

Observability-driven development with OpenTelemetry

by Adnan Rahić





Hi, I'm Adnan



- All things DevRel at Tracetest (Kubeshop)
- Failed startup founder, ex-freeCodeCamp leader
- Building open-source dev tools for 5+ years

Today I will talk about...

- The pain of testing microservices
- Integration testing and TDD is hard
- How observability-driven development can help
- Observability-driven development in practice

The pain of testing microservices

Here's a problem you keep facing...

- Don't know where an HTTP transaction fails
- Can't track and test microservice-to-microservice communications
- Hard to mock

Here's how you solve it...

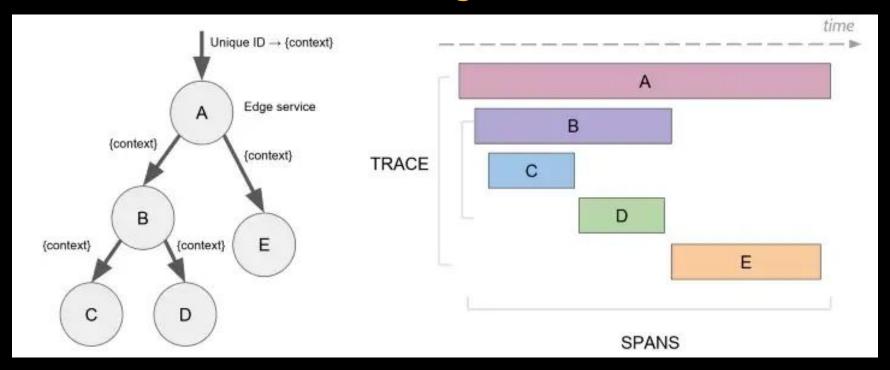
- Observability-driven development
- Distributed traces as test assertions

What is distributed tracing?

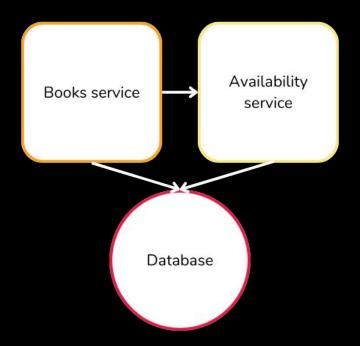
Distributed **tracing** refers to methods of observing **requests** as they propagate through **distributed systems**

Lightstep

What is distributed tracing?

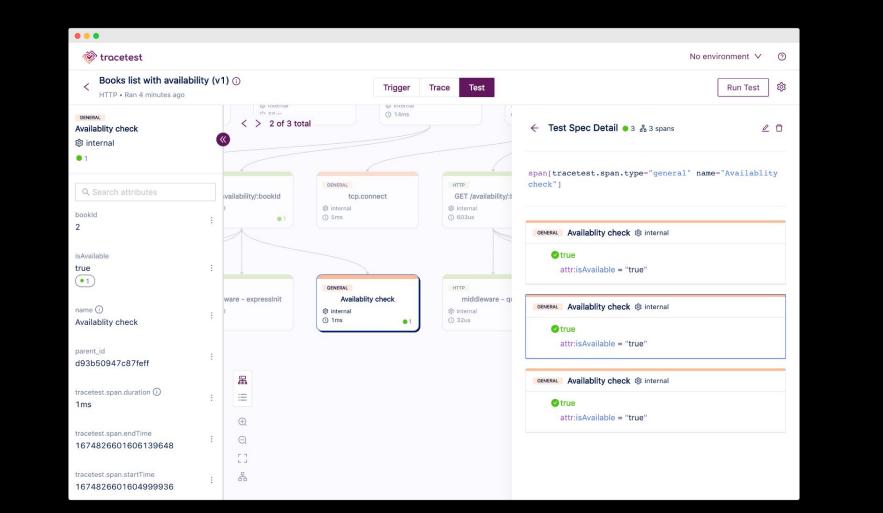


Our distributed system



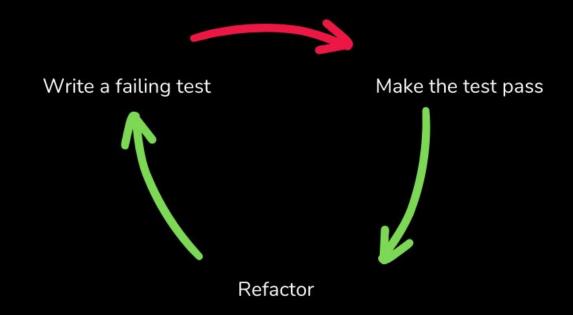
```
app.get('/availability/:bookId', availabilityHandler)
function availabilityHandler(reg, res) {
  const span = tracer.startSpan('Availablity check')
  const bookId = req.params.bookId
  span.setAttribute('bookId', bookId)
  const isAvailable = isBookAvailable(bookId)
  span.setAttribute('isAvailable', isAvailable)
  res.json({ isAvailable })
  span.end()
```

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app.get('/availability/:bookId', availabilityHandler)
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  span.setAttribute('isAvailable', isAvailable)
  res.json({ isAvailable })
  span.end()
```



Integration testing and TDD need help

TDD red-green feedback loop



The pain points of TDD

Integration tests require access to services and infra 🤔



- Design trigger, access database, auth, propagate envs, monitor message queues, ... 🥲
- Can't track what part of a microservice-chain failed

Just to start TDD-based integration testing...

Write 90% of code just to make the test work 😕



10% of the code is the test itself 🤵

Traditional integration test

```
const chai = require('chai')
const chaiHttp = require('chai-http')
chai.use(chaiHttp)
const app = require('../app')
const should = chai.should()
const expect = chai.expect
// ...
```

```
// ...
const booksListMock = require('../mocks/books/books_list.json')
describe('GET /books', () => {
  it('should return a list of books when called', done => {
    chai.request(app).get('/books')
     .end((err, res)) => \{
       res.should.have.status(200)
       expect(res.body).to.deep.equal(booksListMock)
       done()
```

Trace-based test

```
type: Test
spec:
 id: W656Q0c4g
name: Books List
 description: Try books list
 trigger:
   type: http
   httpRequest:
     url: http://app:8080/books
     method: GET
```

```
# ...
```

specs:

- selector: span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books" ...]
 assertions:
 - attr:http.status_code = 200
- selector: span[name="Books List" ...]
 - assertions:
 - attr:books.list.count = 3

How observability-driven development can help

What is ODD?

- Write code and observability instrumentation in parallel
- Not testing mocks
- No artificial tests

What is ODD?

- Testing real data from traces in real environments
- Works with your existing OpenTelemetry-based distributed tracing!

What is trace-based testing?

- Add assertions against span values
- Determine if test passed or failed
- Assert against:
 - API response
 - Trace data from spans in the distributed trace

Observability-driven development in practice

How?

• Tracetest 🏸 💂

What is Tracetest?

Open-source, CNCF landscape

Uses OpenTelemetry trace

spans as assertions



Why Tracetest?

- Works with existing tracing solutions
 - OpenTelelemetry Collector, New Relic, Lightstep, Jaeger, Tempo, OpenSearch, Elastic, & more...
- Run tests via Web UI and CLI

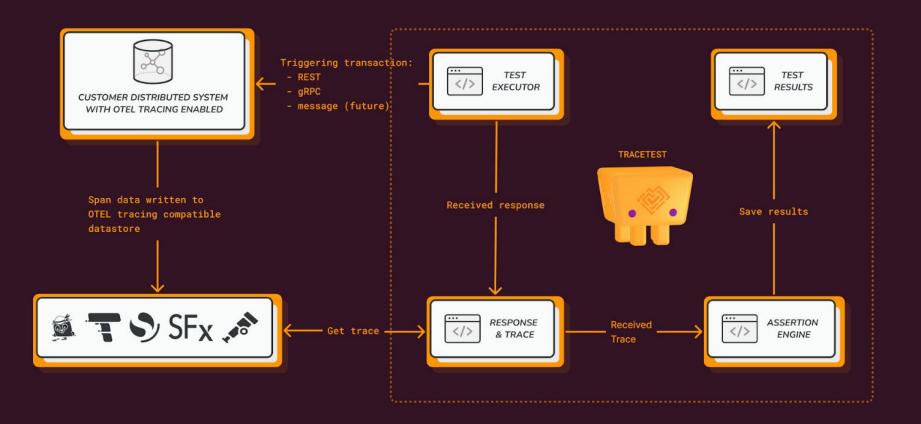
Why Tracetest?

- No artificial tests
- Test against real data
- Transactions for chaining tests into test suites
- Test environments inputs/outputs between tests

Why Tracetest?

- No mocks
- Testing events of an async message queue
- Assertions based on timing
- Wildcard assertions for common activities

How Tracetest works



Hands-on observability-driven development

```
type: Test
spec:
 id: W656Q0c4g
name: Books List
 description: Try books list
 trigger:
   type: http
   httpRequest:
     url: http://app:8080/books
     method: GET
```

```
specs:
```

- selector: span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books" ...]
 assertions:
 - attr:http.status_code = 200
- selector: span[name="Books List" ...]
 assertions:
 - attuikaaka liat aawat
 - attr:books.list.count = 3

```
app.get('/books', booksListHandler)
function booksListHandler(req, res) {
  const books = getBooks()
  res.json(books)
function getBooks() {
  return [
    { id: 1, title: 'Harry Potter' },
    { id: 2, title: 'Foundation' },
    { id: 3, title: 'Moby Dick' },
```

```
$ tracetest test run -d ./http-test.yaml -w
[Output]
  Books List
 ✓ span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books" ...]
     attr:http.status_code = 200 (200)
 span[name="Books List" ...]
     attr:books.list.count = 3
```

```
function booksListHandler(req, res) {
  const span = tracer.startSpan('Books List')
 const books = getBooks()
 span.setAttribute('books.list.count', books.length)
  span.end()
  res.json(books)
```

```
function booksListHandler(reg, res) {
  const span = tracer.startSpan('Books List')
  const books = getBooks()
  span.setAttribute('books.list.count', books.length)
 span.end()
  res.json(books)
```

\$ tracetest test run -d ./test-api.yaml -w

[Output]

✓ Books List (http://localhost:11633/test/g_Qp-iT4g/run/4/test)

Assert on timing

specs:

- selector: span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books" ...]
 assertions:
 - attr:http.status_code = 200
 - attr:tracetest.span.duration < 500ms
- selector: span[name="Books List" ...]
 assertions:
 - attr:books.list.count = 3

```
specs:
- selector: span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books" ...]
assertions:
```

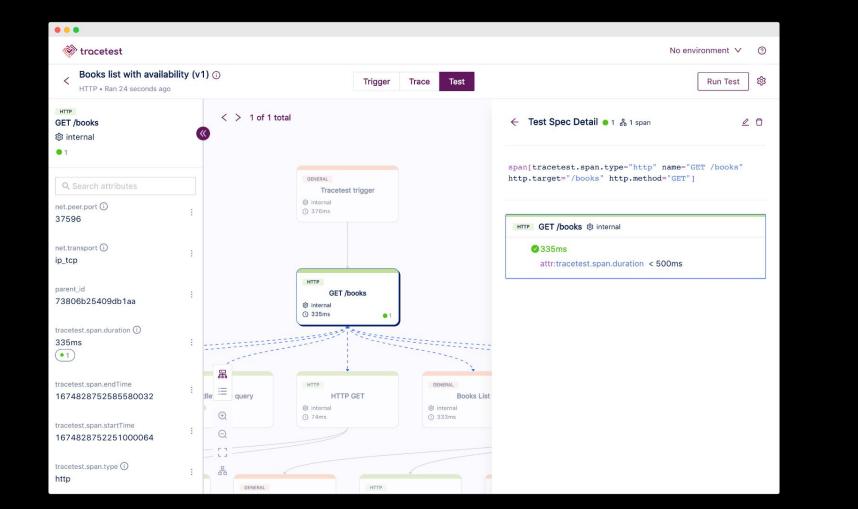
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- selector: span[name="Books List" ...]
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 - attr:books.list.count = 3

```
$ tracetest test run -d ./http-test.yaml -w
[Output]
  Books List
   span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books" ...]
     attr:http.status_code = 200 (200)
     attr:tracetest.span.duration = 1890ms
 ✓ span[name="Books List" ...]
     attr:books.list.count = 3
```

```
$ tracetest test run -d ./http-test.yaml -w
[Output]
X Books List
 ✗ span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books" ...]

✓ attr:http.status_code = 200 (200)
     attr:tracetest.span.duration = 1890ms
 ✓ span[name="Books List" ...]

✓ attr:books.list.count = 3
```



Assert on every part of an HTTP transaction

```
async function booksListHandler(reg, res) {
  const span = tracer.startSpan('Books List')
  const books = await getAvailableBooks()
  span.setAttribute('books.list.count', books.length)
  span.end()
  res.json(books)
```

```
async function booksListHandler(reg, res) {
  const span = tracer.startSpan('Books List')
  const books = await getAvailableBooks()
  span.setAttribute('books.list.count', books.length)
  span.end()
  res.json(books)
```

```
async function getAvailableBooks() {
 const books = getBooks()
const availableBooks = await Promise.all(
  books.map(async book => {
     const endpoint = `http://availability:8080/${book.id}`
     const { data: { isAvailable } } = await axios.get(`${endpoint}`)
     return { ...book, isAvailable }
 return availableBooks
```

```
async function getAvailableBooks() {
 const books = getBooks()
 const availableBooks = await Promise.all(
  books.map(async book => {
     const endpoint = `http://availability:8080/${book.id}`
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  span.setAttribute('bookId', bookId)
  const isAvailable = isBookAvailable(bookId)
  span.setAttribute('isAvailable', isAvailable)
  res.json({ isAvailable })
  span.end()
```

```
function isBookAvailable(bookId) {
 const { stock } = getStock().find(book => book.id == bookId)
 return stock > 0
function getStock() {
 return
   { id: 1, stock: 6 },
   { id: 2, stock: 8 },
   { id: 3, stock: 0 }
```

```
function isBookAvailable(bookId) {
 const { stock } = getStock().find(book => book.id == bookId)
 return stock > 0
function getStock() {
 return [
   { id: 1, stock: 6 },
  { id: 2, stock: 8 },
   { id: 3, stock: 0 }
```

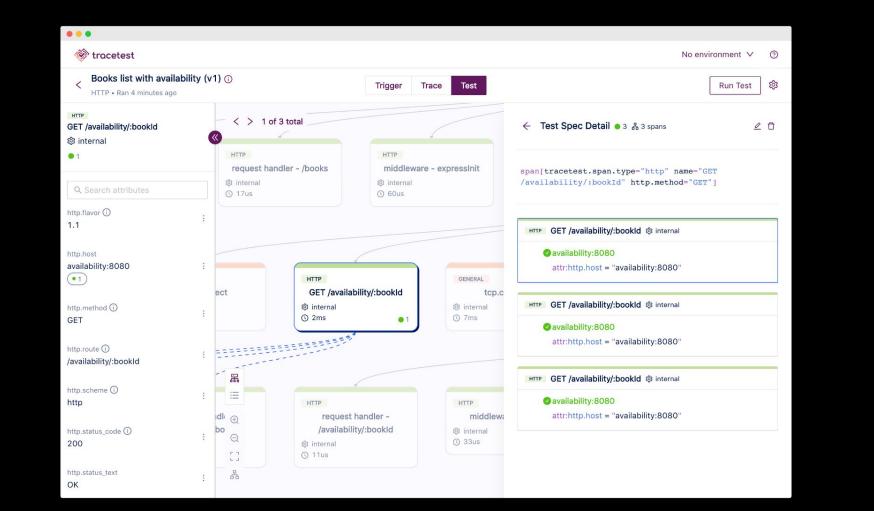
```
specs:
- selector: span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books"]
 assertions:
  - attr:tracetest.span.duration < 500ms
- selector: span[name="Books List"]
 assertions:
  - attr:books.list.count = 3
- selector: span[name="GET /availability/:bookId"]
 assertions:
  - attr:http.host = "availability:8080"
- selector: span[name="Availablity check"]
 assertions:
  - attr:isAvailable = "true"
```

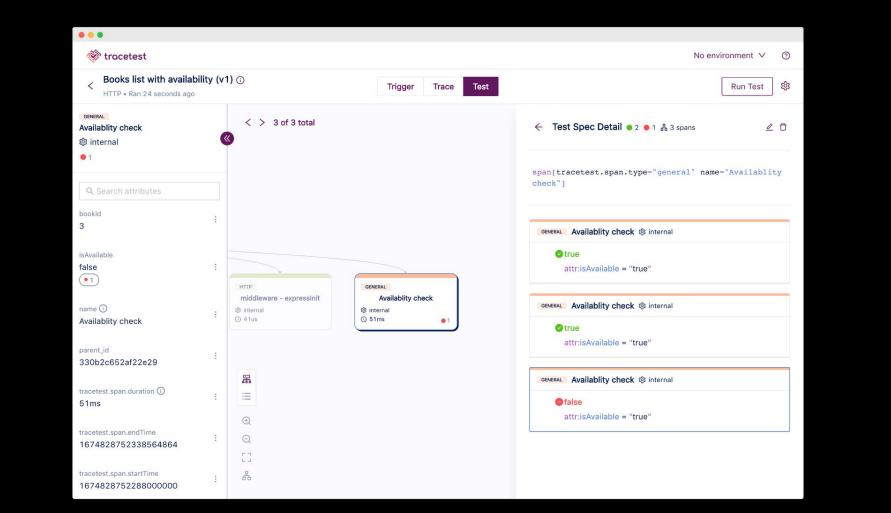
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specs:
- selector: span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books"]
  assertions:
  - attr:tracetest.span.duration < 500ms
- selector: span[name="Books List"]
  assertions:
  - attr:books.list.count = 3
- selector: span[name="GET /availability/:bookId"]
  assertions:
  - attr:http.host = "availability:8080"
- selector: span[name="Availablity check"]
  assertions:
  - attr:isAvailable = "true"
```

```
$ tracetest test run -d ./http-test.yaml -w
[Output]
  Books List
   ✓ span[name="GET /books" http.target="/books"]

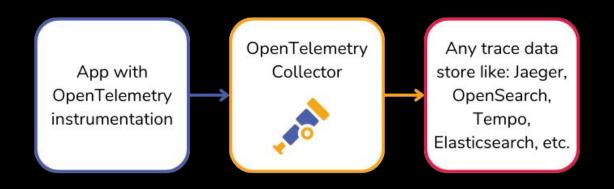
✓ attr:tracetest.span.duration < 500ms (19ms)</p>
   ✓ span[name="Books List"]

✓ attr:books.list.count = 3 (3)
   ✓ span[name="GET /availability/:bookId" http.method="GET"]
           attr:http.host = "availability:8080" x3
      span[name="Availability check"]
           ✓ attr:isAvailable = "true" (true) x2
             attr:isAvailable = "true" (false)
```

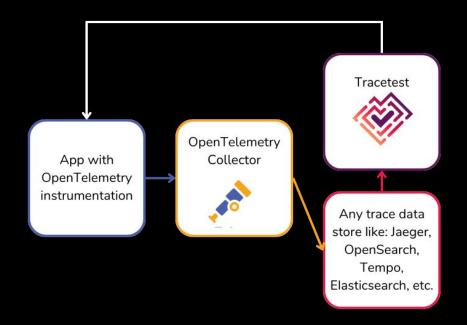




Works with any distributed system with OpenTelemetry instrumentation



Tracetest triggers API, fetches response and trace data, runs assertions



Install Tracetest

CLI

Server

Installing Tracetest CLI

\$ brew install kubeshop/tracetest/tracetest

Installing Tracetest Server

\$ tracetest server install

Supported out-of-the-box

- **Docker Compose**
- Kubernetes

Connect a trace data store





品 Tests

Environments

Configure Data Store

Tempo

OpenTelemetry

New Relic

Lightstep

OpenSearch

Blastic APM

SF_X SignalFX

Tracetest needs configuration information to be able to retrieve your trace from your distributed tracing solution. Select your tracing data store and enter the configuration info.

Tracetest can work with any distributed tracing solution that is utilizing the OpenTelemetry Collector via a second pipeline. The second pipeline enables your current tracing system to send only Tracetest spans to Tracetest, while all other spans continue to go to the backend of your choice.

■ Need more information about setting up OpenTelemetry? Go to our docs

Sample Configuration

```
processors:
  batch:
    timeout: 100ms
exporters:
 otlp/1:
    endpoint: tracetest:21321
    tls:
      insecure: true
service:
 pipelines:
    traces/1:
      receivers: [otlp]
     processors: [batch]
      exporters: [otlp/1]
```



Tracetest

Trace data store

Settings

What did we learn?

ODD is awesome!

ODD is awesome!

- No mocks
- Test against real data
- No more black boxes

ODD is awesome!

- Know exactly what's happening in each microservice
- Assert on every step of a transaction

Let's recap

- Testing on the back end is hard
- Testing distributed systems is hard
- Elevate your TDD with distributed tracing and ODD

Thank you! Any questions?

- Give Tracetest a star on GitHub
 - kubeshop/tracetest
- Give Tracetest a try
 - https://tracetest.io/download
- Read the full blog post
 - https://tracetest.io/blog/the-difference-between-tdd-and-odd

Tracetest community



Github Repository



Discord server

You can find me at...

- @adnanrahic on Twitter and GitHub
- adnan@kubeshop.io

