

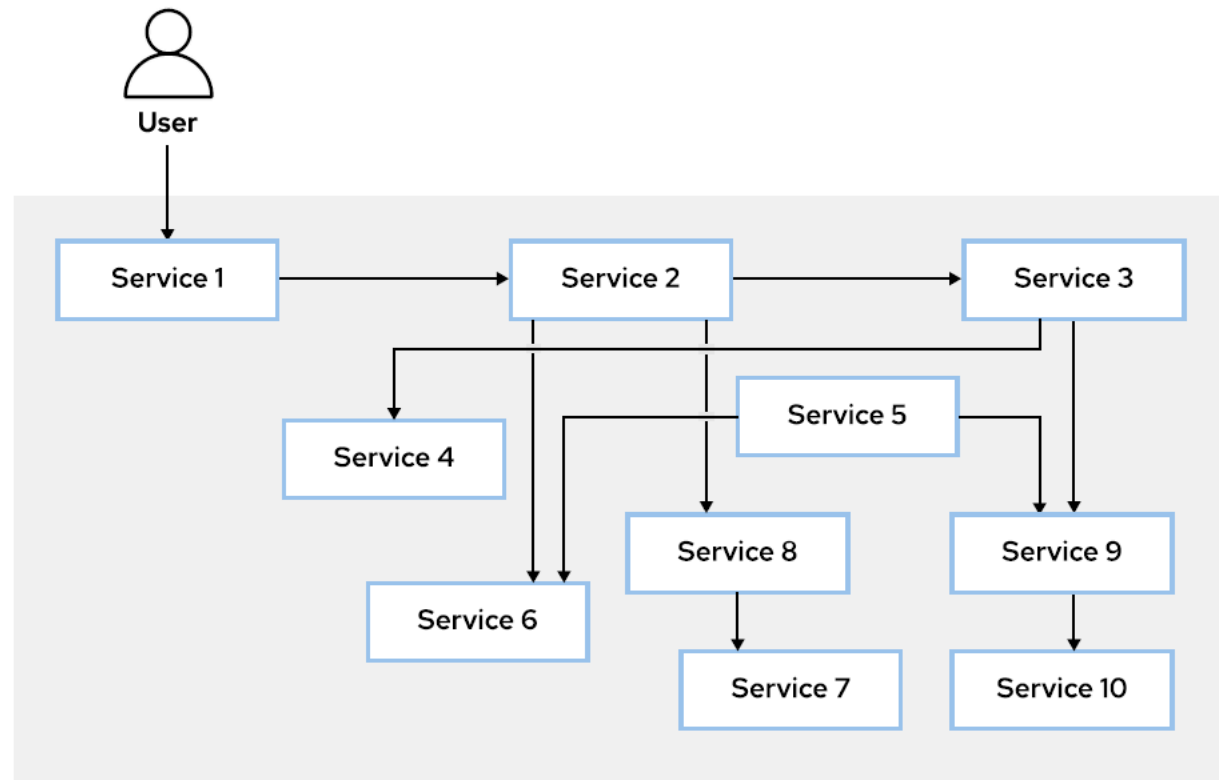
A chalkboard with faint pencil sketches of particle tracks, a pencil holder with colored pencils, and a wooden desk.

Quarkus Tracing



Quarkus usa

- OpenTracing

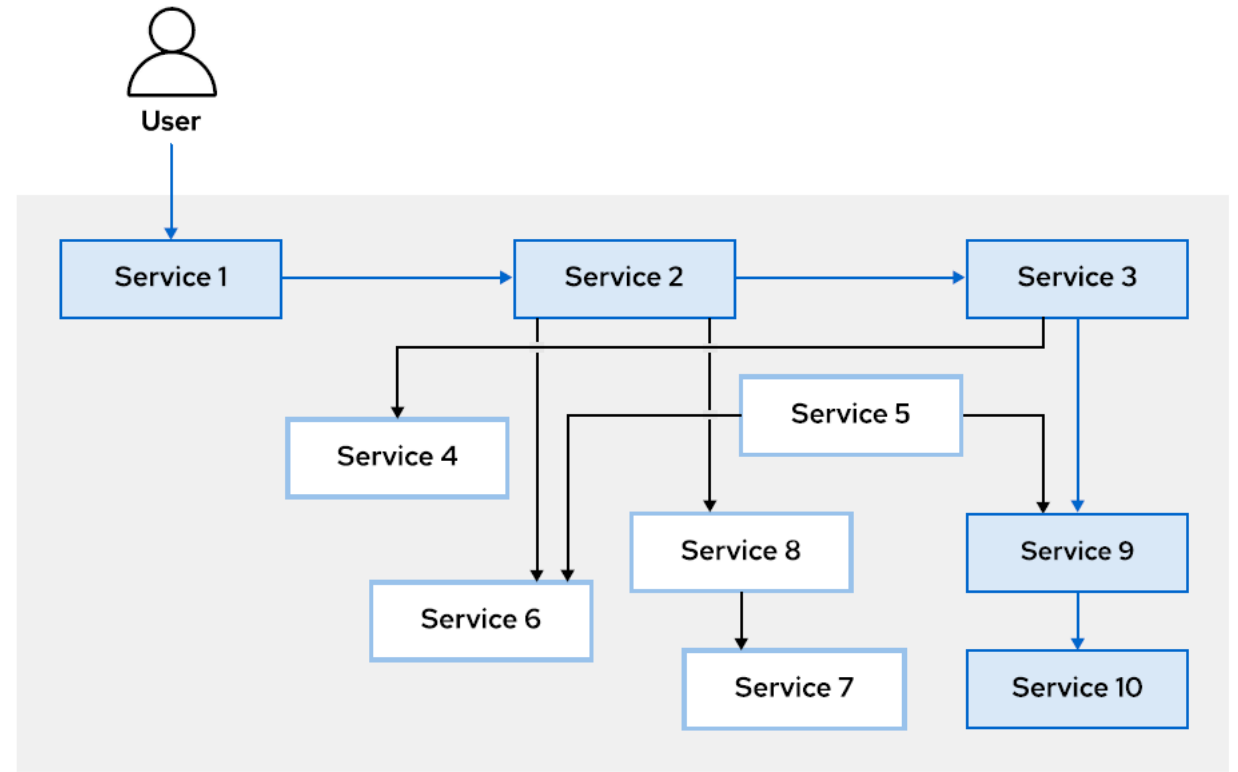


Sin tracing



Quarkus usa

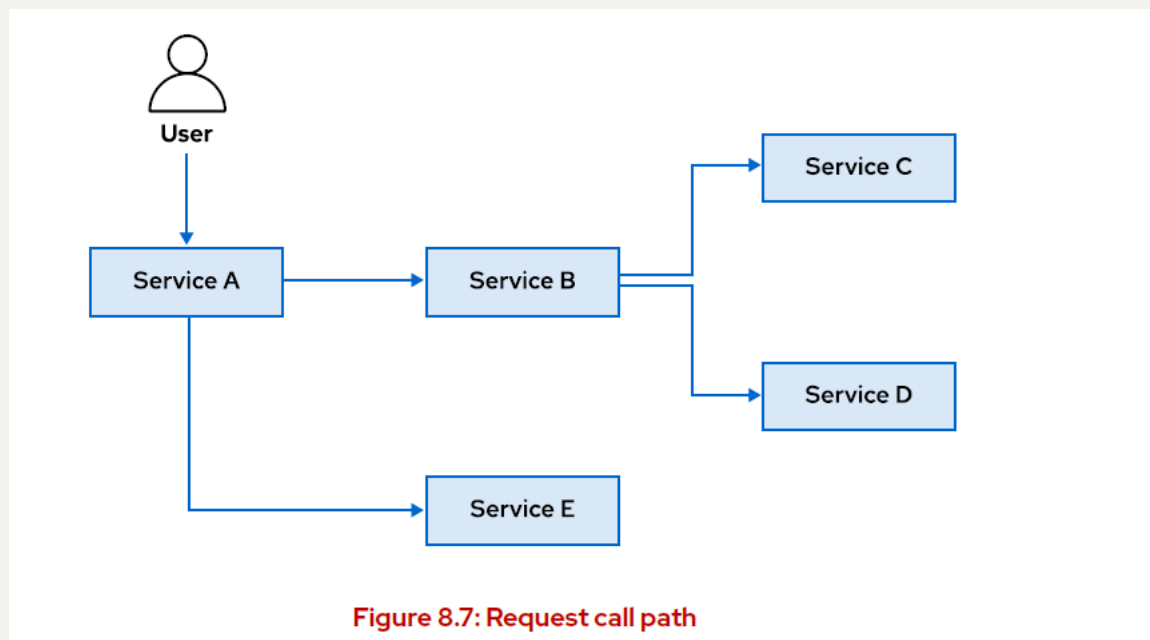
- OpenTracing



Con tracing



Traces y Span en Tracing Distribuido



Span

A Span represents a logical unit of work, which has a unique name, a start time, and the duration of execution. To model the service call flow across a set of services, Jaeger nests spans by execution order.

Trace

A Trace is an execution path of a request through a set of services, and is comprised of one or more spans.



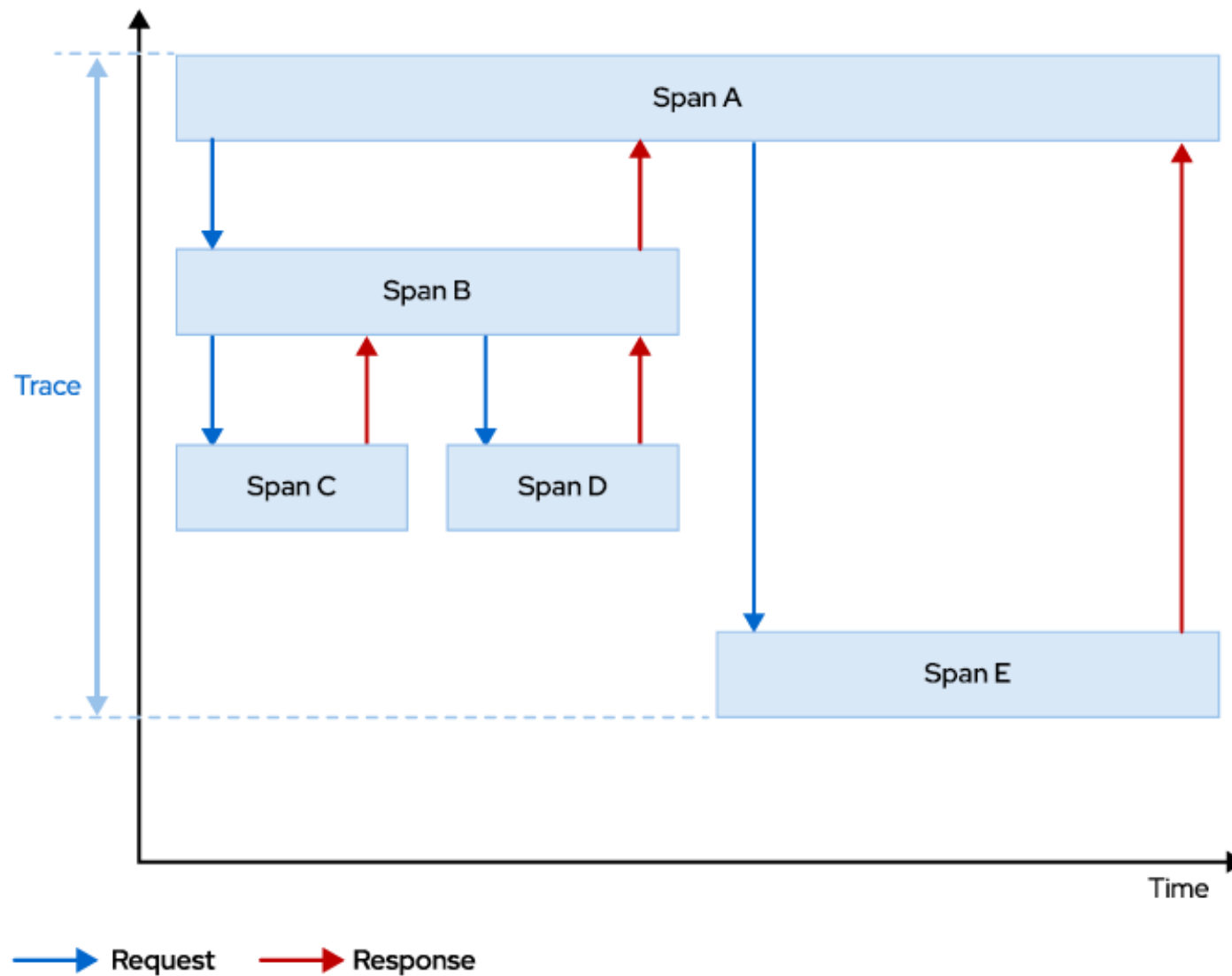


Figure 8.8: Traces and spans



Introducing Jaeger

Jaeger is a distributed tracing platform. Jaeger allows developers to configure their services to enable gathering runtime statistics about their performance.

Jaeger is made up of several components, which work together to collect, store, and display tracing data.

Jaeger Client

The OpenTracing API defines standard APIs for instrumentation and distributed tracing of microservices-based applications. Jaeger clients are language specific implementations of the OpenTracing API. They are used to configure applications for distributed tracing.

Jaeger Agent

The Jaeger agent is a network daemon, which listens for span data sent over User Datagram Protocol (UDP), which it batches and sends to the collector. The agent is meant to be placed on the same host as the application being traced.

Jaeger Collector

The Collector receives runtime statistics from the agents and places them in an internal queue for processing. This allows the collector to return a response immediately to the agent.

Storage

Collectors require a persistent storage back end. Jaeger has a pluggable mechanism for storage.

Query

Query is a service that retrieves runtime statistics from storage.

Jaeger Console

Jaeger provides a web-based console that lets you visualize your distributed tracing data. By using the console, you can trace the path of requests as they flow through the services in your application.



1)

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>io.quarkus</groupId>
  <artifactId>quarkus-smallrye-opentracing</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

2)

```
quarkus.jaeger.service-name=myservice ❶
quarkus.jaeger.sampler-type=const ❷
quarkus.jaeger.sampler-param=1 ❸
quarkus.jaeger.endpoint=http://localhost:14268/api/traces ❹
quarkus.jaeger.propagation=b3 ❺
quarkus.jaeger.reporter-log-spans=true ❻
```

- ❶ A unique service name to identify traces and spans sent to Jaeger. You can identify traces and spans by using this name in the Jaeger web console.
- ❷ Indicates the rate at which traces and spans should be collected from this application. Options include; `const` (collect all samples), `probabilistic` (random sampling), `rateLimiting` (collect samples at a configurable rate per second), and `remote` (control sampling from a central Jaeger back end). Refer to <https://www.jaegertracing.io/docs/1.20/sampling/> for more details.
- ❸ Indicates the percentage of requests for which spans should be collected. This value should be between zero and one. A 0 value indicates no sample collection, and a 1 indicates collecting all samples (100%). This value should not be set to 1 in production environments with many requests. This is usually set to 1 in development and QA environments to debug and troubleshoot inter-service latency and performance issues.
- ❹ The URL of the Jaeger collector. By default, the local collector receives traces and spans through UDP. You can configure the application to send traces over TCP on cloud and secure enterprise deployments where UDP multi-casting is usually disabled.
- ❺ Indicates Jaeger to propagate all `x-b3-*` related headers. This is required to construct the parent-child relationships in the call graph.
- ❻ Logs span information for all incoming and outgoing traffic from the application.



NOTAS

- Por defecto, OpenTracing le agrega tracing a todos los REST endpoints donde hagas @GET y @POST.
- Puedes usar opcionalmente @Traced en tu capa de servicio o capa de datos para hacer Troubleshooting y encontrar los cuellos de botella.



Jaeger ScreenShots



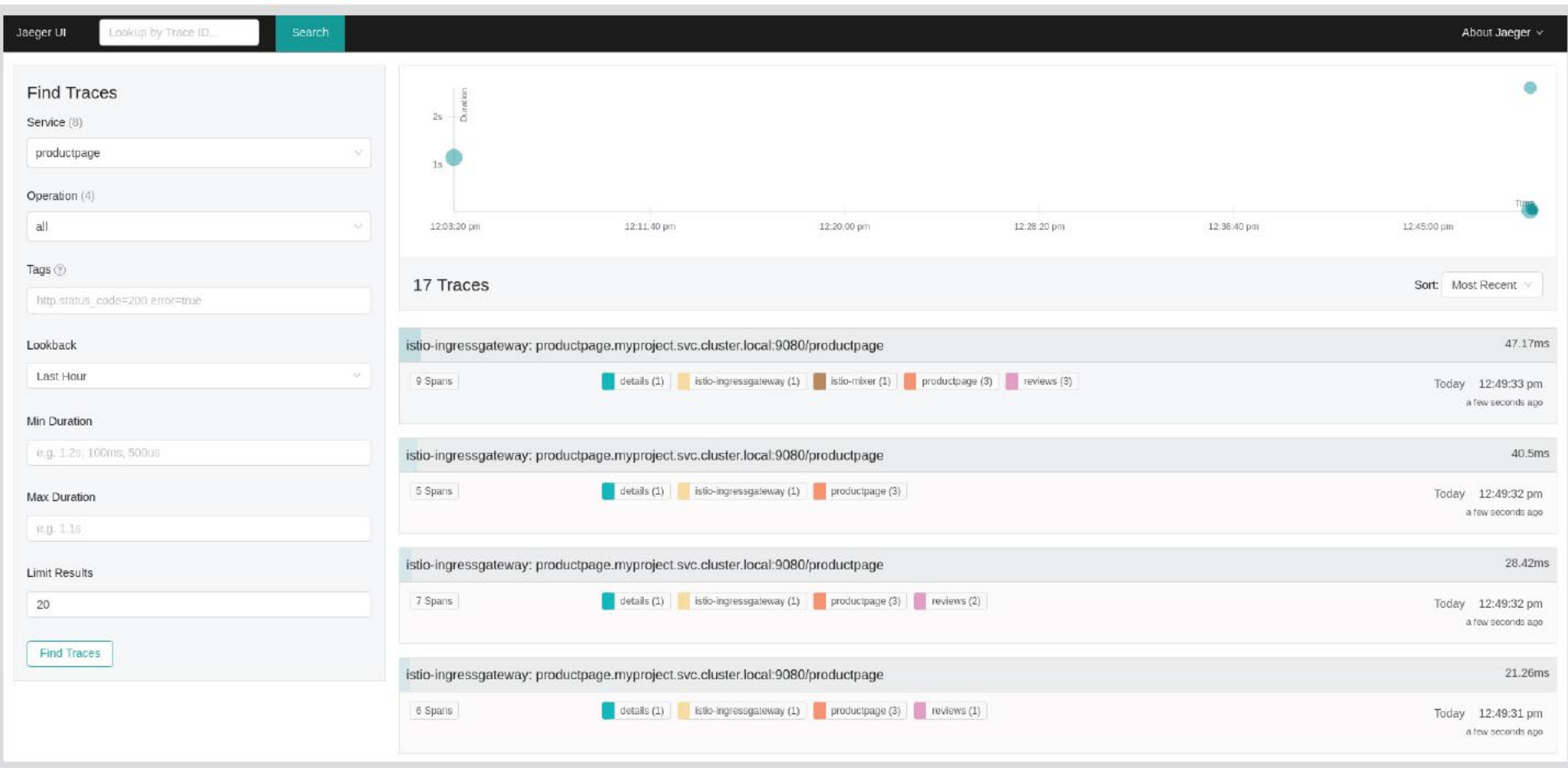


Figure 8.9: List of traces

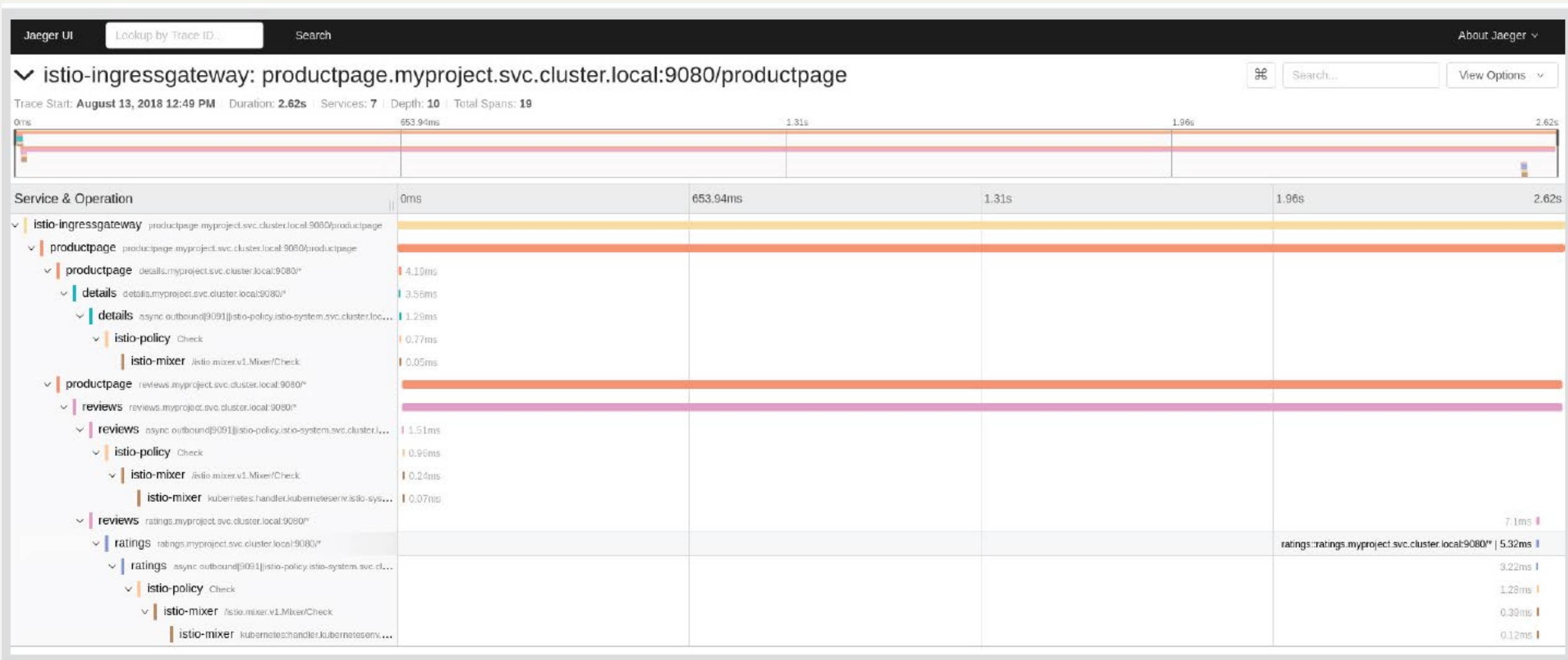


Figure 8.10: Trace details

Recursos

- <https://www.jaegertracing.io/>
- <https://opentracing.io/guides/java/>



EJERCICIO TRACING

SearchJSON File

Service (3)
adderv

Operation (2)
allv

Tags ?
http.status_code=200 error=true

Lookback
Last Hourv

Min Duration
e.g. 1.2s, 100ms, 500us

Max Duration
e.g. 1.2s, 100ms, 500us

Limit Results
20

Find Traces

Duration

200ms
0ms
-200ms

03:43:20 am

1 Trace

Compare traces by selecting result items

☐

adderv: GET:com.redhat.training.AdderResource.add b0f0b6e

5 Spans

adderv (3)

solverv (2)



