

Container Observability and Monitoring





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Bio:

Lehman Brothers (Japan) - IT

Goldman Sachs and Co (New York) – Senior Storage Engineer

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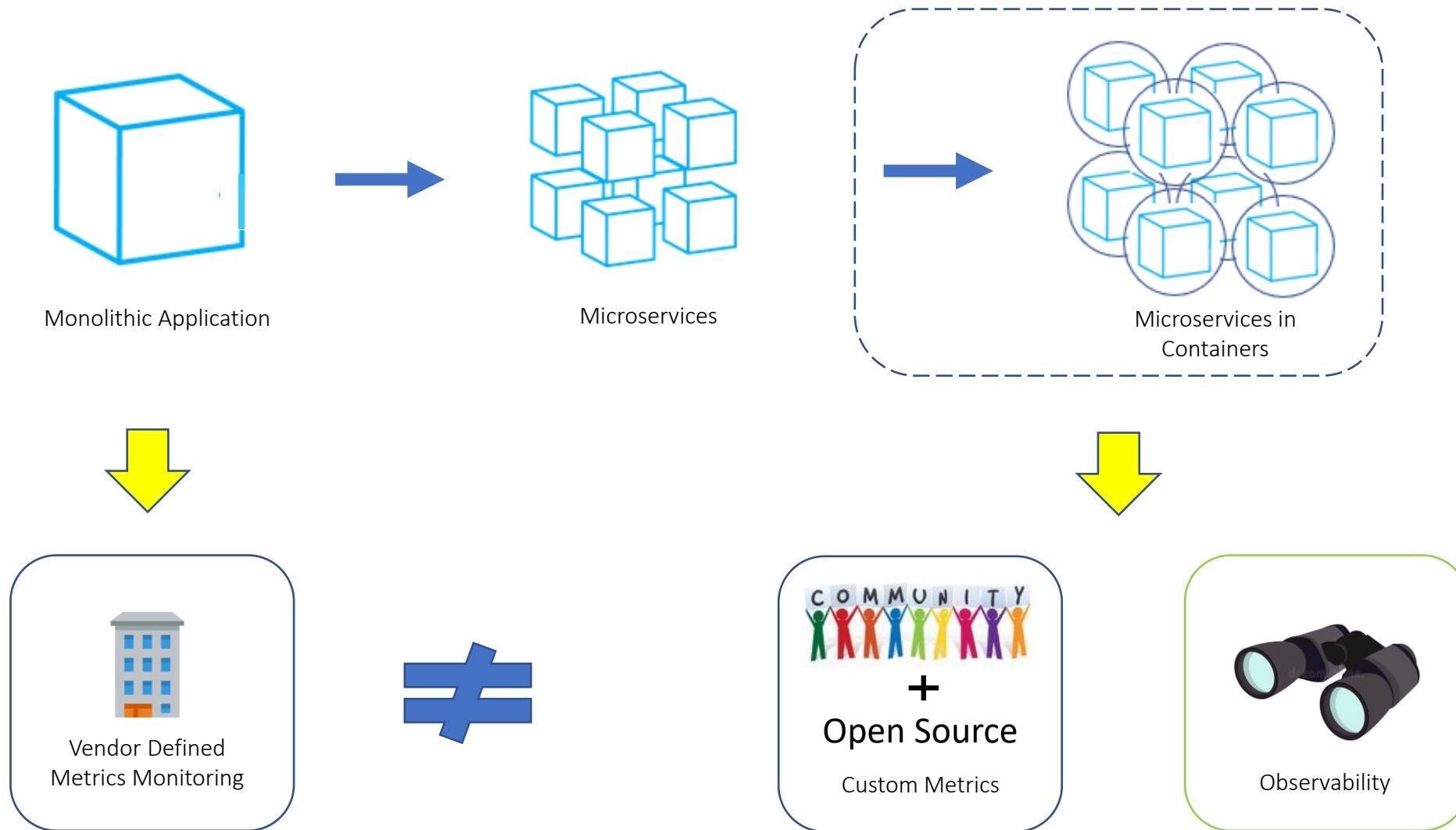
Microsoft – Senior Program Manager – Azure Container Compute

Agenda

- Shift in Monitoring with containerized microservice
- Observability and Monitoring
- How does Monitoring play in Enterprise?
- Observability/Monitoring tools



Monitoring Paradigm Shift with Microservice and Containers



What is Observability?

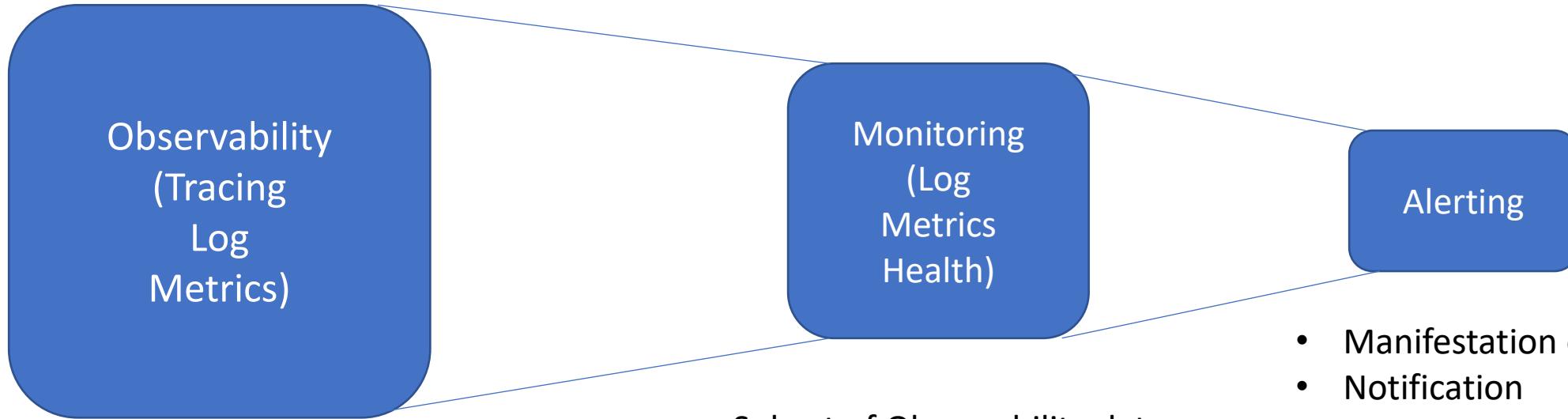
Observability:

A measure of how well internal states of a system can be inferred from knowledge of its external outputs. It is more a property of a system.

Monitoring:

Monitoring is something we perform against our applications and systems to determine their state.

Observability



- Human interaction and intuition
- There is no known issue surfaces.
- It is to just answer “any” questions regardless of issues.

- Subset of Observability data
- Capture essence for troubleshooting
- Present what can be the issues or more insights.

- Manifestation of the issue
- Notification

Observability Example) Application Digital Footprints

Compare Digital footprint
(CPU/Memory Consumption ...)

Application A (200mc, 15MB)

VS

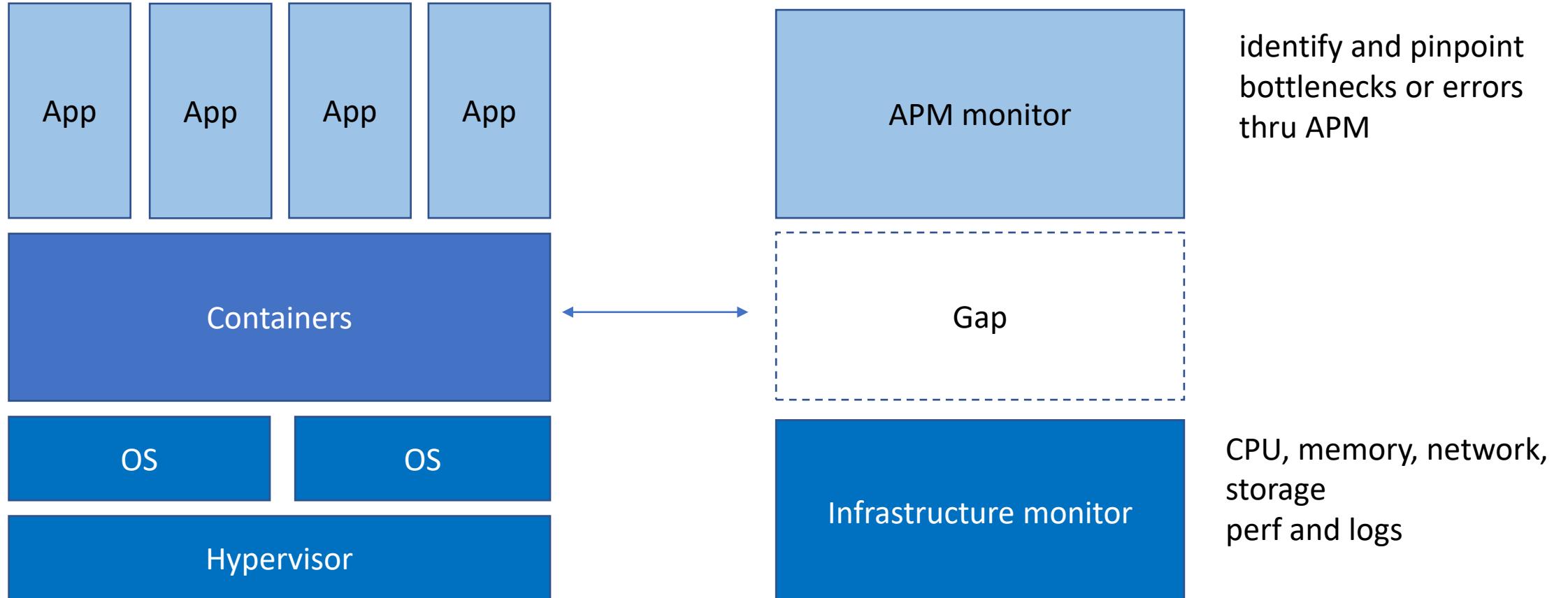
Application B (220mc, 15MB)

VS

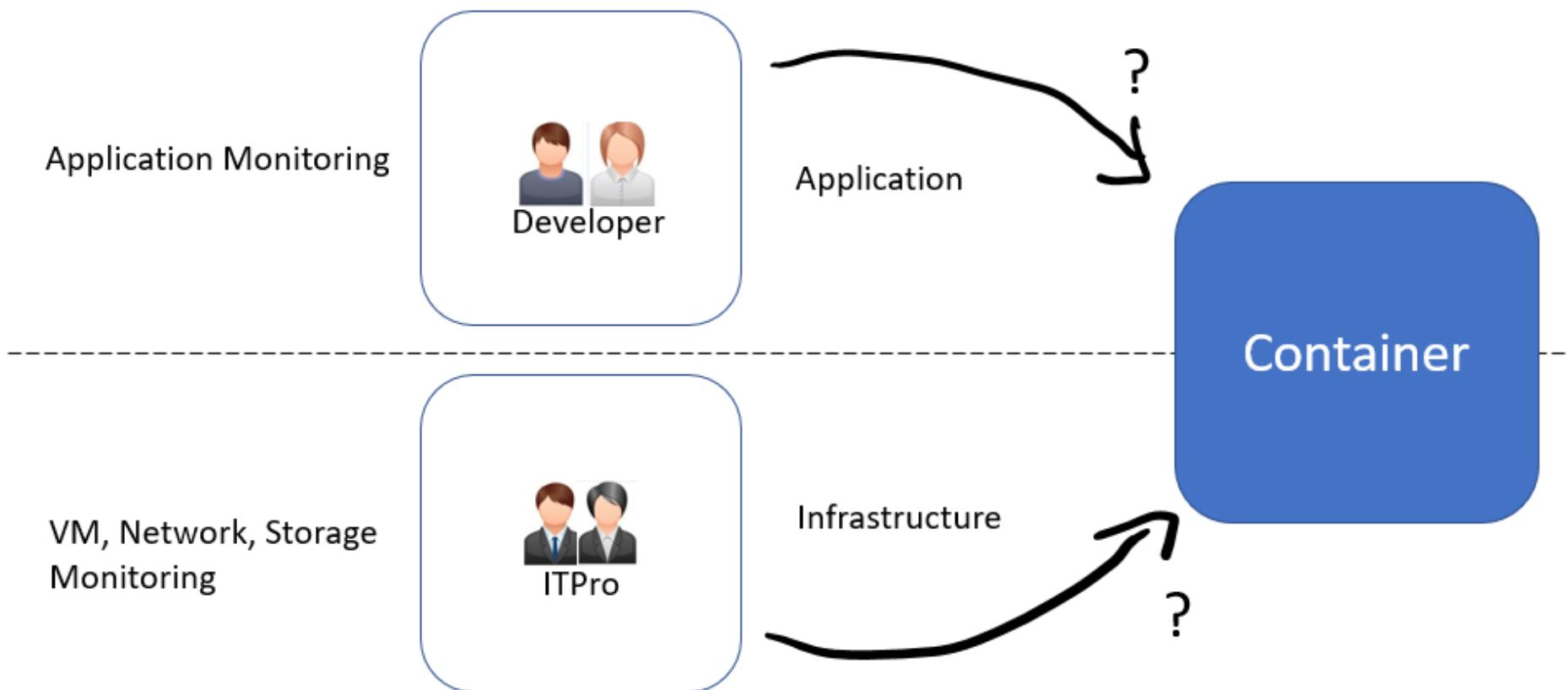
Application C (150mc, 13MB)

How are people using “Observability and Container Monitoring” in Enterprise?

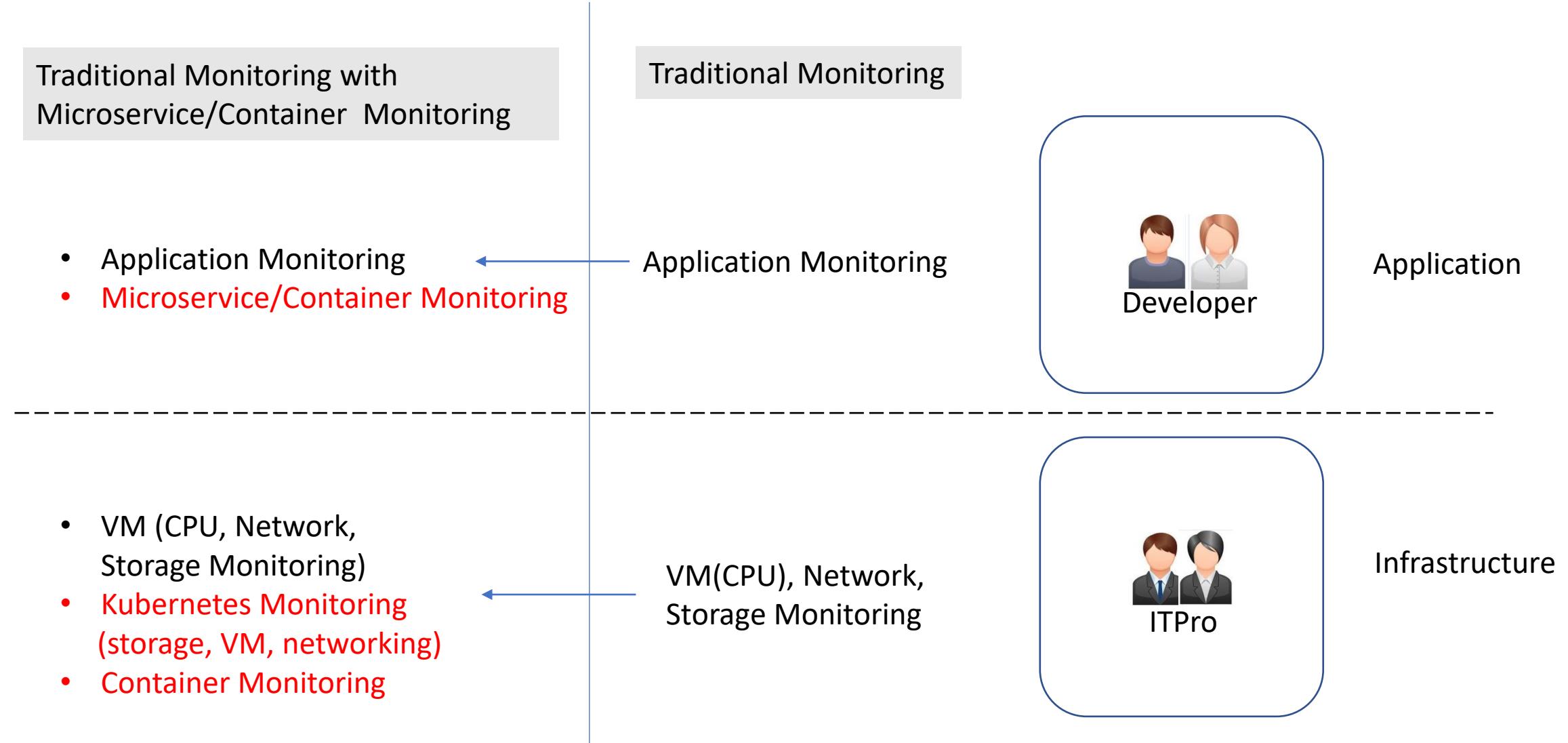
Gap in Stack



Who would monitor containers?



Container bringing changes to IT Organization



Container bringing changes to IT Organization



- Application Monitoring
- Microservice/Container Monitoring

+

- VM (CPU, Network, Storage Monitoring)
- **Kubernetes Monitoring** (storage, VM, networking)
- Container Monitoring

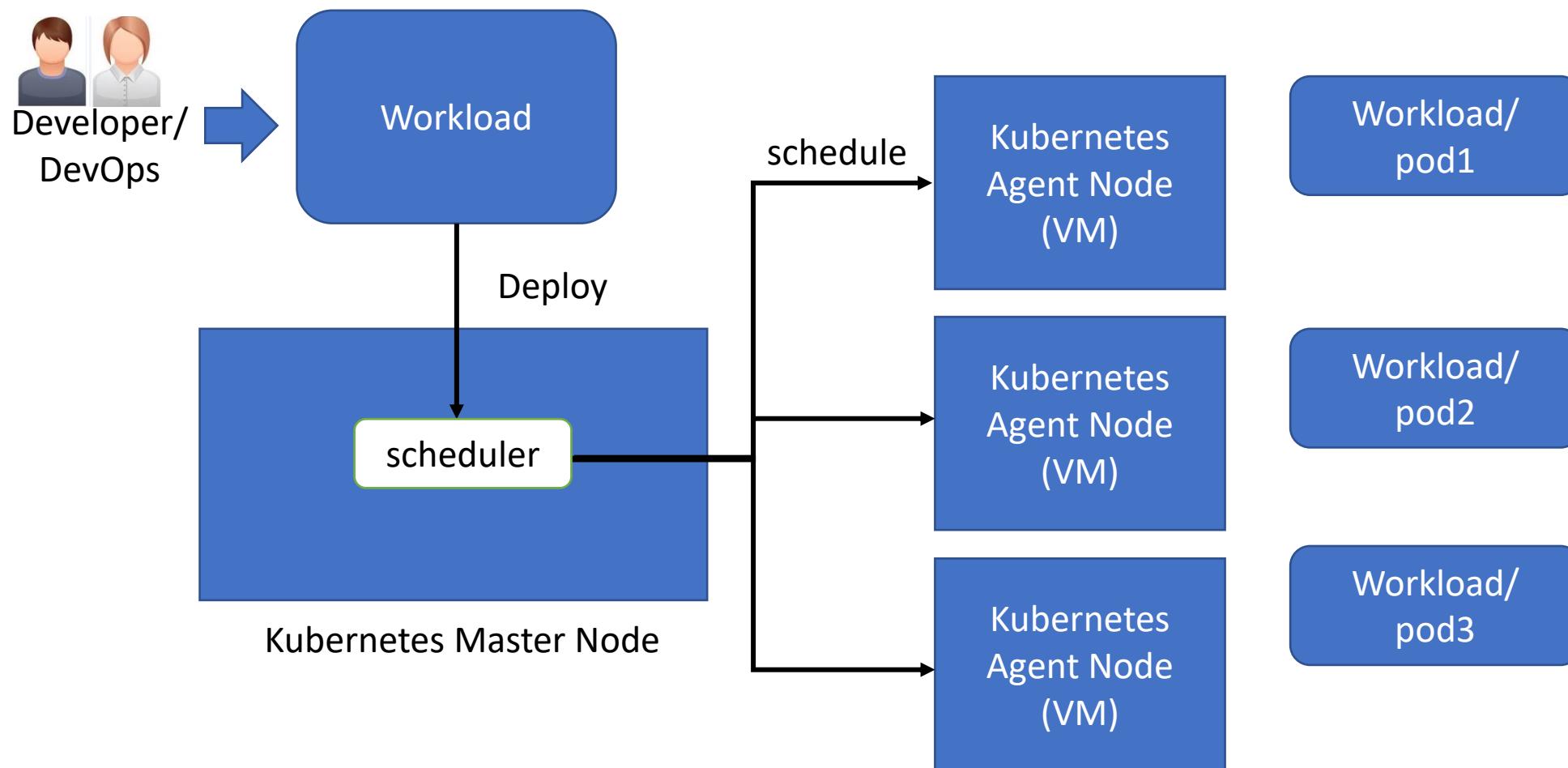
Infrastructure



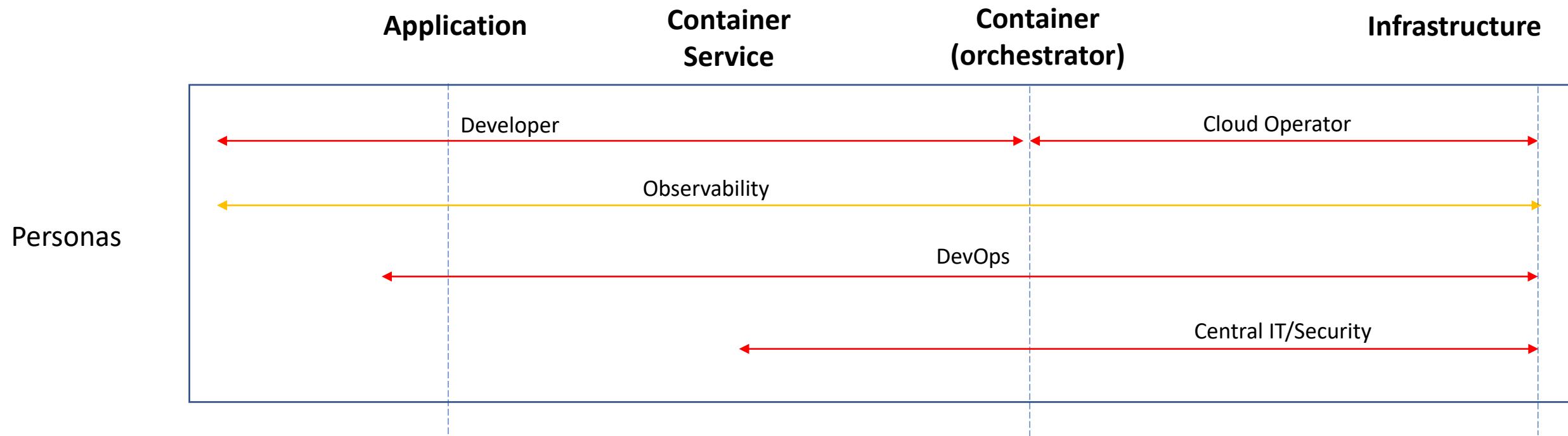
- VM (CPU, Network, Storage Monitoring)



Troubleshooting Example



Personas and Stacks

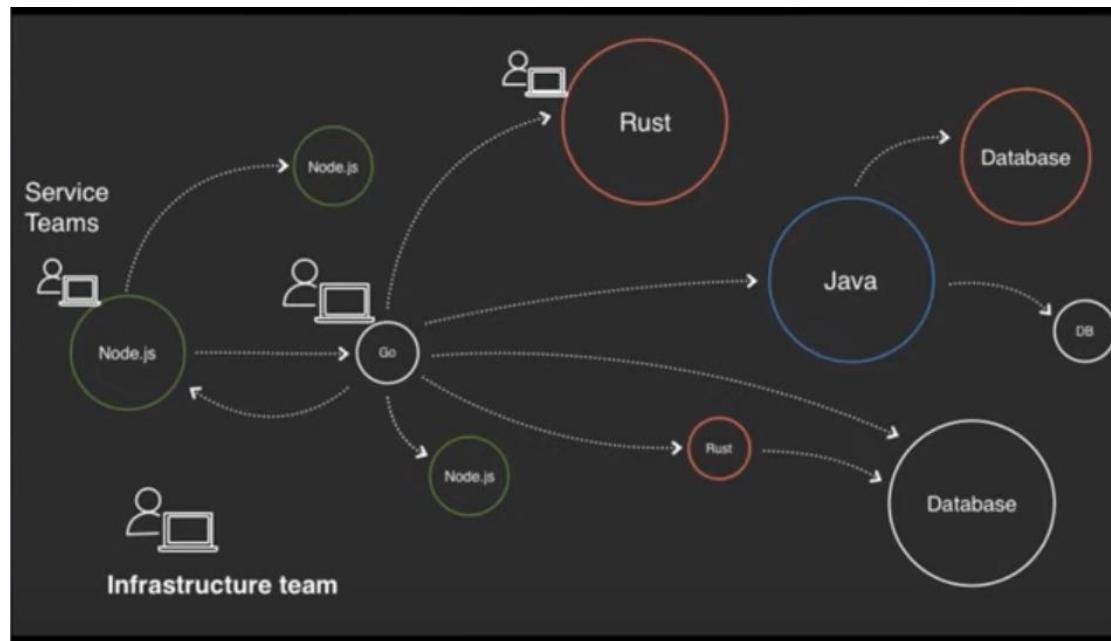


Monitoring per Kubernetes stack

Stack	Metrics, Logs, Health, Inventory	Tools
Workload	Distributed Tracing with APM, Ingress controller (req/sec, failure rate, response time) Liveness, Readiness Probe Container logs (Stdout, stderr) Container metrics (cpu/memory/iops) Pod/container health (restart time, uptime..)	ebpf embedded tcpdump, lsof, strace sysdig fluentd
Orchestrator	Event log PV, Service Mesh/CNI/Ingress Controller, Node Conditions Pod health (pending pods), kubelet health	kubectl tcpdump
Containers	Container runtime health	docker, ps
Infrastructure (Platform)	Journalctl, systemctl, syslog Host performance/health/capacity networking latency, storage iops/bandwidth and capacity	top, sar, iostat

Development Experience

Application scope is beyond a platform



Services in multiple language

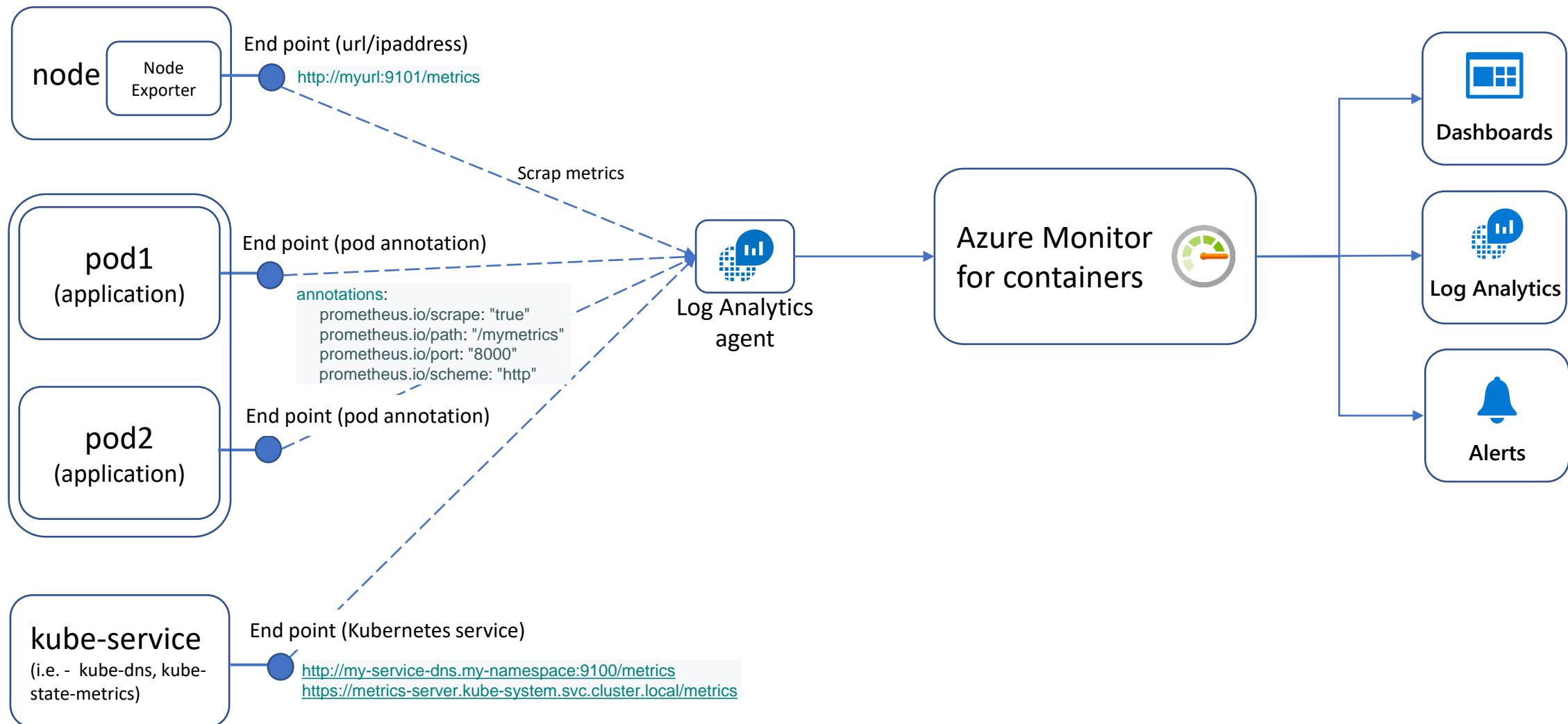


Various Service Deployments

Monitoring Vendors

APM/Tracing	Kubernetes	Observability
Infrastructure		
Dynatrace AppDynamics NewRelic Jaeger Zipkin Application Insights Sysdig Datadog Weaveworks	Dynatrace AppDynamics New Relic Container Insights Prometheus/Grafana InfluxDB Sysdig Datadog Weaveworks Tanzu	Honeycomb NewRelic Prometheus/Grafana Container Insights Sysdig Datadog Tanzu

Container Insights with Prometheus Integration



Microservice is Distributed System

- Reliability and Availability
- Performance and Capacity
- Application Model and Application Lifecycle

What to see in monitoring/observability tools?

- Application Lifecycle with platform
- Cohesiveness among platform services
- Correlation among platform to application
- Metric Cardinality
- Aggregated Insights and Interpretation (application model)
- Serverless vs Managed Kubernetes

Thank you