

Conquering Microservices Complexity @Uber

With Distributed Tracing

Yuri Shkuro

SOFTWARE ENGINEER @ UBER

Agenda

Why Distributed Tracing

Trace as a Narrative

Trace vs. Trace

Traces vs. Trace

Data Lineage

Q & A



Yuri Shkuro



Software Engineer
Uber Technologies

shkuro.com

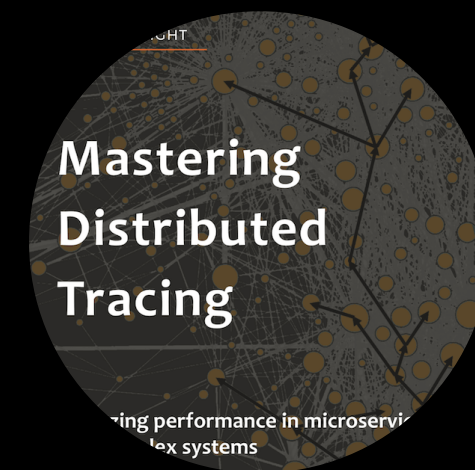


Founder & Maintainer
of CNCF Jaeger

jaegertracing.io



Co-founder of
OpenTracing &
OpenTelemetry



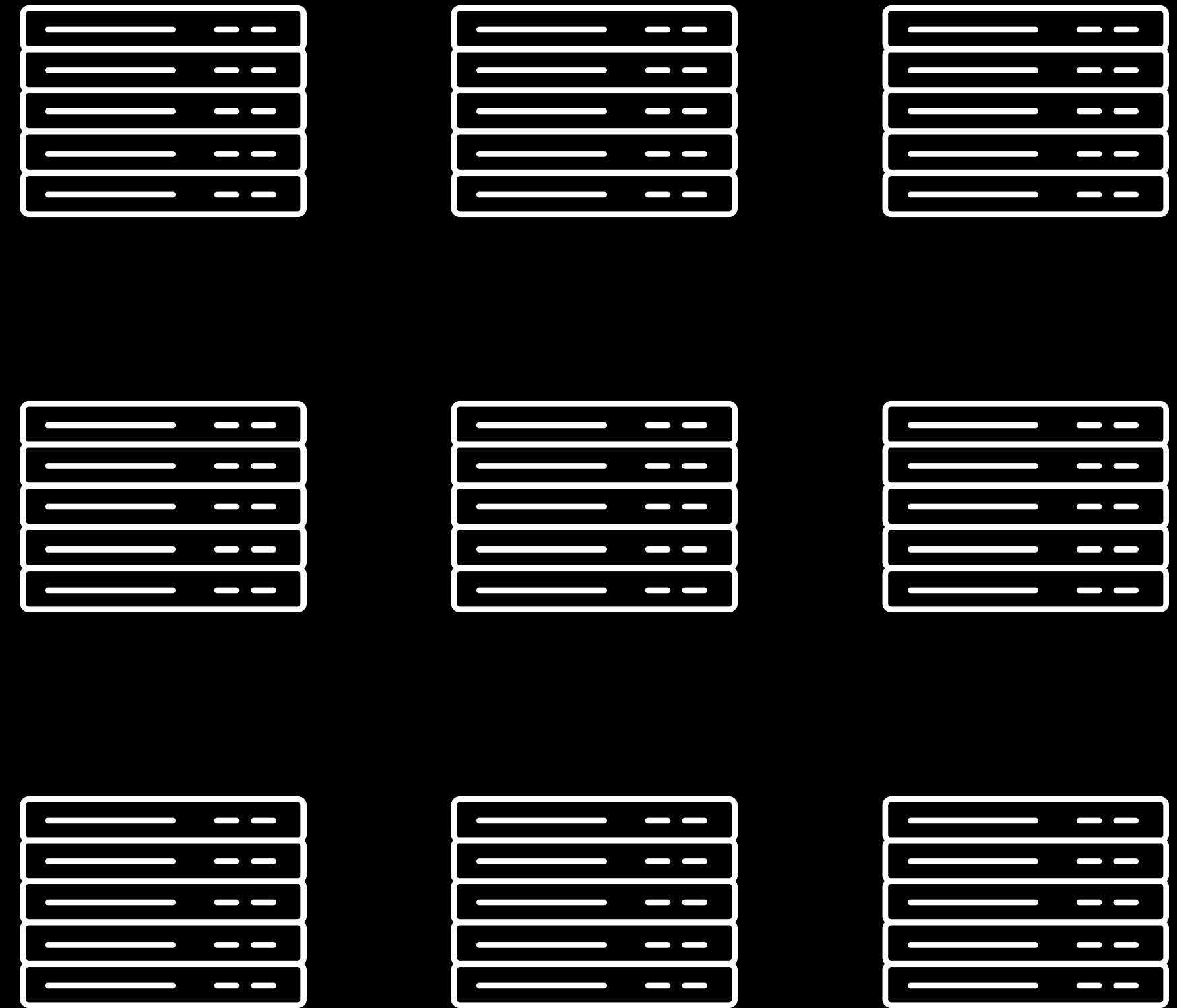
Author of "[Mastering Distributed Tracing](#)",
by Packt Publishing

Quick Poll

Why Distributed Tracing

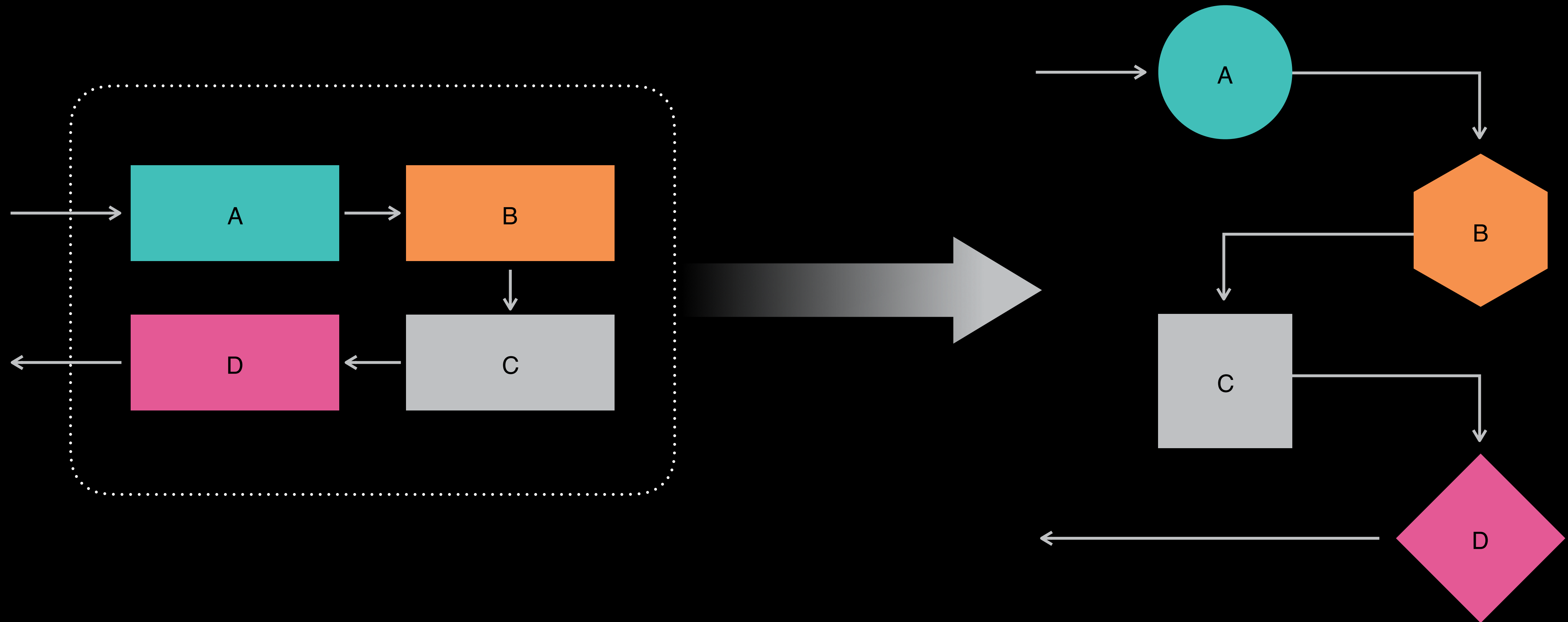
Scaling With Users

Distributed Systems



Scaling With Engineering Organization

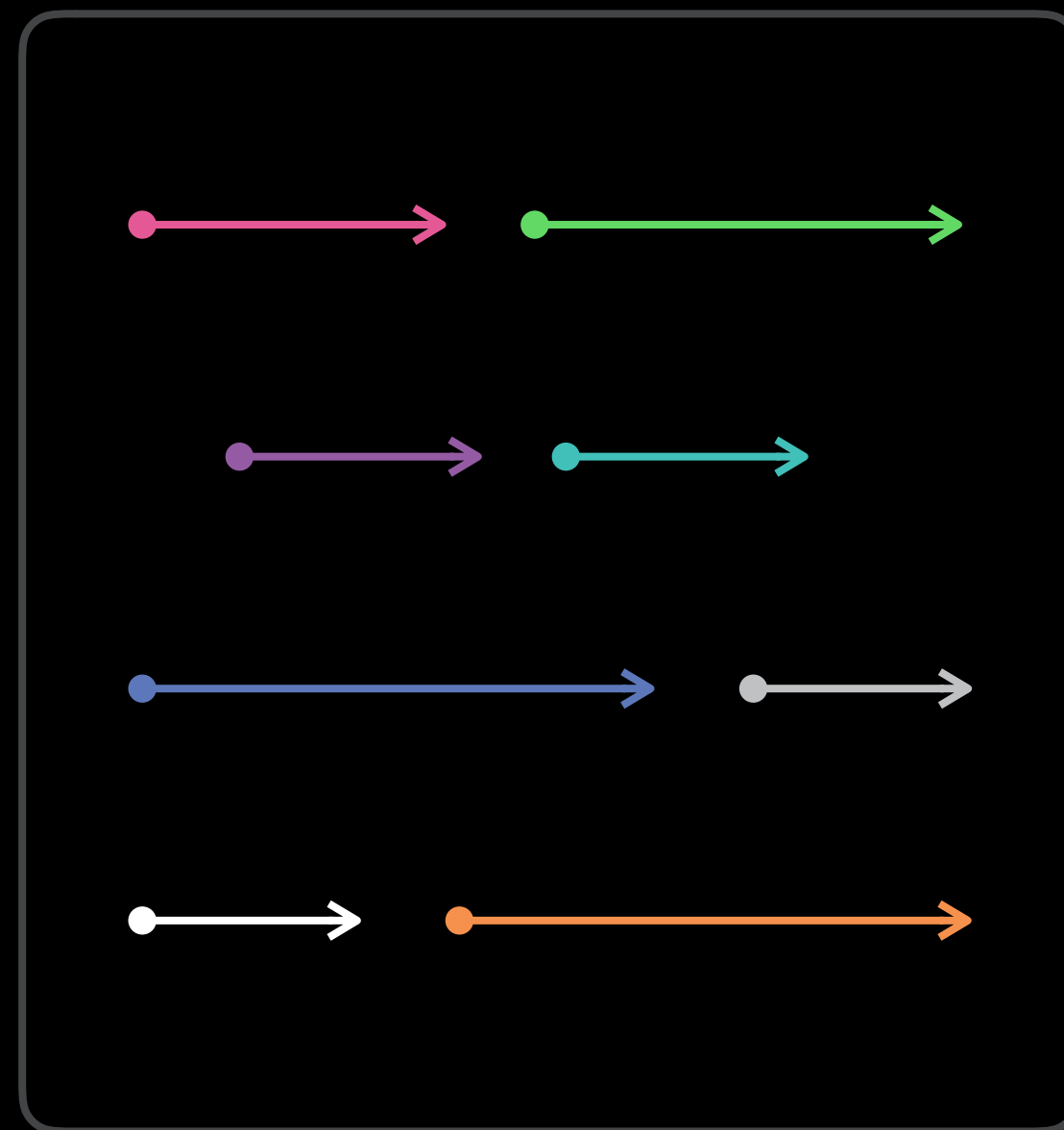
Monoliths to Microservices



Scaling With CPU Cores

Asynchronous Programming Models, Distributed Concurrency

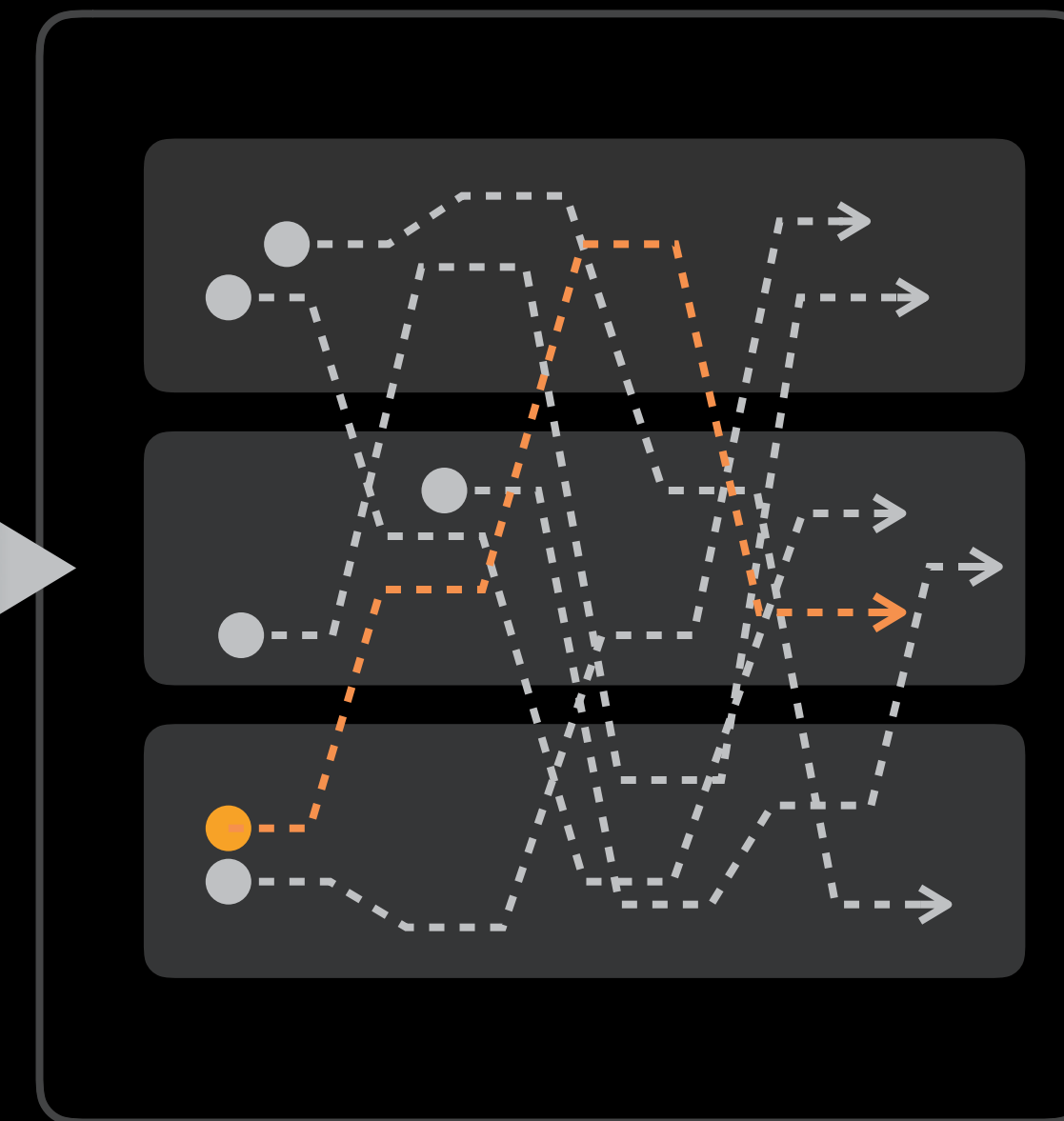
BASIC CONCURRENCY

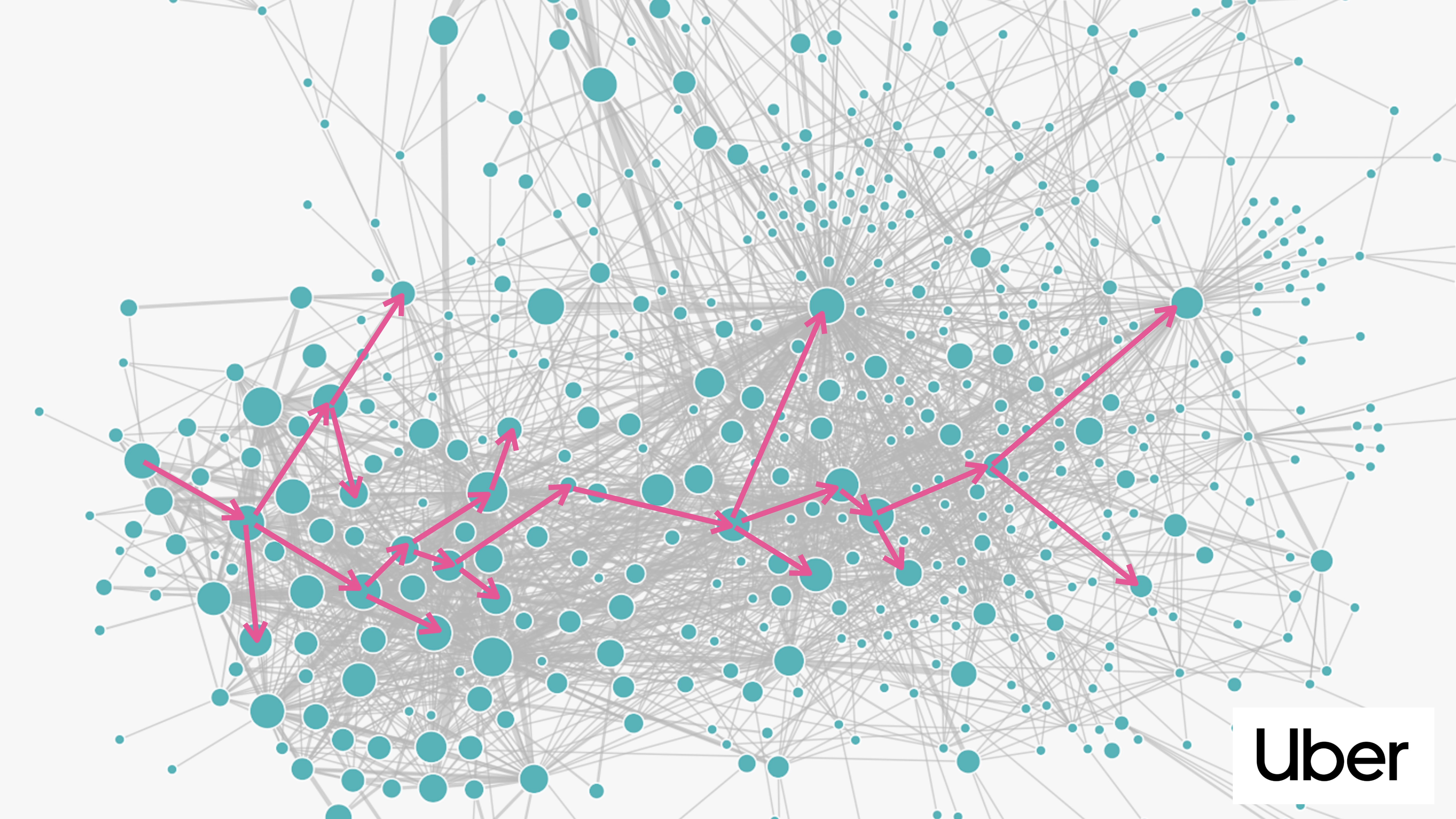


ASYNC CONCURRENCY



DISTRIBUTED CONCURRENCY





Uber

In microservices architectures
the number of failure modes
increases exponentially

Observability of
distributed transactions
is paramount!

Observability
vs.
monitoring

Observability
vs.
monitoring

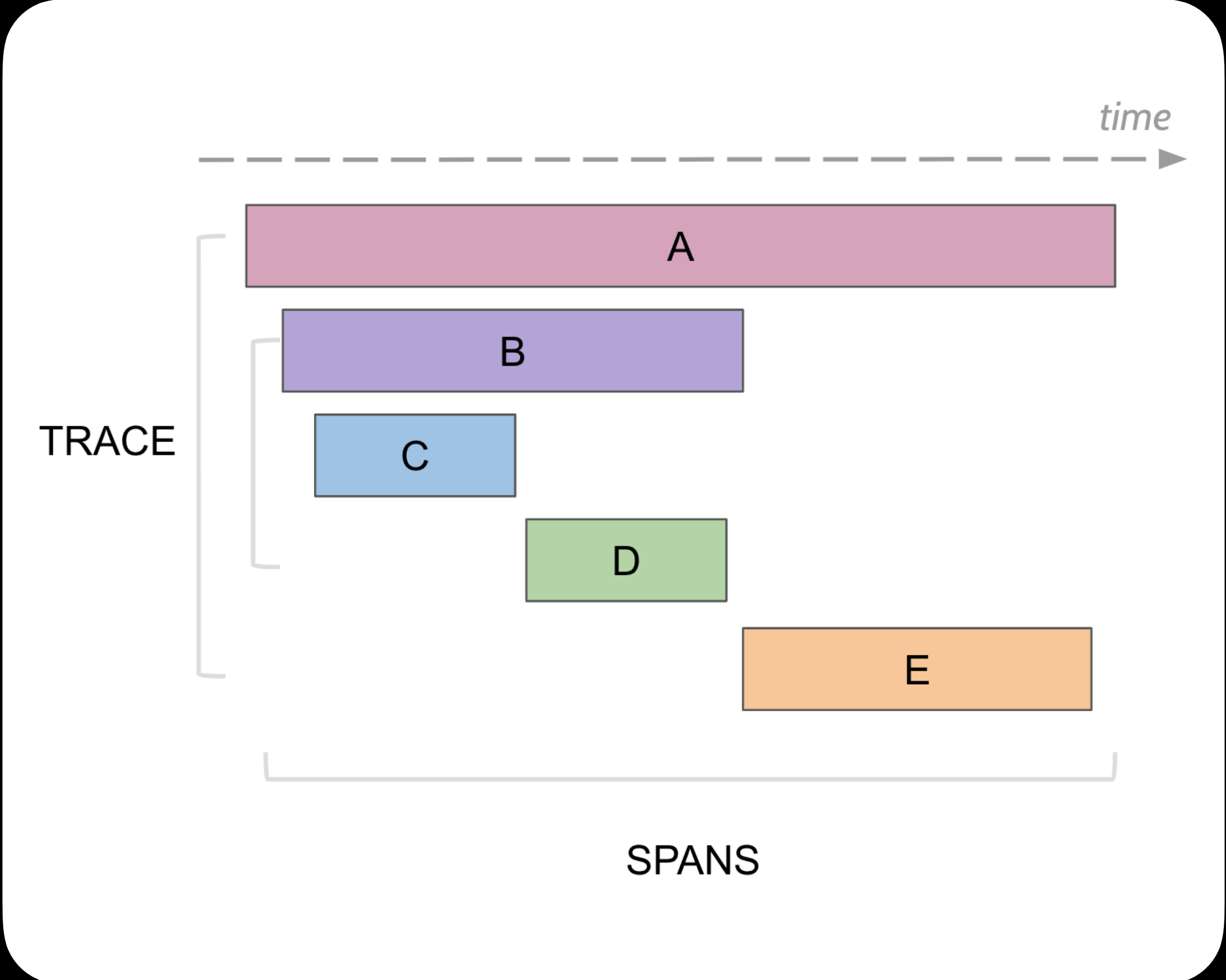
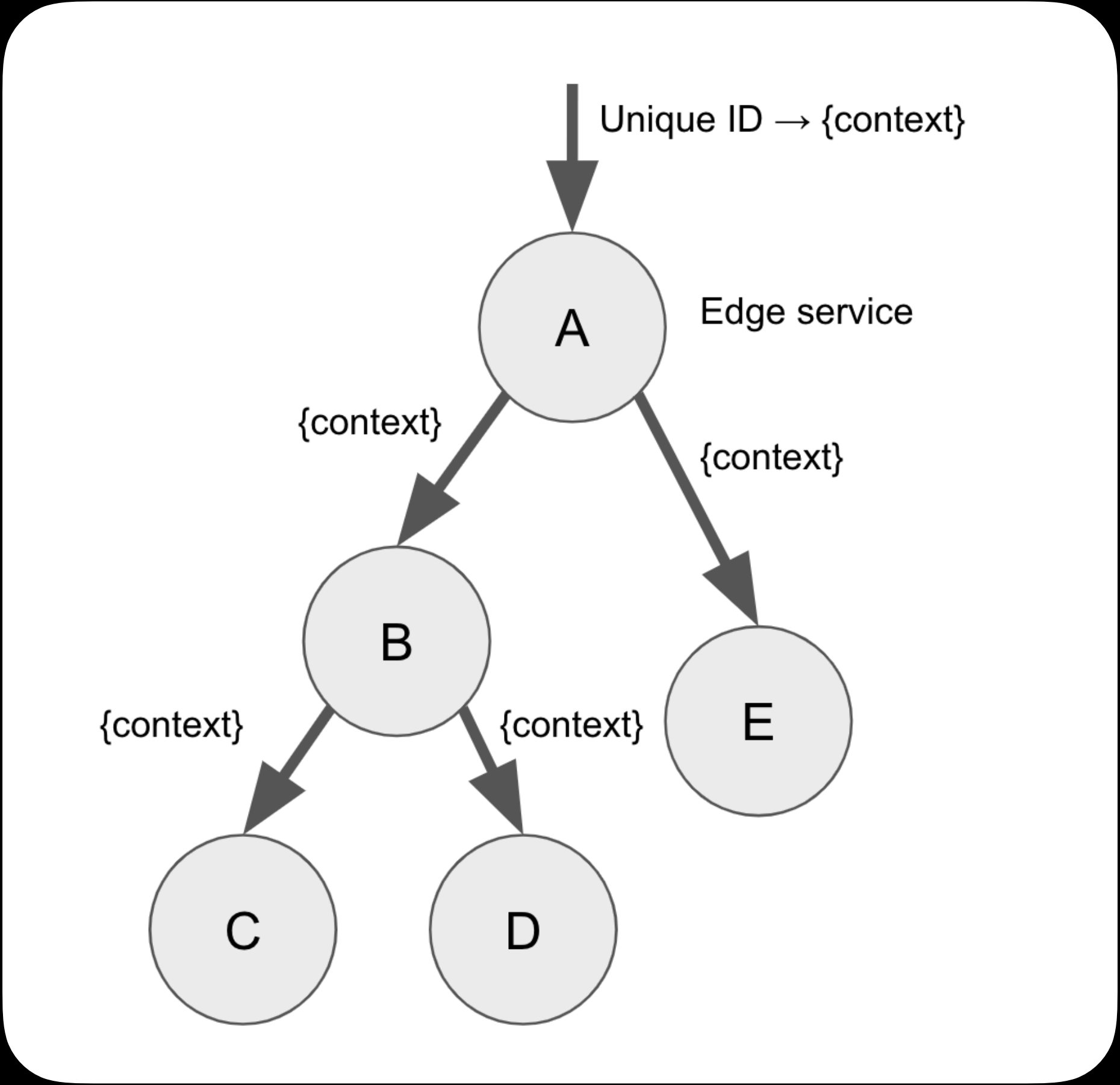
Observability

System's ability to answer questions

- Which services did the request go through
- What did every service do when processing the request
- If the request was slow, where were the bottlenecks
- If the request failed, where did the errors happen
- How different was the execution from the normal system behavior
 - Structural differences
 - Performance differences
- What was on the critical path of the request
- Who should be paged

Distributed tracing
can answer these questions
and accelerate root cause analysis

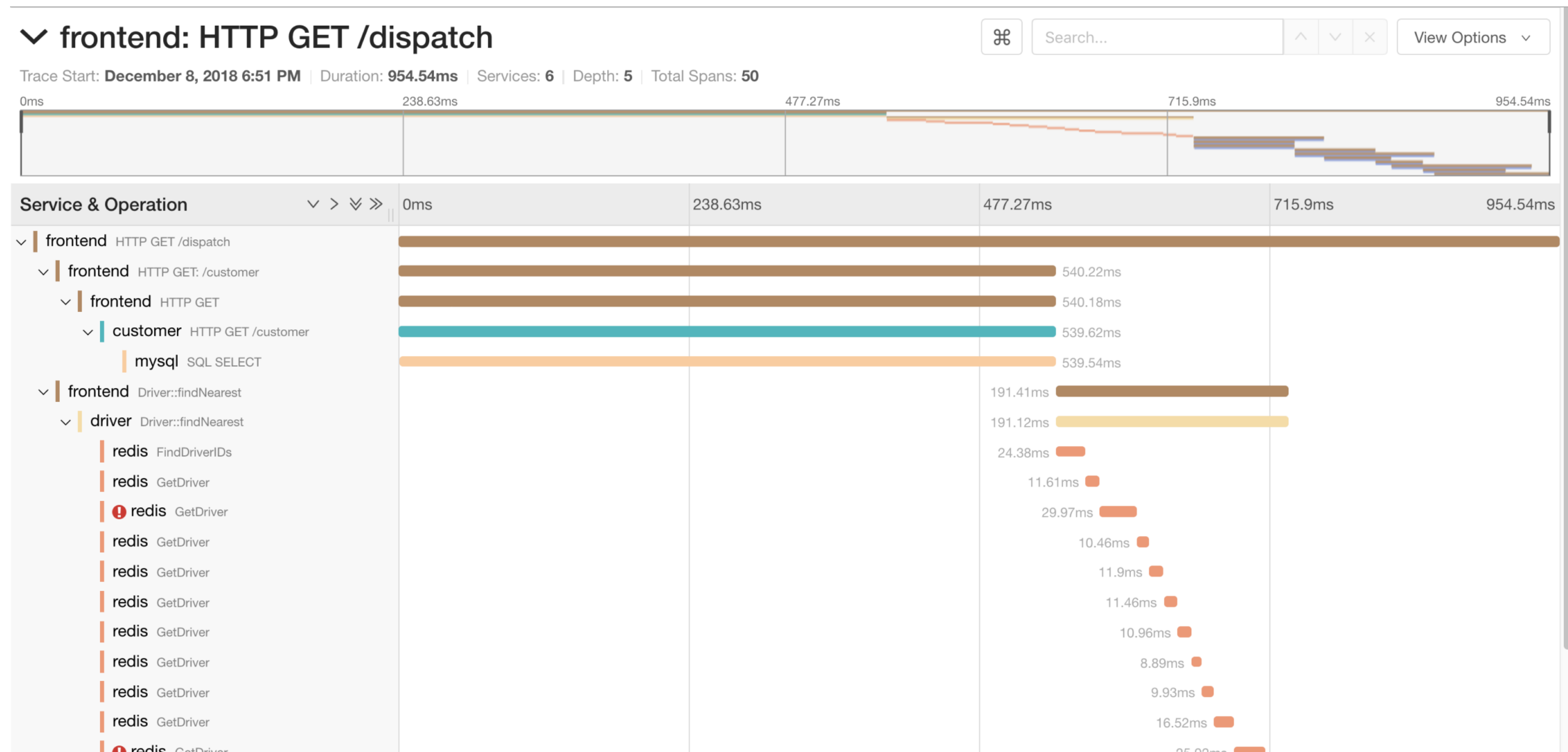
Distributed Tracing in a Nutshell



Trace as a narrative

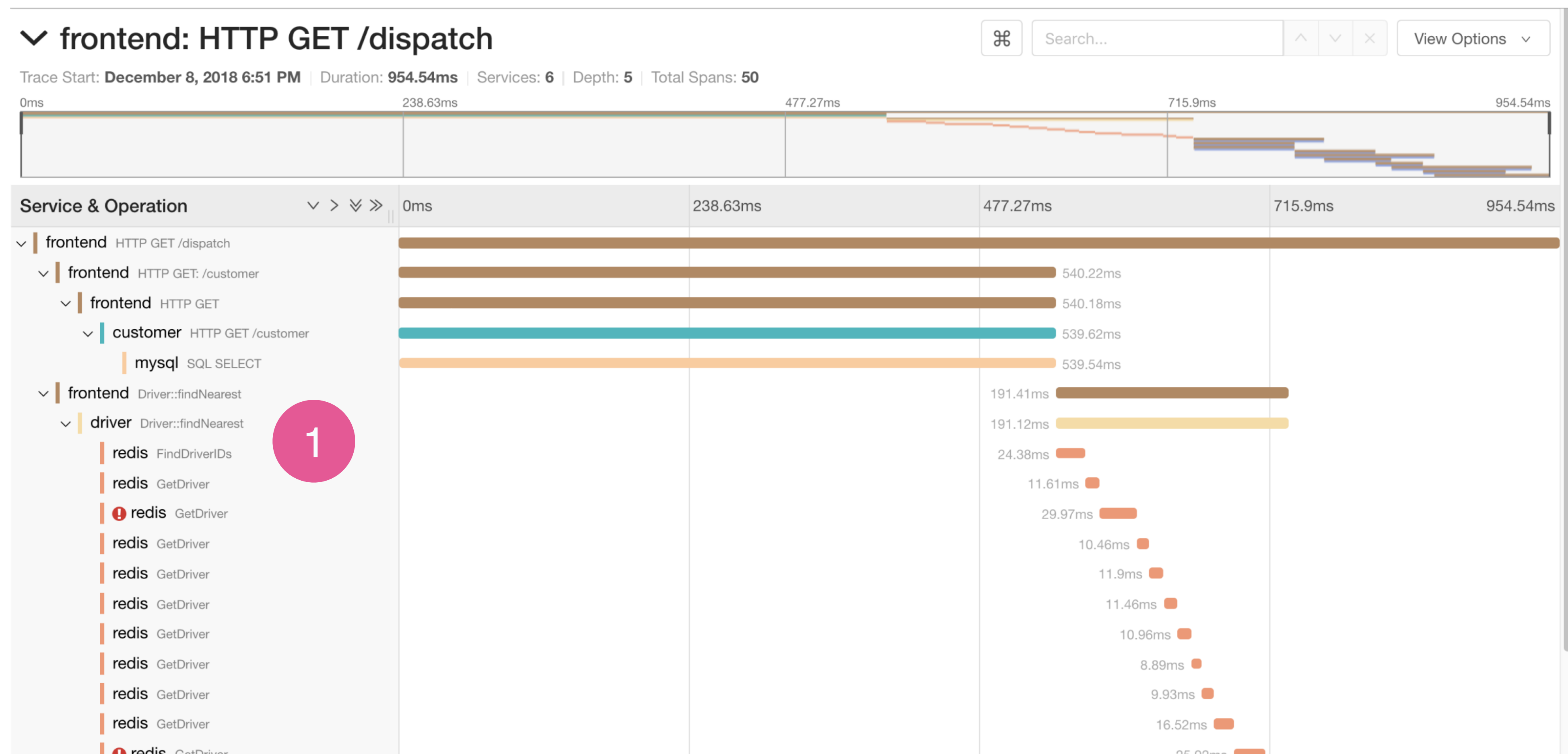
Trace Timeline

Classic trace view as Gantt chart



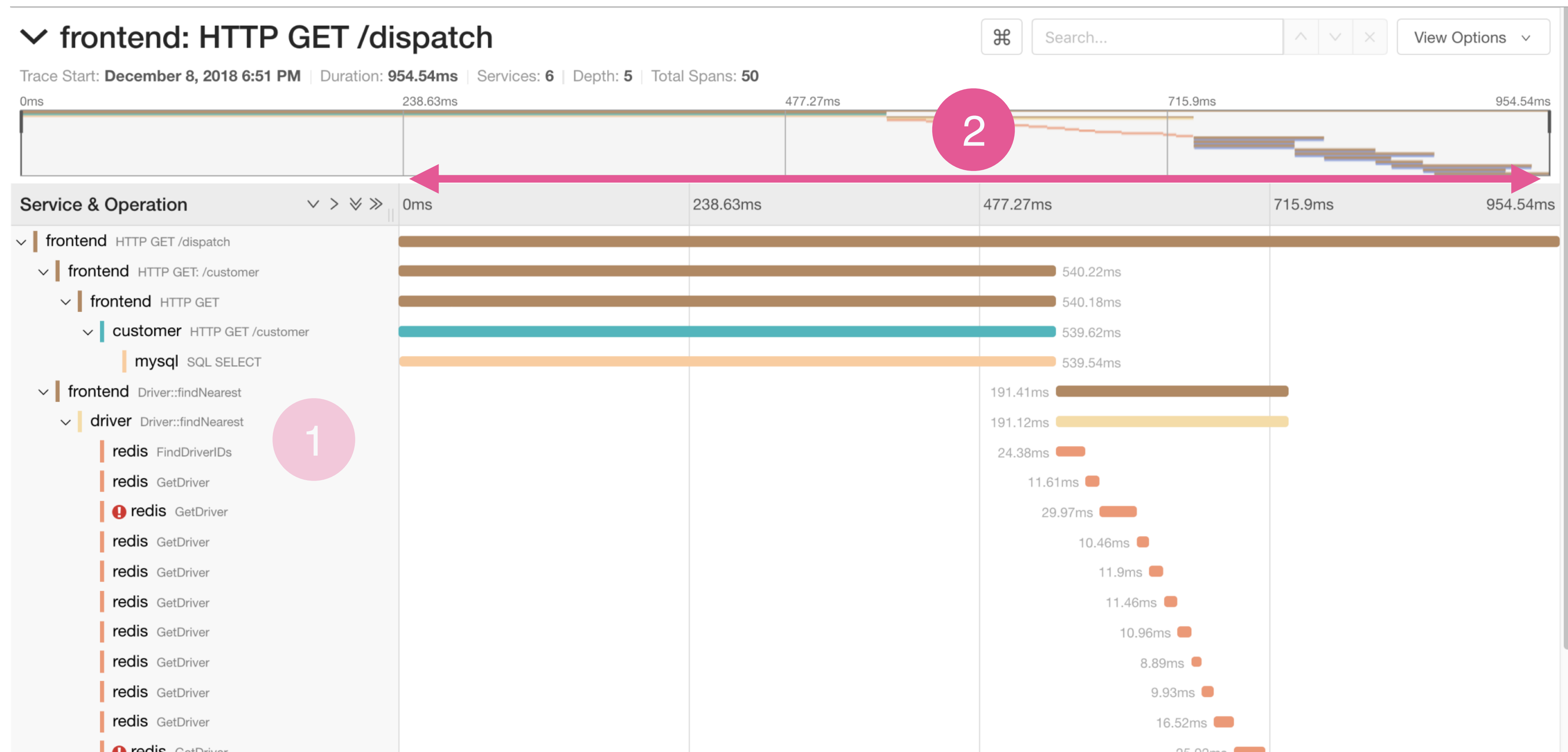
Trace Timeline

Parent → Child → Grandchild



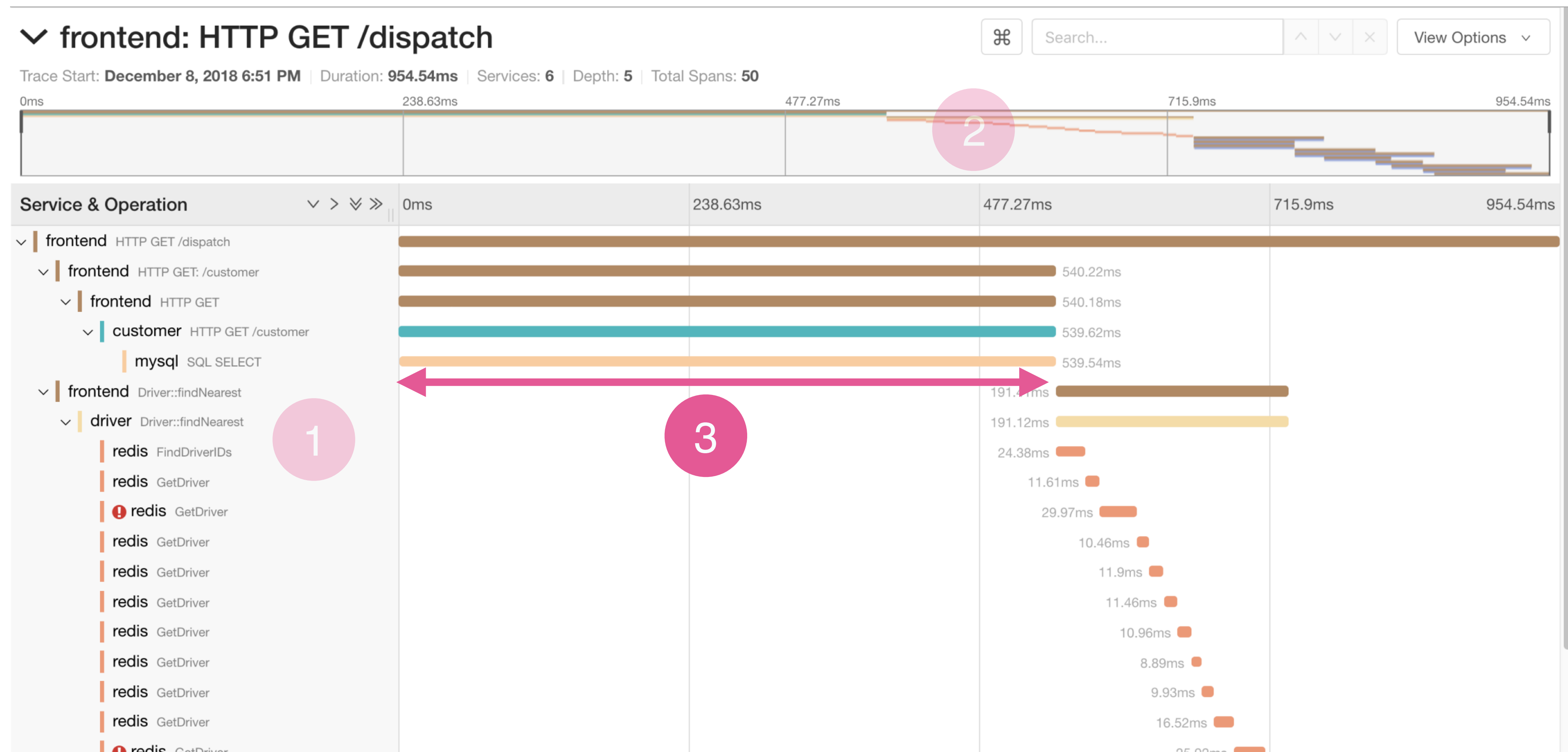
Trace Timeline

Time + Mini-Map



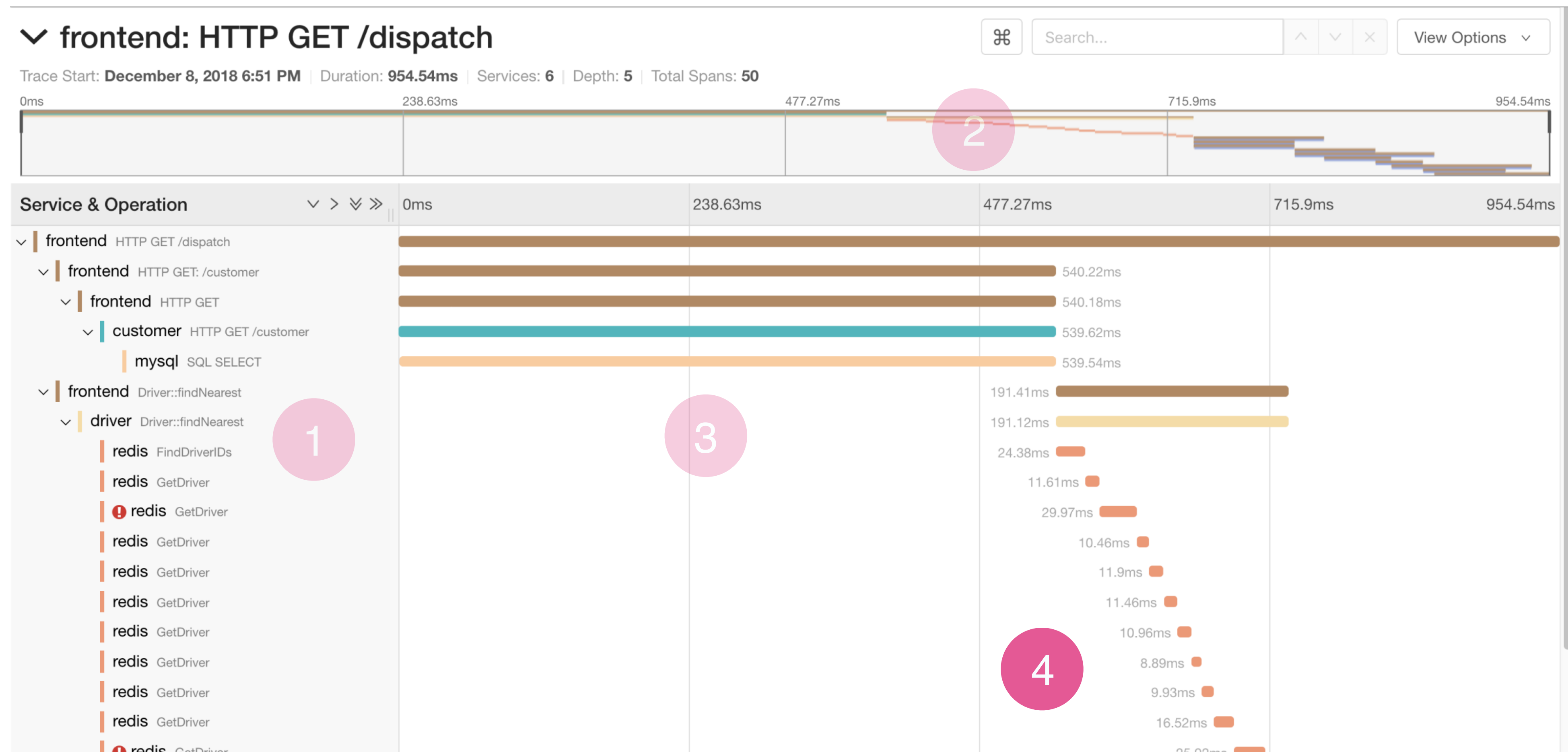
Trace Timeline

Blocking operation



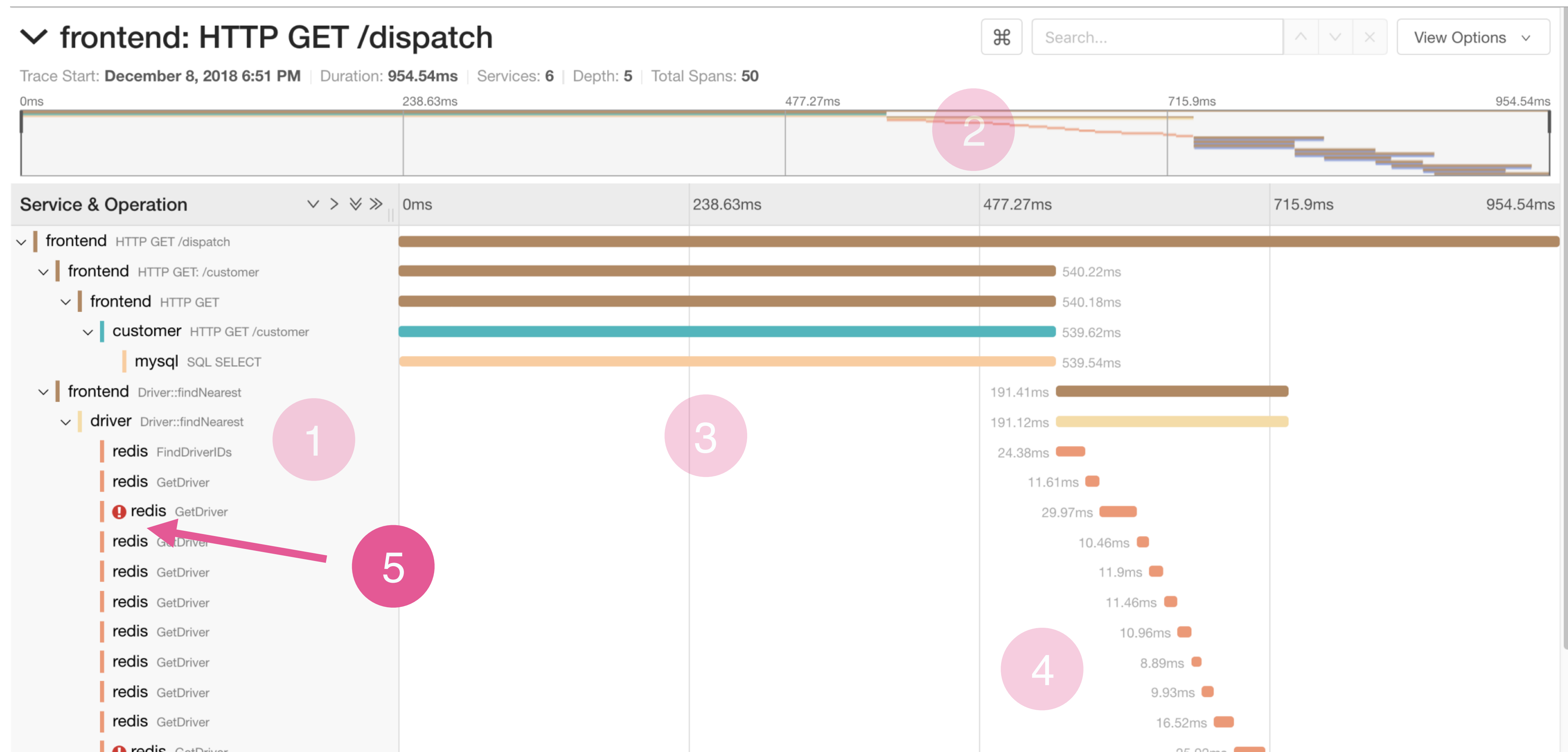
Trace Timeline

Sequential operations

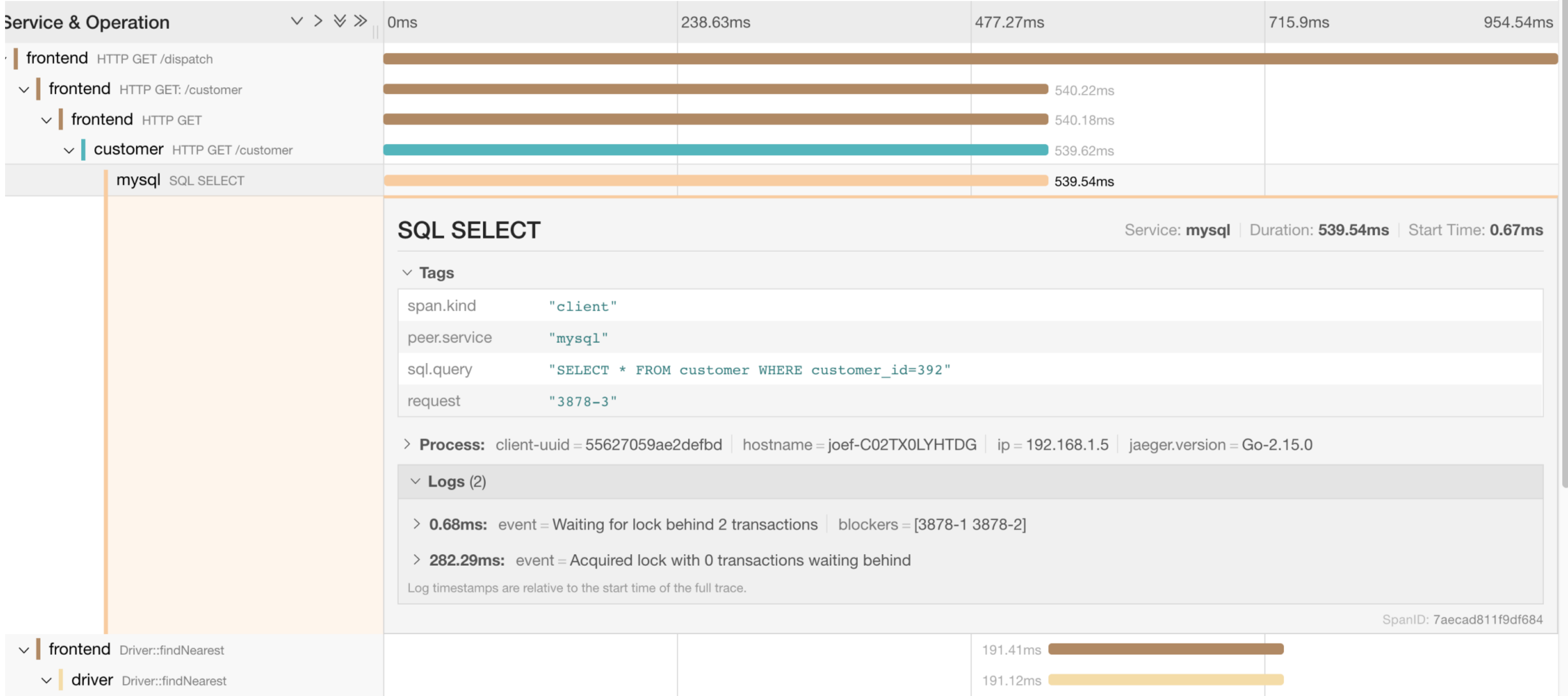


Trace Timeline

Errors

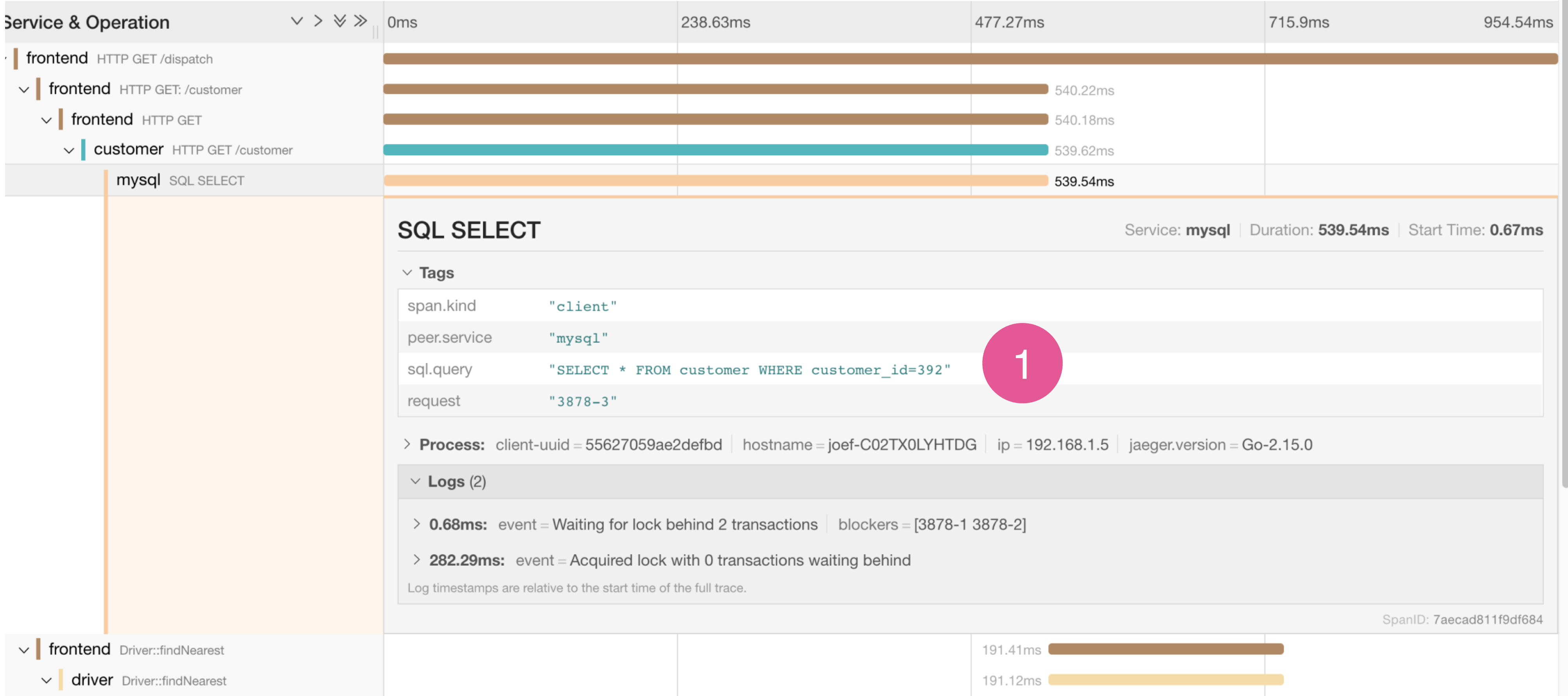


Span details



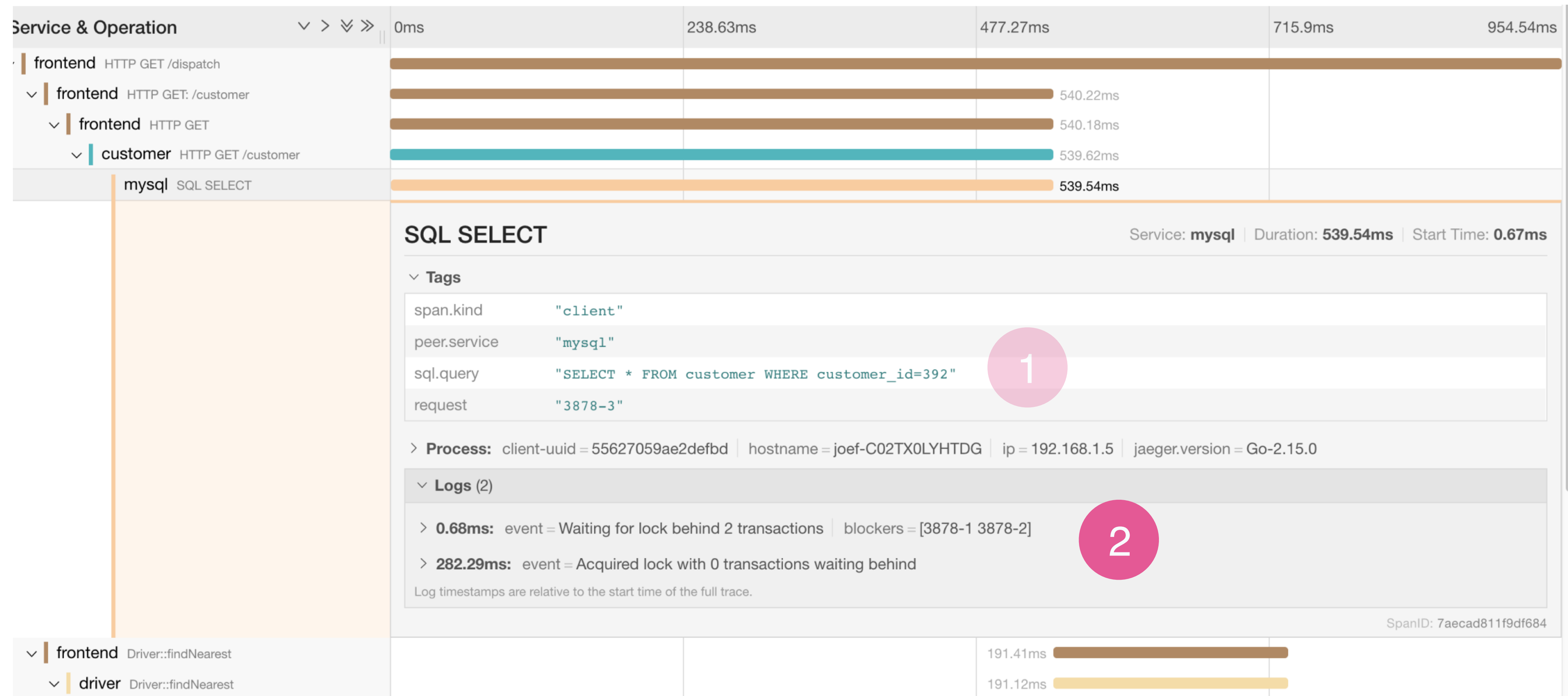
Span details

Database query



Span details

Timed events (logs)



We can also trace
asynchronous workflows

Tracing Talk Application

Mastering Distributed Tracing, Chapter 5

Tracing Talk

Nickname **Ralph**

EDIT

Yuri

Happy tracing everyone

22 minutes ago

Yuri

/giphy hello

19 minutes ago



Ralph

Tracing is fun!

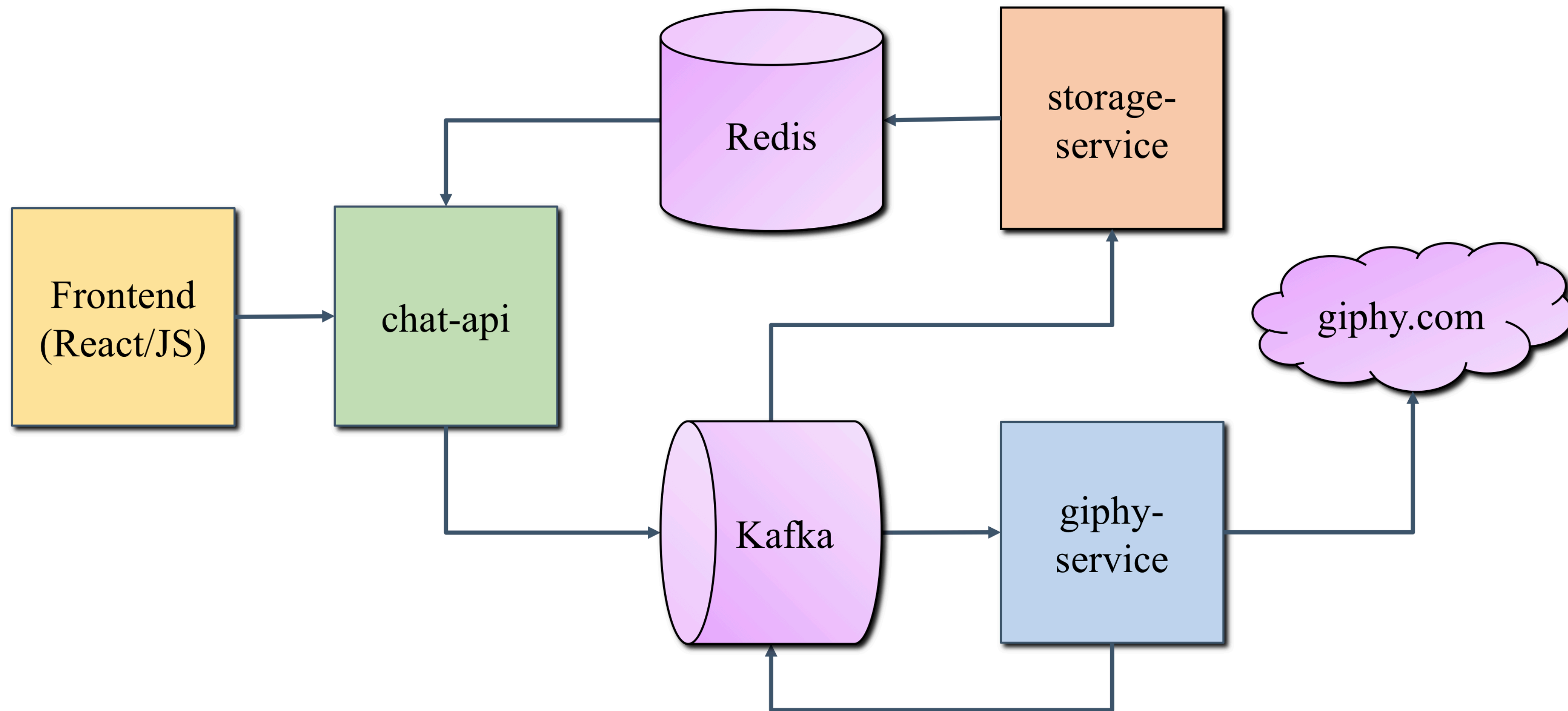
a few seconds ago

Enter message here... Try '/giphy <topic>'.

SEND

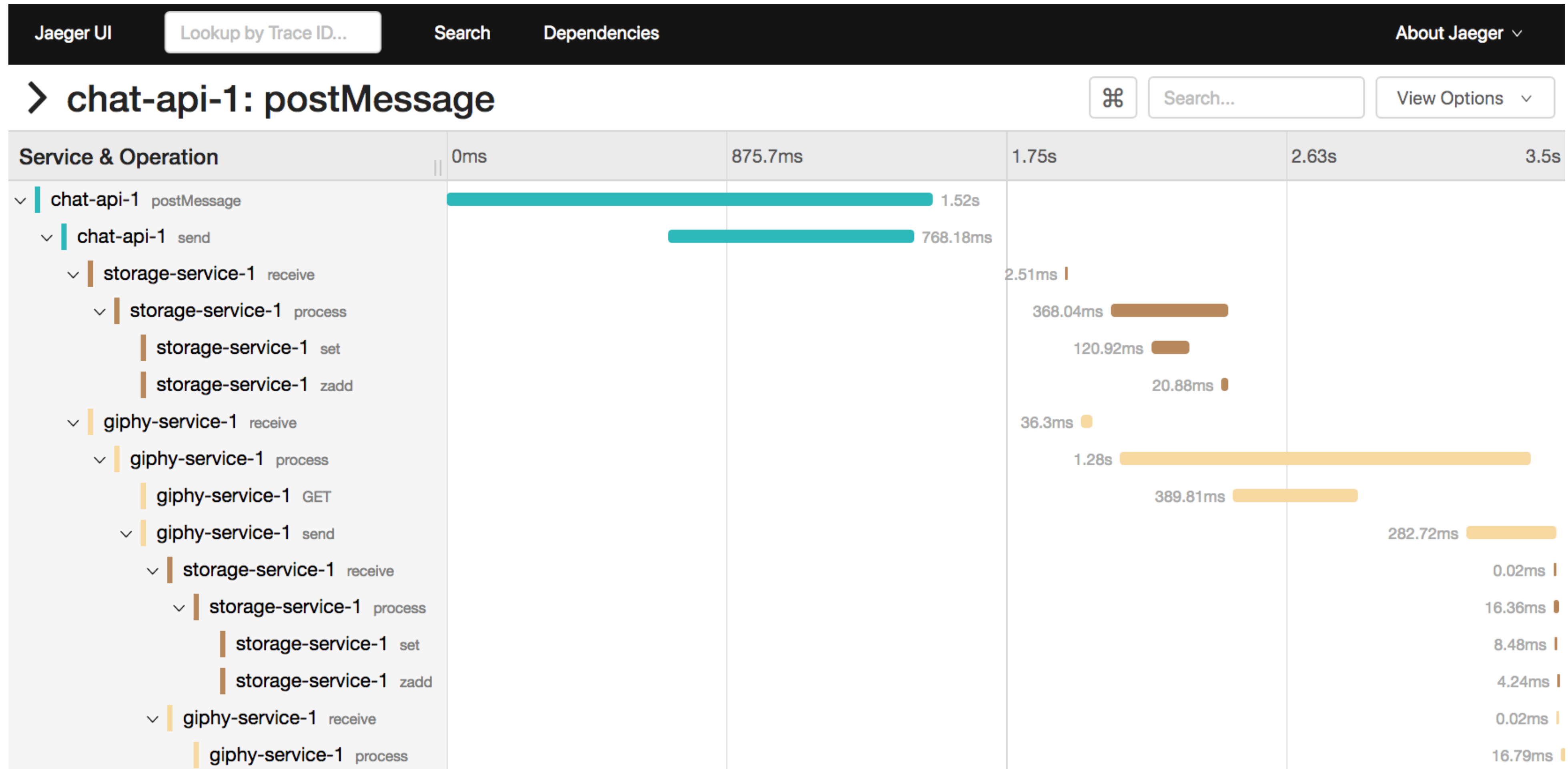
Tracing Talk Application

Architecture



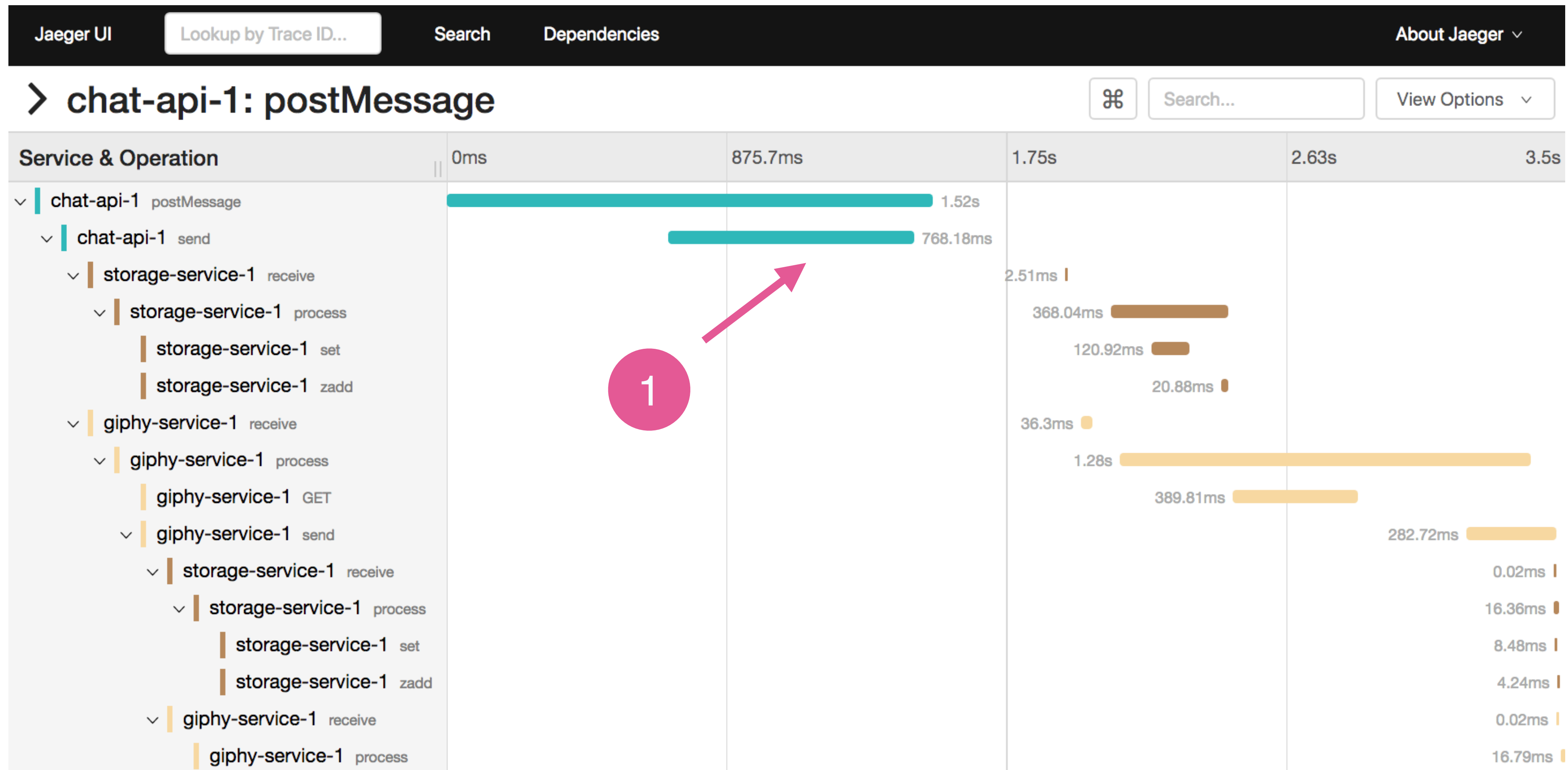
Tracing Talk Application

Request trace



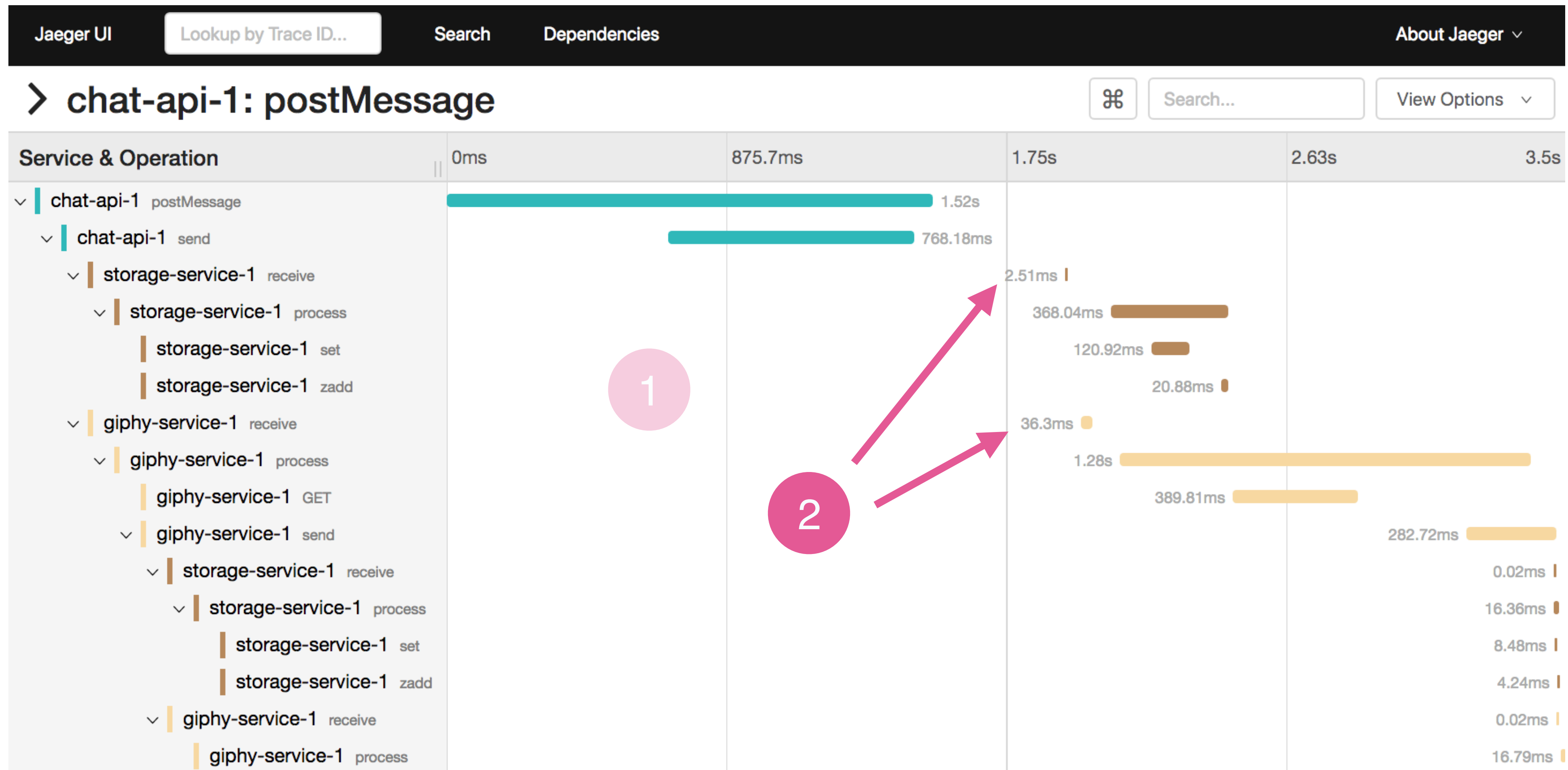
Tracing Talk Application

Message sent



Tracing Talk Application

Message received



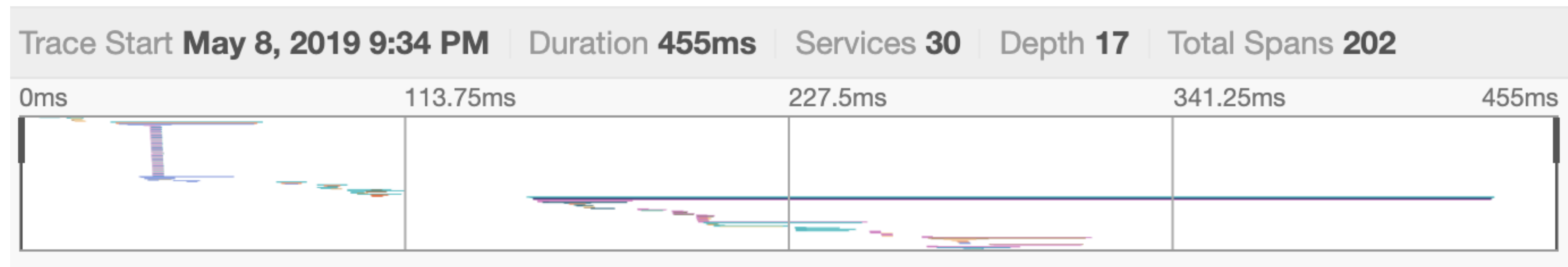
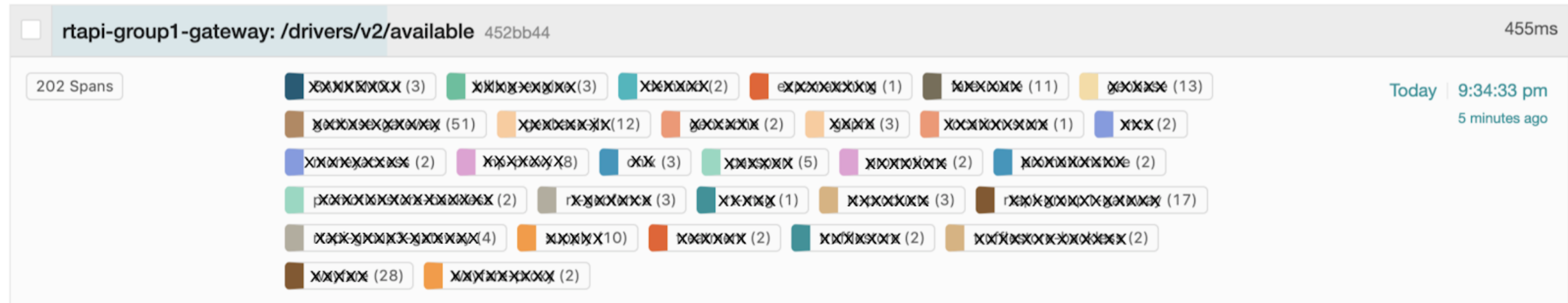
Single Trace

Pros and cons

- Tells a story about a single transaction
 - Allows deep contextual drill-down
 - Acts as a distributed stack trace
- Tells a story about a single transaction. What if it's an anomaly?
 - One trace can be overwhelmingly complex

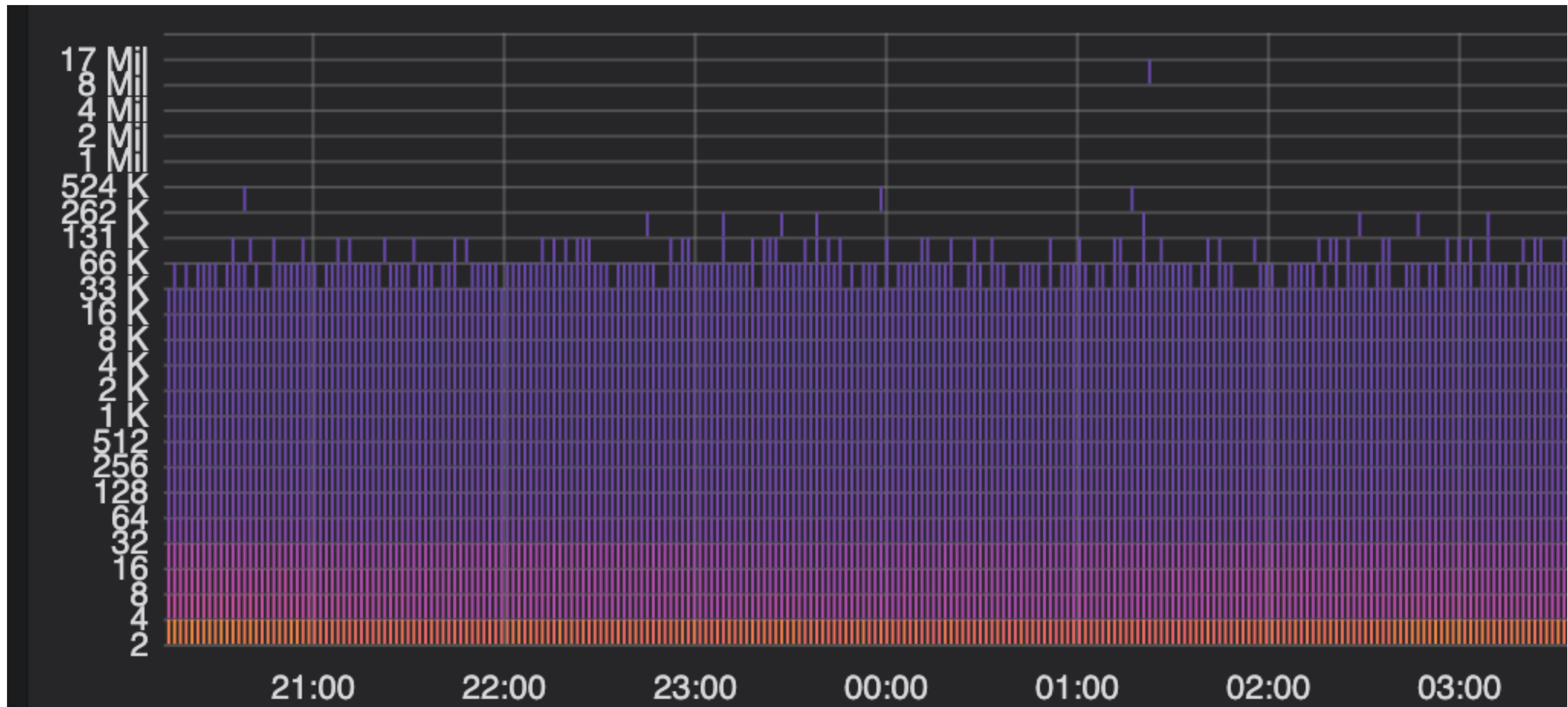
Too Much Complexity

One request - 30 services, 100+ RPCs



Too Much Complexity

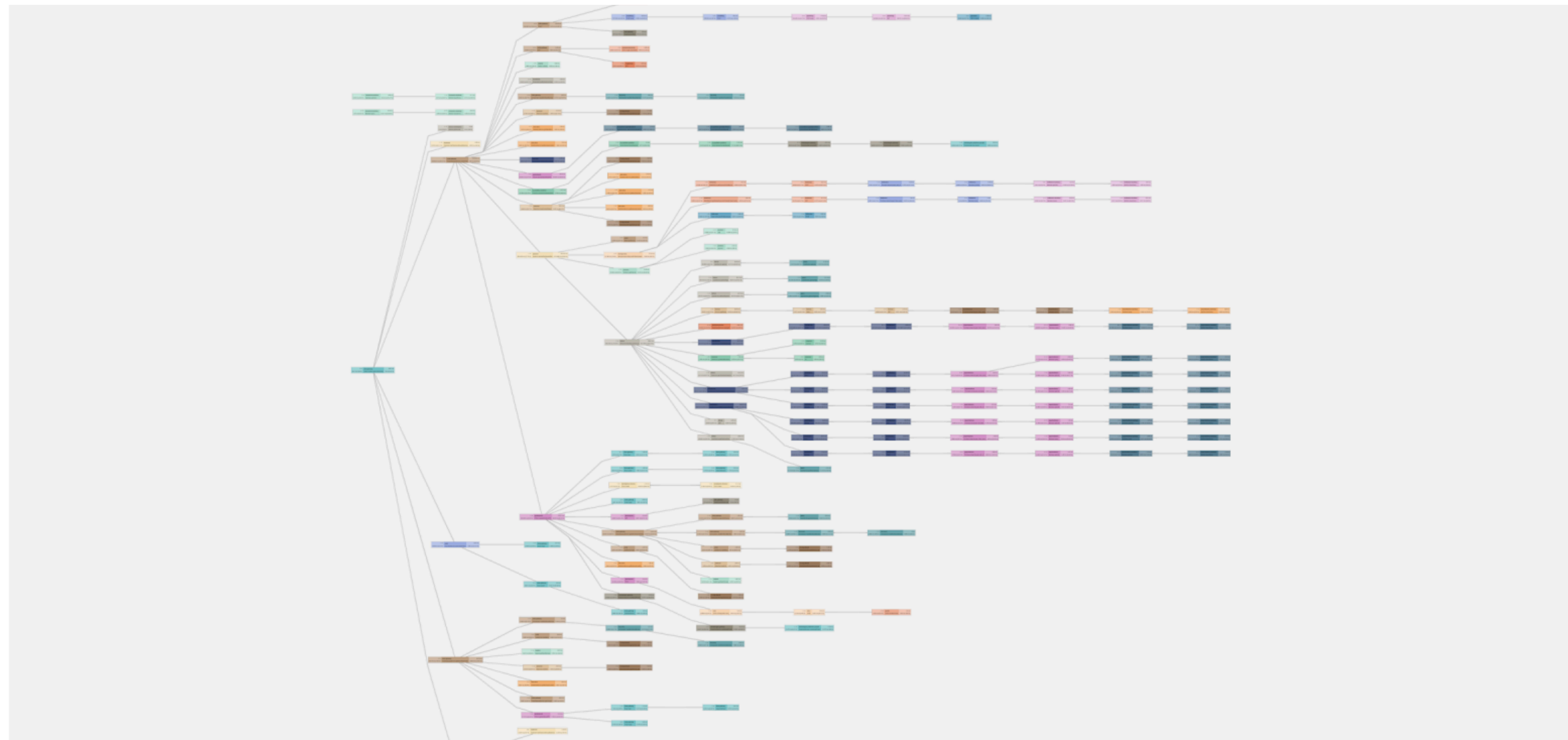
Some traces have hundreds of thousands spans



Reducing complexity by
smarter visualizations

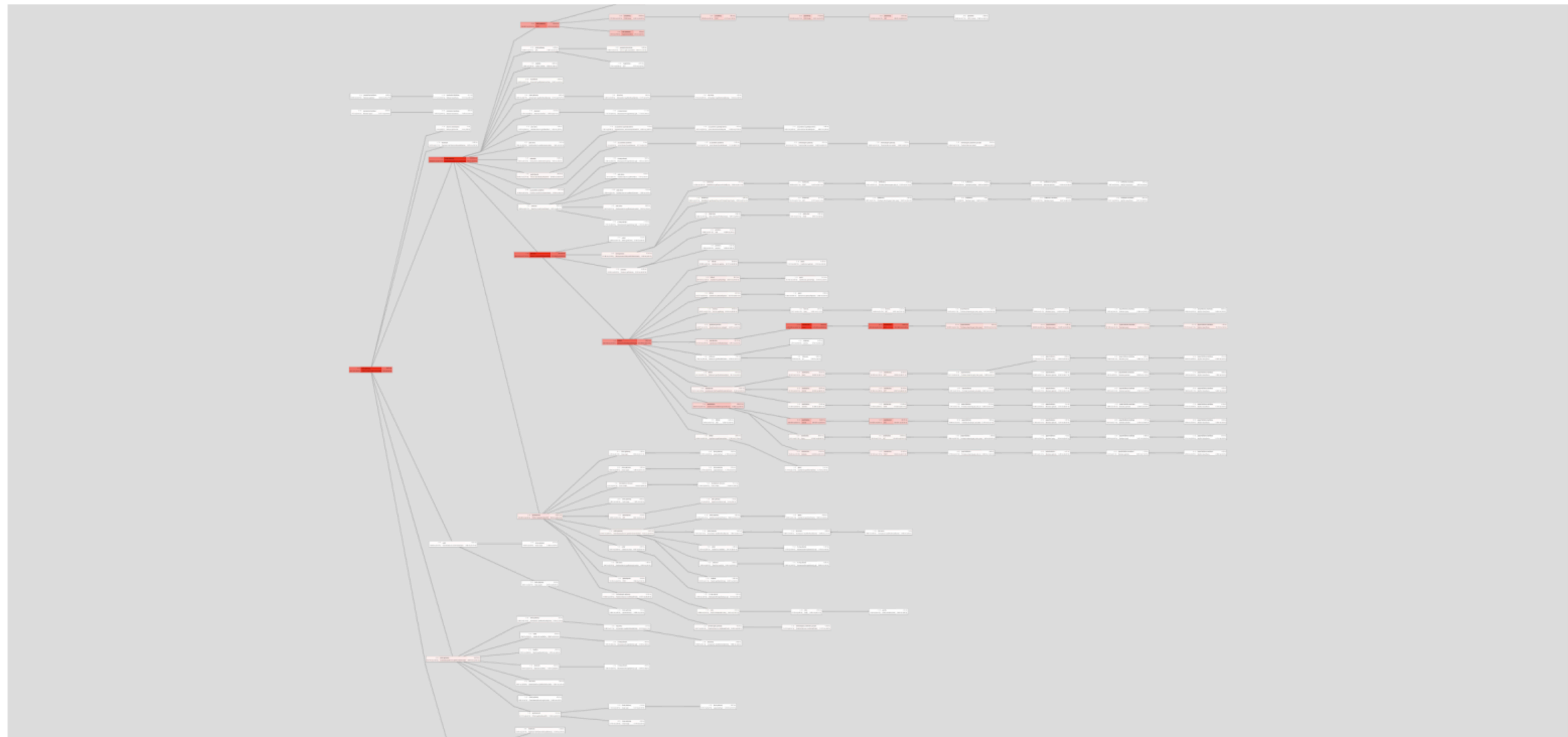
Trace graph

Time ordered, repeated edges collapsed



Trace graph

Latency heat map

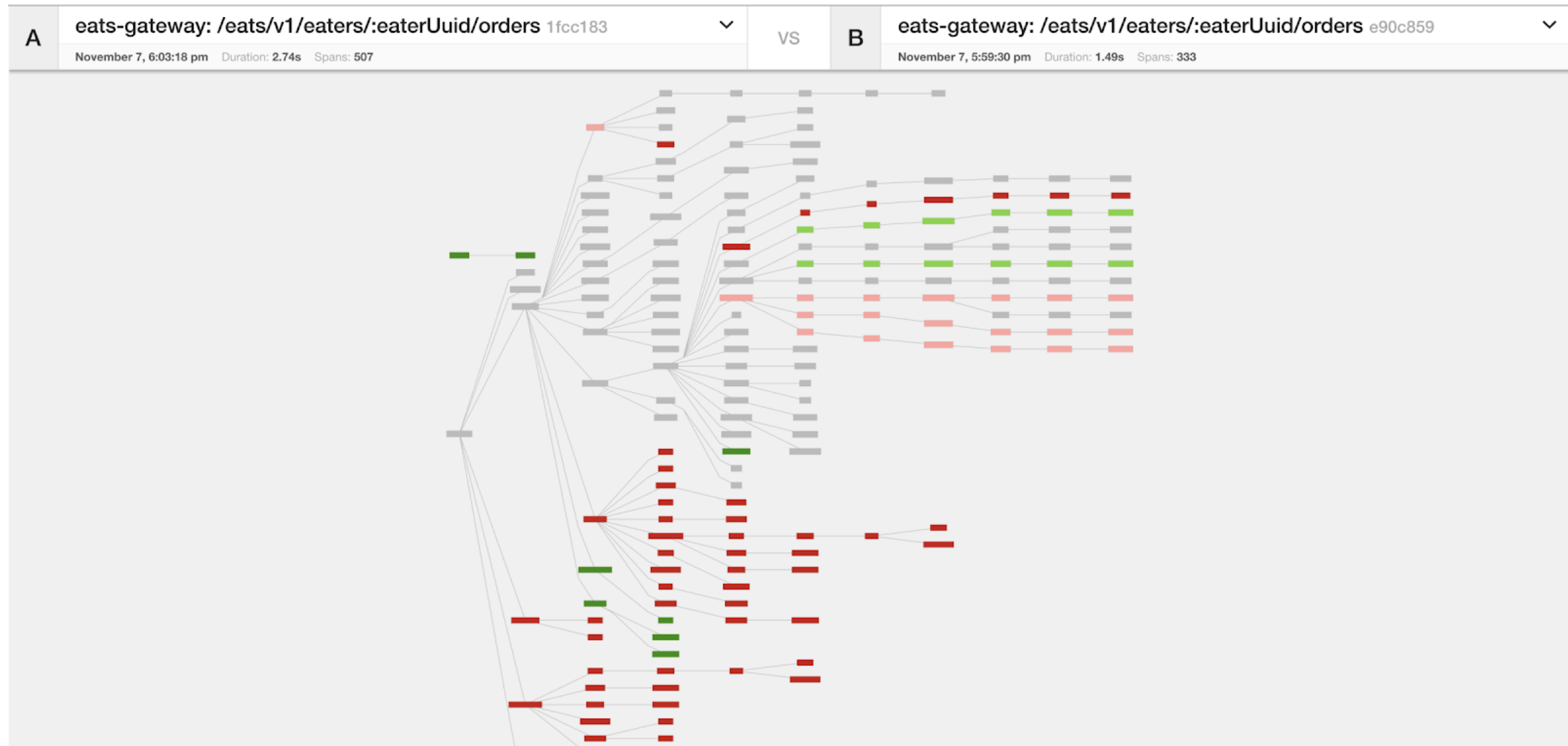


Finding anomalies is easier
when we look at differences
in performance profiles

Trace vs. Trace

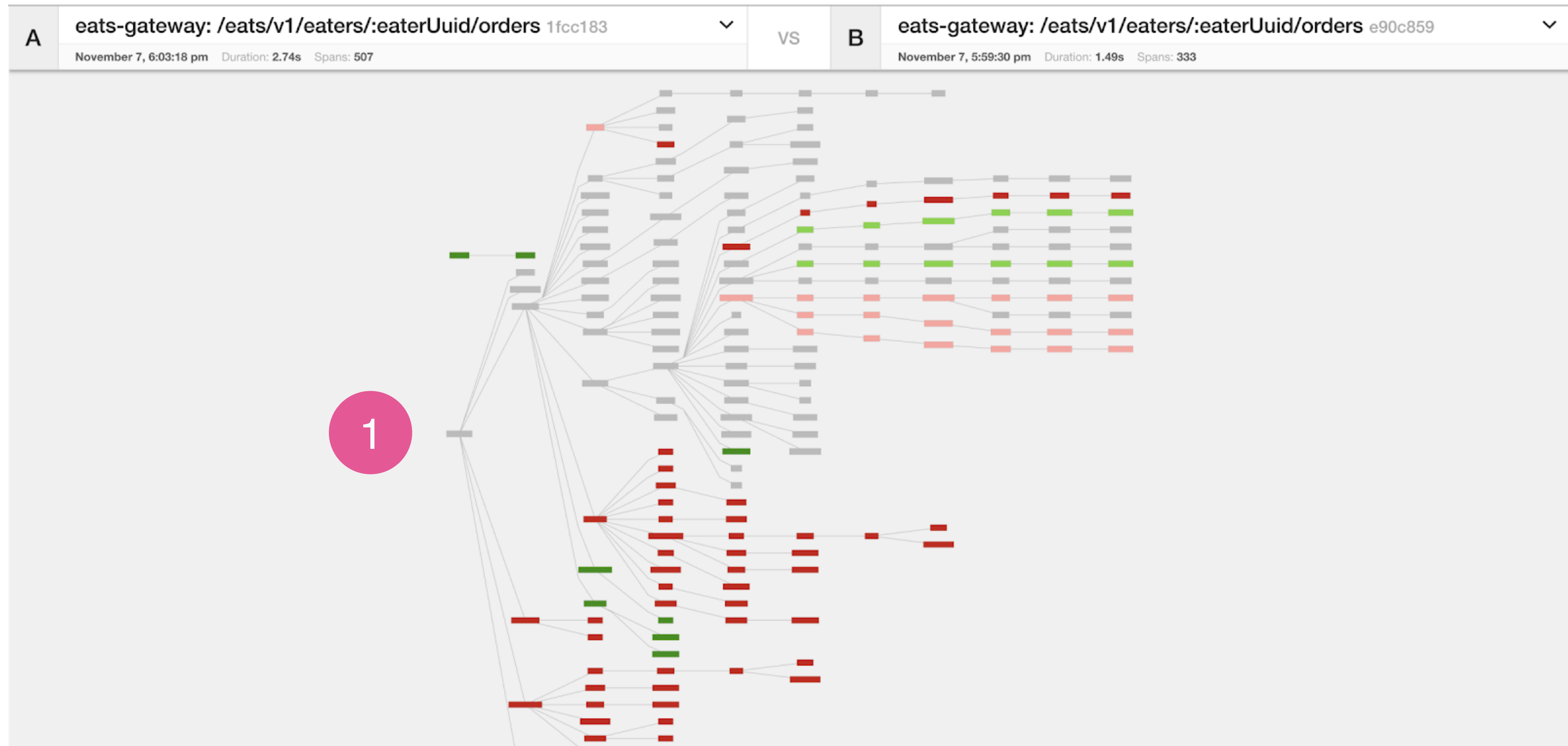
Comparing Trace Structures

Just like a Code Diff



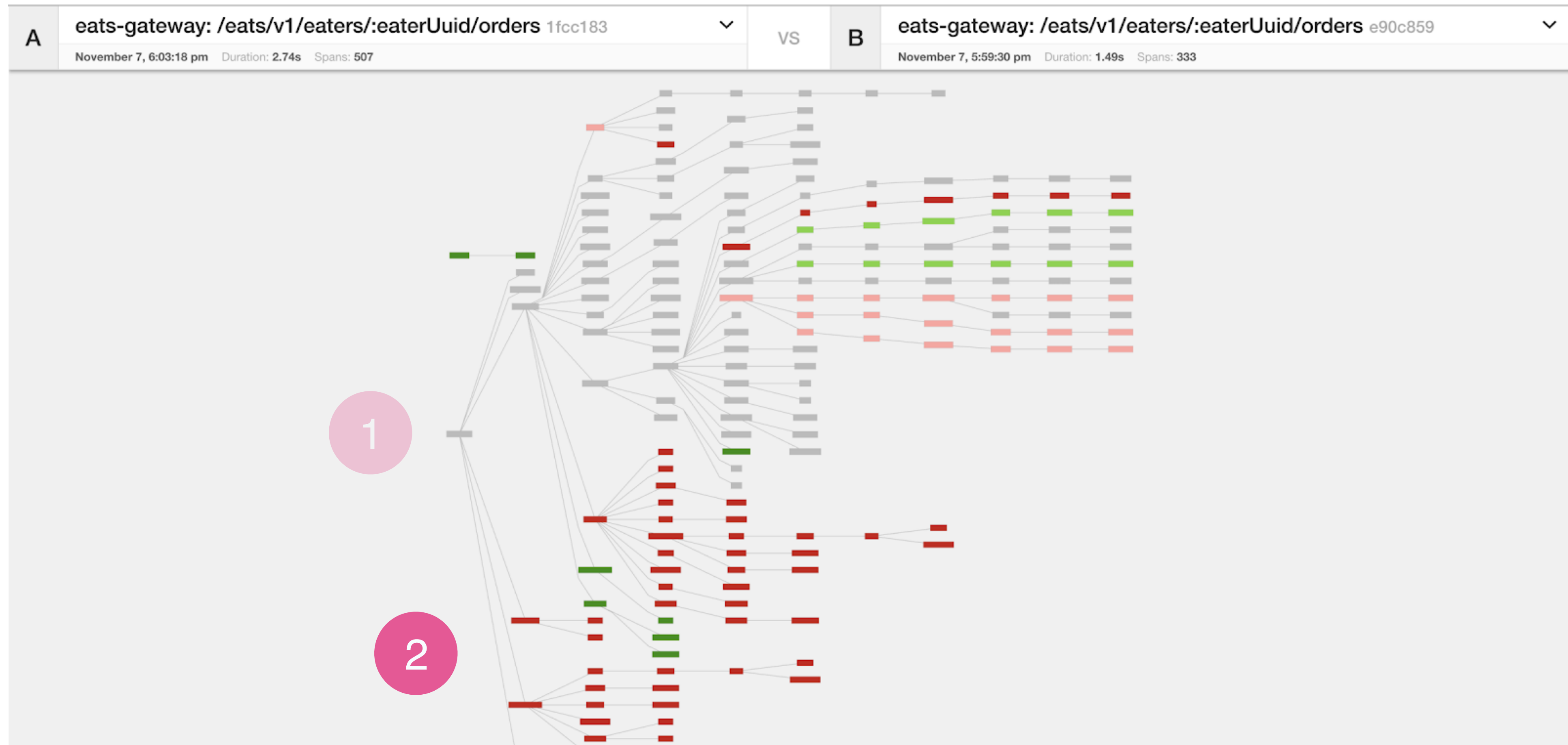
Comparing Trace Structures

Shared Structure



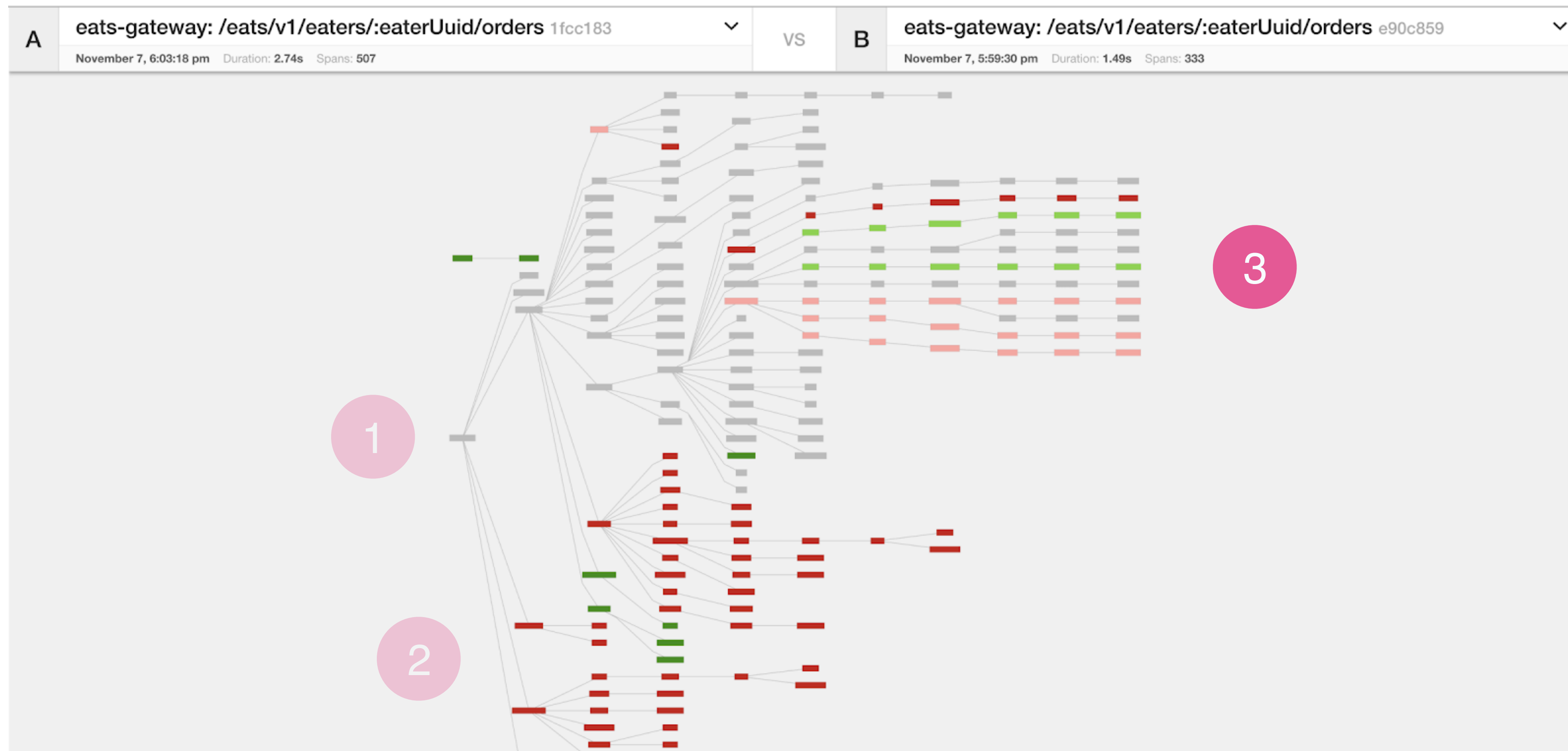
Comparing Trace Structures

Absent in One or the Traces



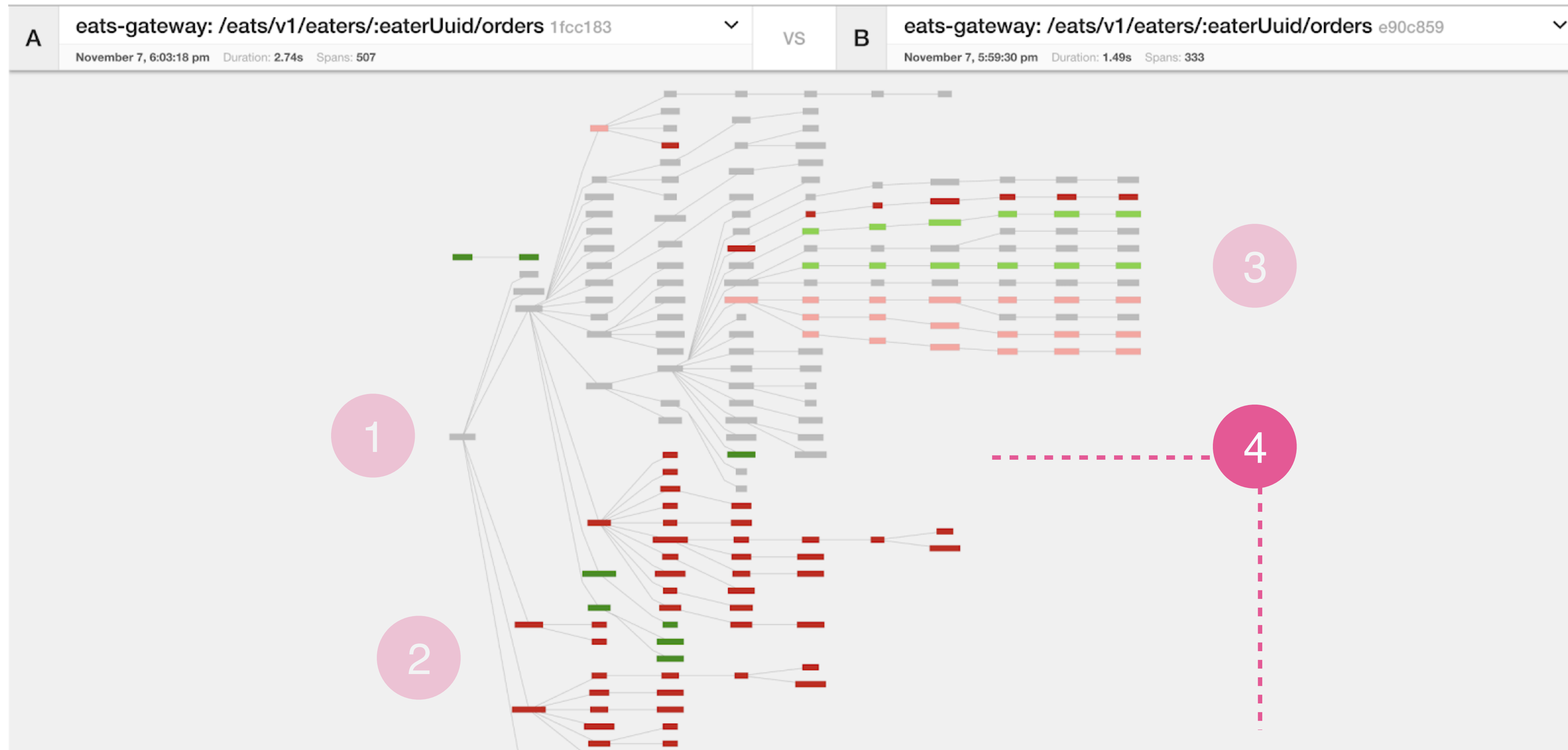
Comparing Trace Structures

More or Fewer Spans Within a Node



Comparing Trace Structures

Substantial Divergence



Deep Linking to Raw Traces & Spans

Error: "You have an outstanding balance..."

> eats-gateway: /eats/v1/eaters/:eaterUuid/orders

Service & Operation

Service & Operation	0ms	371.25ms	742.5ms	1.11s	1.49s
eats-gateway /eats/v1/eaters/:eaterUuid/orders					
eats-gateway the-menu::WasSoGood	3ms				
eats-gateway i-got-lost::OnTheWay::ToTheJiffyStore	182ms				
eats-gateway abc-def::allYourBaseAreBelongToYou	1.29s				

abc-def::allYourBaseAreBelongToYou Service: eats-gateway | Duration: 1.29s | Start Time: 192ms

> Tags: span.kind = client | component = THE-component | error = true

> Process: ip = 127.0.42.99 | jaeger.hostname = host-with-the-most | jaeger.version = version-ing | legacy-jaeger-client = 42.99.99

Logs (1)

1.48s

```
event      "error"
error.kind  "TChannelError"
error.object {
  info: {
    message: "Please verify payment information to secure your account",
    statusCode: 403,
    shouldRetry: false,
    stack: "**errors.errorString You have an outstanding balance due to a credit card problem. Please update your billing settings.
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:150 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:74 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:83 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:118 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:71 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:36 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:22 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:729 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:470 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:458 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:1269 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:1030 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:94 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:163 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:237 (0x1337b0)
/there/are/many/paths/up/the/mountain:118 (0x1337b0)
"
```

Log timestamps are relative to the start time of the full trace.

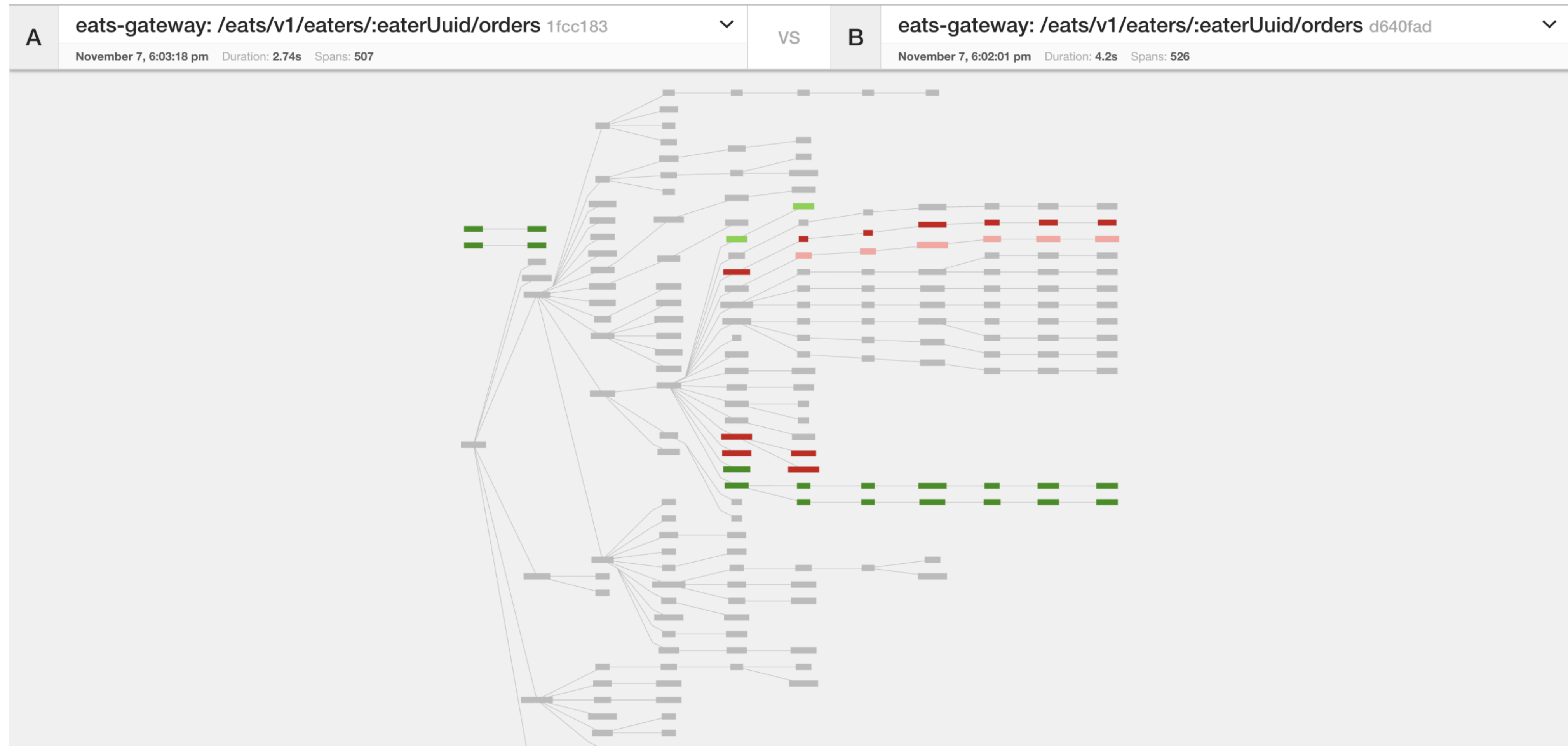
Production story

Migrating services to a **nearby** datacenter

Request latency **doubles**

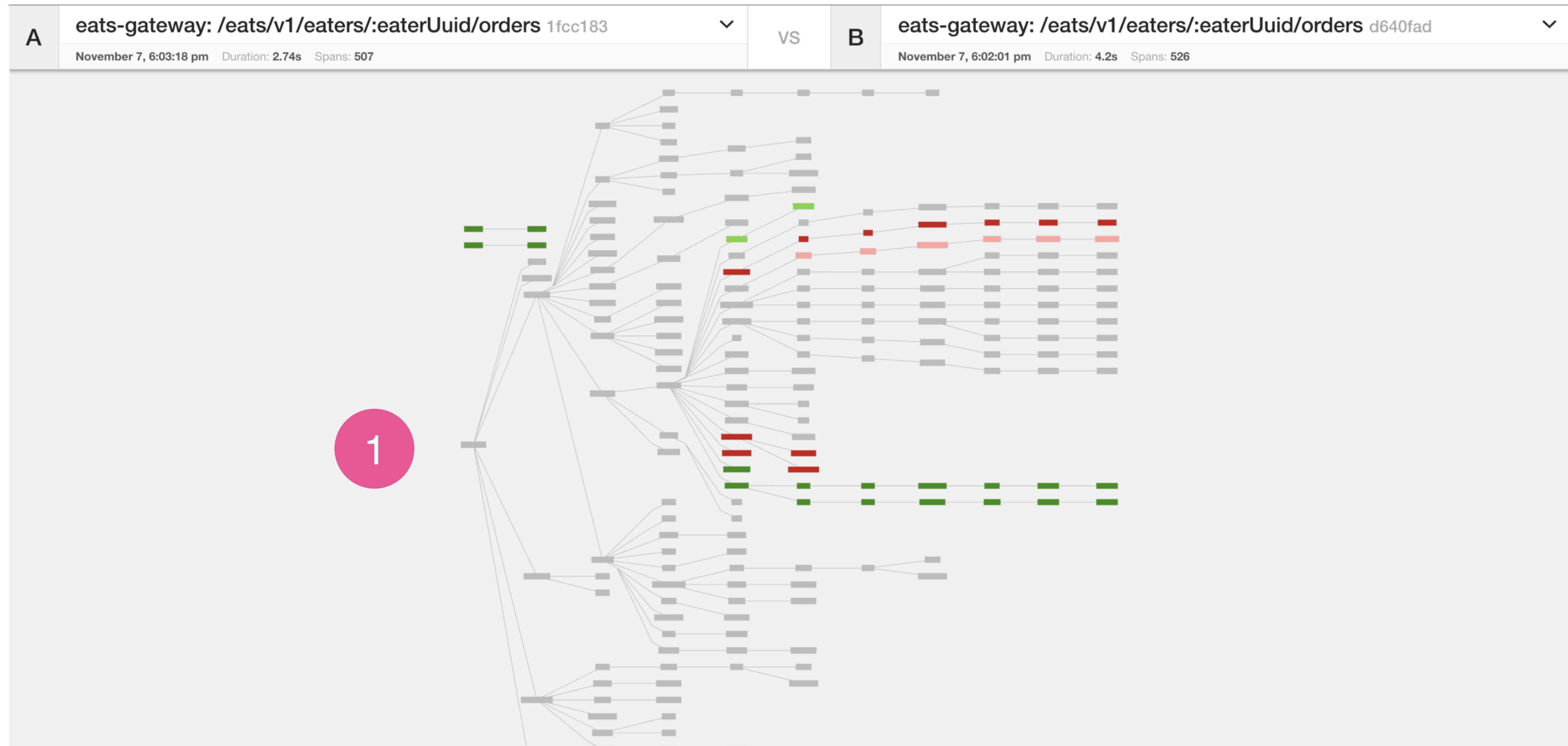
Investigating latency

Structural comparison not always useful



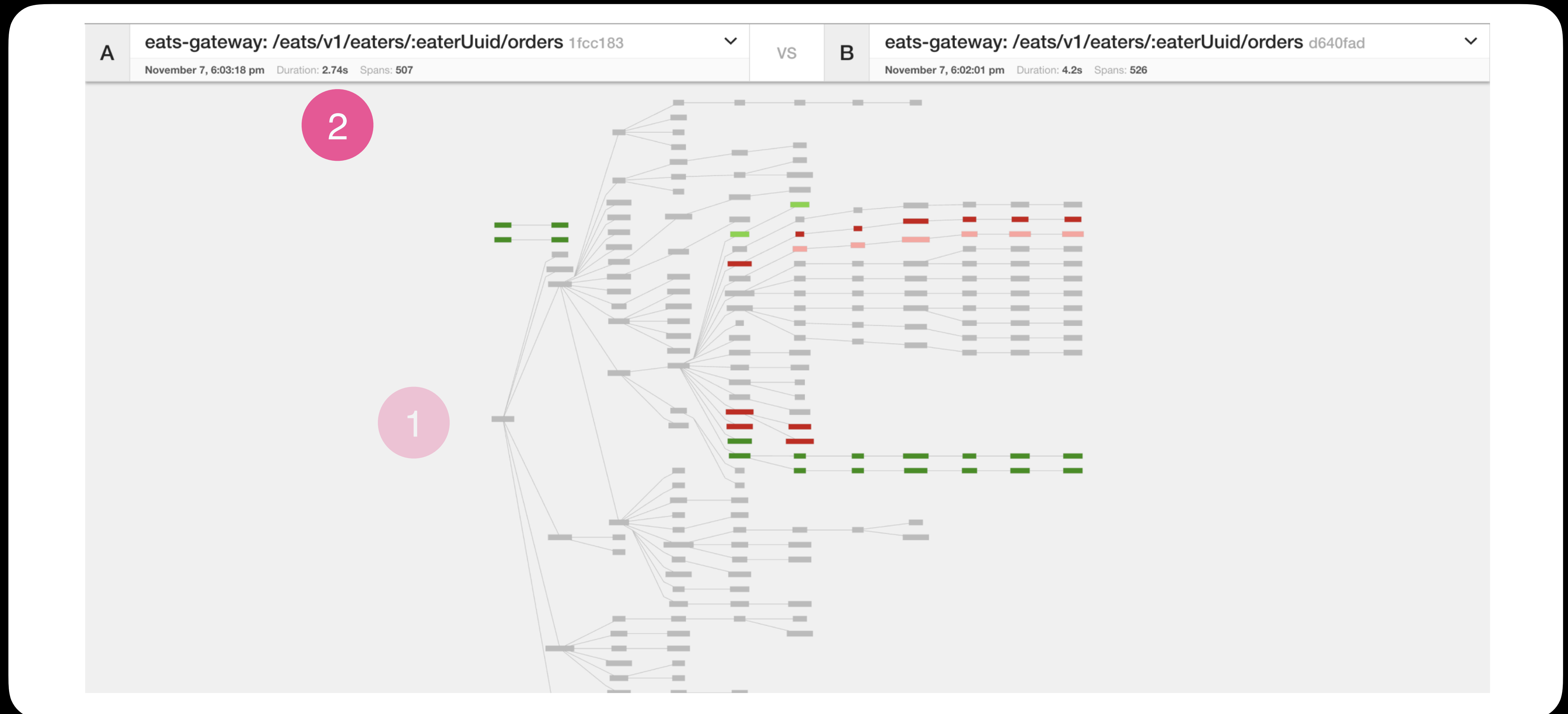
Investigating latency

Very similar structure



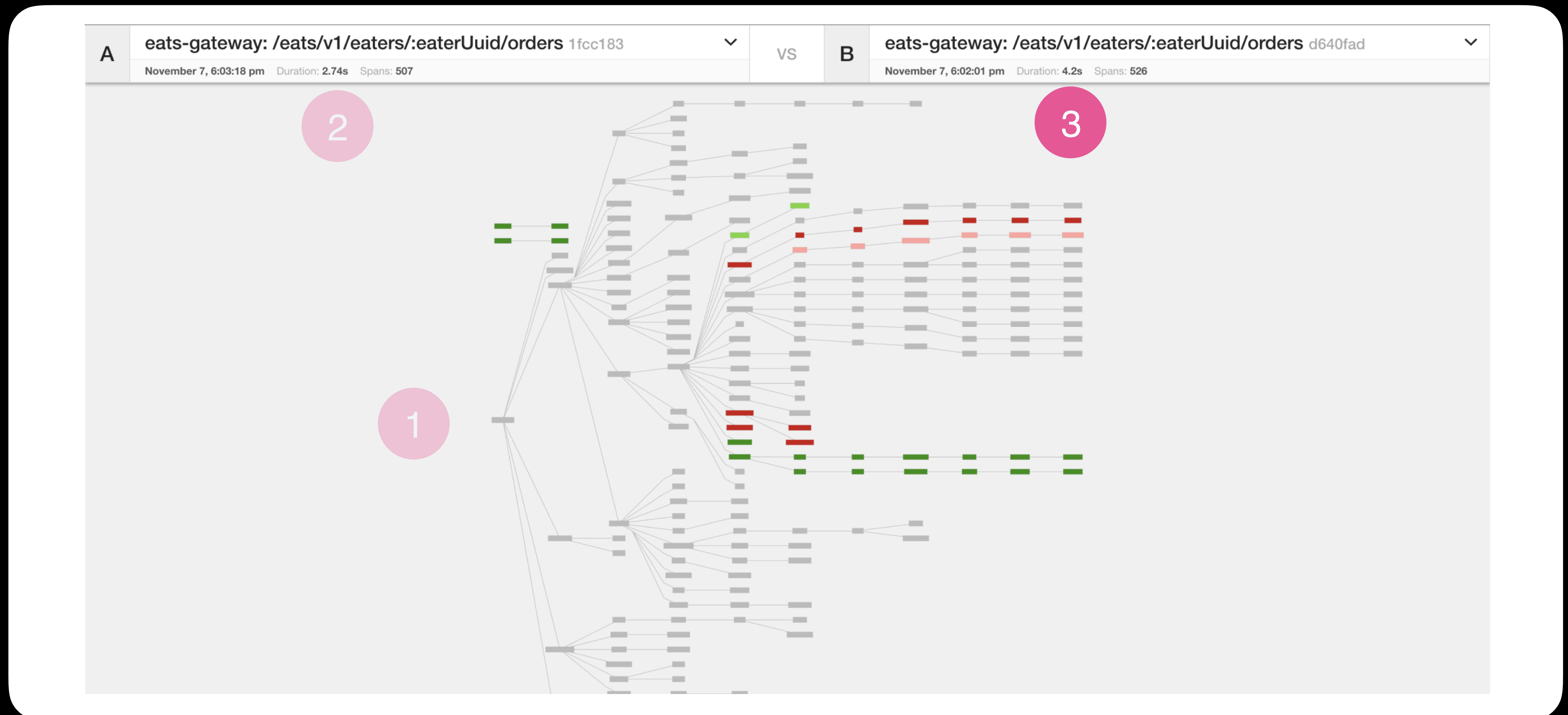
Investigating latency

Left trace 2.74 seconds



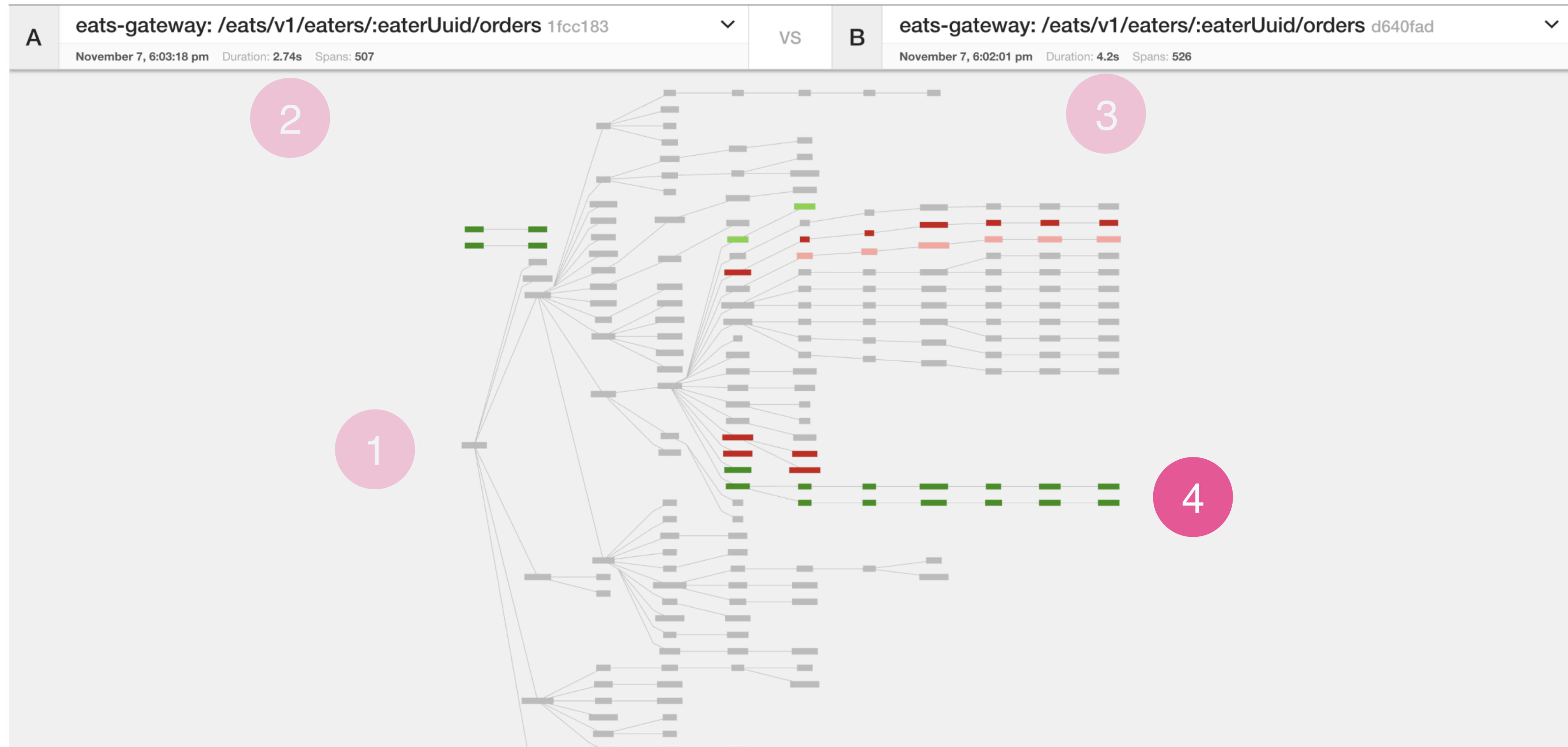
Investigating latency

Right trace 4.2 seconds



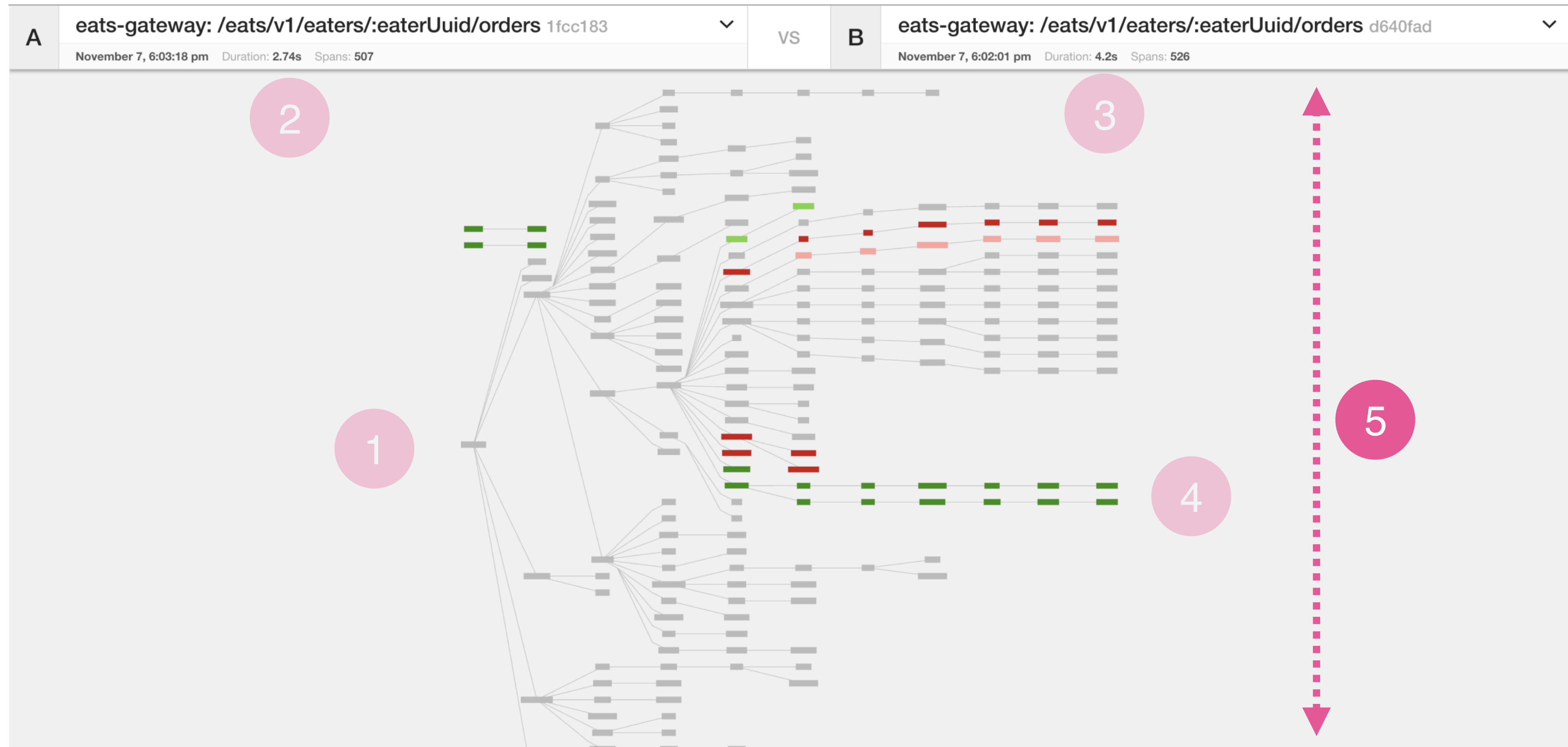
Investigating latency

Due to structural differences?



Investigating latency

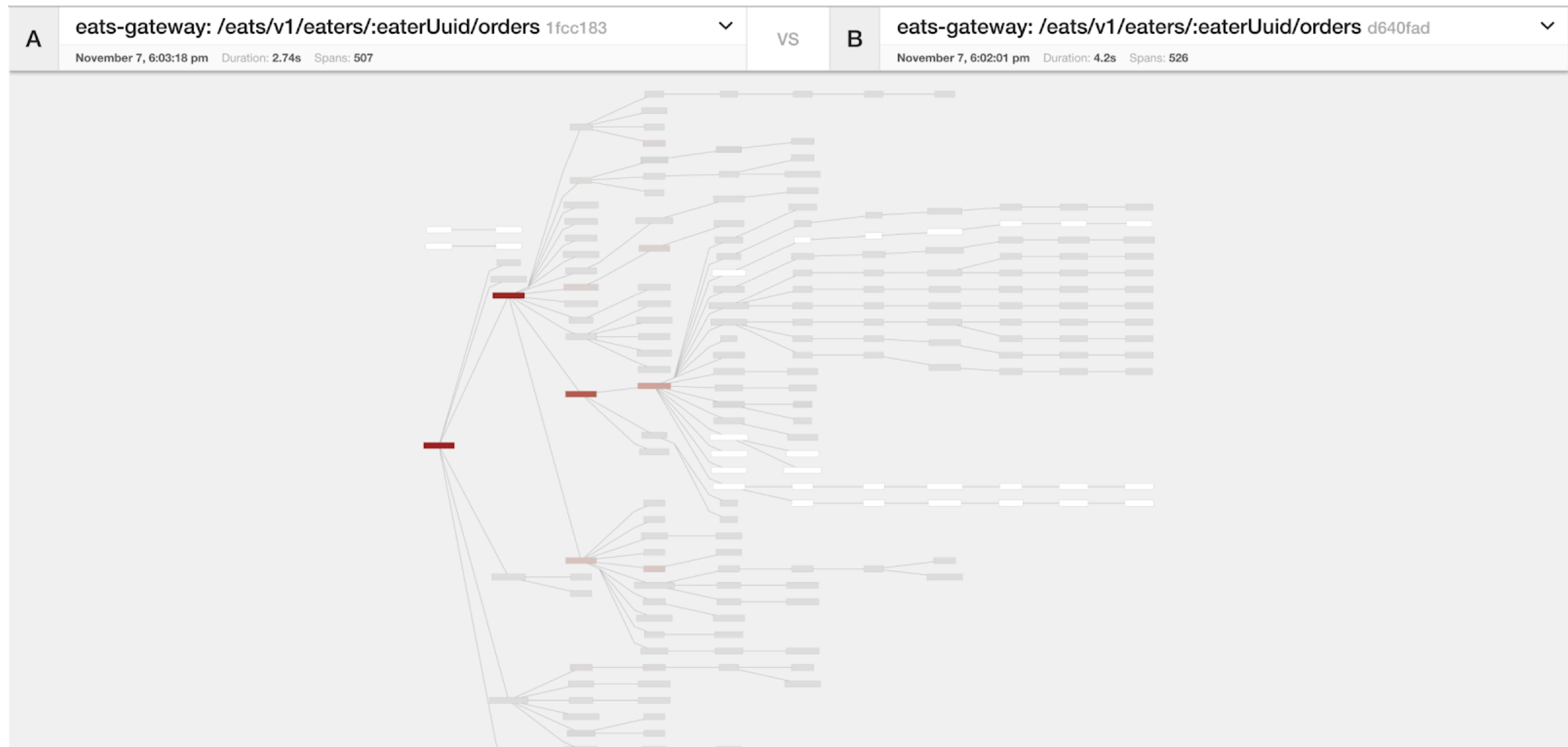
Or dispersed contributors?



Heat-maps!

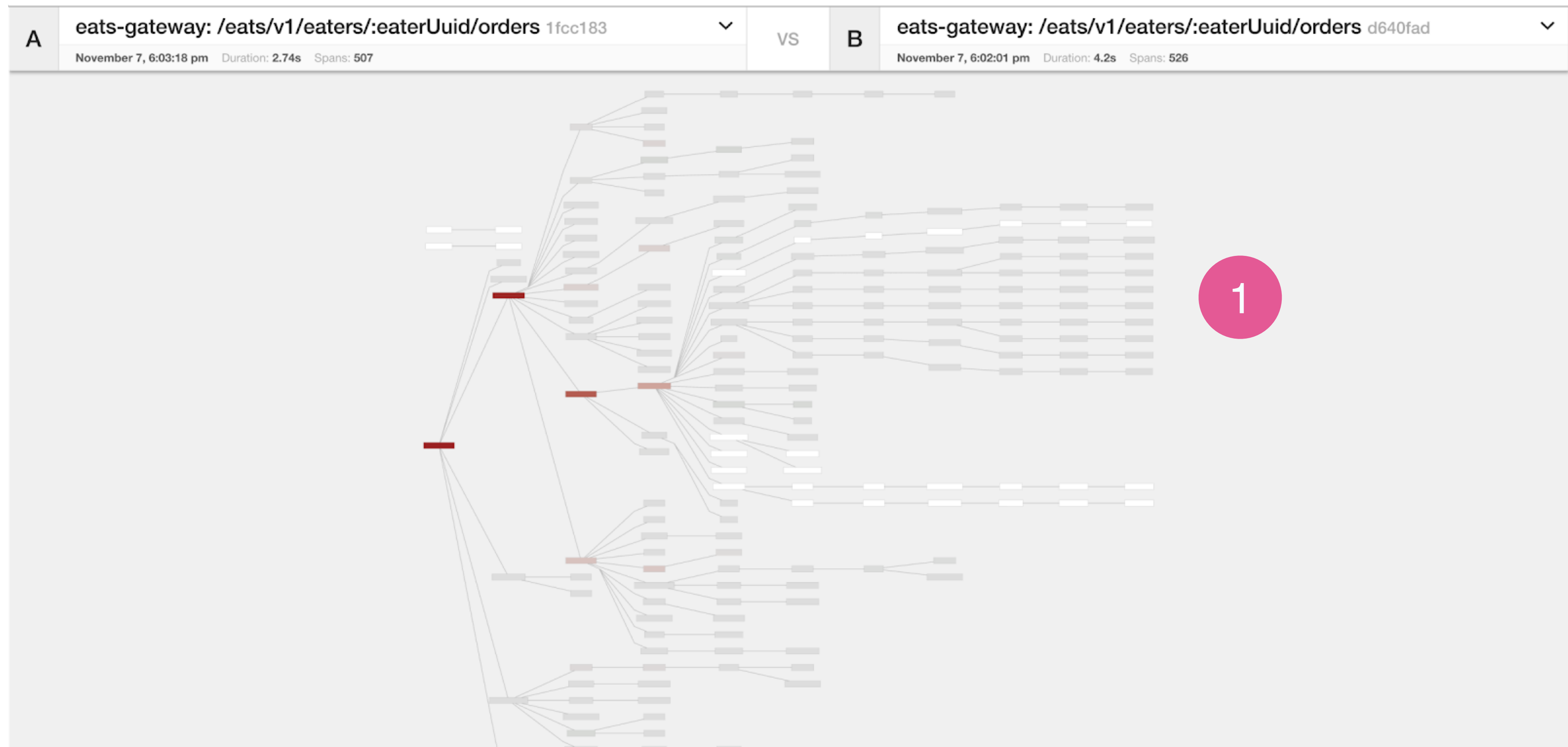
Comparing trace durations

Heat-map of latencies



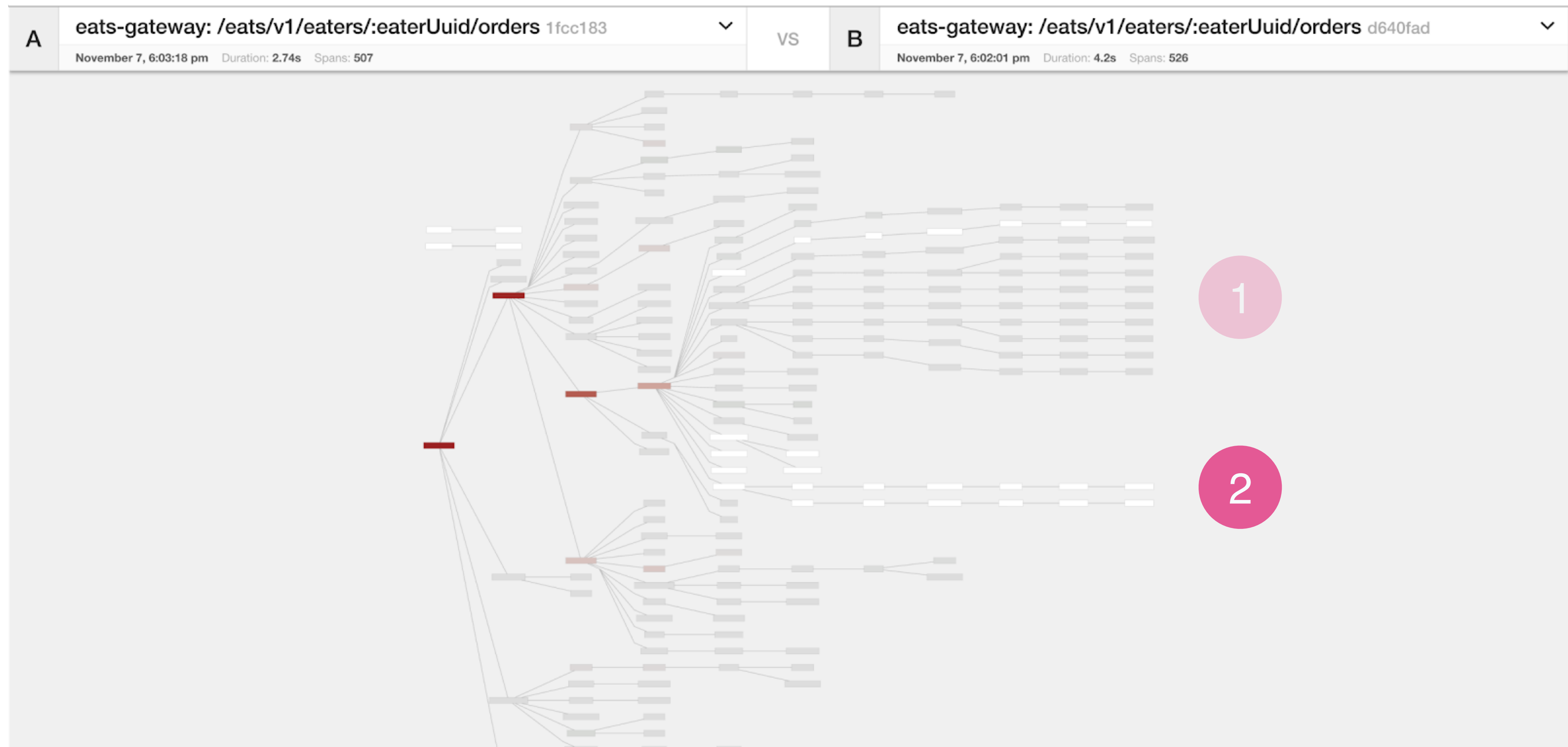
Comparing trace durations

Similar durations (grey)



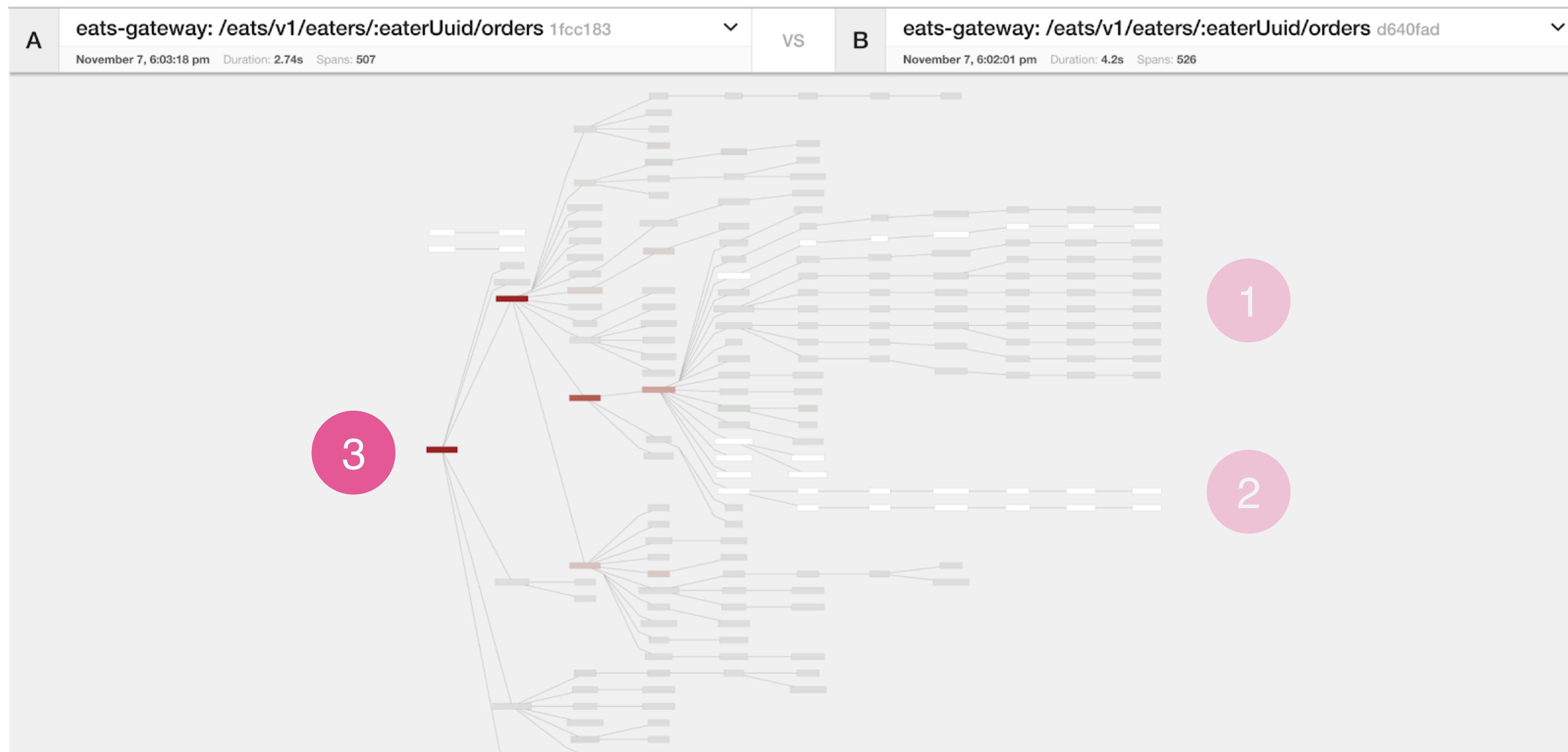
Comparing trace durations

Nodes that are not shared (white)



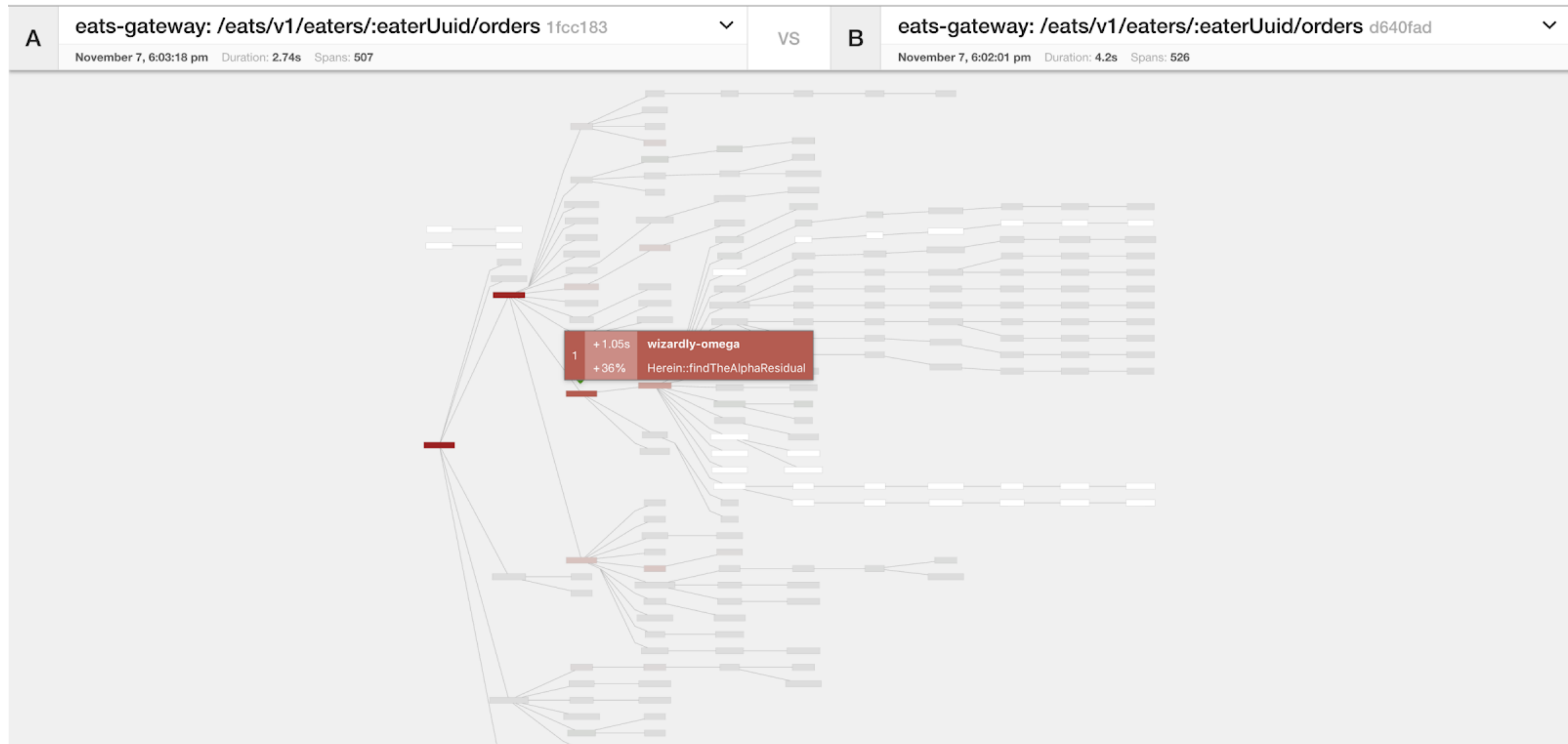
Comparing trace durations

Red heat-map for latency differences



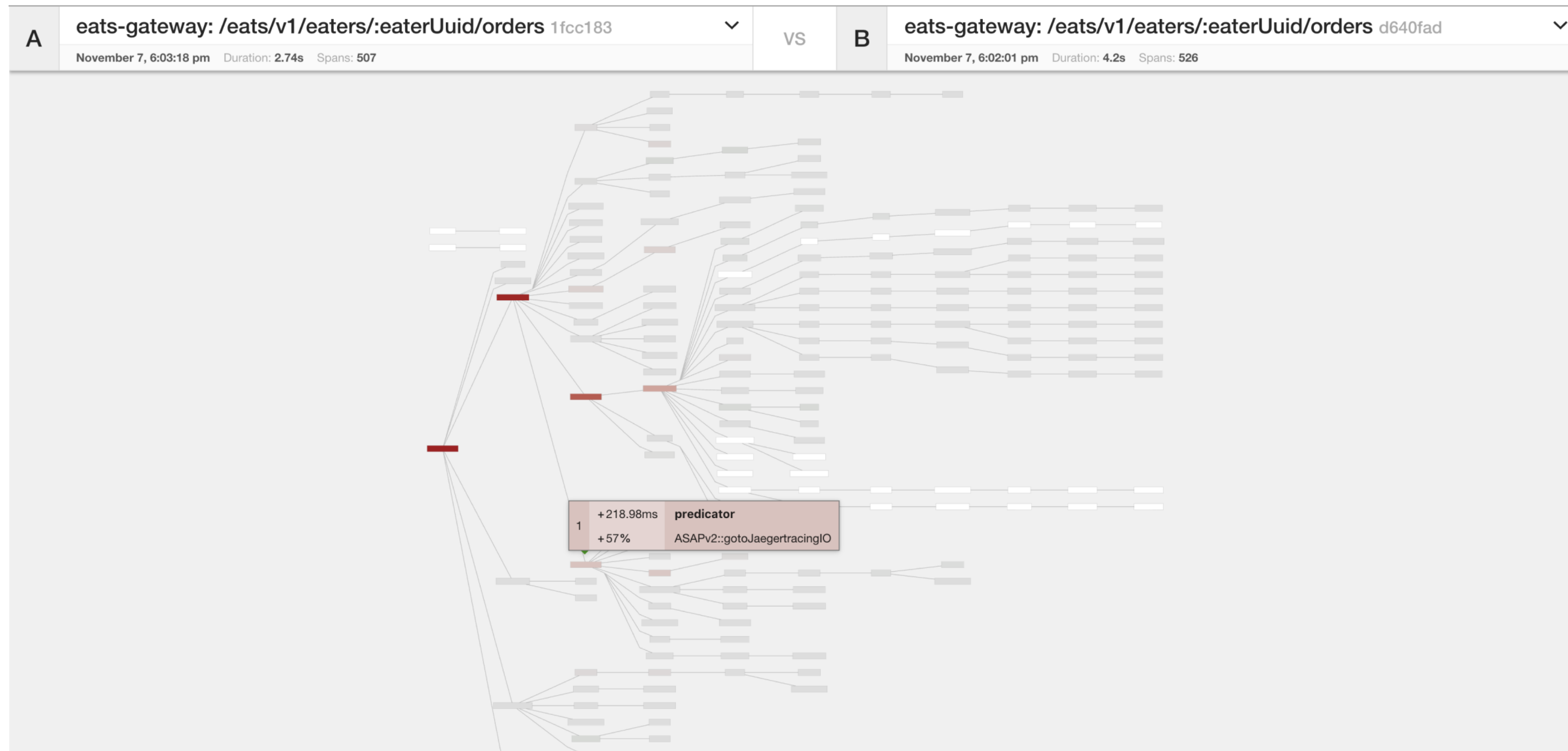
Comparing trace durations

Details on Mouse-Over



Comparing trace durations

Details on Mouse-Over

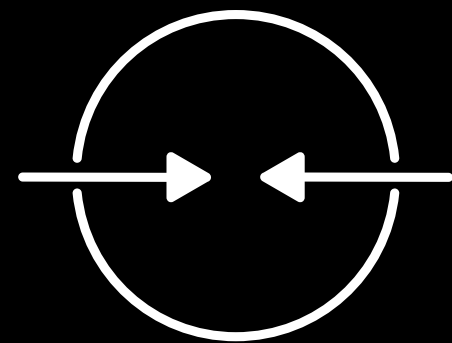


How Are These Approach Different?

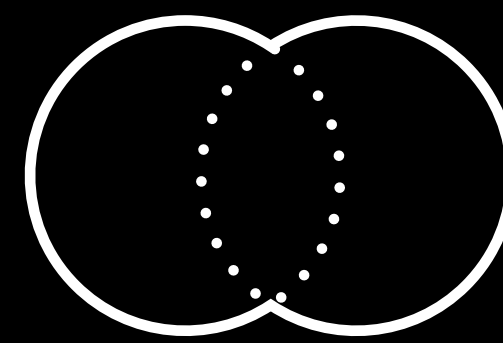
Summary



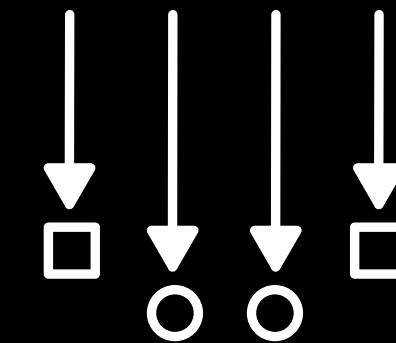
Surface **less**
information



Condense
the structural
representation



Emphasize
the differences



Distinct **comparison**
modes simplify
the comparisons

Challenges

Individual traces can be an **outliers**.

User must find the **right** baseline.

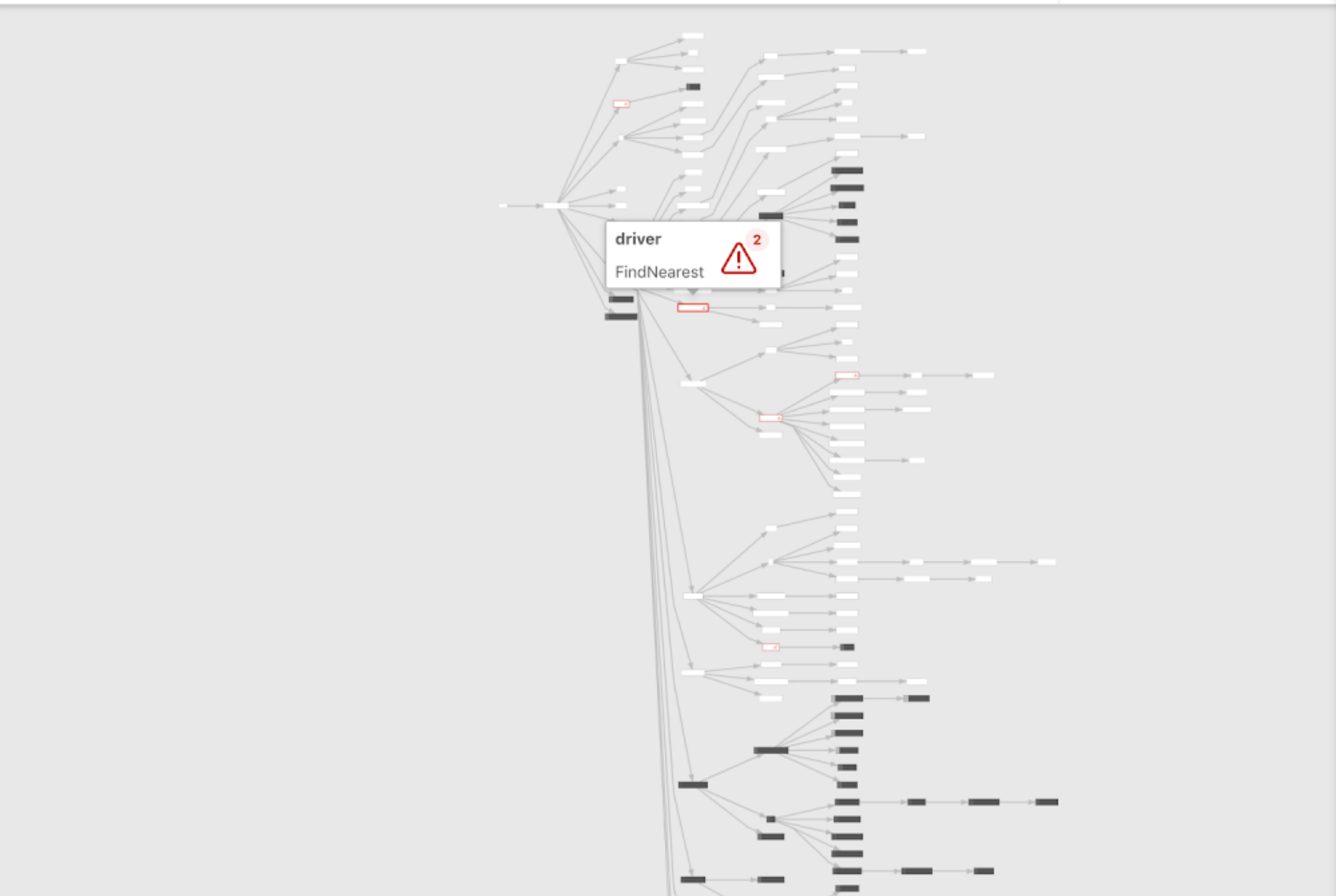
Traces vs. Trace

What Went Wrong?

Root Cause Analysis

top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018 [Jaeger](#)

> Request Not available > Response Not available



driver FindNearest x

Span 0 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.771Z

component	"redis-client"
span.kind	"client"
▼ Logs (1)	
▼ 2018-11-30T23:58:33.774Z +5.003 sec	
error.kind	"TChannelError"
error.object	▼ { ... }
name: "TchannelTimeoutError"	
fullType: "tchannel.timeout"	
type: "tchannel.timeout"	
message: "timeout"	
isErrorFrame: true	
codeName: "Timeout"	
errorCode: 1	
originalId: 1234567	
remoteAddr: "127.0.0.1:9999"	
event	"error"

Timestamp offsets are relative to the start time of the span.

Span 1 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.772Z +1 ms

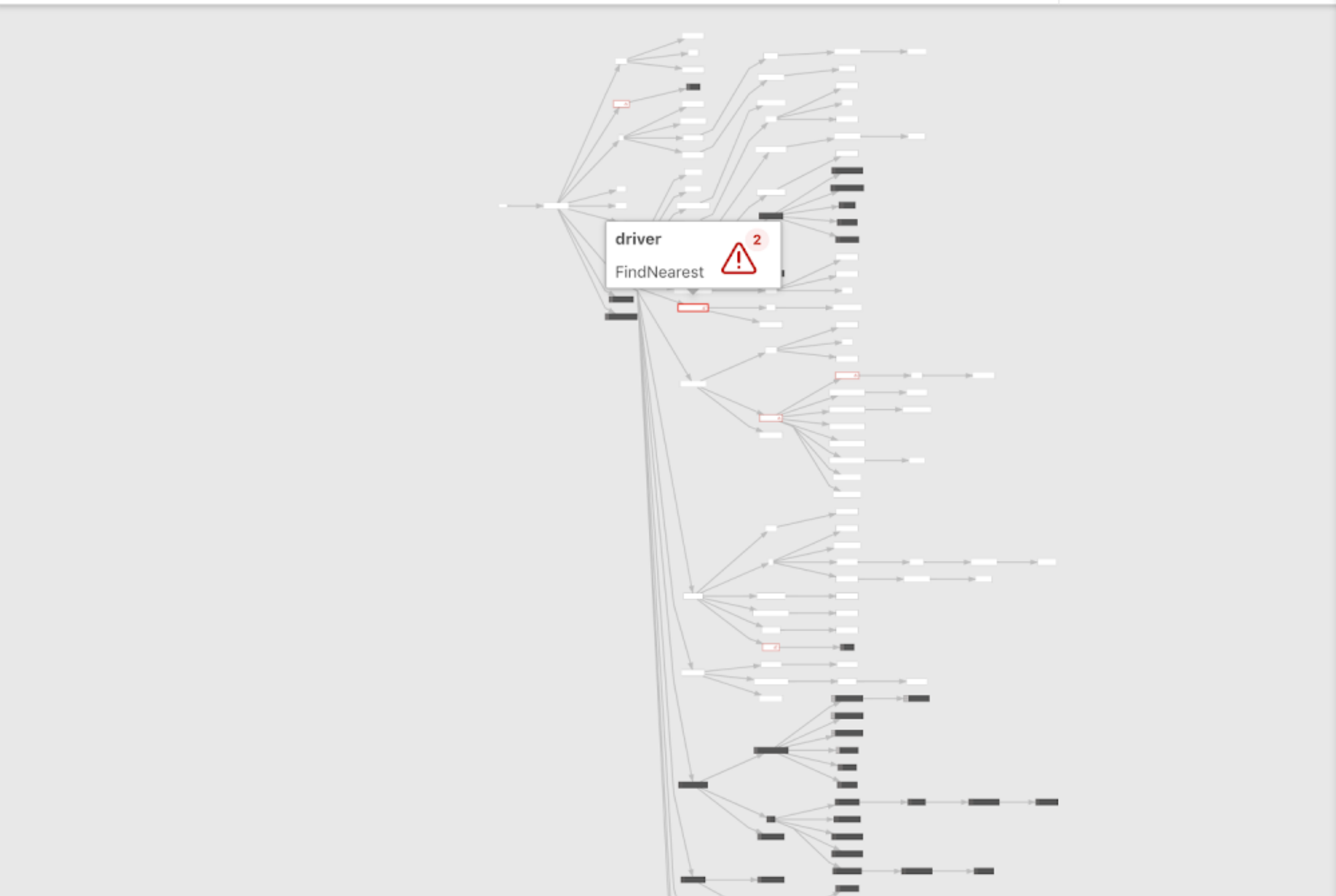
peer.service	"redis"
span.kind	"client"
▼ Logs (1)	
▼ 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z -1,543,622,308.772 sec	
0	"e"
1	"r"

Top Level Outcome

Including Request/Response Payloads

top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018 1 [Jaeger](#)

> Request Not available > Response Not available



driver FindNearest x

Span 0 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.771Z

```
component      "redis-client"
span.kind       "client"

```

▼ Logs (1)

▼ 2018-11-30T23:58:33.774Z +5.003 sec

```
error.kind      "TChannelError"
error.object    { ... }
                name: "TchannelTimeoutError"
                fullType: "tchannel.timeout"
                type: "tchannel.timeout"
                message: "timeout"
                isErrorFrame: true
                codeName: "Timeout"
                errorCode: 1
                originalId: 1234567
                remoteAddr: "127.0.0.1:9999"
event           "error"

```

Timestamp offsets are relative to the start time of the span.

Span 1 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.772Z +1 ms

```
peer.service    "redis"
span.kind       "client"

```

▼ Logs (1)

▼ 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z -1,543,622,308.772 sec

```
0           "e"
1           "r"

```

Link to the Trace

Can Always Go Back to Raw Data

The screenshot displays the Jaeger tracing interface. At the top, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018'. Below this, there are tabs for 'Request' (Not available) and 'Response' (Not available). The main area shows a trace tree with a highlighted node 'driver FindNearest' marked with a red warning icon and the number '2'. A red line connects this node to a pink circle with the number '2'. Another pink circle with the number '1' is positioned above the breadcrumb navigation.

The right-hand pane shows the details for the selected span 'driver FindNearest'. It includes the following information:

- Span 0 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.771Z
- component: "redis-client"
- span.kind: "client"
- Logs (1):
 - 2018-11-30T23:58:33.774Z +5.003 sec
 - error.kind: "TChannelError"
 - error.object: { ... }
 - name: "TchannelTimeoutError"
 - fullType: "tchannel.timeout"
 - type: "tchannel.timeout"
 - message: "timeout"
 - isErrorFrame: true
 - codeName: "Timeout"
 - errorCode: 1
 - originalId: 1234567
 - remoteAddr: "127.0.0.1:9999"
 - event: "error"

Timestamp offsets are relative to the start time of the span.

- Span 1 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.772Z +1 ms
- peer.service: "redis"
- span.kind: "client"
- Logs (1):
- 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z -1,543,622,308.772 sec
 - 0: "e"
 - 1: "r"

Trace Structure

Nodes Are Sorted Chronologically

The image displays a Jaeger trace visualization. The top navigation bar shows the service name `top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018` and the Jaeger logo. The main area is divided into two panels: a left panel showing a tree view of spans and a right panel showing the details of a selected span.

Panel 1 (Left): A tree view of spans. A central node labeled `driver FindNearest` is highlighted with a red warning icon and the number `2`. This node is connected to many other spans, representing a complex dependency graph. A pink circle with the number `1` is positioned above this node.

Panel 2 (Right): Details for the selected span `Span 0 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.771Z`. The component is `redis-client` and the span kind is `client`. The logs section shows a single log entry at `2018-11-30T23:58:33.774Z` with a timestamp offset of `+5.003 sec`. The error details are:

```
error.kind: "TChannelError"
error.object: {
  name: "TchannelTimeoutError"
  fullType: "tchannel.timeout"
  type: "tchannel.timeout"
  message: "timeout"
  isErrorFrame: true
  codeName: "Timeout"
  errorCode: 1
  originalId: 1234567
  remoteAddr: "127.0.0.1:9999"
}
```

The event is `"error"`. Below this, another span is visible: `Span 1 → redis 2018-11-30T23:58:28.772Z` with a timestamp offset of `+1 ms`. Its logs show two entries: `0 "e"` and `1 "r"`. A pink circle with the number `2` is positioned above the Jaeger logo, and a pink circle with the number `3` is positioned to the left of the span tree.

Present and Missing Nodes

Color-Coding

The image displays the Jaeger tracing interface. The top navigation bar shows the service name 'top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018' (1) and the Jaeger logo (2). The main area is divided into 'Request' and 'Response' sections, both marked as 'Not available'. The central visualization is a distributed trace (3) showing a tree of spans. A specific span for 'driver FindNearest' is highlighted with a red warning icon and the number '2'. The right-hand pane provides details for this span, showing it is a 'client' span to 'redis' (Span 0) with a duration of +5.003 sec. The logs section (4) shows a 'TChannelTimeoutError' with the following details:

```
error.kind: "TChannelError"
error.object: {
  name: "TchannelTimeoutError"
  fullType: "tchannel.timeout"
  type: "tchannel.timeout"
  message: "timeout"
  isErrorFrame: true
  codeName: "Timeout"
  errorCode: 1
  originalId: 1234567
  remoteAddr: "127.0.0.1:9999"
}
```

Below this, Span 1 is shown as a 'client' span to 'redis' with a duration of +1 ms. Its logs section shows two events: 'e' and 'r'.

A Node With Error Data

The image displays the Jaeger UI interface for a distributed trace. The main view shows a trace graph with a node labeled "driver FindNearest" that has a red warning icon and a "2" in a red circle, indicating an error. Five pink circles with numbers 1 through 5 are overlaid on the UI to highlight specific elements:

- 1: The top navigation bar showing the service name "top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018".
- 2: The "Jaeger" logo in the top right corner.
- 3: The left sidebar area.
- 4: The right sidebar area.
- 5: A pink arrow pointing from the "driver FindNearest" node in the trace graph to the error details in the right sidebar.

The right sidebar shows the details for the "driver FindNearest" span, which is a client span to "redis" with a duration of 28.771Z. The logs section shows a "TChannelError" at timestamp 2018-11-30T23:58:33.774Z, with a duration of +5.003 sec. The error object is a "TChannelTimeoutError" with the following details:

```
error.kind: "TChannelError"
error.object: {
  name: "TChannelTimeoutError"
  fullType: "tchannel.timeout"
  type: "tchannel.timeout"
  message: "timeout"
  isErrorFrame: true
  codeName: "Timeout"
  errorCode: 1
  originalId: 1234567
  remoteAddr: "127.0.0.1:9999"
}
```

Below this, another span is shown for "redis" with a duration of 28.772Z and a duration of +1 ms. Its logs section shows a log at timestamp 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z with a duration of -1,543,622,308.772 sec, containing two entries: "e" and "r".

Error Data Panel

The screenshot displays the Jaeger UI for a distributed trace. The top navigation bar shows the service name `top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018` and the Jaeger logo. The trace tree on the left shows a central node `driver FindNearest` with a warning icon and a count of 2. A detailed error log panel on the right shows the error details for the `driver FindNearest` span.

1 Top navigation bar: `top-level-service-name /conferences/kubecon-2018`

2 Jaeger logo

3 Trace tree: `driver FindNearest` (Warning icon, 2)

4 Detailed error log panel: `driver FindNearest`

5 Error log details:

```
component "redis-client"
span.kind "client"
Logs (1)
2018-11-30T23:58:33.774Z +5.003 sec
error.kind "TChannelError"
error.object { ... }
  name: "TchannelTimeoutError"
  fullType: "tchannel.timeout"
  type: "tchannel.timeout"
  message: "timeout"
  isErrorFrame: true
  codeName: "Timeout"
  errorCode: 1
  originalId: 1234567
  remoteAddr: "127.0.0.1:9999"
event "error"
```

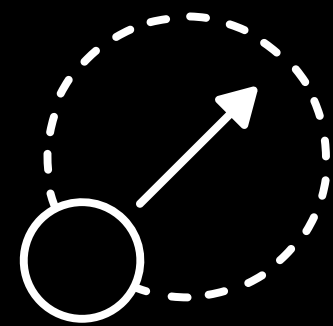
6 Peer service: `peer.service "redis"`

7 Log entries:

```
0 "e"
1 "r"
```

How Is This Approach Different?

Summary



Much broader
context:
aggregate vs.
one trace



One purpose: root
cause analysis of
reliability issues

Tackling Data Complexity

Uber is a data company

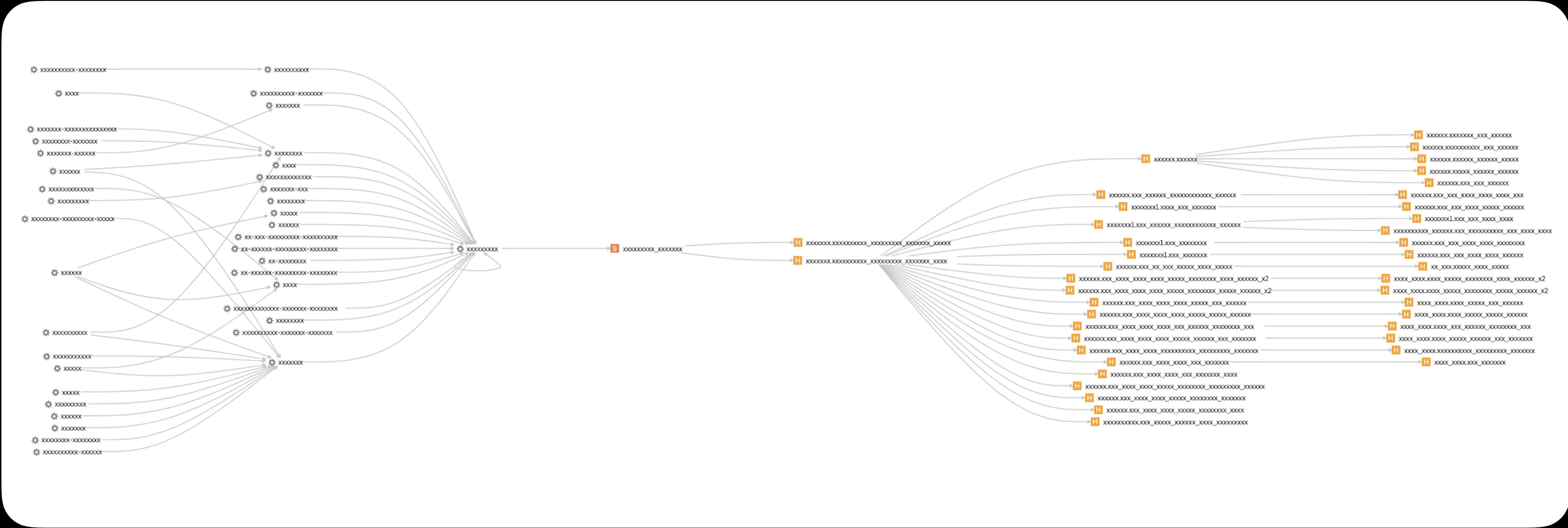
OK, and a transportation company



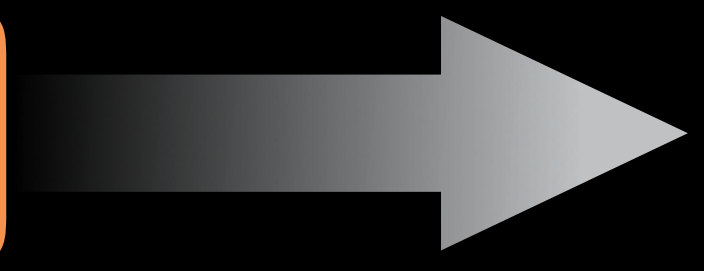
-
- Data undergoes many **transformations**
 - More data is **derived** from other data
 - Debugging **data quality** is difficult

Data Lineage

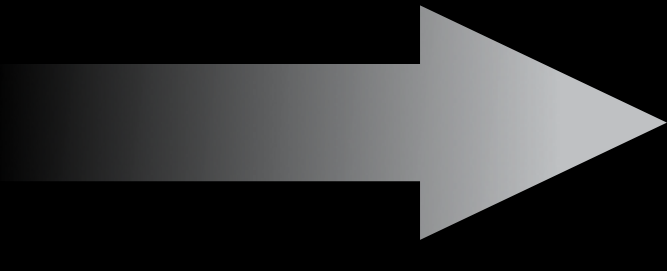
Debugging Data Quality



Microservices / RPCs



Streams / Kafka

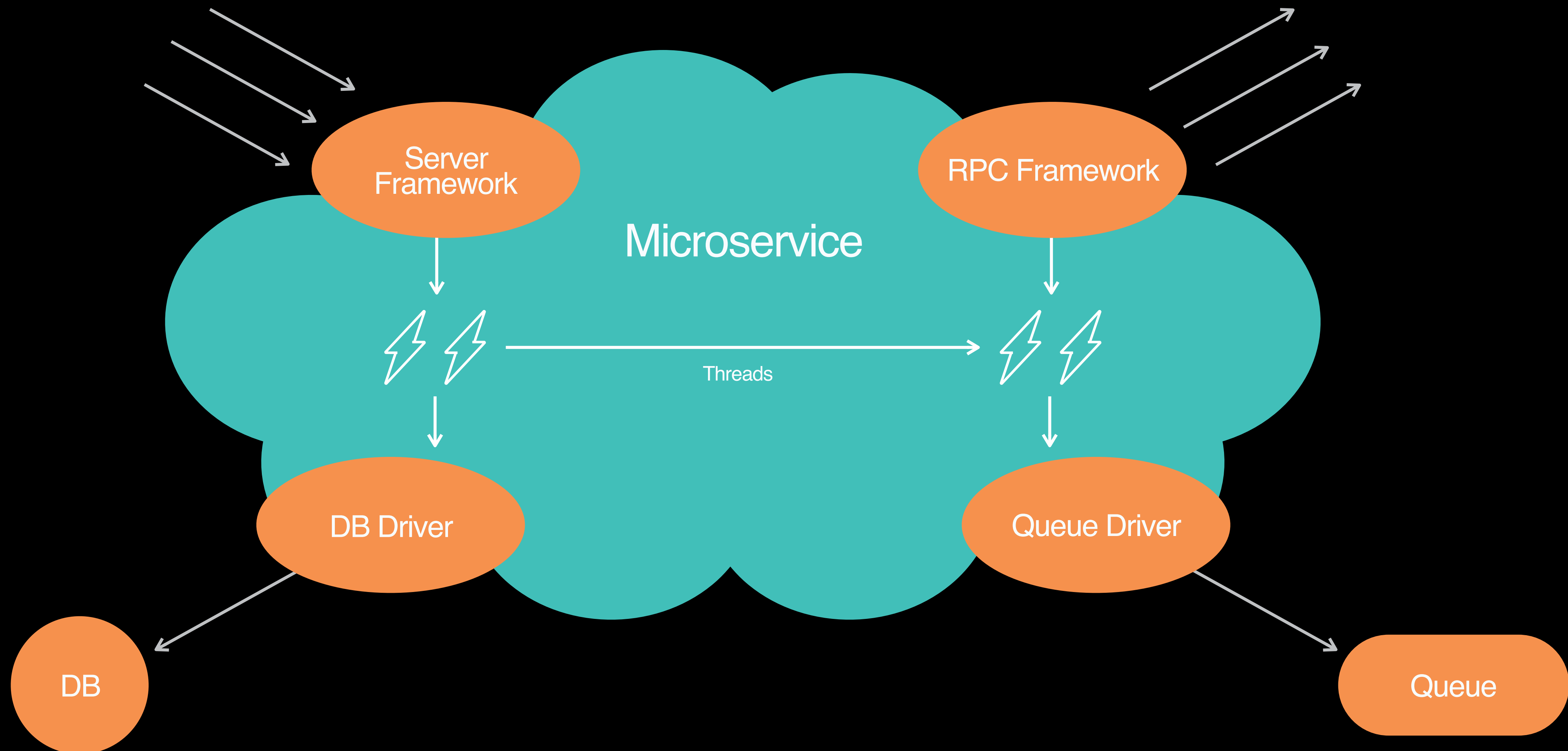


Data lake / HDFS

Observability requires
high quality instrumentation.

Our Software Is Highly Composable

Often from Open Source Components



Tracing **breaks** if components
don't understand each other.

Standardization Efforts

Instrumentation and Data Formats



- **Effective observability** requires high-quality telemetry.
- **OpenTelemetry** makes robust, portable telemetry a built-in feature of cloud-native software.



- Distributed Tracing Working Group
- **Data formats** for on-the-wire trace context & correlation-context, and out-of-band trace data.

In Summary

Distributed tracing helps us
to deal with the overwhelming
complexity of microservices

In Summary

Creative visualizations
are essential
in performance analysis

In Summary

Distributed tracing empowers
unparalleled insights
into our distributed systems

Thank You

Find me @ shkuro.com



Q&A