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Observability: DevOps' Crystal Ball





Helen Beal Herder of Humans





Helen Beal is a DevOps and Ways of Working coach, Chief Ambassador at DevOps Institute and an ambassador for the Continuous Delivery Foundation. She is the Chair of the Value Stream Management Consortium and provides strategic advisory services to DevOps industry leaders such as Plutora and Moogsoft. She is also an analyst at Accelerated Strategies Group. She hosts the Day-to-Day DevOps webinar series for BrightTalk, speaks regularly on DevOps topics, is a DevOps editor for InfoQ and also writes for a number of other online platforms. She regularly appears in TechBeacon's DevOps Top100 lists and was recognized as the Top DevOps Evangelist 2020 in the DevOps Dozen awards.



What is Observability?

Clue: It's not monitoring.

Observability is a characteristic of systems; that they can be observed. It's closely related to a DevOps tenet: 'telemetry everywhere', meaning that anything we implement is emitting data about its activities. It requires intentional behavior during digital product and platform design and a conducive architecture. It's not monitoring. Monitoring is what we do when we observe our observable systems and the tools category that largely makes this possible.





Where has the concept come from?

"On the General Theory of Control Systems' by Rudolf E. Kálmán in 1960



In control theory, observability is defined as a measure of how well internal states of a system can be inferred from knowledge of its external outputs.



Telemetry Everywhere

Is it the same as observability?

DevOps Handbook

HOW TO CREATE WORLD-CLASS AGILITY, RELIABILITY, & SECURITY IN TECHNOLOGY ORGANIZATIONS

> GENE KIM, JEZ HUMBLE, PATRICK DEBOIS, & JOHN WILLIS FOREWORD BY JOHN ALLSPAW

"We need to design our systems so that they are continually creating telemetry, widely."

"Telemetry is what enables us to assemble our best understanding of reality and detect when our understanding of reality is incorrect."



Evolution of Monitoring to Observability





Observability at Twitter



@gphat 2013

"Thousands of service instances with millions of data points require high performance visualizations and automation for intelligently surfacing interesting or anomalous signals to the user. We seek to continually improve the stability and efficiency of our stack while giving users more flexible ways of interacting with the entire corpus of data that Observability manages."



Al Predictive Analytics





"The future lies in leveraging Al's power to predict across application development, IT operations, and service management which is why Research In Action has decided to rename the AlOps research into Al Predictive Analytics." *Eveline Oehrlich*



From the Research in Action AIPA Vendor Selection Matrix 2021

The Crystal Ball of Observability





Advantages of Observability

Leaders are...

The State of Observability 2021

Global research reveals IT leaders' early investments in observability improve performance, customer experiences — and the bottom line.

- 2.9 times as likely to enjoy better visibility into application performance
- Almost twice as likely to have better visibility into public cloud infrastructure
- 2.3 times as likely to experience better visibility into security posture
- **Twice as likely** to benefit from better visibility into on-premises infrastructure
- 2.4 times likelier to have a tighter grasp on applications, down to the code level
- **2.6 times** likelier to have a fuller view of containers (including orchestration)
- 6.1 times likelier to have accelerated root cause identification (43% of leaders versus 7% of beginners)



CALMS and Observability



Culture	Automation	Lean	Measurement	Sharing
Visibility and transparency builds trust	Accelerated root cause(s) analysis and insights	Accelerates flow (MTTx) Removes handoffs	Real data that measures progress and improvements	Provides a shared platform for collaborative analysis
Data-driven not opinion-driven conversations	Pre-emptive warning and forecasting operating behavior	and delays between teams Observability across	operations, SRE, SLOs and error budgets	Builds a knowledge base so local discoveries become
Fast feedback on experiments	Automated service assurance	the end-to-end value stream	Actionable insights based on streaming data	global improvements
A tool that supports team autonomy: "We build it, we own it"	Data discovery, crunch & insights	Focus on customer experience	Telemetry everywhere	ChatOps

The Cost of Unplanned Work



Value Creation Value Creation What the team spends their time Unplanned work Unplanned work Learning Learning Technical debt Technical debt

Without observability

doing

With observability

The Three Pillars



OBSERVABILITY

LOGS

An event log is an immutable, timestamped record of discrete events that happened over time

Easy to generate and instrument.

Can cause performance issues.

METRICS

Numeric representation of data measured over intervals of time.

Well-suited to dashboards and aggregation.

Historically poor dimensionality.

TRACES

A representation of a series of causally related distributed events that encode the end-to-end request flow through a distributed system.

Myriad use cases.

Very challenging to retrofit.

Hidden Assumptions of Metrics



- Your application is monolithic in nature
- There is one stateful data store ("the database")
- Many low-level systems metrics are available and relevant (e.g., resident memory, CPU load average)
- The application runs on VMs or bare metal, giving you full access to system metrics
- You have a fairly static set of hosts to monitor
- Engineers examine systems for problems only after problems occur
- Dashboards and telemetry exist to serve the needs of operations engineers
- Monitoring examines "black-box" applications that are inaccessible
- Monitoring solely serves the purposes of operations
- The focus of monitoring is uptime and failure prevention
- Examination of correlation occurs across a limited (or small) number of dimensions

A Guide to Building Robust Systems

Systems

Distributed

Observability

O'REILLY

Cindy Sridharan

REPORT

The Progressive Platforms



From monoliths to microservices - APIs rule

Increasingly popular

Cloud, SaaS and containerization	Polyglot persistence	Service mesh	Accelerating release cycles
Ephemeral auto-scaling instances	Serverless computing	Lambda functions	Big data

Cardinality Matters

High-cardinality data is the most useful for debugging



User ID	012345 <	Highest possible cardinality
First Name	Helen	
Last Name	Beal	
Gender	Female	
Species	Human 🚽	Lowest possible cardinality



ITOps Persona

How Observability Helps IT Operations Evolve (AIOps)

	More time for experimen		Step 5	Add more automation for sel systems	lf-learning	
		Step	04 Use ch	aos engineering for antifragili	ty	
	Step) ≺	Pay down tech stability	nnical debt for increased		
	Step 2	Automa	ite toil using A	l insights		
I	Step 1 Reduce	MTTR	through noise	reduction		





The Developer Persona Observability Driven Development: X-Driven Development						
Test-Driven	Behavior-Driven	Hypothesis- Driven	Impact-Driven	Observability- Driven		
TDD	BDD	HDD	IDD	ODD		
A software development process relying on software requirements being converted to test cases before software is fully developed, and tracking all software development by repeatedly testing the software against all test cases. This is as opposed to software being developed first and test cases created later.	An agile software development process that encourages collaboration among developers, quality assurance testers, and customer representatives in a software project. It encourages teams to use conversation and concrete examples to formalize a shared understanding of how the application should behave.	Hypothesis-driven development is a prototype methodology that allows product designers to develop, test, and rebuild a product until it's acceptable by the users. It is an iterative measure that explores assumptions defined during the project and attempts to validate it with users' feedbacks.	EMERGING Takes small steps towards achieving both impact and vision. Impact Driven Development balances the development of a vision with creating real impact for users. It makes sense that the first phase of your product development should involve some users.	EMERGING Adds another layer to software development by encouraging the development team to think about the application availability and uptime throughout their development process and similar to unit-testing development, wrap their code with more verbose logging, metrics and KPIs		

Observability and Funding

DevOps

The value stream or product owner is a mini-CEO







• DevOps Institute advancing the humans of devops

THANK YOU