




# Observability in Modern Applications: Simplifying Complex Systems

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# About Me



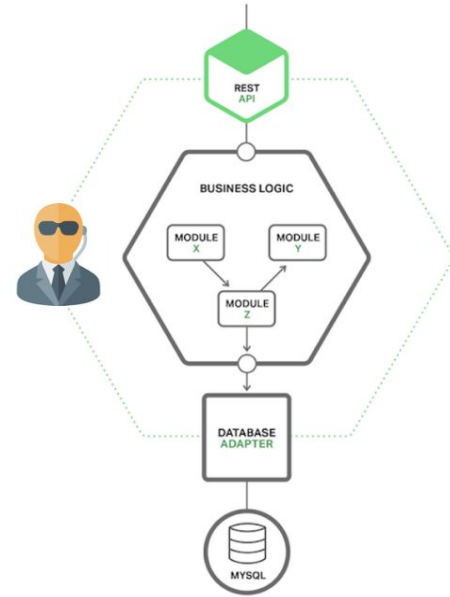
- Director of Sales Engineering
-  @devonlawler1
- <- ~15 minutes after my wedding!

# What We'll Discuss Today

- Old-School Monitoring Approaches
- Troubleshooting Pitfalls
- Observability in Distributed Environments
- In-House vs. Managed Solutions

# Old-school Monitoring

- Distributed logs
- Collects only host data
- Collects only metrics

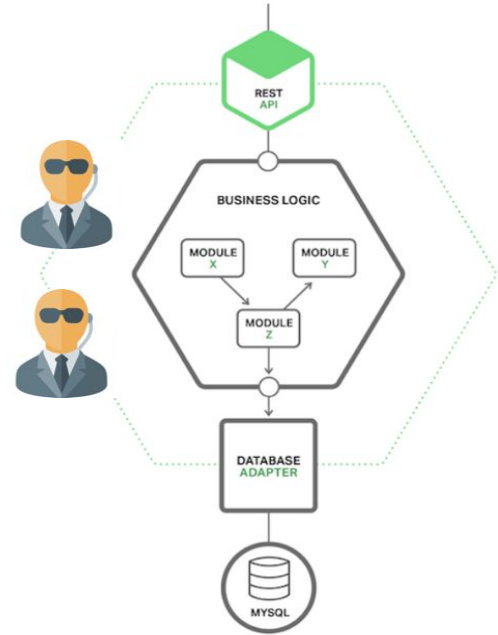


# Troubleshooting

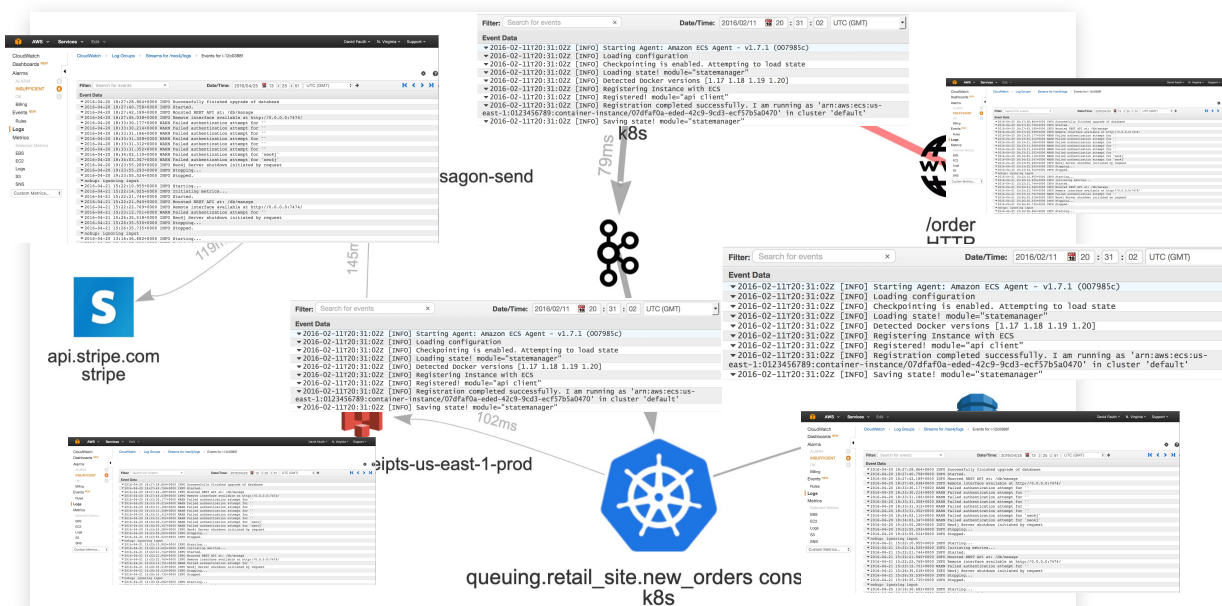
We need more debug data -> logs

# Old-school Logging

- YaA (Yet another Agent)
- Expensive
- Collects only logged data



# Distributed Logs Don't Scale



# Challenges for Engineering and DevOps



## Development

"I'm not sure what's currently running in production. How can I build new services?"

## Monitoring

"Is my app working properly?"

## Troubleshooting

"Are basic logs and metrics the right tool for highly distributed applications?"

# The Three Pillars of Observability

**Combining** metrics, logs, and traces for observability is the **only** way to understand complex environments

Metrics tell us the “what”

Logs tell us the “why”

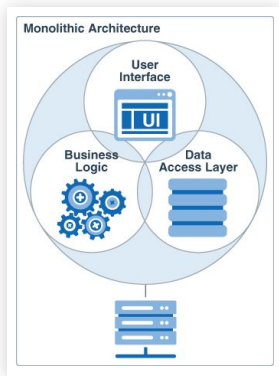
Traces tell us the “where”



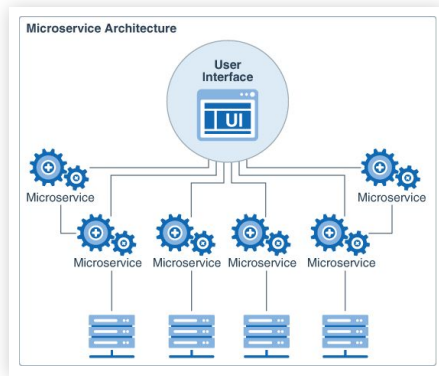
# Something is Still Missing

- Manual Correlation
- Multiple Sources
- Single pane of glass

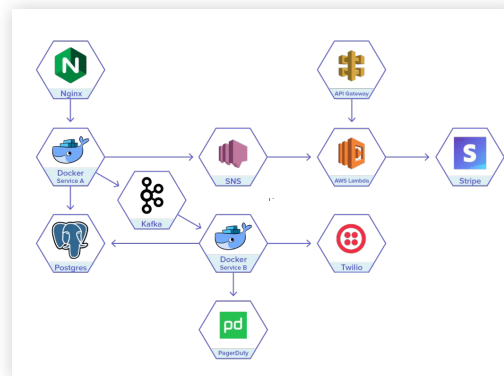
# The Rise of Microservices in the Cloud



Host-based  
Monolithic



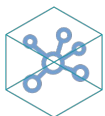
Host-based  
Distributed



Abstracted-host  
Highly Distributed

**Extremely hard to monitor and troubleshoot**

# Traditional Monitoring Solutions are Limited



## Logs & Metrics are NOT Enough

- Traces are needed on top of metrics and logs
- Distributed tracing is crucial in order to find the root-cause efficiently



## Bytecode becomes a bottleneck

- Bytecode provides limited value in distributed applications
- Bytecode comes with significant overhead in microservice environments



## Manual Monitoring Kills Agility

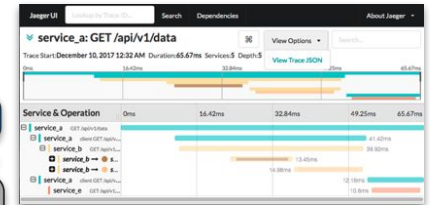
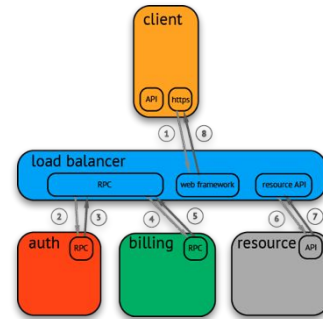
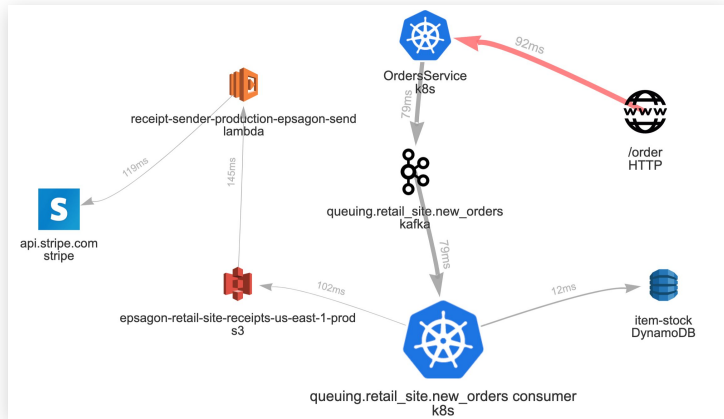
- Getting distributed traces require manual instrumentation
- Metrics, logs and traces are correlated manually

# Why Distributed Tracing Is Critical Today

## The Only Way to Understand Cloud-Native Workloads

Due to high complexity and the need for manual instrumentation, distributed tracing remained an approach viable only for very **tech savvy** companies

“ A trace tells the story of a transaction or workflow as it propagates through a distributed system ”



# Open-source Tools

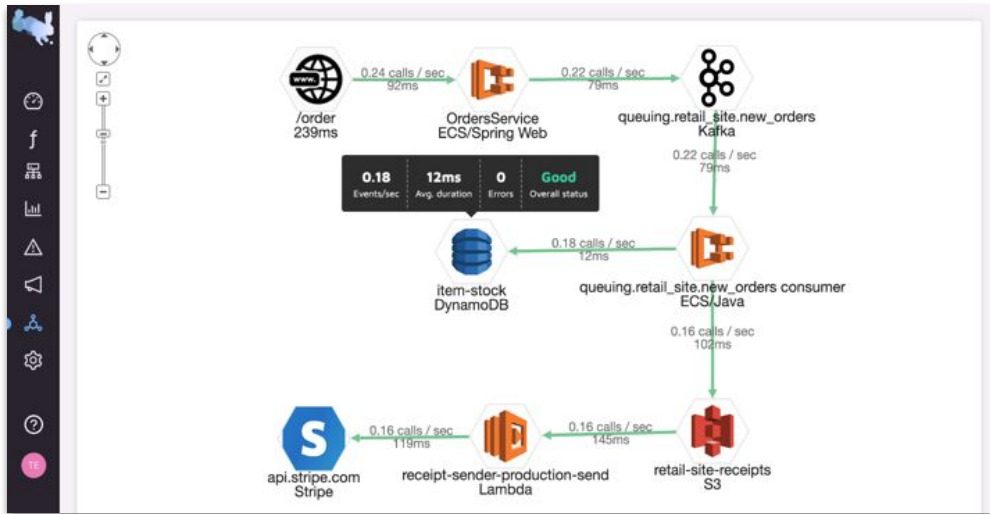
Generating Traces

Ingestion & Client



# Best Practices for Observability

- **Automated** setup and zero maintenance
- **Supports any environment**  
(K8s, cloud, FaaS)
- Connects **every request** in a transaction
- **Searches and analyzes** your data
- **Helps** to quickly pinpoint problems
- **Correlation**



# Observability Benefits

- **Reduction in Error Rates**
- **Reduction in Troubleshooting Time**
- **Faster Shipment of Features**
- **Improved DevOps & Engineering Efficiency**

# The Journey to Observability

- Identify your business goals and architecture model
- Determine your approach: DIY or managed
- Trial observability solutions
- Make sure the new service integrates to your ecosystem

# Summary



- Modern applications require more than just monitoring
- Distributed tracing is a crucial component in such environments
- Automation and Unification for efficiency and ease
- Stop implementing your own solutions unless needed

# Special Offer for SkilUp Day: Observability



Visit <https://epsagon.com/skilupday/>

Start a free trial, send your first trace & we'll send you our Cloud Observability Drone

1-in-10 will also receive a pair of Bose Headphones!



# Thank you!

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Meet me in the Network Chat Lounge  
for Questions.