

# Effective and Efficient Observability with OpenTelemetry

Daniel Gomez Blanco

Principal Engineer

When our systems  
**change**, how  
do we know  
**what** changed?

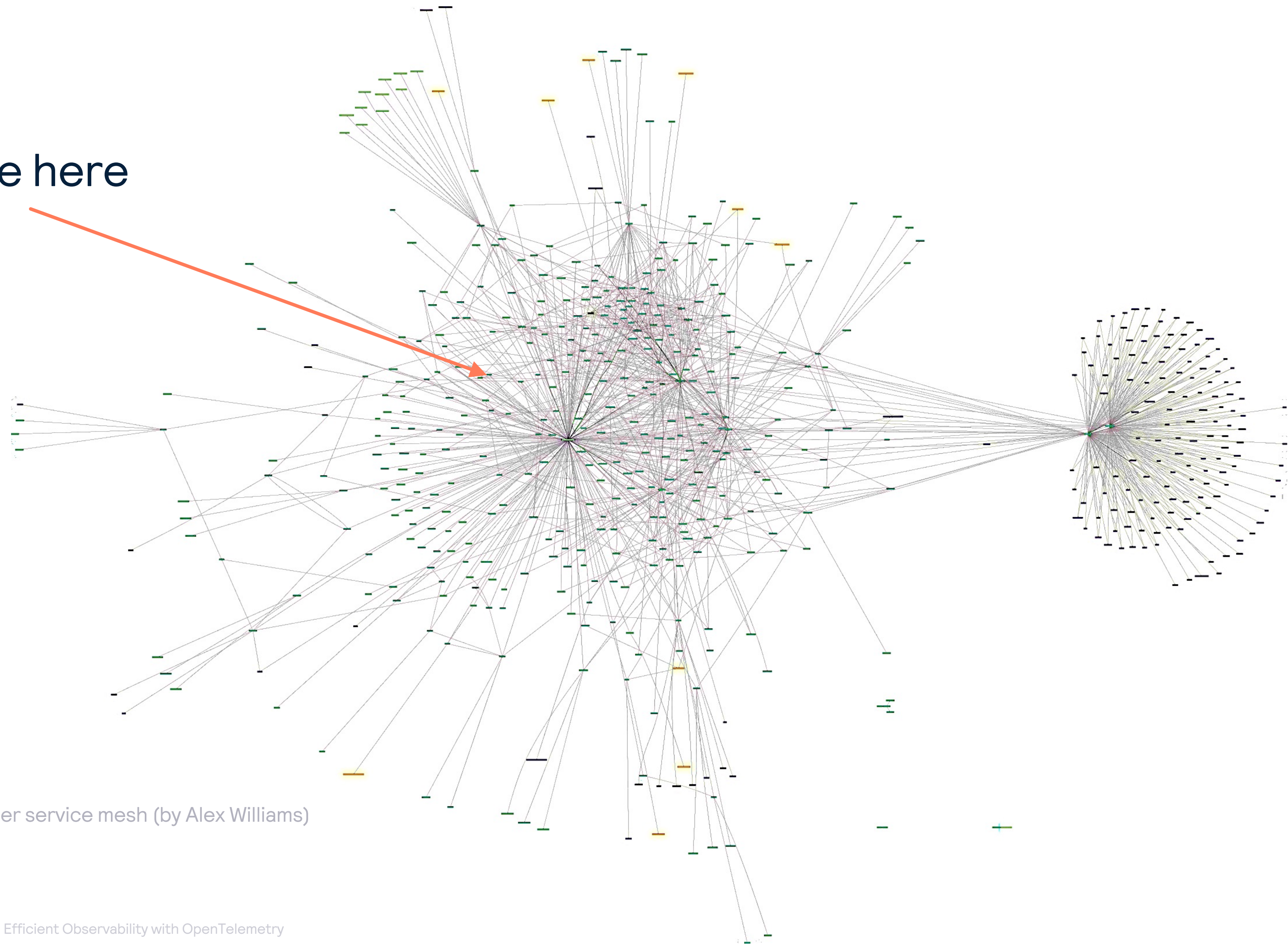
# Easy when we are the only ones changing it...

```
if my_condition:  
    print("I'm here")  
    # Do some work  
else:  
    print("I'm there")  
    # Do some other work
```



# ... not easy in a real distributed system

You're here



Source: service dependencies in Skyscanner service mesh (by Alex Williams)





Photo by Ross Cameron

# A bit about me

- Joined Skyscanner in 2018 to work on performance and resource optimisation
- Principal Engineer leading observability strategy since 2020
- 12 years as platform engineer in organisations from 5 to 2,500 employees
- Author of Practical OpenTelemetry: Adopting Open Observability Standards Across Your Organization (Apress, 2023)



## Agenda

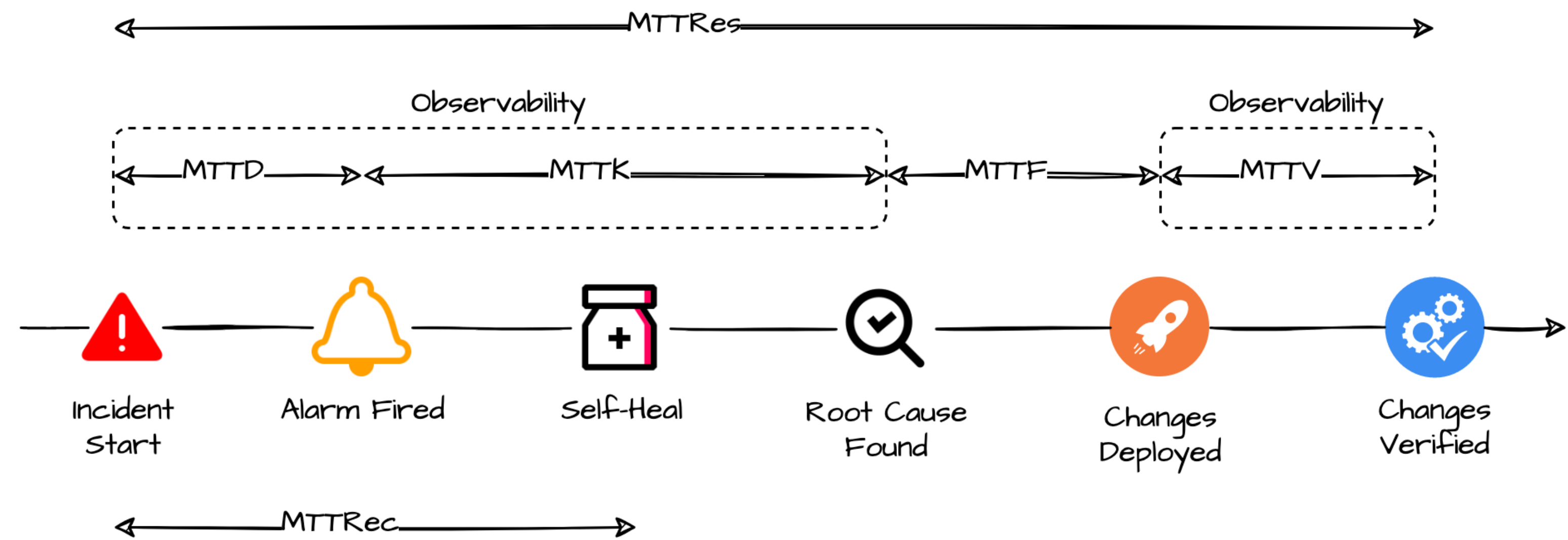
- 1. Why observability matters**
- 2. How open standards help observability**
- 3. Rolling out OpenTelemetry**
- 4. Adopting observability in practice**

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# Observability within incident response



Source: Practical OpenTelemetry: Adopting Open Observability Standards Across Your Organization

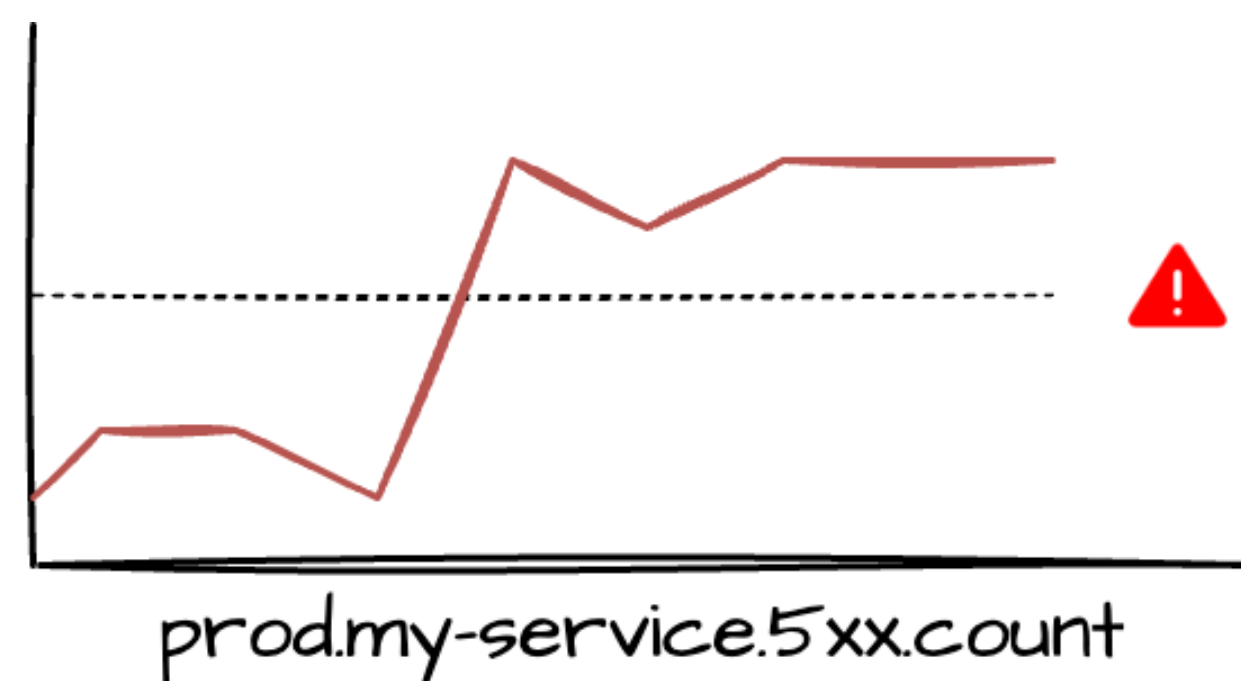
**Is my system behaving as expected?**

Reducing Mean-Time-to-Detect and Mean-Time-To-Verify

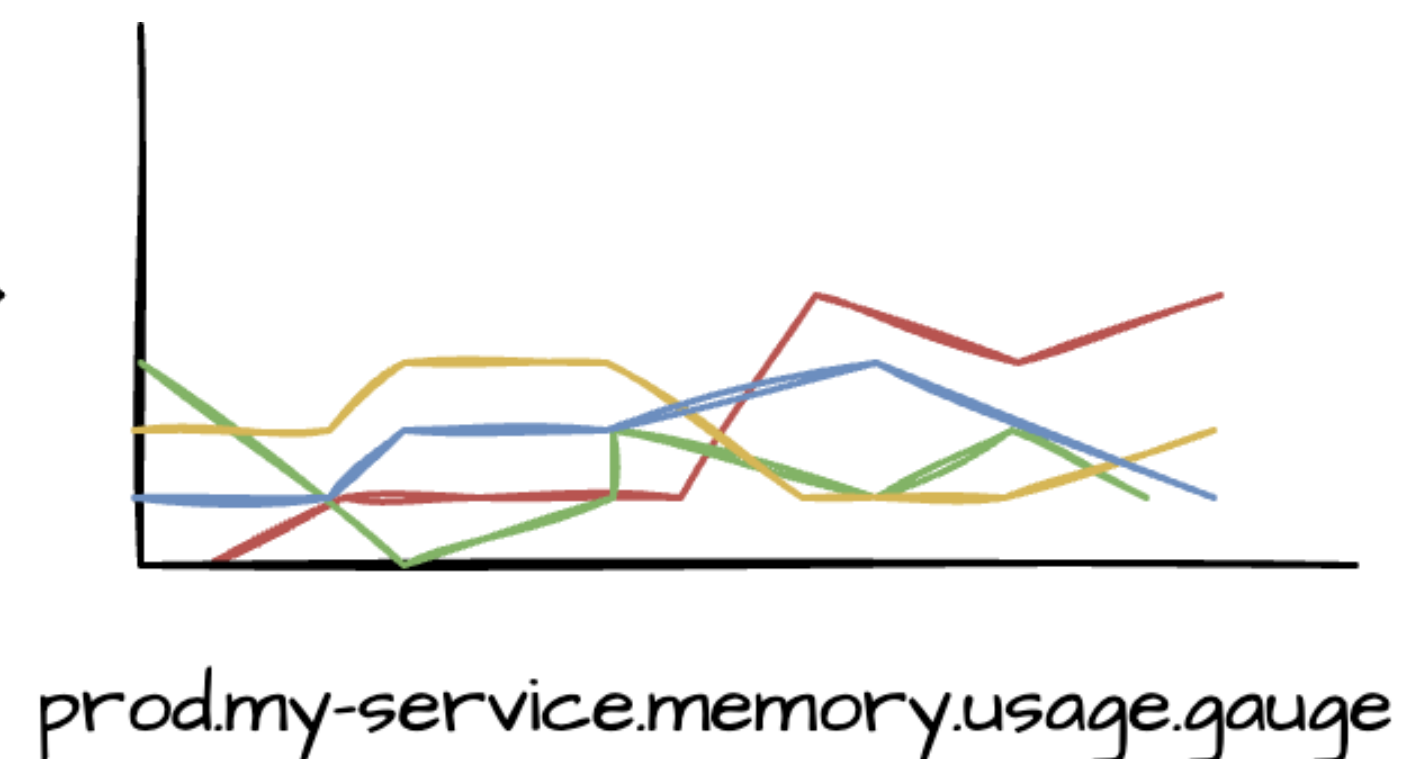
**Why is my system not behaving as expected?**

Reducing Mean-Time-to-Know

# Debugging that relies on past experience



Follow runbook to dashboard



Search for known ERROR cases

13:45:13.177 **ERROR** No data to render

Call another team??

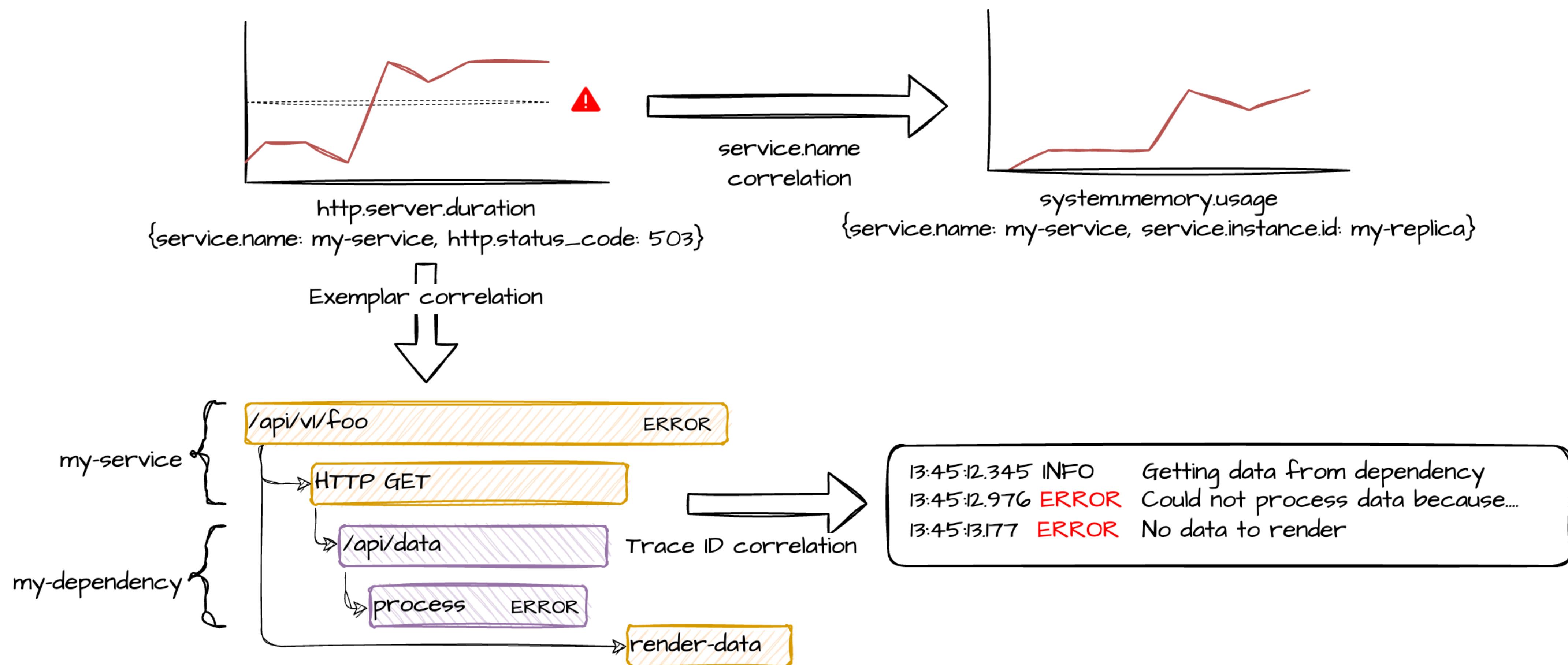




# Now what?



# Debugging that relies on context



# Effective observability means...

## High granularity

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Detailed telemetry data corresponding to individual operations within system transactions

## Rich context

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Considering multiple telemetry signals and dependencies under one single holistic view of the system

## Signal correlation

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Linking metrics, traces and logs under one single stream of events

## Service correlation

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Relating telemetry from different services part of the same common operation

## Open standards

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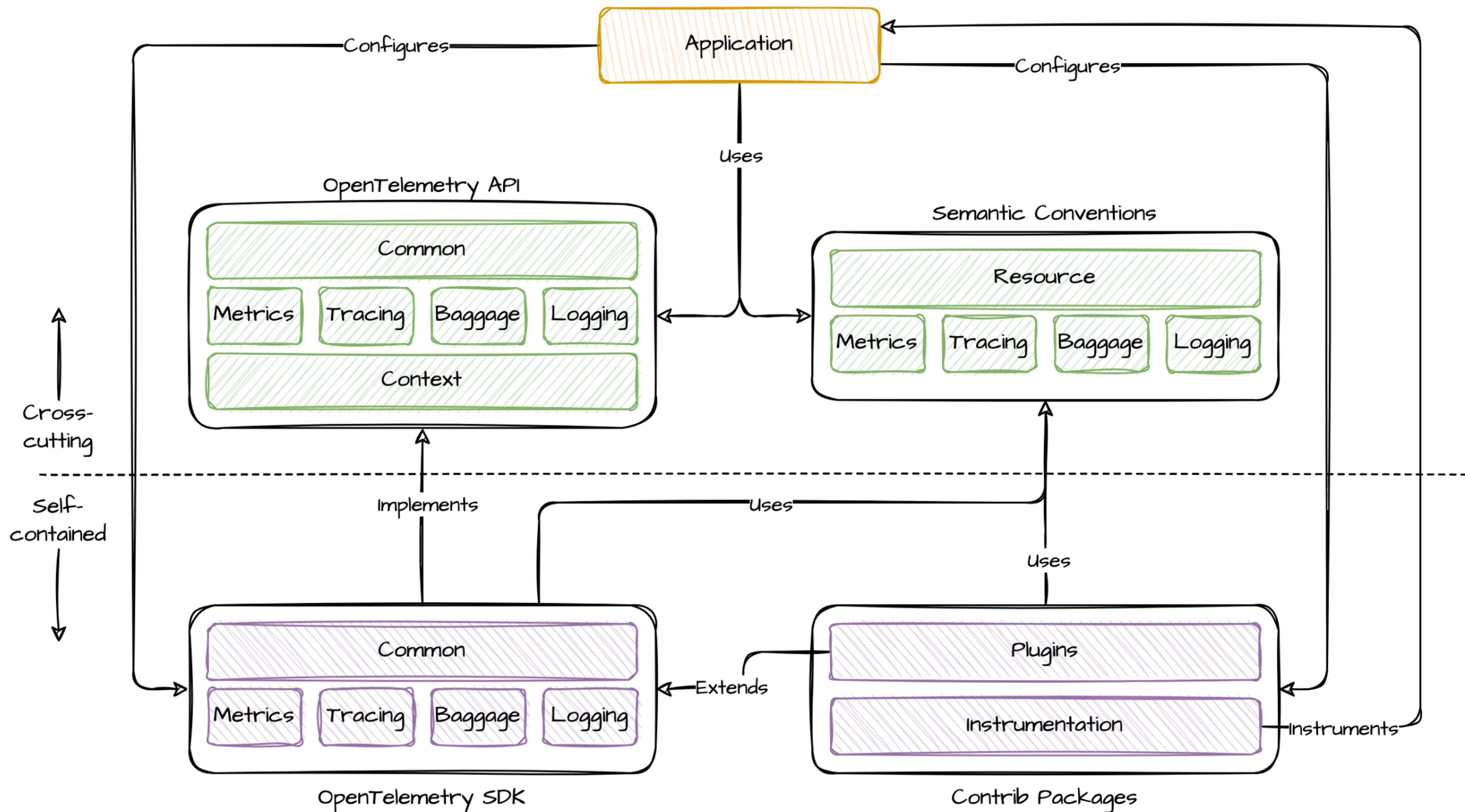
Out-of-the-box telemetry instrumented by experts, following open standards across all platforms

## Agenda

1. Why observability matters
- 2. How open standards help observability**
3. Telemetry signals and their purpose
4. Adopting observability in practice



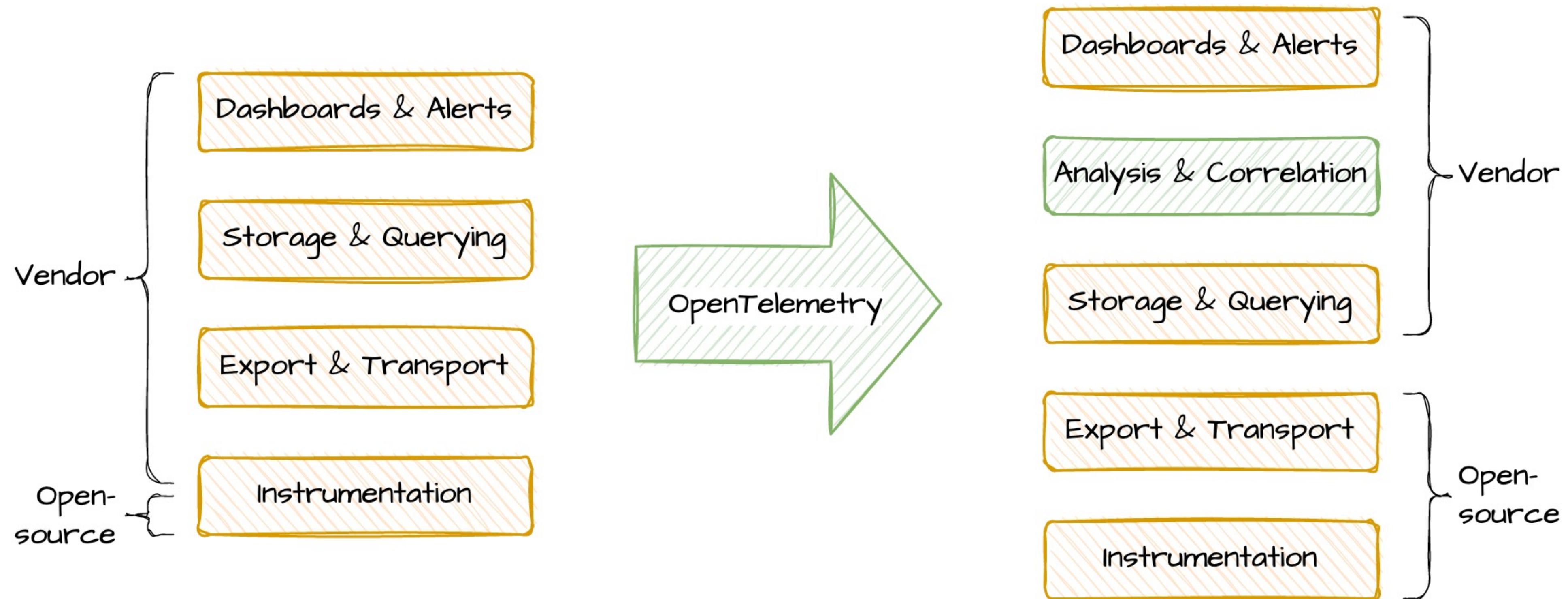
To **enable effective observability** by  
making high-quality,  
portable telemetry  
ubiquitous



Practical OpenTelemetry: Adopting Open Observability Standards Across Your Organization



# Influence in buy-vs-build decisions



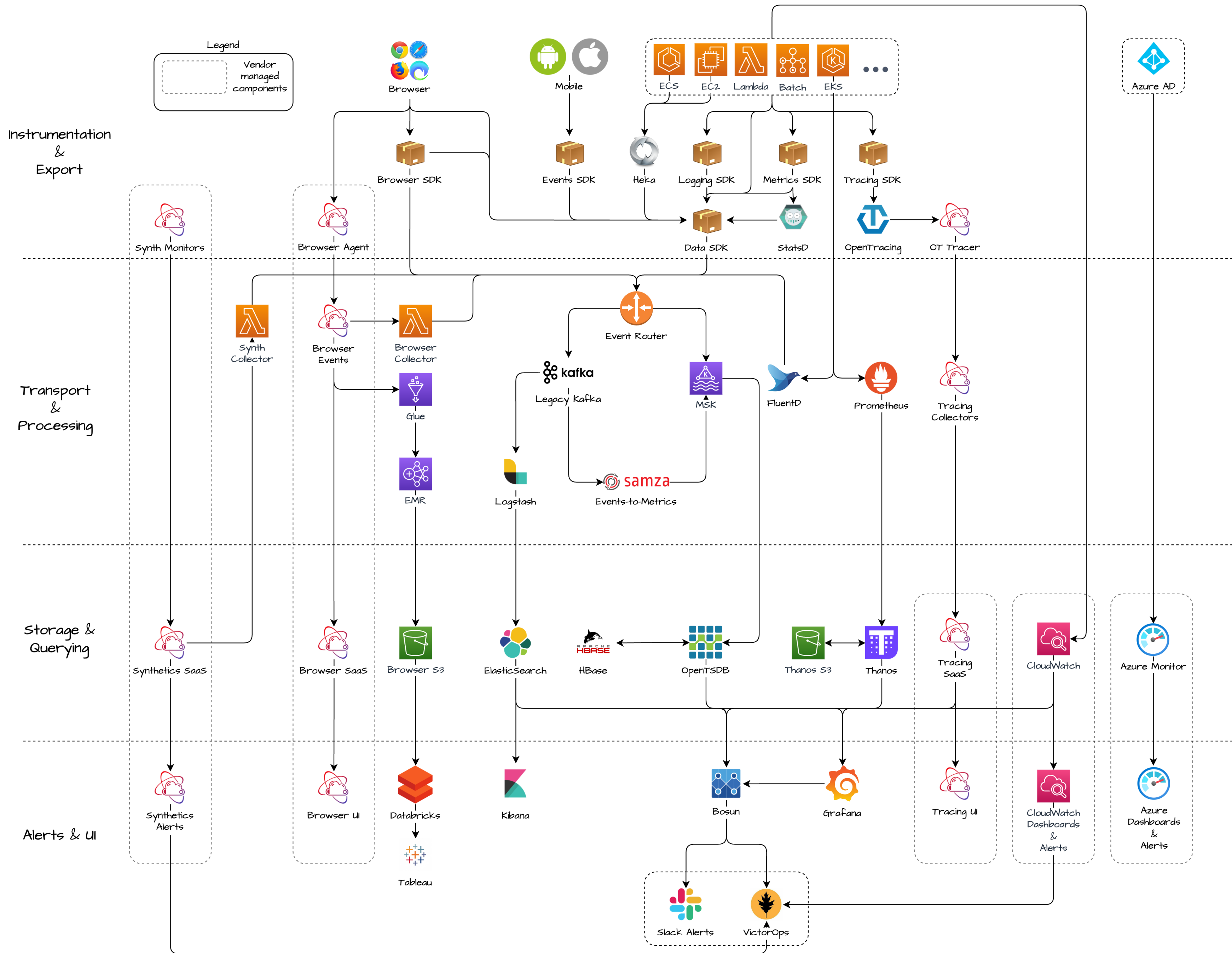
Practical OpenTelemetry: Adopting Open Observability Standards Across Your Organization



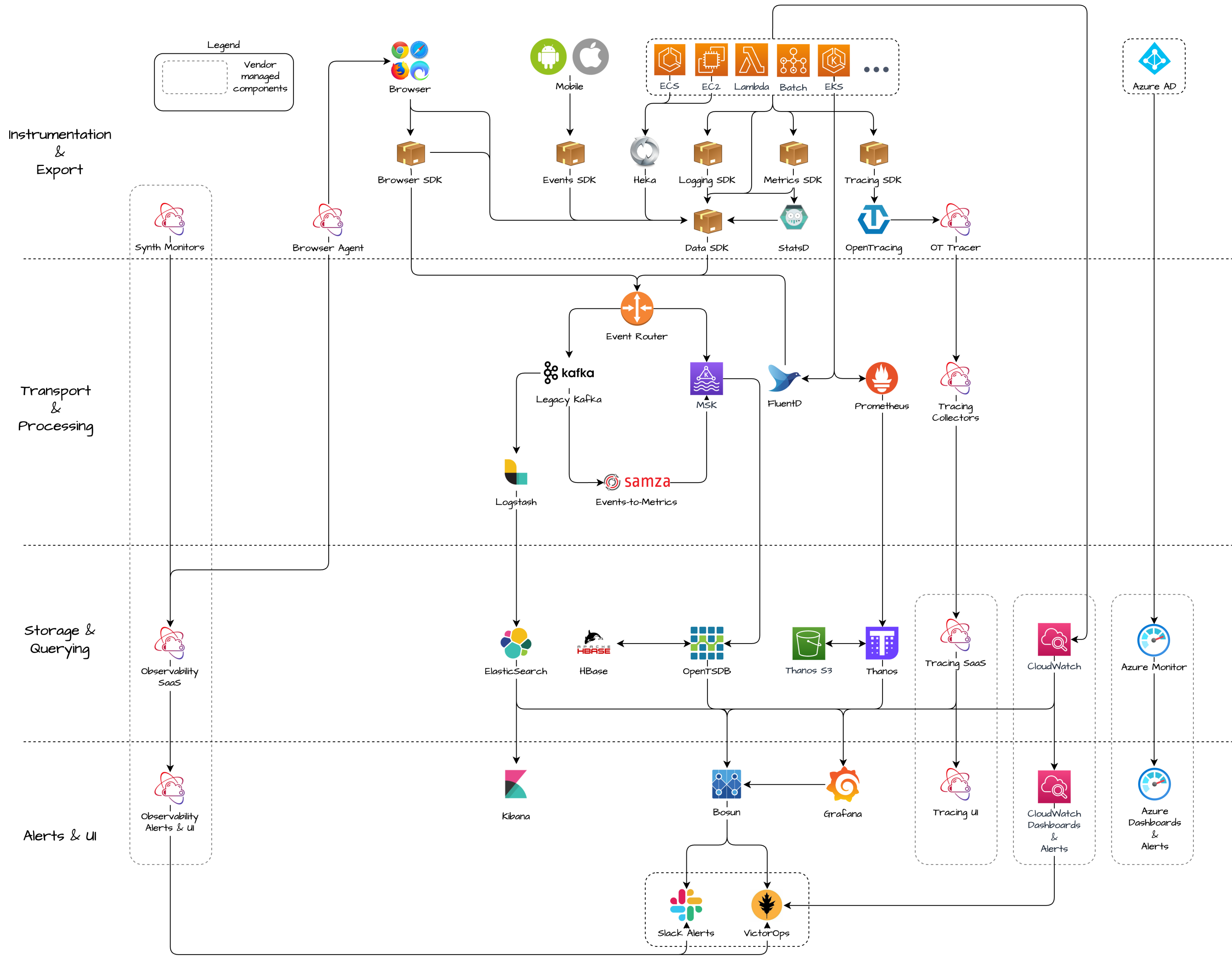
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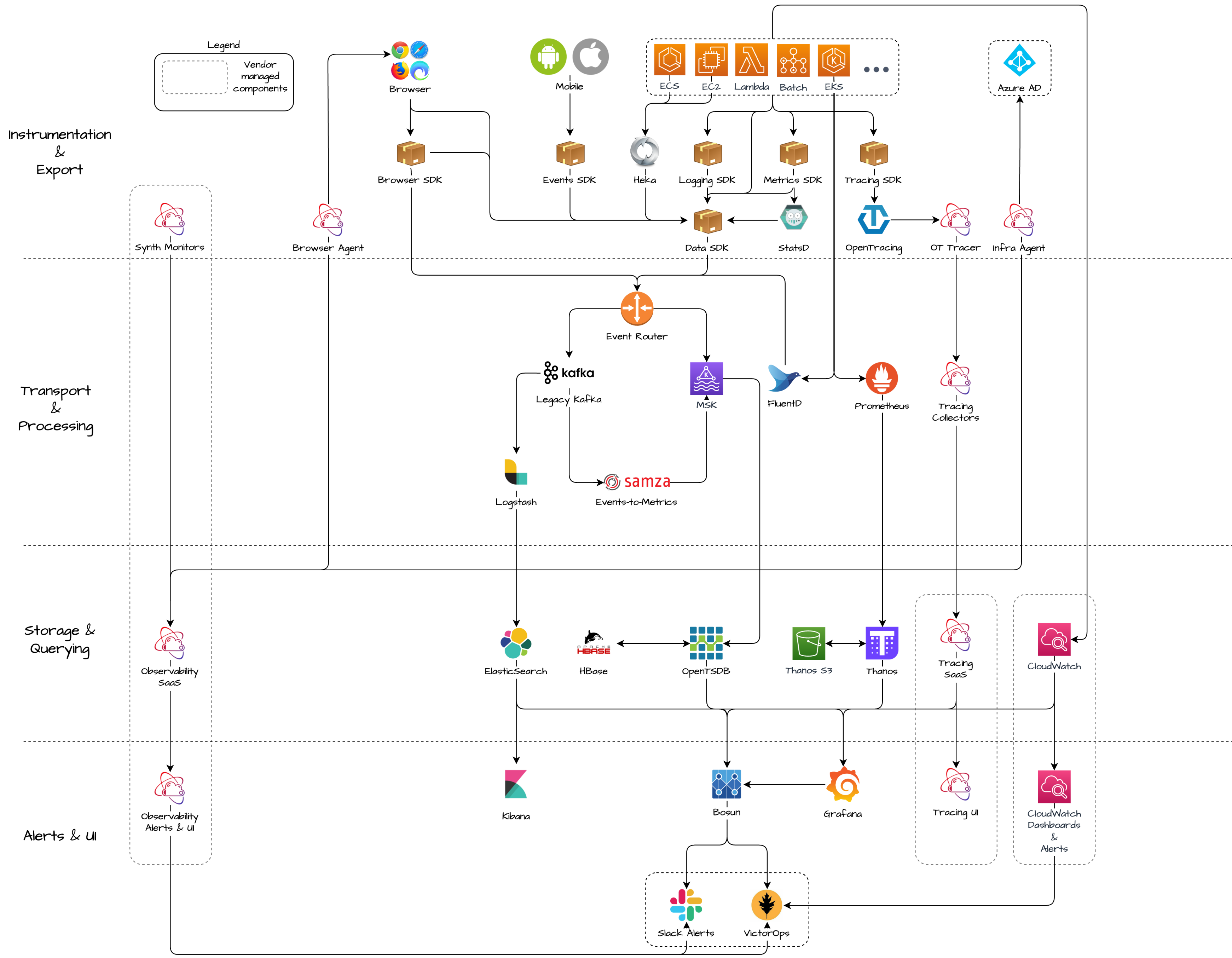
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Make the  
**golden path**  
the path of  
**least resistance**

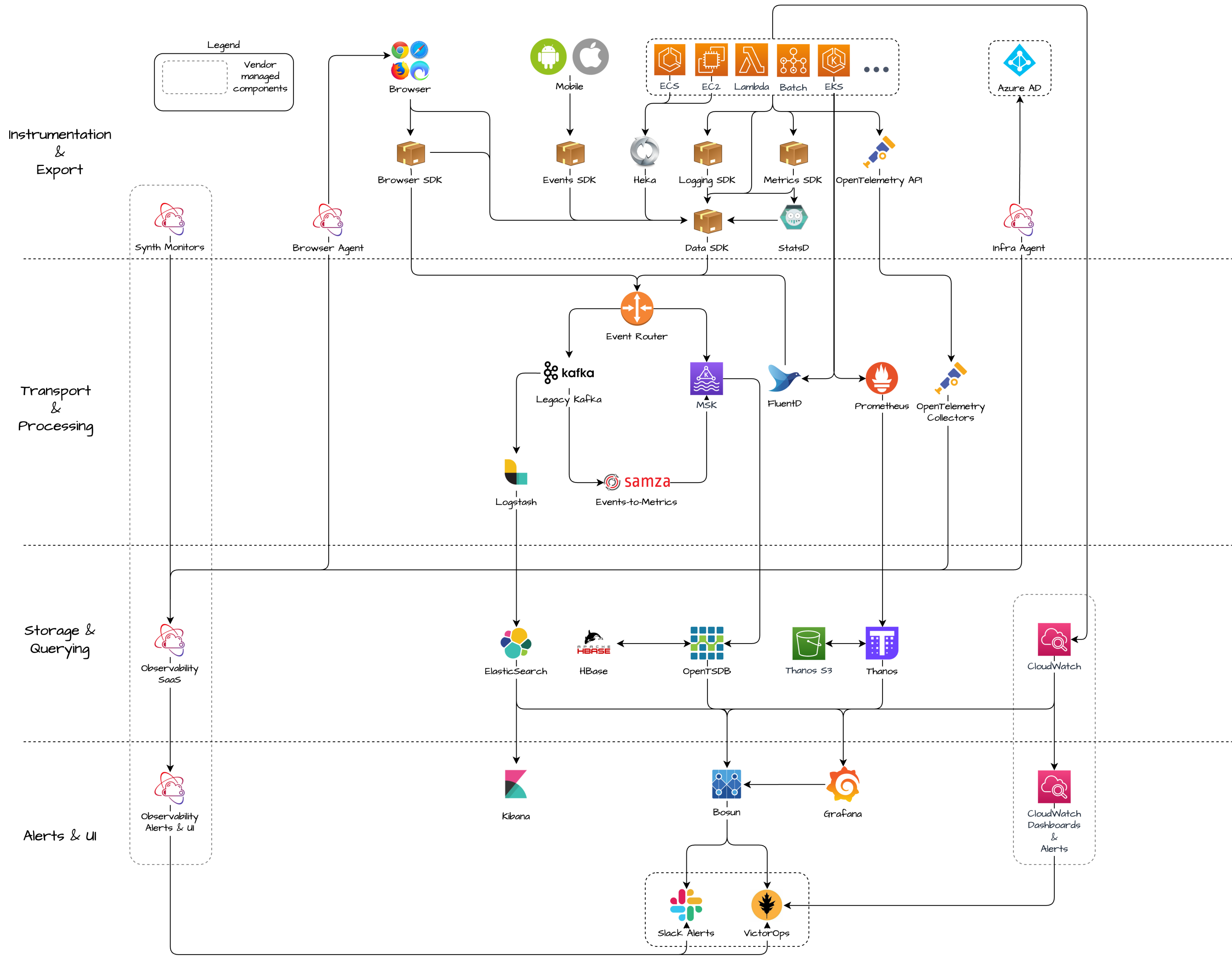


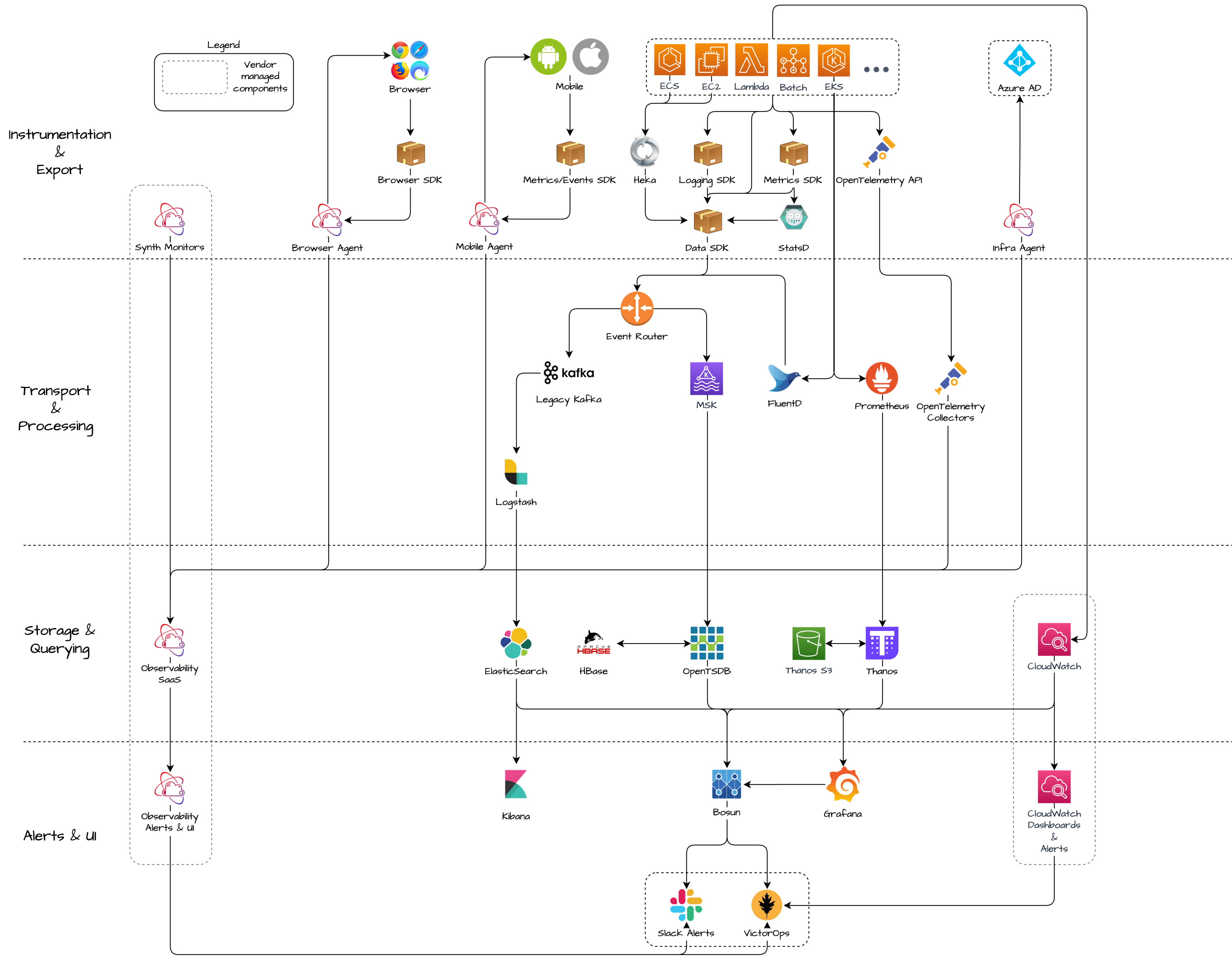




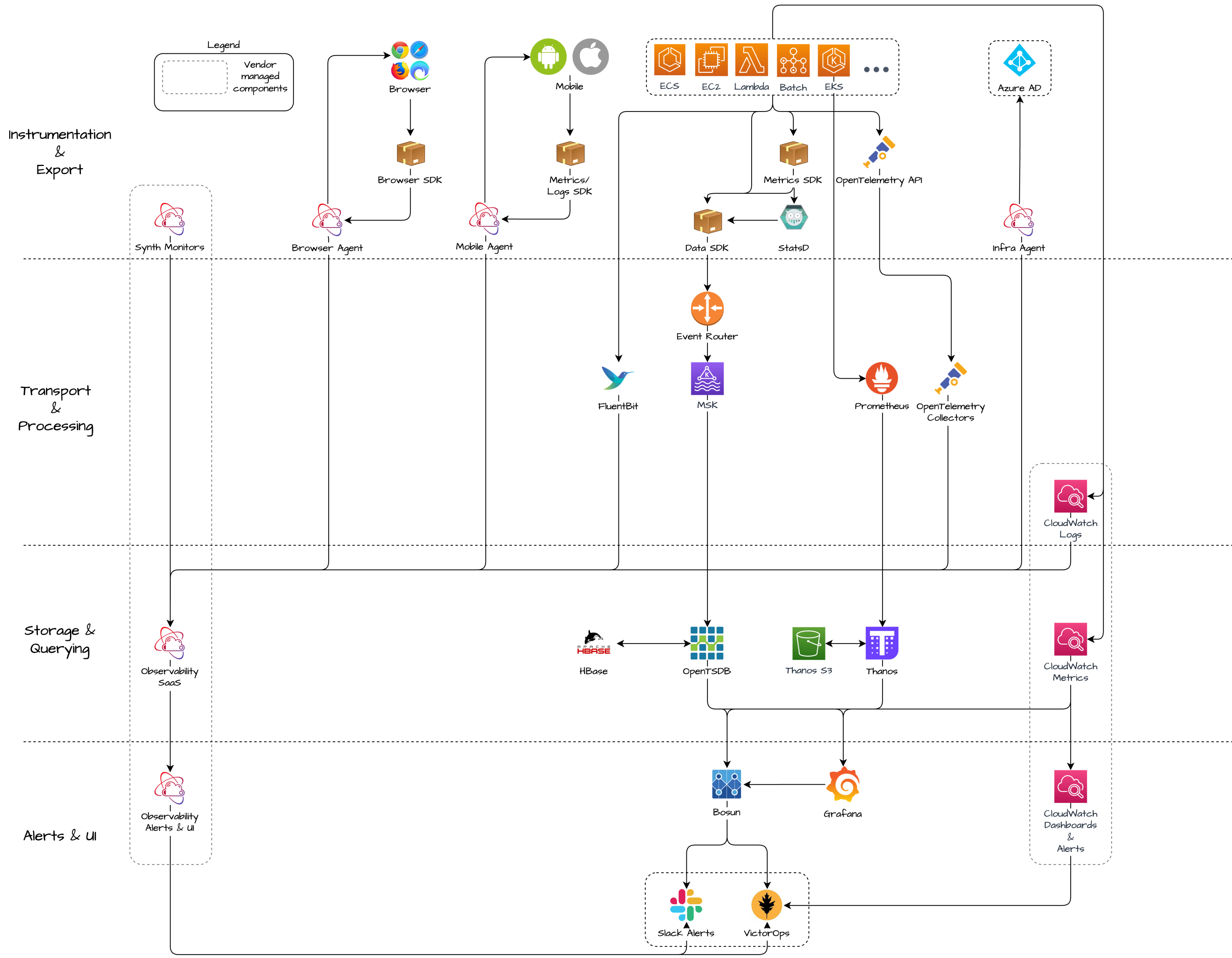


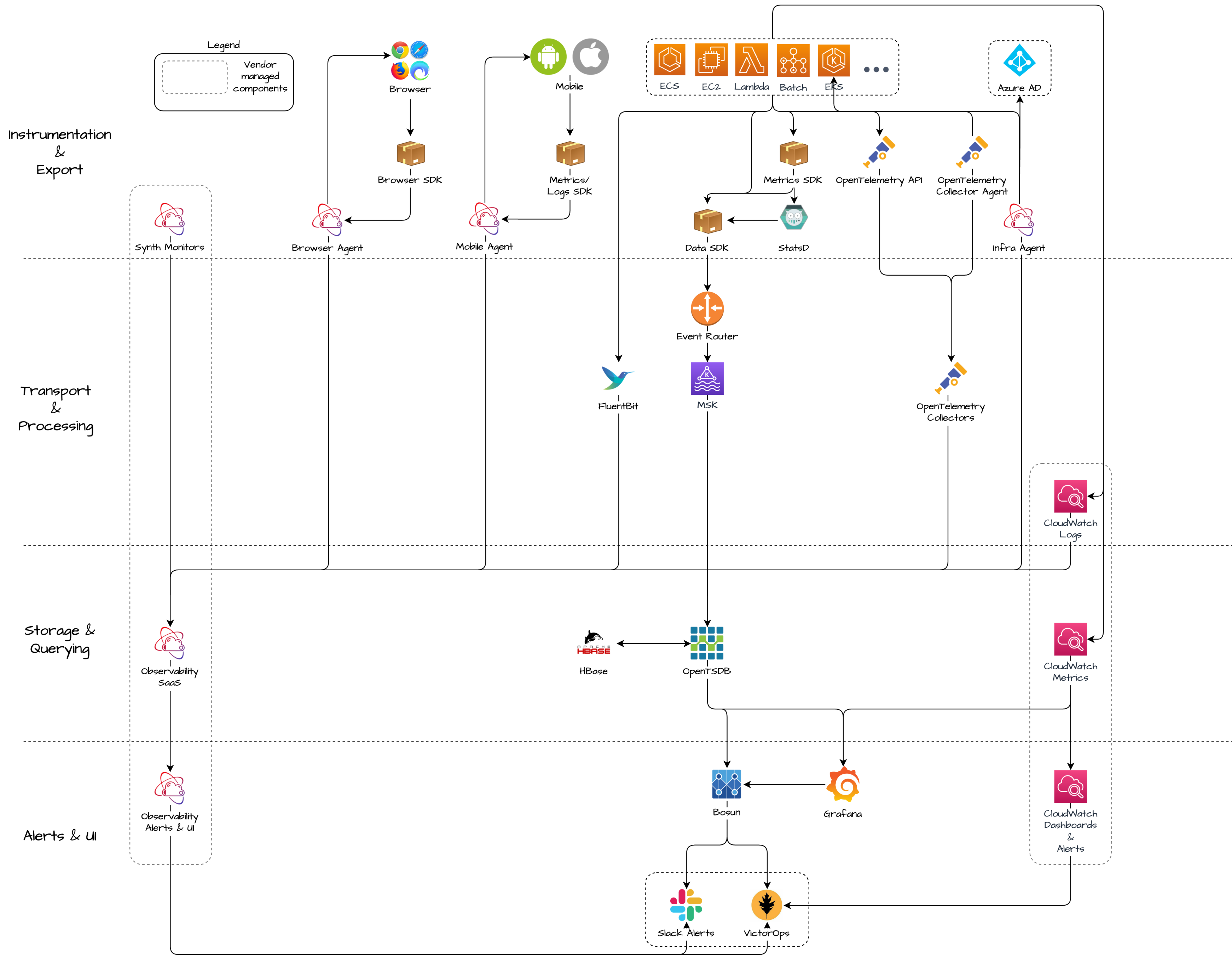




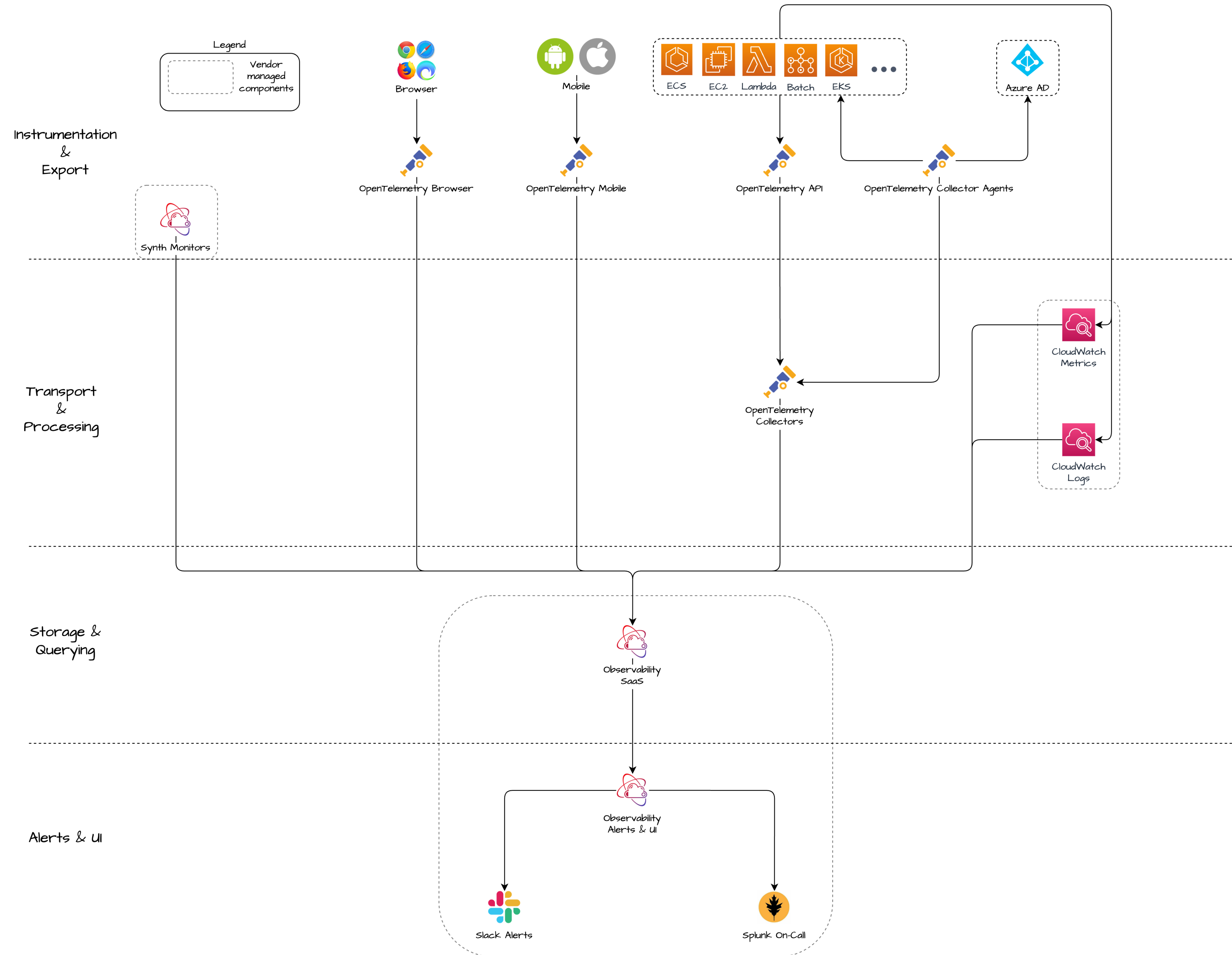




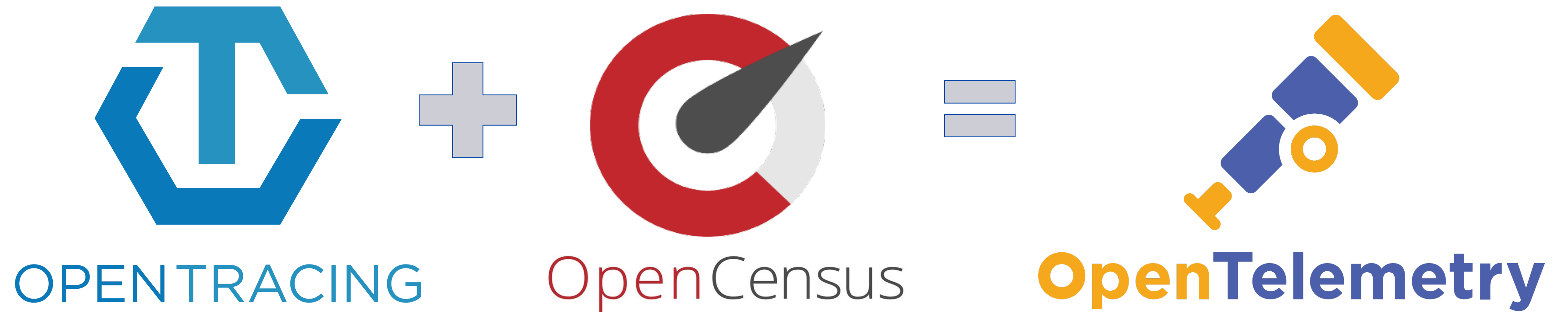


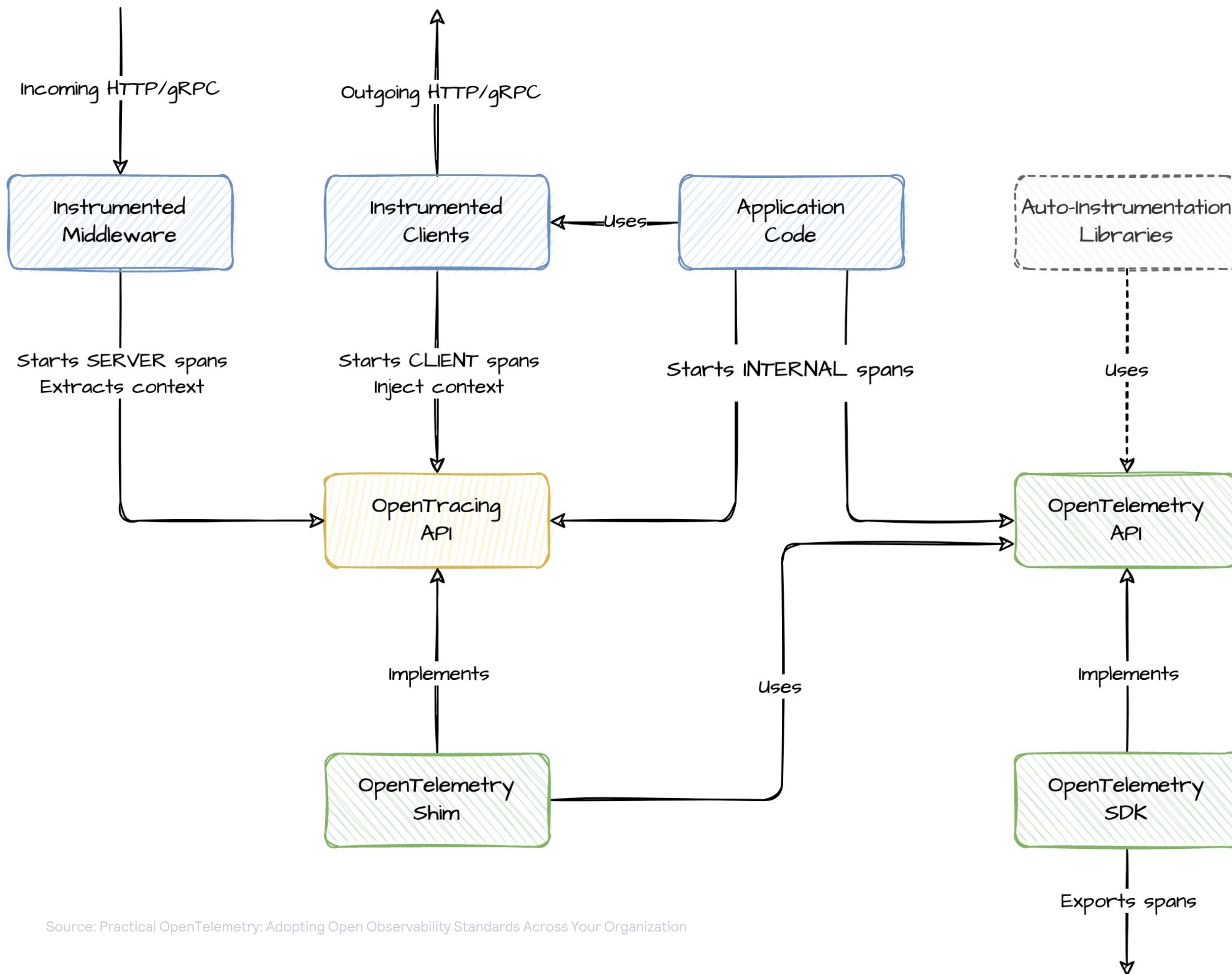






# Compatibility with existing solutions





Source: Practical OpenTelemetry: Adopting Open Observability Standards Across Your Organization



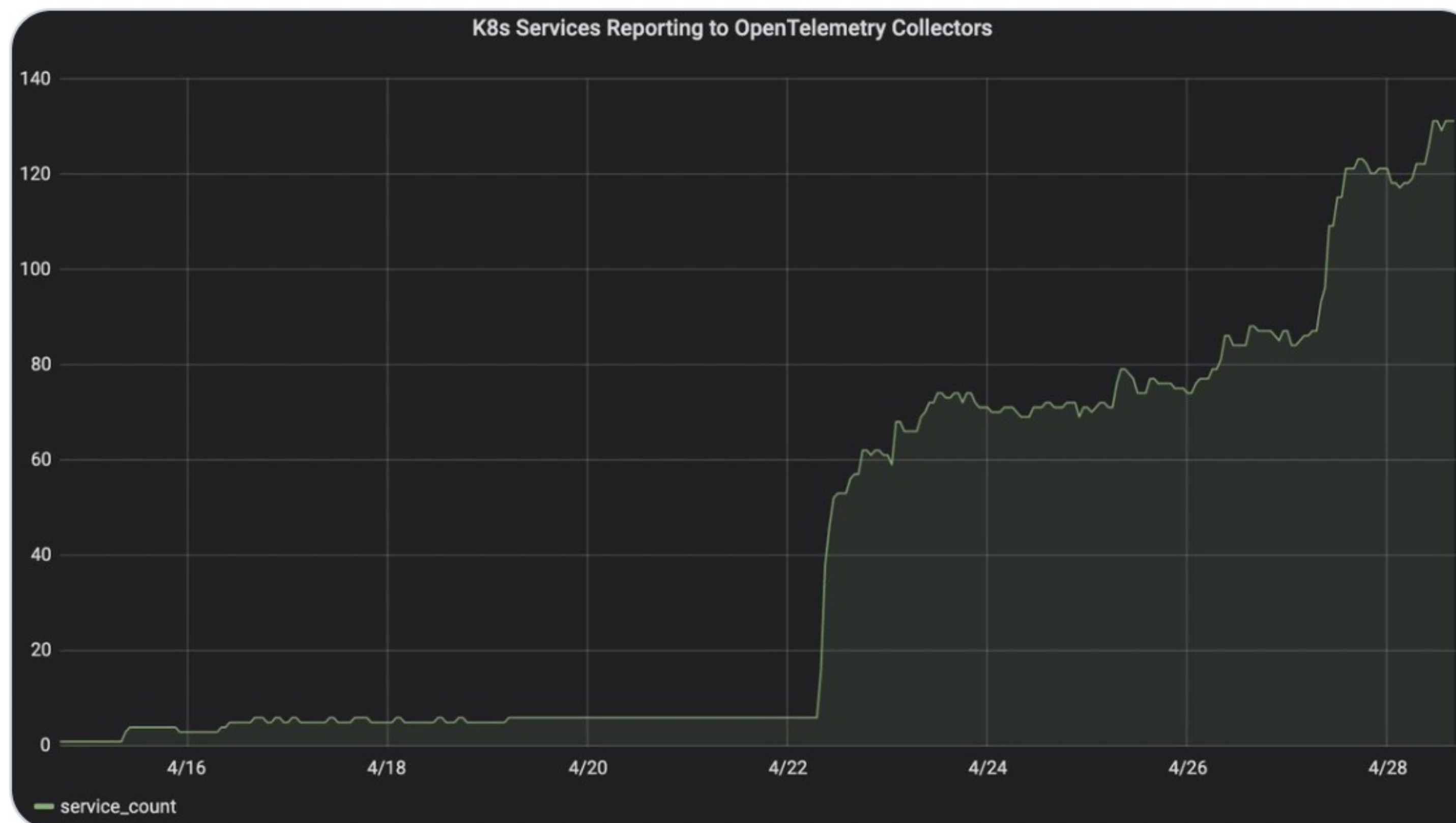


**Dan Gomez Blanco**

@dan\_gomezblanco



It pays off when your migration to [@opentelemetry](#) involves a minor version bump 😊



9:19 PM · Apr 28, 2021

# OTel Collectors are incredibly powerful

Receiving OTLP, Zipkin,  
Prometheus

>1.8M

Spans per second

>90k

Traces per second

Removing unwanted attributes

Unsetting span status for spans  
matching regex

Generate metrics from spans  
(bye Istio Mixer)

Converting from cumulative to  
delta temporality

Renaming attributes to follow  
semantic conventions

<125

Total used CPU cores

<100

Replicas

Exporting data OTLP and  
Prometheus

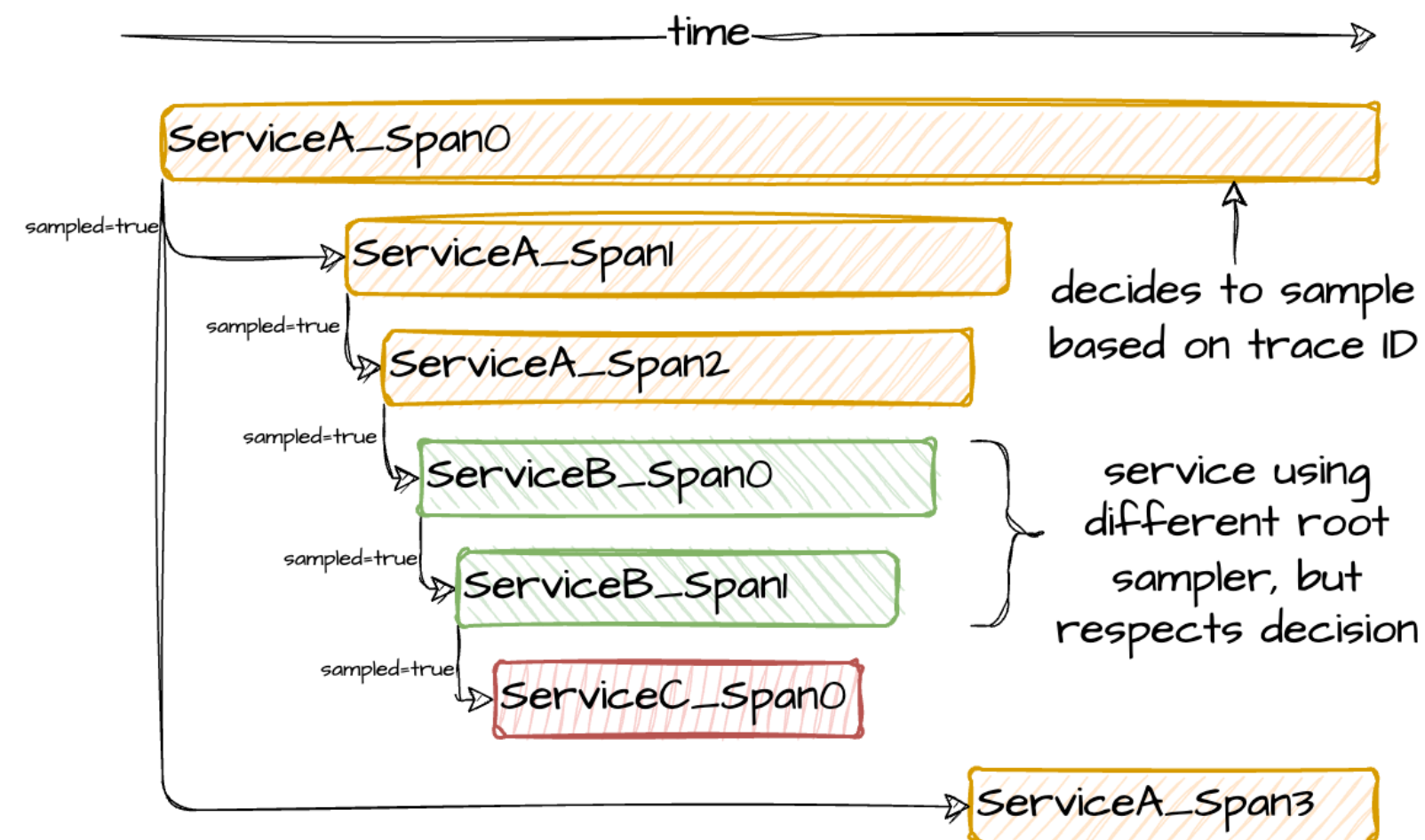
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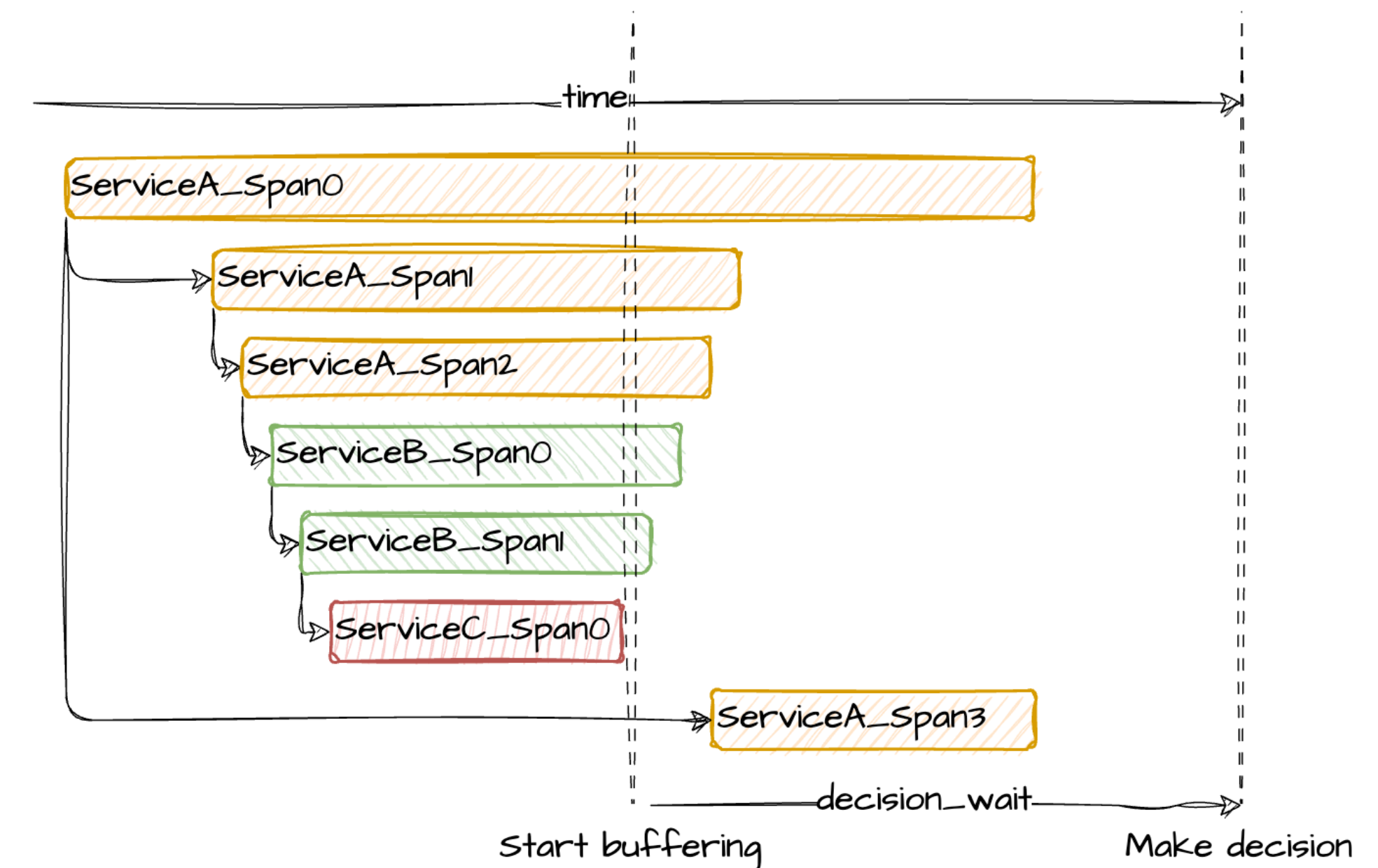
**Most data**  
gathered for  
debug purposes is  
**never used**

# Keep useful data, discard the rest



## Probability sampling

A span is sampled based on its properties or the propagated trace context. Simpler to configure.



## Tail based sampling

A span is sampled based on properties of the whole trace (e.g. slow traces or those containing errors). More powerful but requires external components.

How much tracing data do we keep?

4.5%

sampled from all traces



# Keeping telemetry data valuable

## Limiting telemetry production with excessive controls

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- Slows down team velocity
- Generates toil for telemetry admins
- Falls out of date soon, defeating its purpose

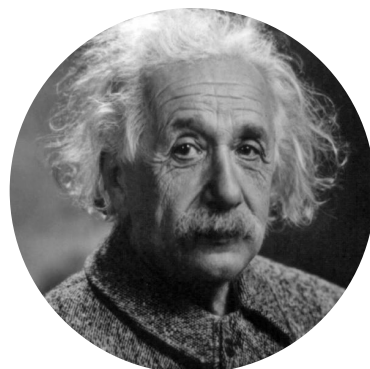
## Visualising cost and encouraging good use of telemetry signals

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- Leverage semantic conventions to segment costs to services and namespaces
- Review telemetry along with other service costs
- Reward learning and product health

# Failure is success in progress

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**Albert Einstein**

# Progress towards success requires action

Foster a learning and improvement culture by:

1. Establishing targets for time-to-detect and time-to-resolve
2. Discussing post-mortems to find areas of improvement
3. Encouraging observability champions to join those discussions
4. Creating a guild/chapter across the company to gather external feedback
5. Running sessions where teams can evaluate telemetry together



- **Complex systems require effective observability**
- **Open standards empower simplification**
- **OpenTelemetry enables signals to be used efficiently**



# Thank you