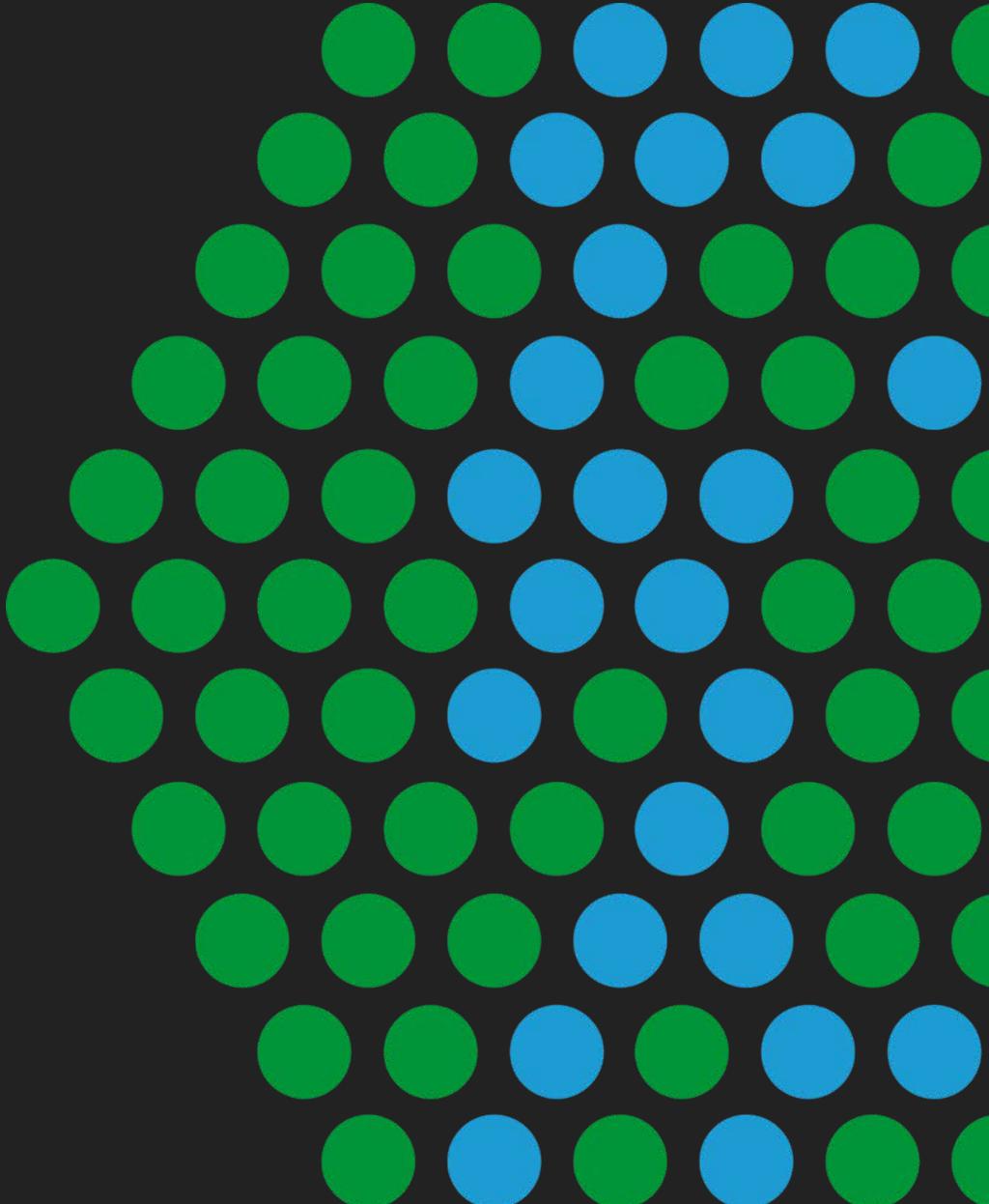




10 Murphy's Laws for Observability

And related guests

DAVE MCALLISTER



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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/davemc>



Whatever can go wrong, will go wrong”

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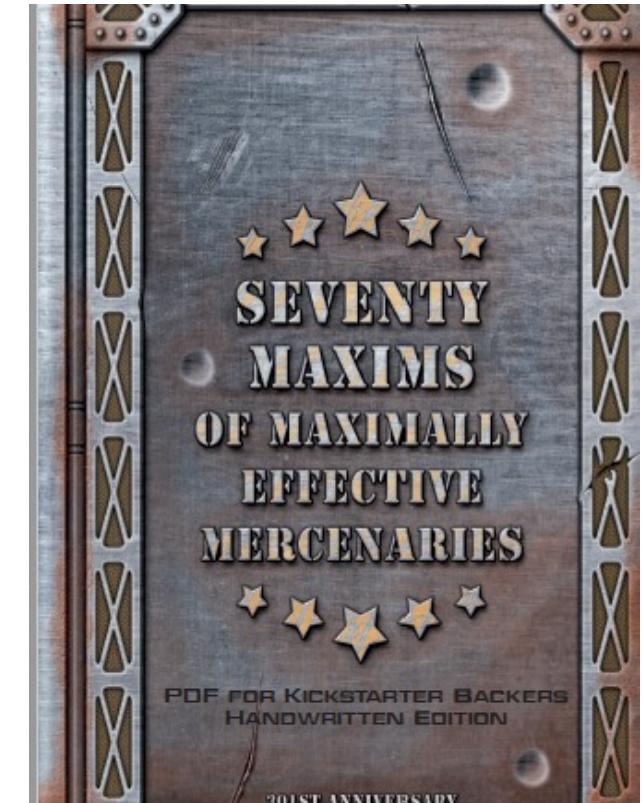
at the worst possible time”



THIS IS FINE

There are lots of Murphy's categories

- Murphy's Technology Laws On Cooking
- Murphy's Military Laws On Cars
- Murphy's Laws on Love and Sex On Physics
- And spin offs On measurements
- Abbott's Admonitions On Vacations
- Allen's Axioms



Murphy's for Observability #1



If you perceive that there are four possible ways in which a procedure can go wrong, and circumvent these, then a fifth way, unprepared for, will promptly develop.

OBSERVABILITY IS A DATA PROBLEM

THE MORE OBSERVABLE A SYSTEM, THE QUICKER WE CAN UNDERSTAND WHY IT'S ACTING UP AND FIX IT

Full-Stack Visibility & Context-Rich Insights

Metrics

Do I have
a problem?

Traces

Where is the
problem?

Logs

Why is the problem
happening?

DETECT

TROUBLESHOOT

ROOT CAUSE

A Brief View of Observability

Observability is data. Data from deeper sources, new sources, and data that ties our environment together to let us analyze and understand what is happening at each point across time.

Observability can and should use any sources of data needed to help us understand

Observability is a proxy for customer happiness



For Engineering purposes:

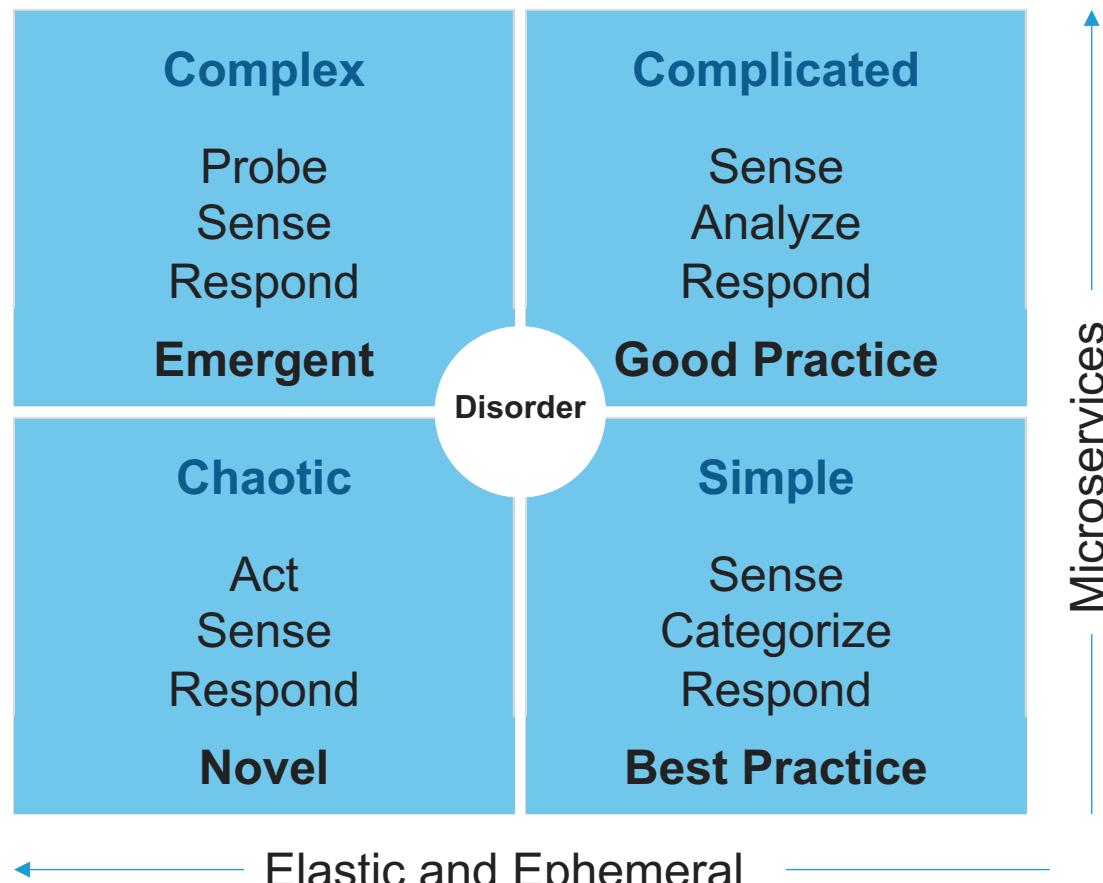
Designing / defining the exposure of state variables in a manner to allow inference of internal behavior

Murphy's for Observability #2



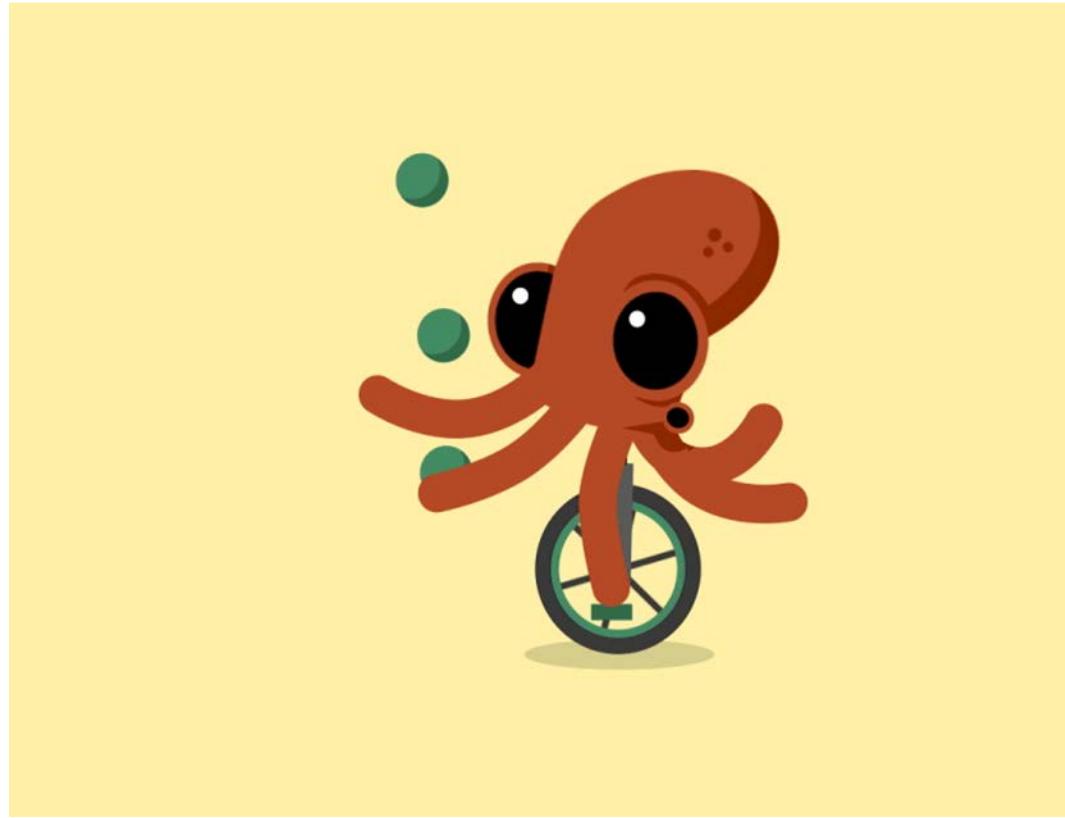
**Every Solution Breeds
New Problems**

Observability Challenges



- Microservices create complex interactions.
- Failures don't exactly repeat.
- Debugging multi-tenancy is painful.
- Traditional monitoring can no longer save us.

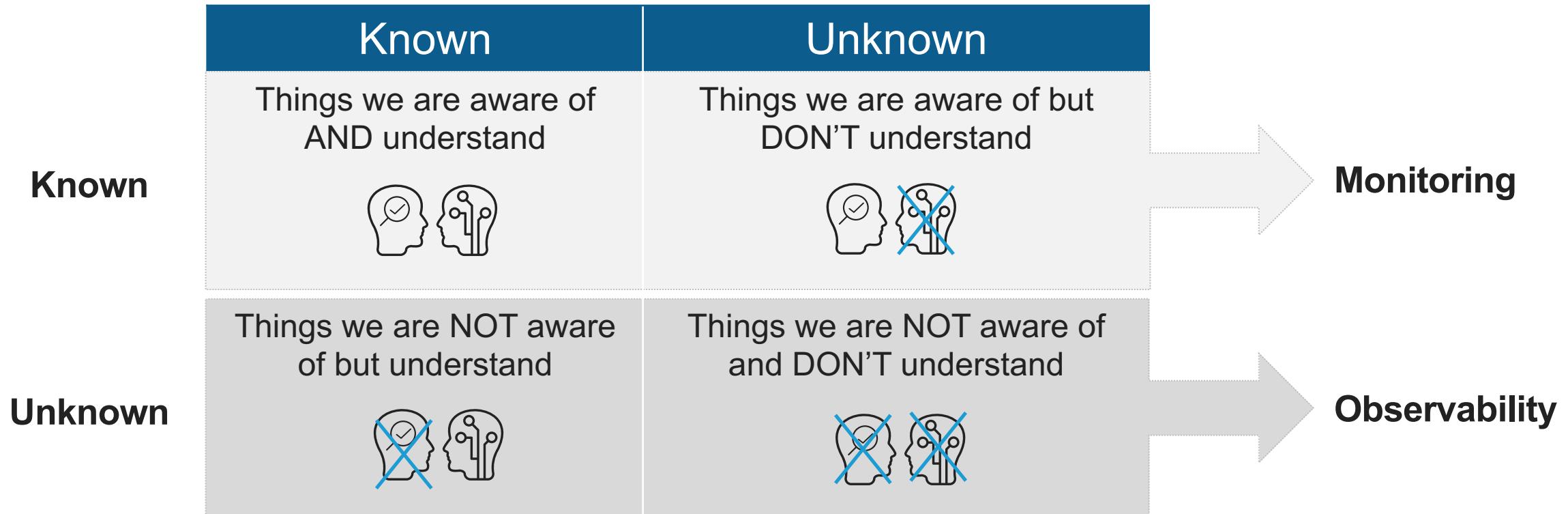
Murphy's for Observability #3



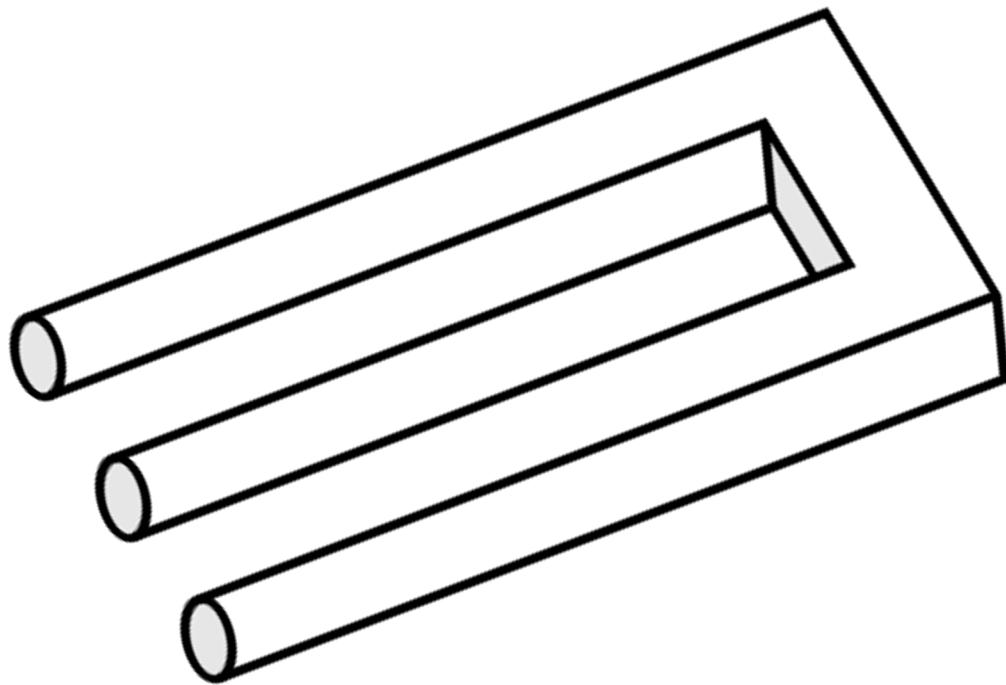
**You can never run out of
things that can go wrong**

Observability Allows Us to Monitor For the Unknown Unknowns

Today's knowns are yesterday unknowns

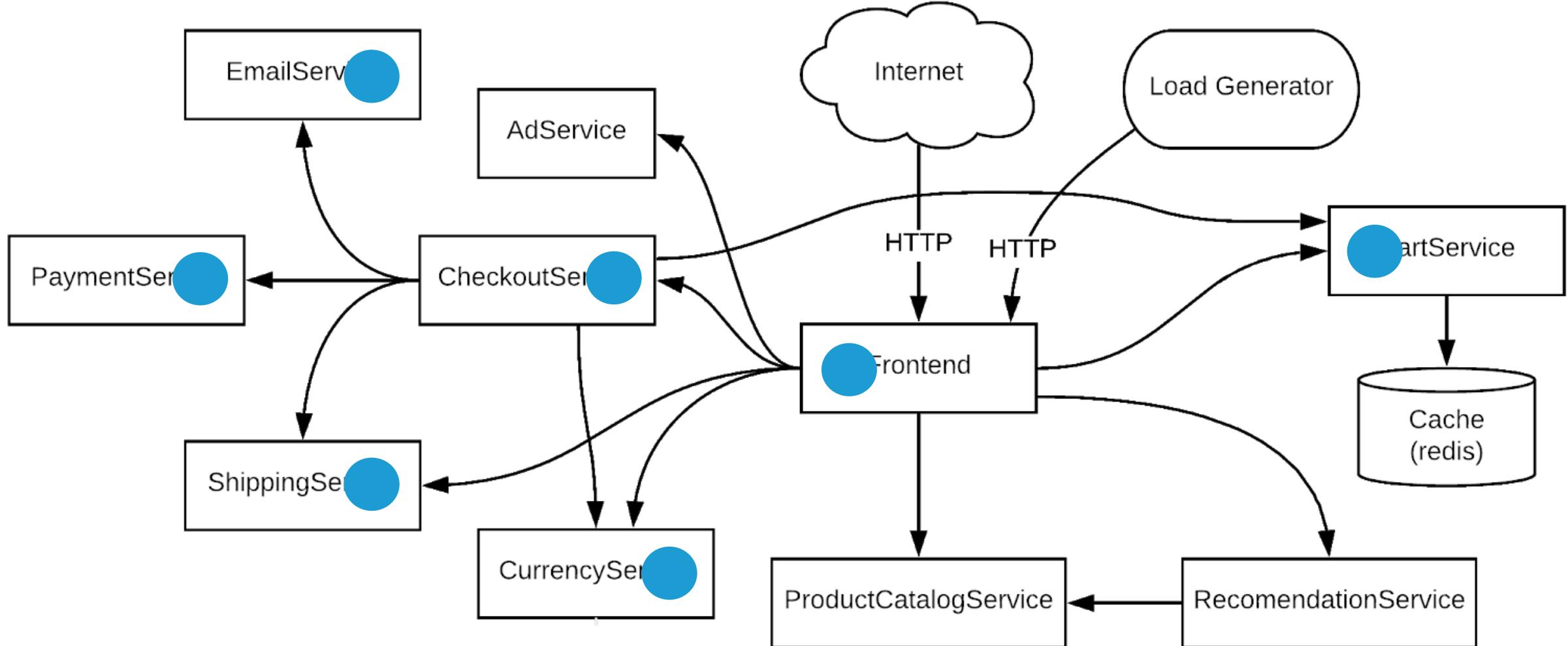


Murphy's for Observability #4



Nothing is as easy as it looks

EXAMPLE MICROSERVICE ARCHITECTURE



Systems

- bean nginx 1.10.0
- dev-nodejs-api01 nginx 1.10.0
- dev-nodejs-api02 nginx 1.10.0
- dev-nodejs-api03 nginx 1.10.0
- peanut-02 nginx-plus-r13**
- prod-rails-web01 nginx 1.10.0
- prod-rails-web02 nginx 1.10.0

peanut-02

nginx-plus-r13 nginx 1.12.0 PHP-FPM System

NGINX Connections/s

NGINX Current Connections

NGINX HTTP Errors

NGINX Workers

NGINX CPU Usage %

NGINX Requests/s

NGINX Current Requests

NGINX HTTP Version

Request rate [5m]
Requests/sec processed by the service

0.5900 requests/s

Thu 13 May 2021 15:00:00

Request Latency (p90) [5m]
90th percentile response time

226ms

Thu 13 May 2021 15:00:00

Error rate [5m]
Error rate on requests made to the service

25%

Thu 13 May 2021 15:00:00

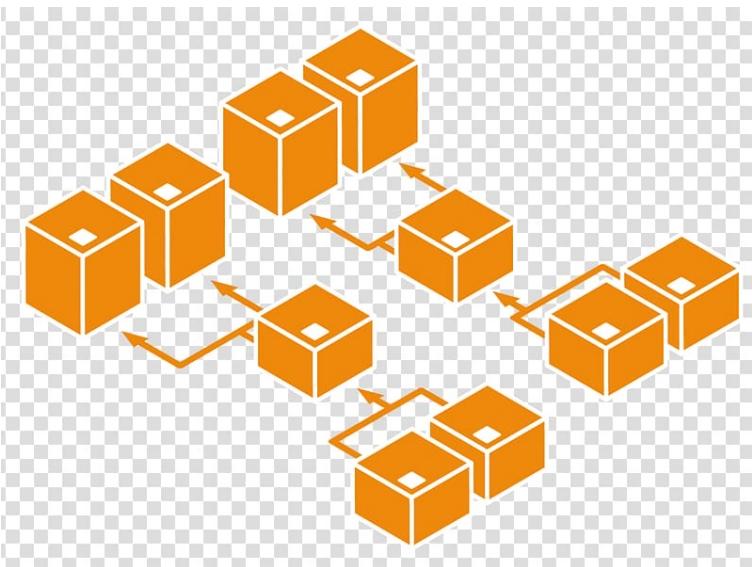
NGINX Memory Usage

Architecture Diagram

The diagram shows a central **frontend** node connected to various microservices. Requests from the frontend pass through the **recommendationservice**, **productcatalogservice**, and **emailservice**. The **productcatalogservice** interacts with **redis-cart:6379**. The **shippingservice** and **cartservice** are also part of the flow. External services like **Galactus.Postgres:98321** and **v350.9** are shown receiving requests from the catalog and cart services respectively. Error rates and latencies are indicated along the request paths.

Complexity

Cloud-compute Elasticity



Ephemeral Behavior



Drift and Skew

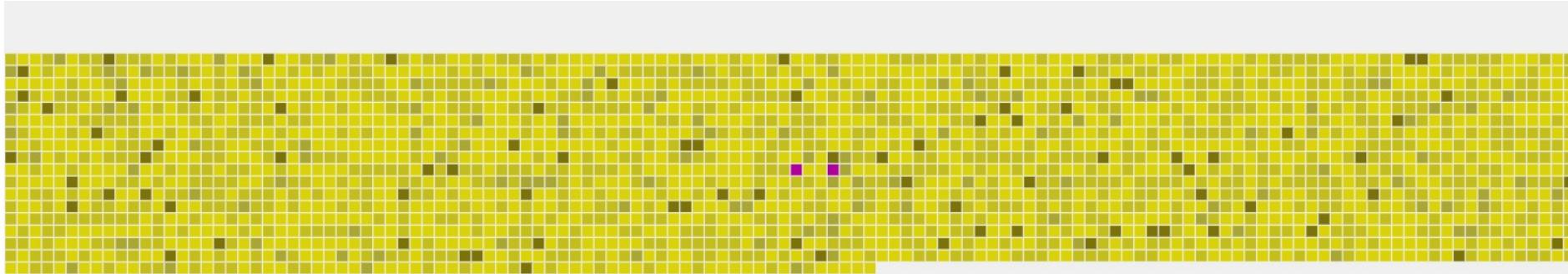


Murphy's for Observability #5

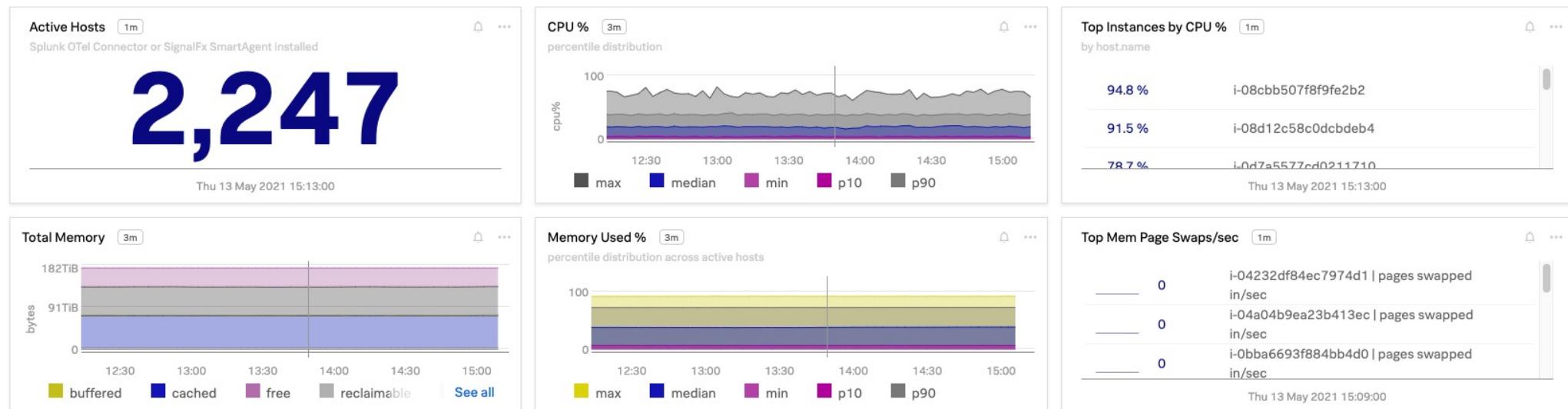


Things get worse under pressure

All about scale



Dashboard: Hosts



The Scalability Envelope

System scale is multi-dimensional

- Kubernetes objects
- Backend services
- Deployed microservices
- Frequency of deployments
- Dimensions (e.g. pod labels) and high-cardinality
- Streaming vs batch & query analytics
- Alerting on multiple metric time series

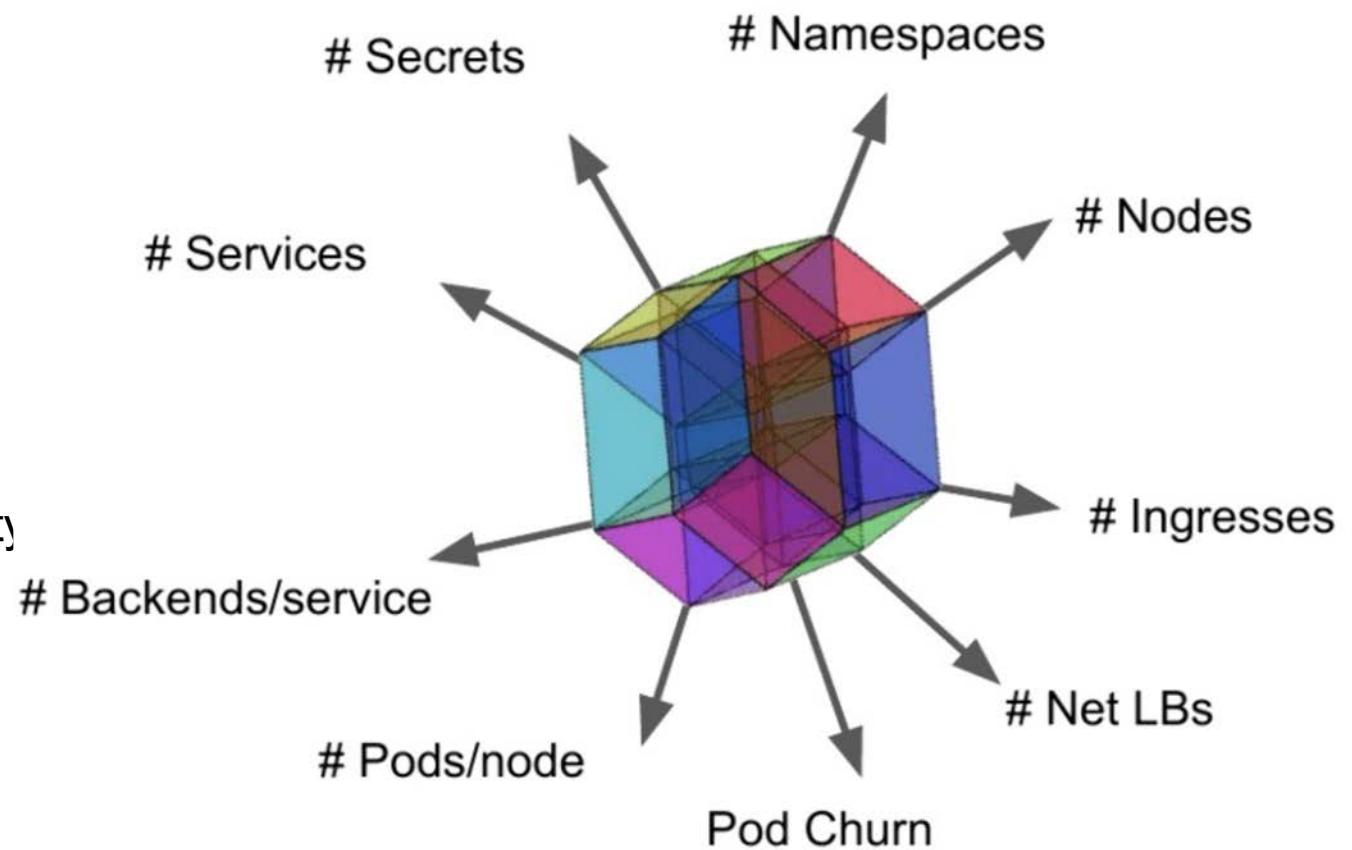
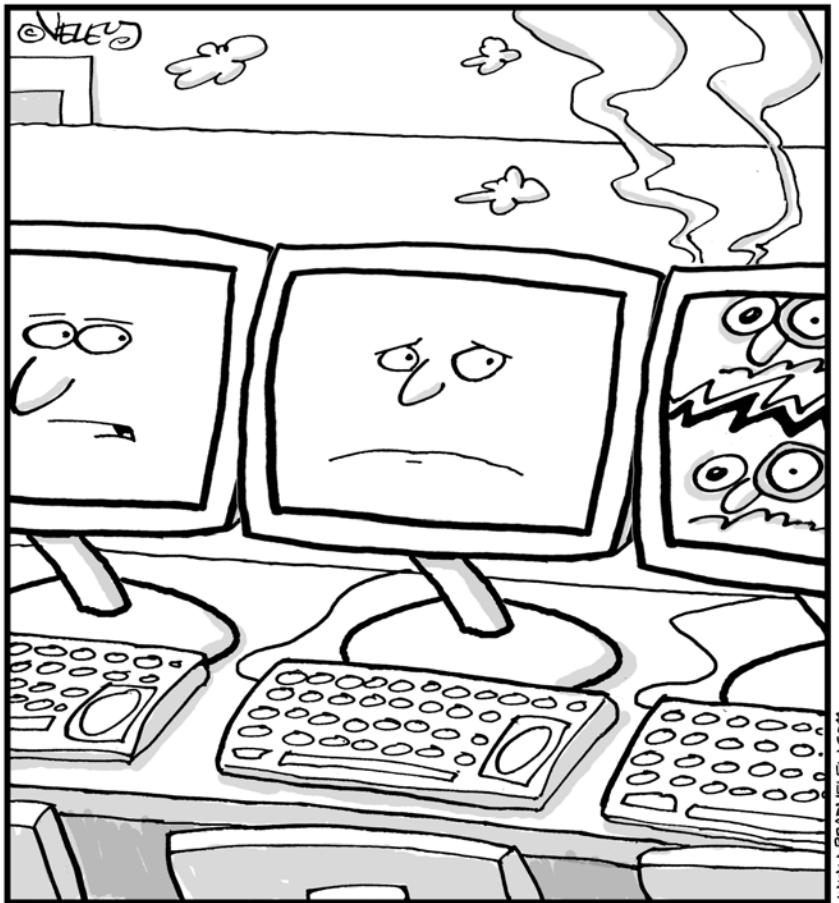


Image source:

<https://github.com/kubernetes/community/blob/master/sig-scalability/configs-and-limits/thresholds.md>

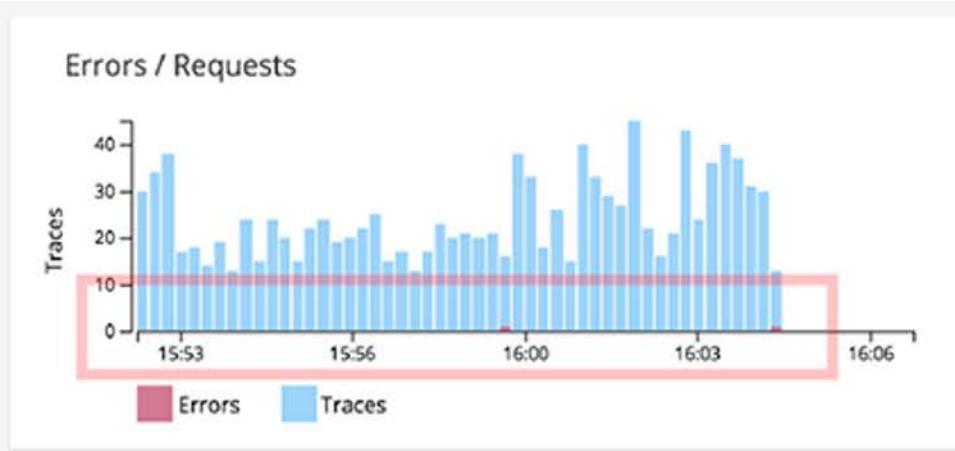
Murphy's for Observability #6



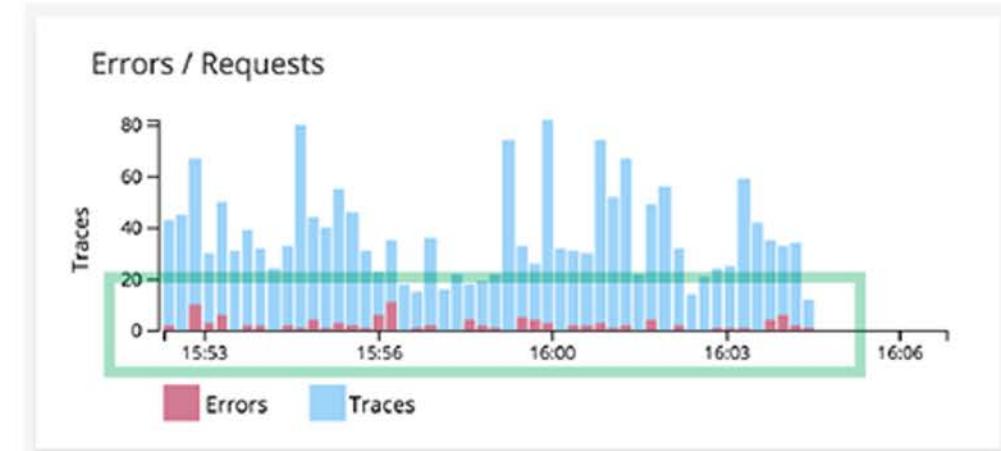
*"It's the age-old question of our existence, Bill:
‘Why does bad data happen to good computers?’"*

**If it is not in the
computer, it doesn't
exist**

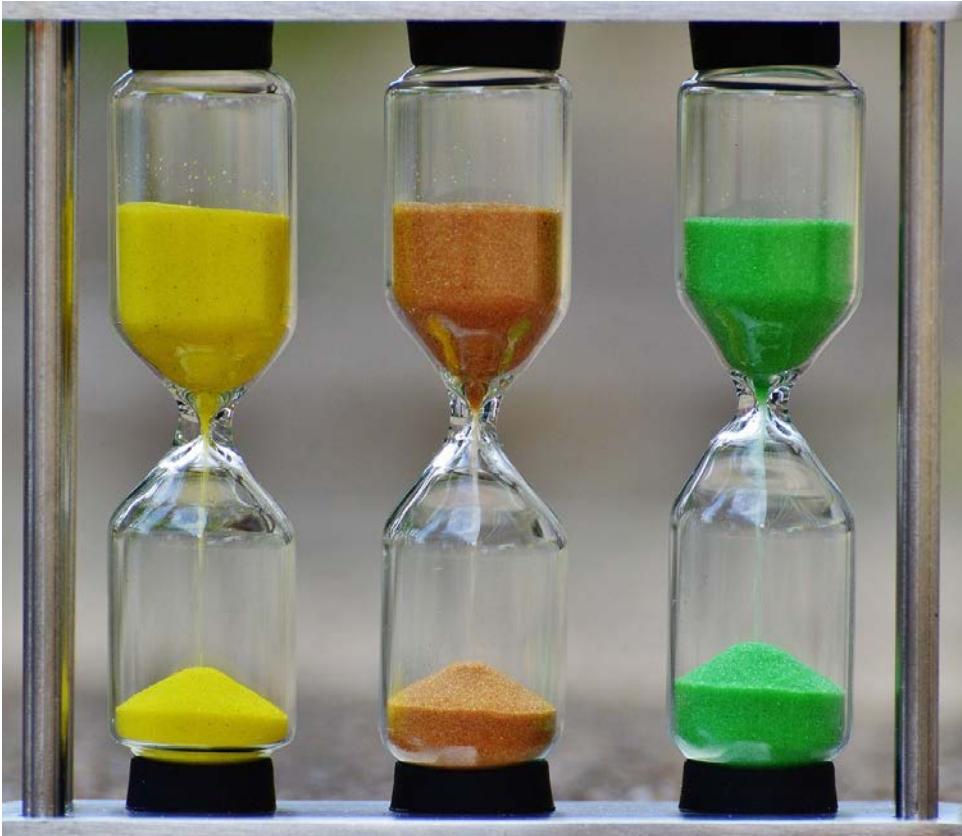
Sampling



No Sampling

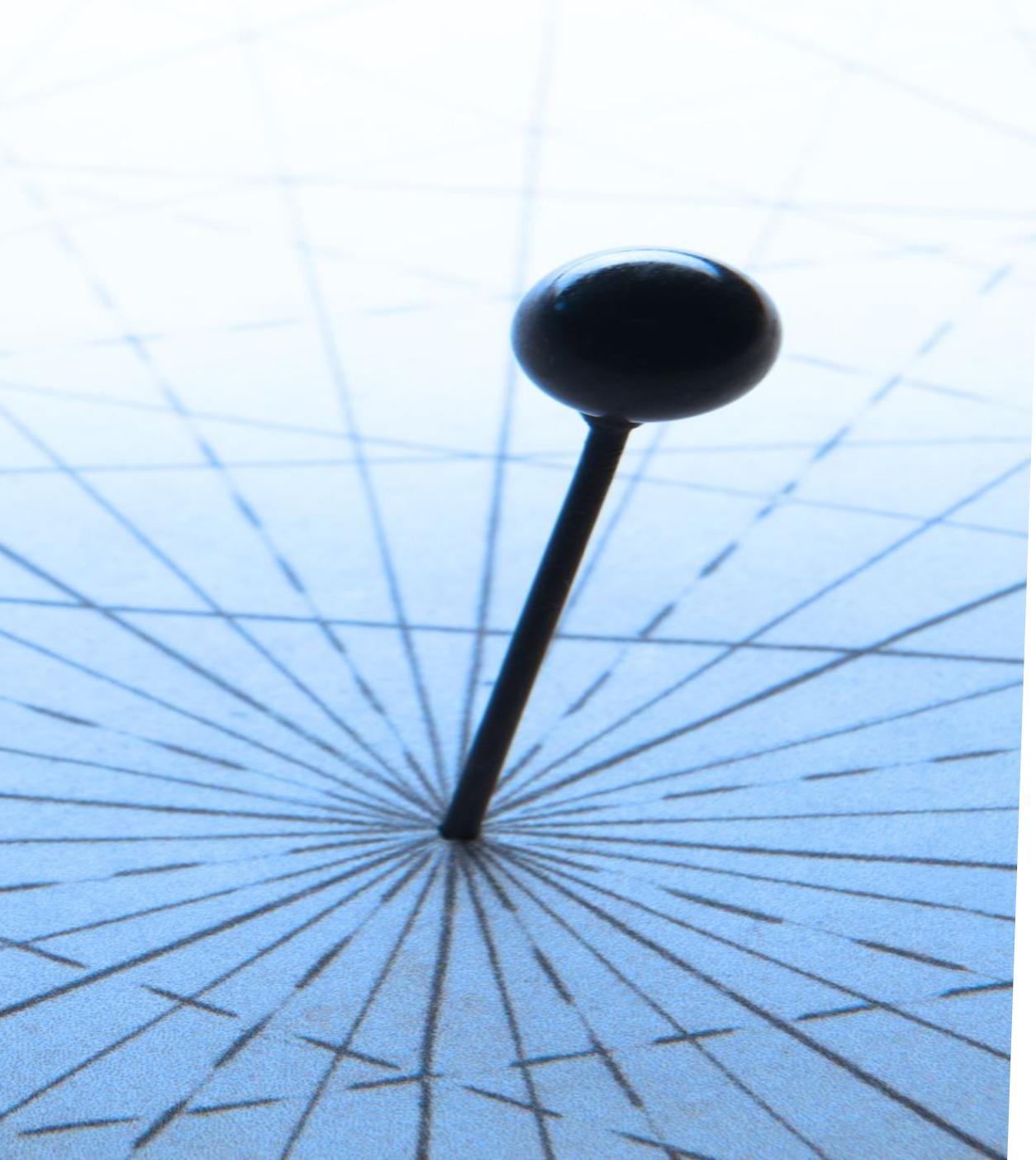


Murphy's for Observability #7



**Availability is a function
of time**

The resolution and speed of the data
directly impact the insights you gain



Discussing accuracy and precision

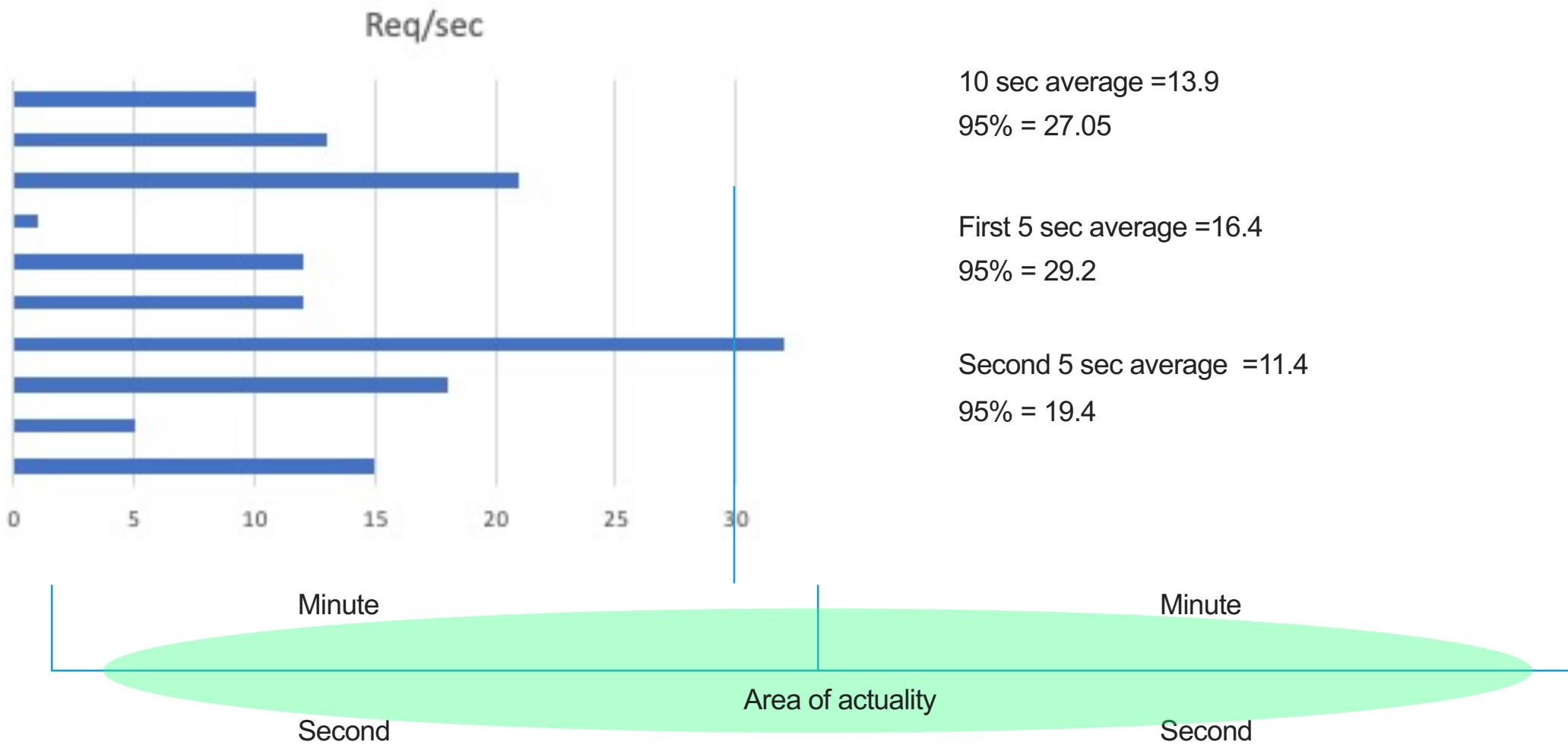
Interchangeable?

- Accuracy is that the measure is correct
- Precise means it is consistent with other measurements

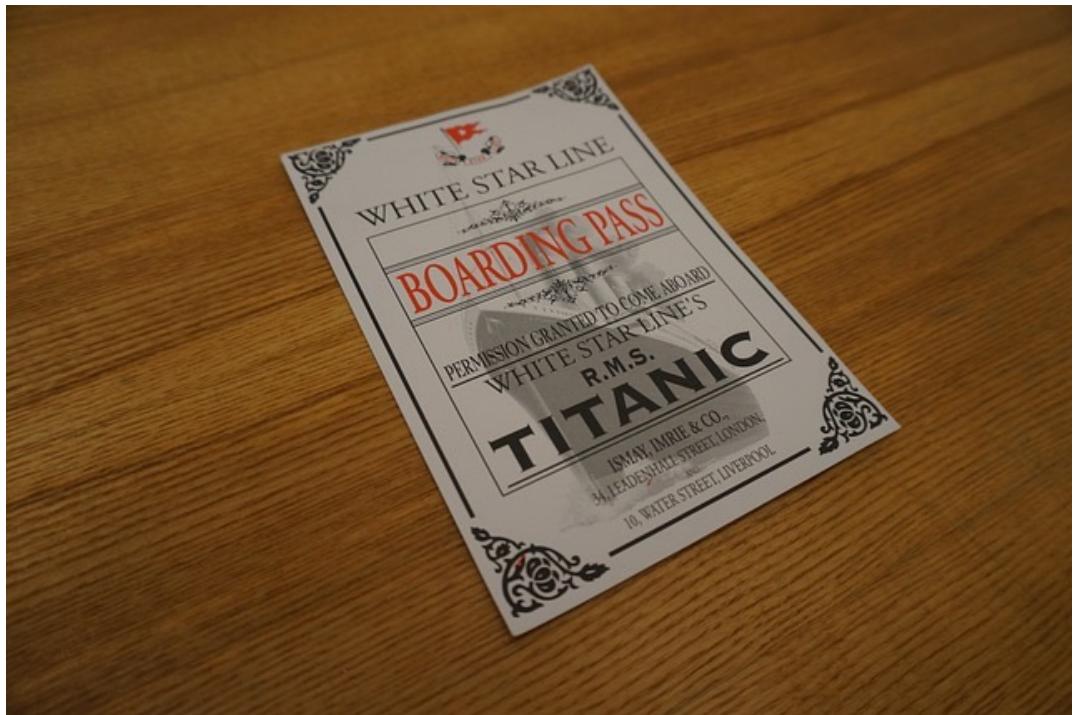
Observability depends on both

But aggregation and analysis can skew this

Missing the point

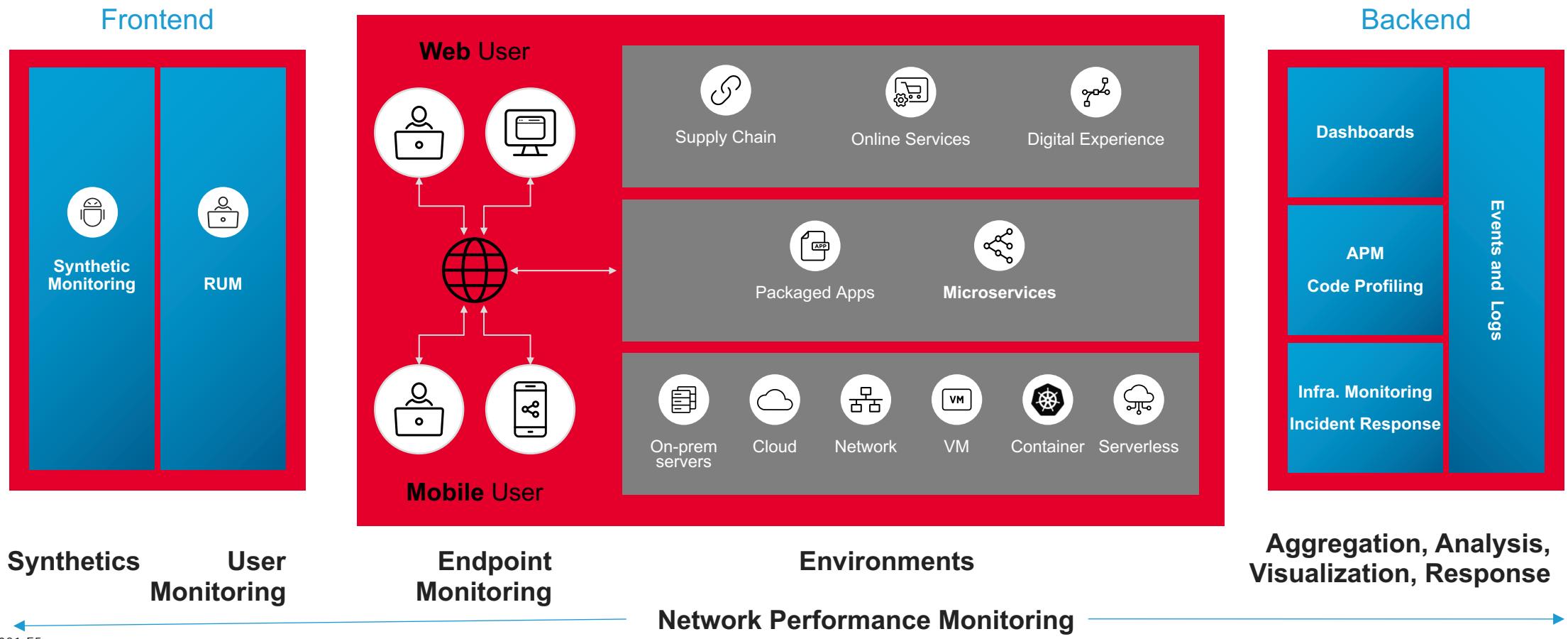


Murphy's for Observability #8



If anything cannot go wrong, it will anyway

Facets of Technology

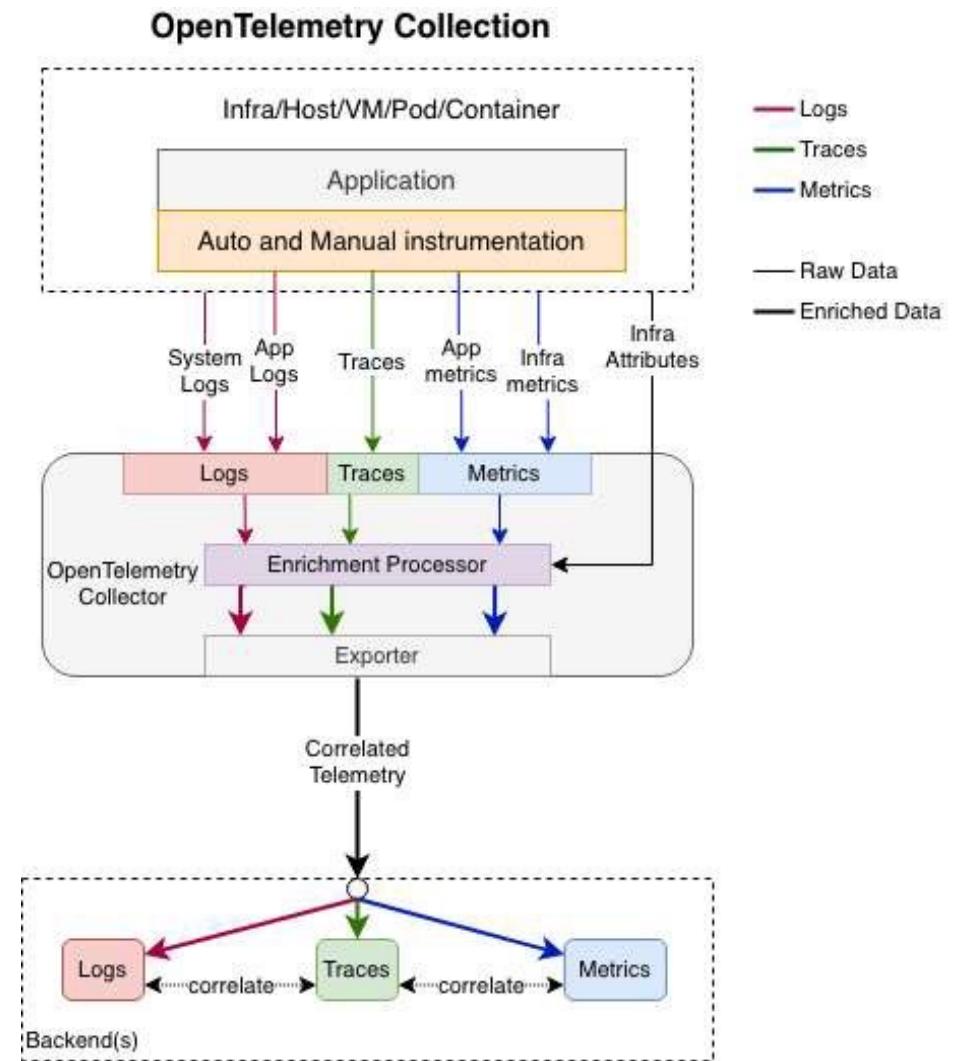
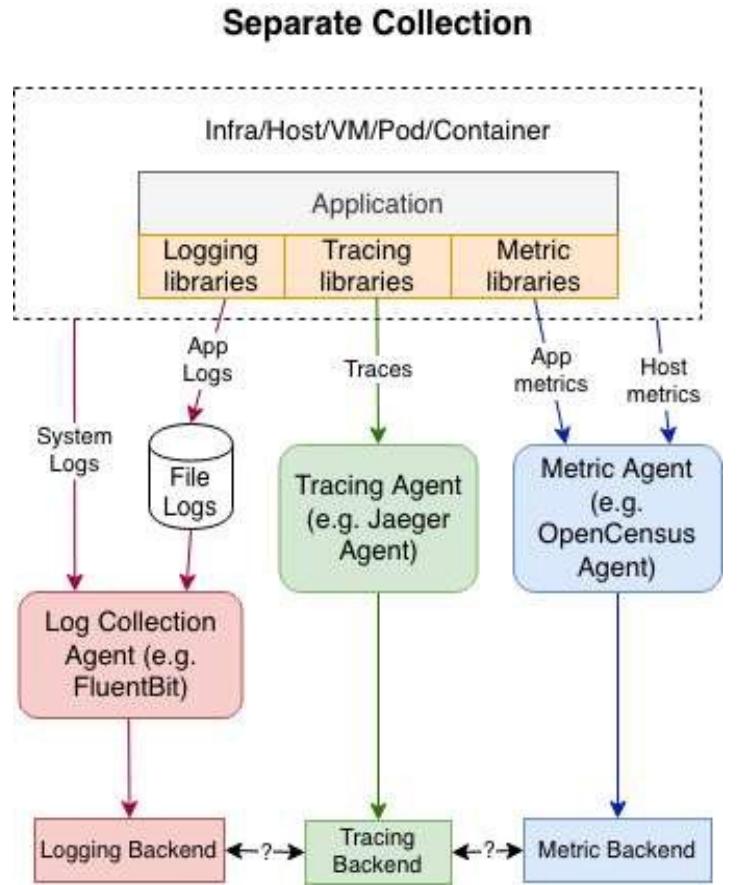


Murphy's for Observability #9

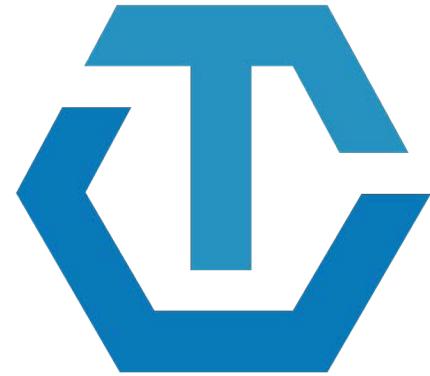


**Whenever you set out to
do something,
something else must be
done first.**

From Observability 1.0 to 2.0



What is OpenTelemetry?



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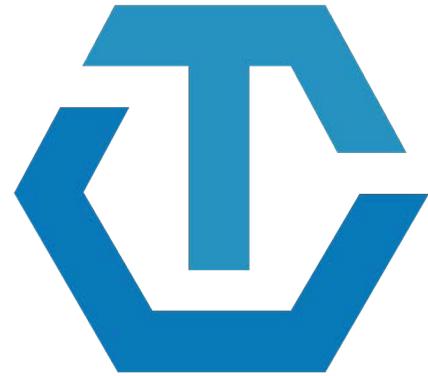
OPENTRACING

OpenCensus

OpenTelemetry

OpenTelemetry: **the next major version**
of *both* OpenTracing and OpenCensus

What is OpenTelemetry?



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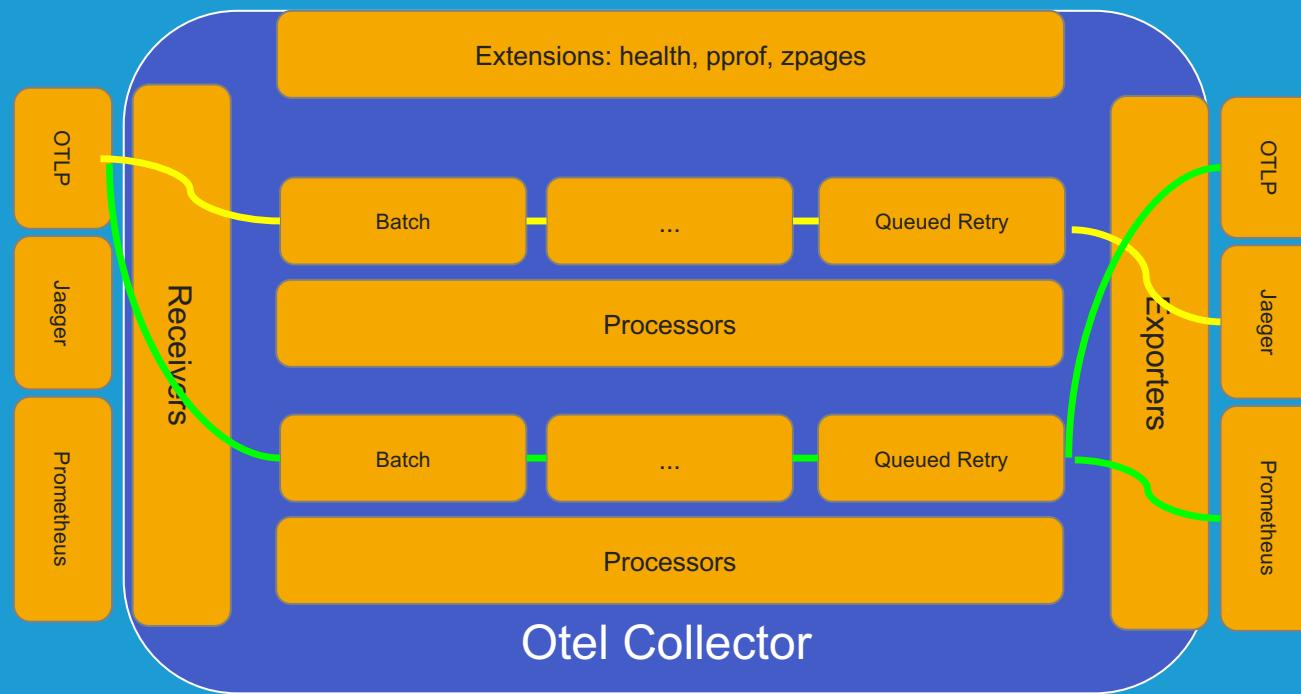
OPENTRACING

OpenCensus

OpenTelemetry

<https://github.com/open-telemetry/community>

Collector Architecture



Ashley-Perry Statistical Axiom

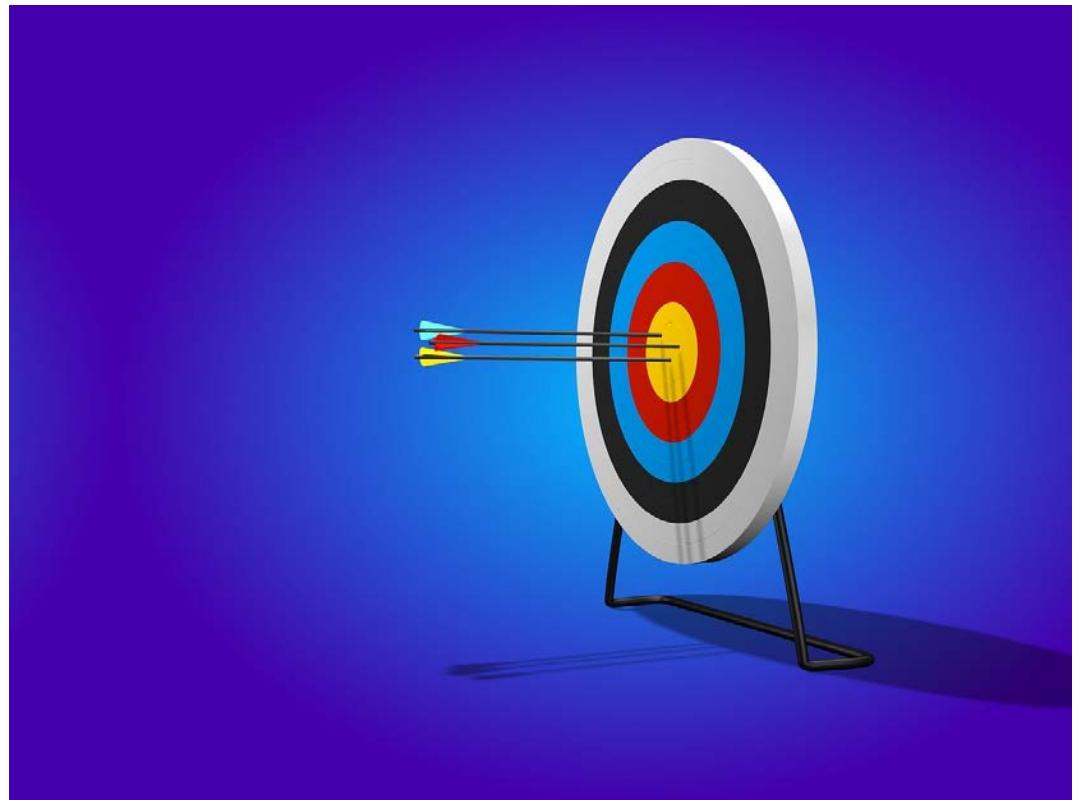


Numbers are tools, not rules

Predictive behavior

Sometimes you want to know what's coming

- Prediction is only as good as the data precision and accuracy
- Historic versus Sudden Change
- (Trend) Stationary
- Expect false positives (and negatives)



Baker's Law



**Misery no longer loves
company.
Now it insists on it**

Hills Commentaries



- If we lose much by having things go wrong, take all possible care
- If we have nothing to lose by change, relax
- If we have everything to gain by change, relax
- If it doesn't matter, it does not matter

McAllister Corollary: Until it does

Murphy's for Observability #10



All's well that ends

Thanks for listening

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