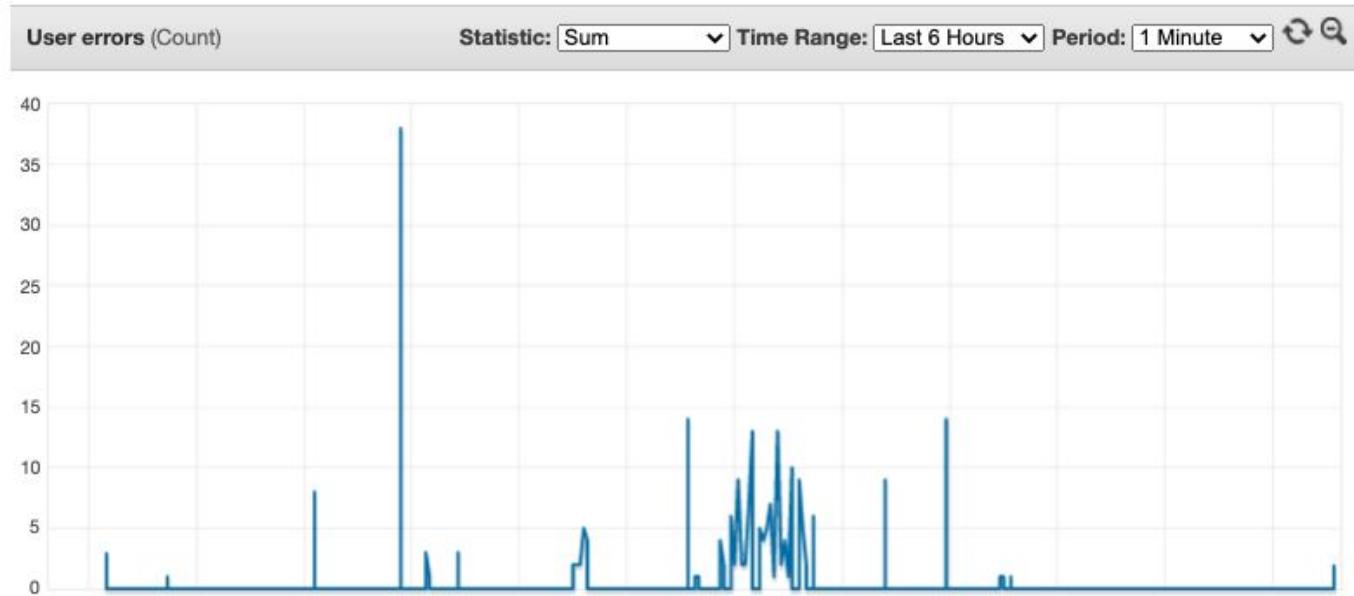
Developer + Business Velocity



Kafka Metrics



DynamoDB Metrics



We need more debug data → logs

02.03.18



Java Logs

```
[http-nio-8080-exec-10] INFO io.jaegertracing.internal.reporters.LoggingReporter - Span reported: 615f47e4c32f589d:4e8220be4a768563:615f47e4c32f589d:1 - placeNewOrder
```

```
[http-nio-8080-exec-10] INFO io.jaegertracing.internal.reporters.LoggingReporter - Span reported: 615f47e4c32f589d:615f47e4c32f589d:0:1 - POST
```

```
[kafka-producer-network-thread | producer-1] INFO io.jaegertracing.internal.reporters.LoggingReporter - Span reported: 615f47e4c32f589d:9b14b78b08321244:4e8220be4a768563:1 - produce
```

```
09:26:16.894 [http-nio-8080-exec-27] INFO com.epsagon.java.rest.OrdersService - placing new order {}
```

```
09:26:16.894 [http-nio-8080-exec-27] INFO c.epsagon.java.kafka.producer.Sender - sending new order='NewOrder{itemId=0, username='9a7ed47bfe21c01387fa3d93d3each', discountCode='XMASSAVE30', quantity=4}' to topic='queuing.retail_site.new_orders'
```

```
09:26:17.242 [http-nio-8080-exec-27] ERROR Missing required parameter in input: "Key"  
Unknown parameter in input: "Item", must be one of: TableName, Key, AttributeUpdates, Expected, ConditionalOperator, ReturnValues, ReturnConsumedCapacity, ReturnItemCollectionMetrics, UpdateExpression, ConditionExpression, ExpressionAttributeNames, ExpressionAttributeValues
```



epsagon

Things missing?

- How do we correlate between metrics and logs?
- How do we correlate data between different services?
- How do we find the **where** when something goes wrong?

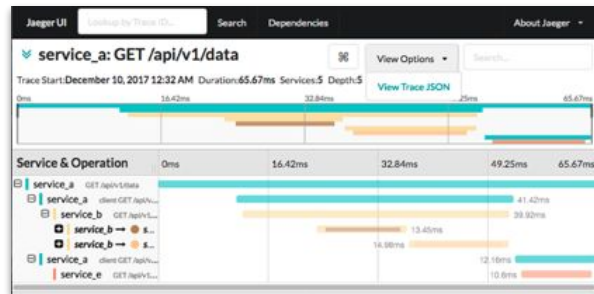
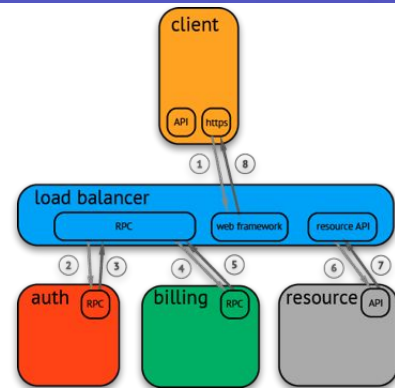


Distributed Tracing

What is Distributed Tracing?

*"A **trace** tells the story of a transaction or workflow as it propagates through a distributed system."*

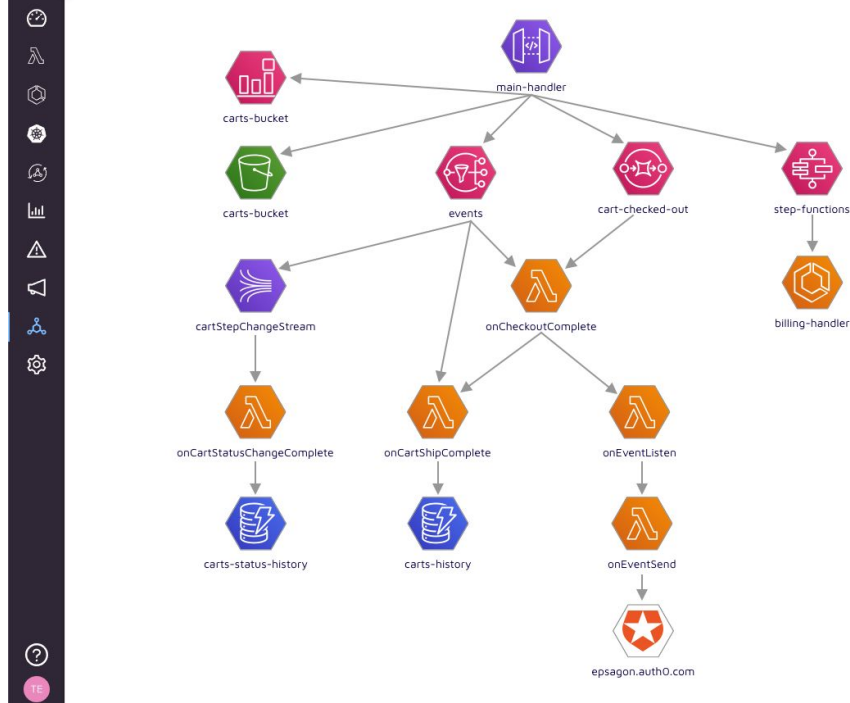
Since distributed tracing connects every request in a transaction, it allows you to know and see what's happening to every service component and app in production



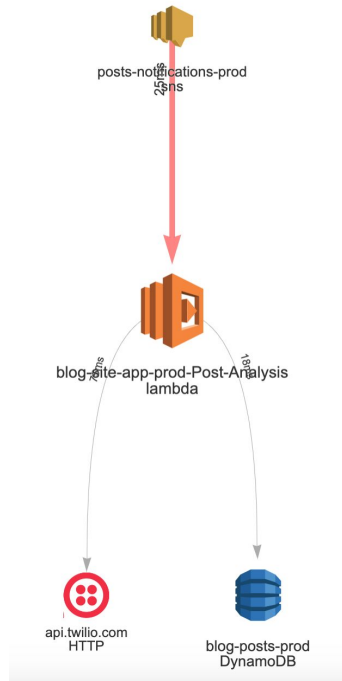


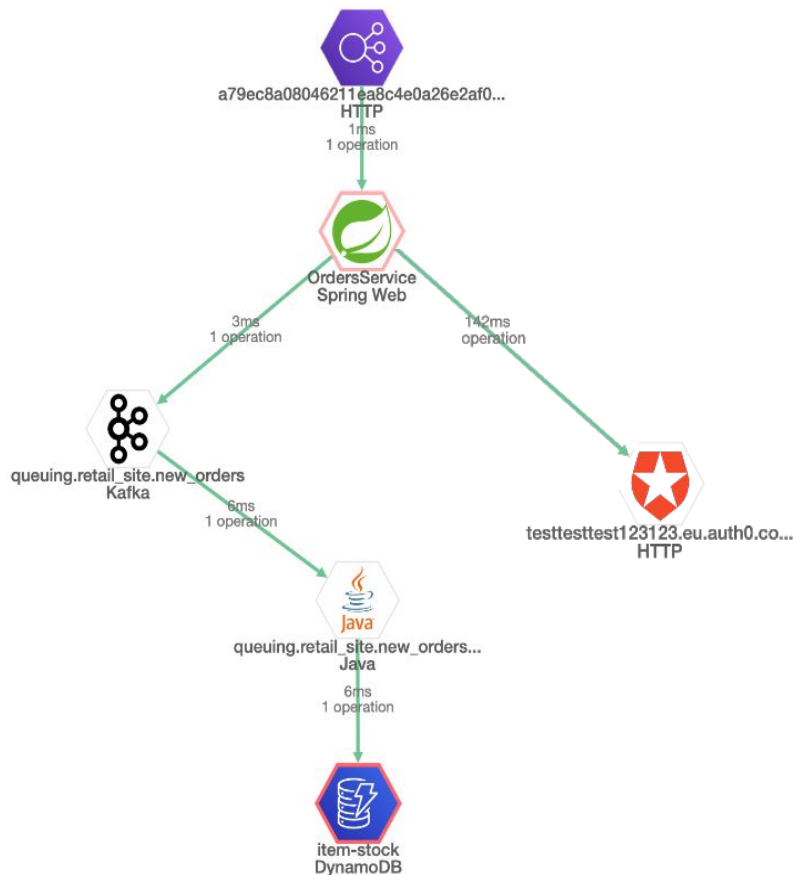
Benefits of Distributed Tracing

Visualize and Understand



Bring Focus to the Problems





UpdateItem | 5.73ms

Sep 14, 2020 8:01:18.326 PM



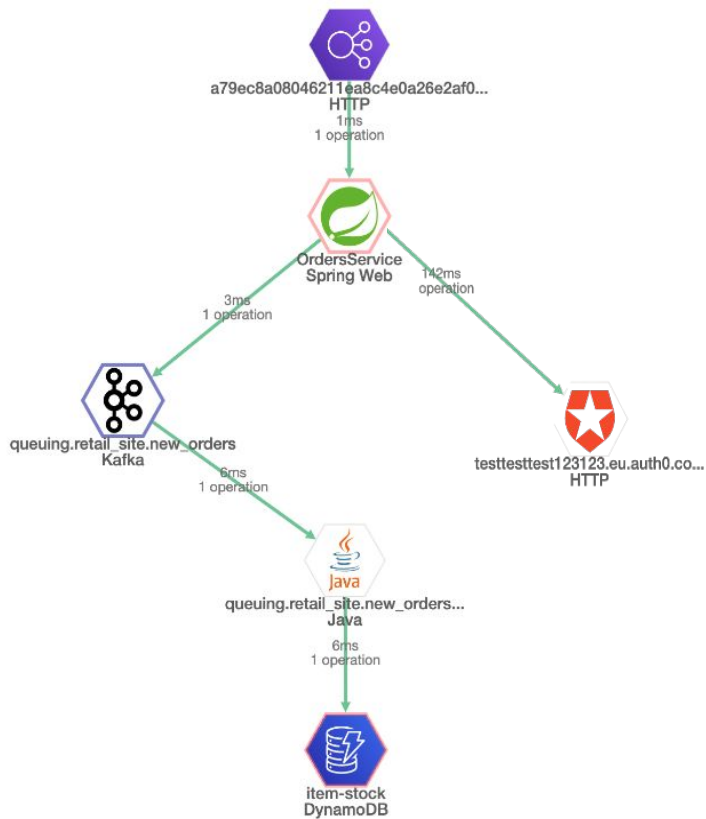
An error occurred (ValidationException) when calling the PutItem operation: One or more parameter values were invalid: Missing the key id in the item

[Collapse](#)

Tags

[Index Tags](#)

component	aws-sdk
error	True
hostname	stock-updater-856884bbd6-9t97s
ip	100.96.3.58
is_k8s	true
k8s_pod_name	stock-updater-856884bbd6-9t97s
aws.agent	aws-sdk
aws.agentVersion	>1.11.0
aws.endpoint	https://dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
aws.operation	PutItemRequest
aws.region	us-east-1
aws.service	AmazonDynamoDBv2
env.runtime	opentracing-java
epsagon.version	Java-0.35.4
http.method	POST
http.url	https://dynamodb.us-east-1.amazonaws.com
span.kind	client
aws.dynamodb.table_n...	item-stock



queuing.retail_site.new_orders (1 operation)

[Service Map](#)

produce | 2.66ms

Sep 14, 2020 8:01:17.260 PM



Tags

[Index Tags](#)

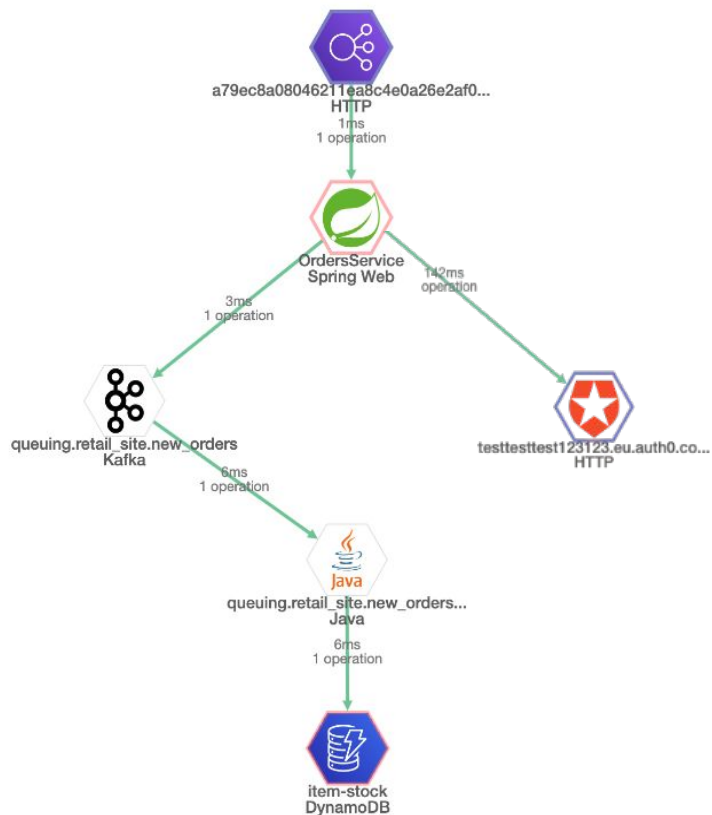
component	kafka-clients-0.11
hostname	orders-service-64cbdfcb5c-b2ghw
ip	100.96.1.35
is_k8s	true
k8s_pod_name	orders-service-64cbdfcb5c-b2ghw
env.runtime	opentracing-java
epsagon.version	Java-0.35.4
kafka.key	null
span.kind	producer

JSON Tags

kafka.value



```
{ 4 items
  "itemId" : 1
  "username" : ""
  "discountCode" : "DEL15"
  "quantity" : 122
}
```



Tags

[Index Tags](#)

http.host	testtesttest123123.eu.auth0.com
http.scheme	https
http.status_code	401
http.request.path	/api/v2/users/auth0%7C5ba1a9227dc7232e1aec4fd0

JSON Tags

http.request.headers	>
http.response.body	▼
<pre>{ 4 items "message": "Expired token received for JSON Web Token validation" "statusCode": 401 "error": "Unauthorized" "attributes": { 1 item "error": "Expired token received for JSON Web Token validation" } }</pre>	
http.response.headers	▼
<pre>{ 21 items "CF-Cache-Status": "DYNAMIC"</pre>	

OpenTelemetry Framework, Open-source Tooling

- OpenTelemetry is a framework, not a service!
- Jaeger (Uber) and Zipkin (Twitter)
- Manual tracing requires heavy lifting: instrumentation and maintenance
- Lack visualizations, context, and tracing *through* middleware



JAEGER



Generating Traces with OpenTelemetry

- Instrument every call (AWS-SDK, http, postgres, Spring, Flask, Express, ...)
- Create a **span** for every request and response
- Add **context** to every span
- Inject and Extract IDs in relevant calls

```
def handle_request(request):
    span = before_request(request, opentracing.global_tracer())
    # store span in some request-local storage using Tracer.scope_manager,
    # using the returned 'Scope' as Context Manager to ensure
    # 'Span' will be cleared and (in this case) 'Span.finish()' be called.
    with tracer.scope_manager.activate(span, True) as scope:
        # actual business logic
        handle_request_for_real(request)

def before_request(request, tracer):
    span_context = tracer.extract(
        format=Format.HTTP_HEADERS,
        carrier=request.headers,
    )
    span = tracer.start_span(
        operation_name=request.operation,
        child_of(span_context))
    span.set_tag('http.url', request.full_url)

    remote_ip = request.remote_ip
    if remote_ip:
        span.set_tag(tags.PEER_HOST_IPV4, remote_ip)

    caller_name = request.caller_name
    if caller_name:
        span.set_tag(tags.PEER_SERVICE, caller_name)

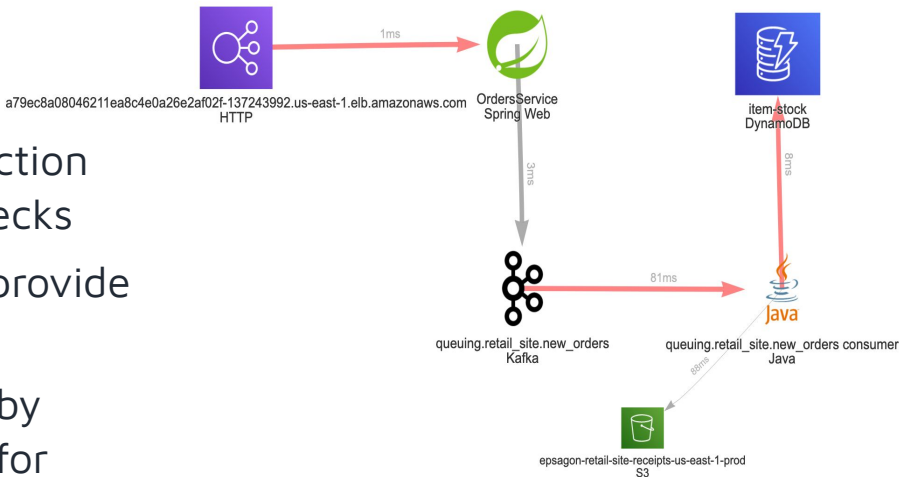
    remote_port = request.remote_port
    if remote_port:
        span.set_tag(tags.PEER_PORT, remote_port)

    return span
```

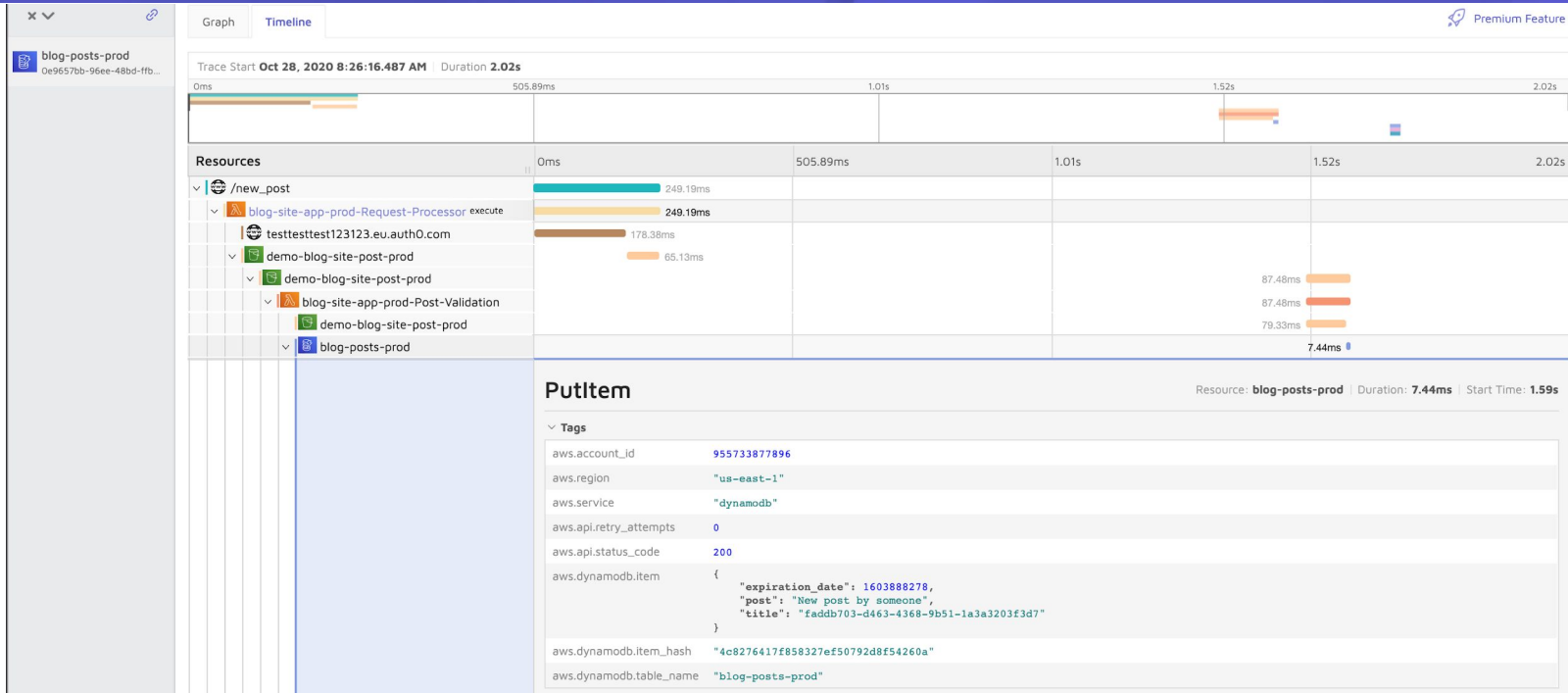


Best Practices for Observability

- **Automated setup** and minimal maintenance (lightweight agent)
- Support **any environment** (containers, K8s, cloud, Serverless)
- Connects **every request** in a transaction and helps see performance bottlenecks
- Search and **analyze** your data and provide context to alerts
- Helps to quickly **pinpoint** problems by isolating microservices responsible for errors



Where Does Our Code Spend Time?

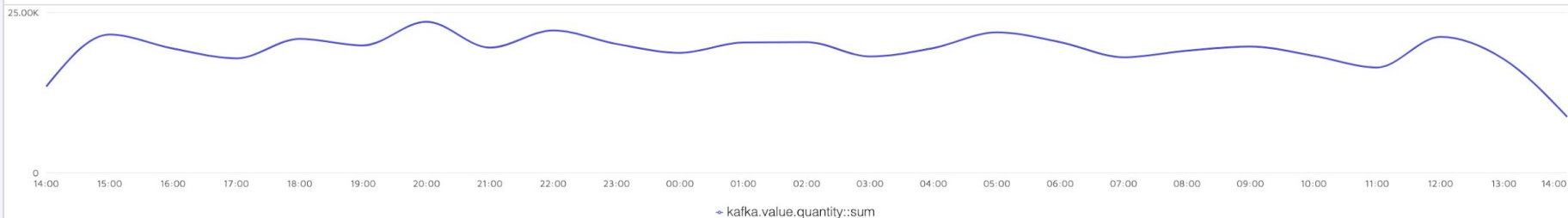


Business Insights

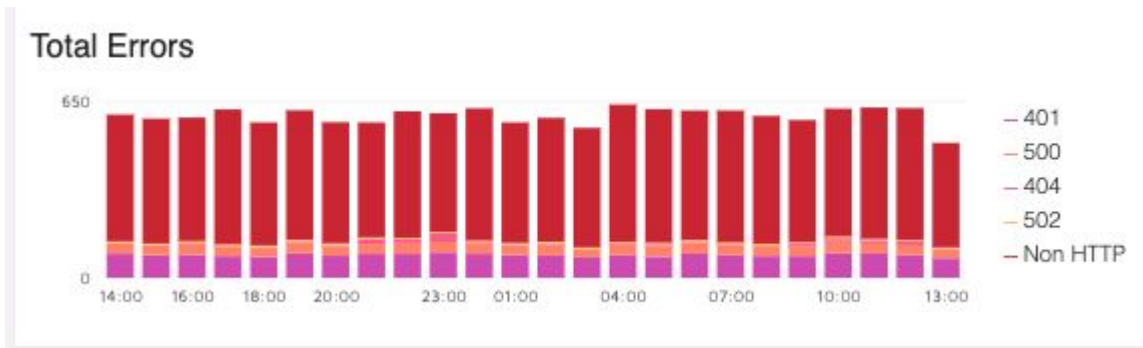
Count of error



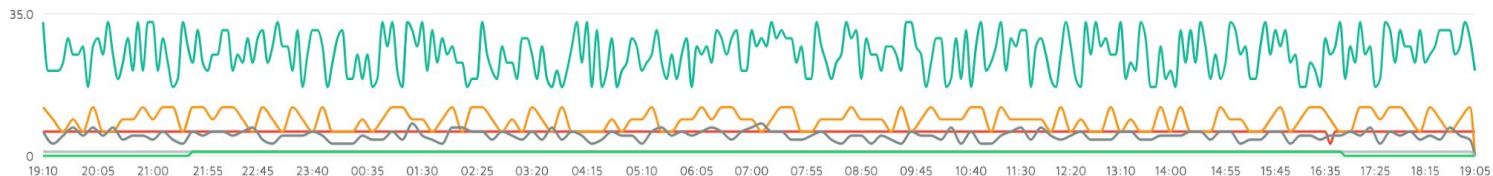
Total Items Ordered 📈



Errors, Categorized

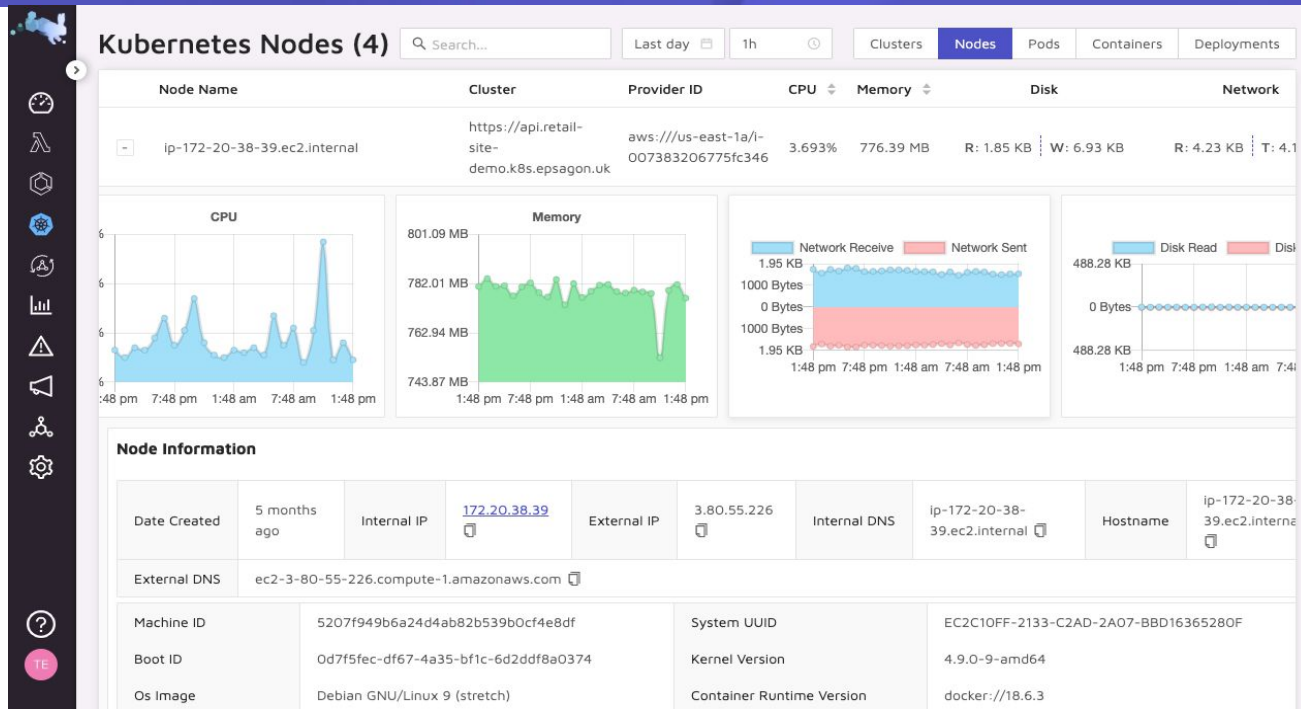


Count of error by exception.type



[Add Chart to Custom Dashboard](#)

Monitor with Trace-based Metrics and Alerts



The Journey to Observability



- Identify your business goals and architecture model
- Determine your approach: DIY or managed
- Implement observability solutions
- Ensure scalability of observability strategy

Summary

- Distributed applications bring unique benefits and challenges
- Advantages of using Distributed Tracing approach
- Observability is critical to:
 - Keep track of the architecture
 - Detect performance issues and reduce MTTR
 - Reduce Ops, Dev and Opportunity costs

Be **PROACTIVE** not REACTIVE





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