



Observability Day

NORTH AMERICA

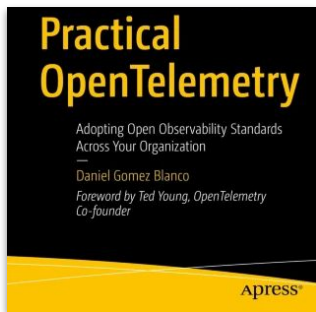
There's a Lot of Bad Telemetry Out There

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- <https://dangb.me>
- Author of Practical OpenTelemetry



Juraci Paixão Kröhling

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- OTEL Governance Committee
- CNCF Ambassador
- Organizer OTEL Night Berlin
- Emeritus: OTEL Collector, Jaeger
- Telemetry Drops: LinkedIn, YouTube



Agenda

- What is *telemetry*?
- What is *bad telemetry*?
- Case #1: Fast responses, long traces in async workloads
- Case #2: Health check traces

What is *telemetry*?

What is *telemetry*?

observability /əbˌzɜːvəˈbɪləti/

noun

¹ Extent to which the internal state of a system can be inferred from observations of its external outputs.

telemetry /təˈlɛmətri/

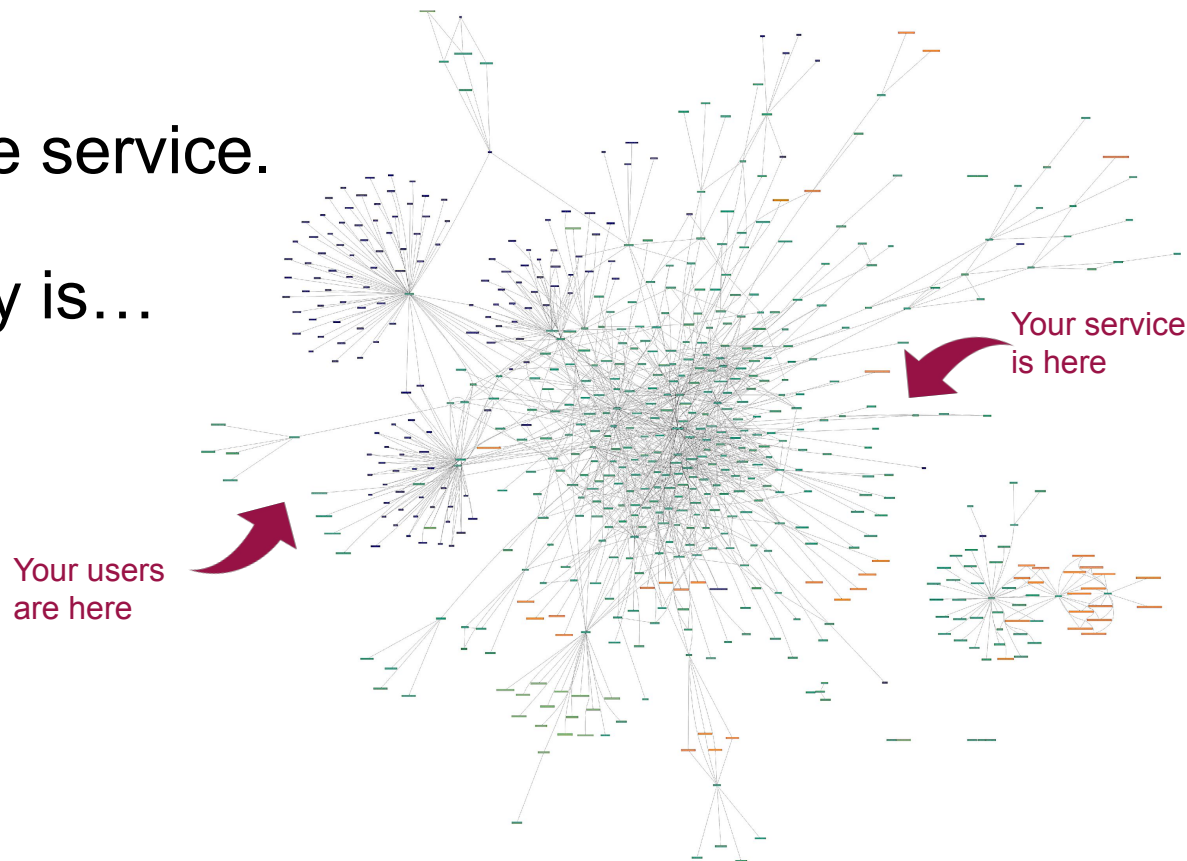
noun

¹ The external outputs... (see *observability*).

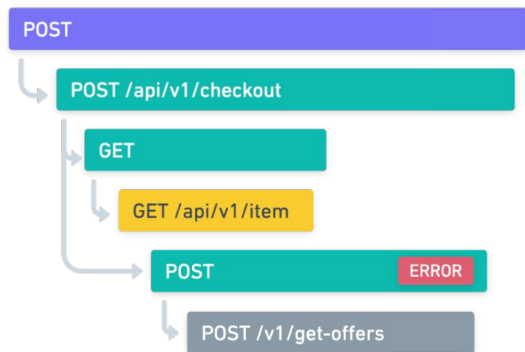
What is a *system*?

Could be a single service.

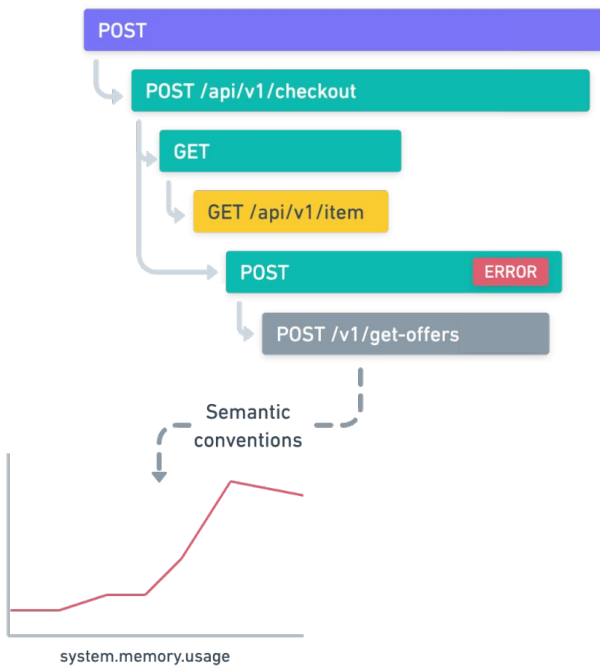
However, it rarely is...



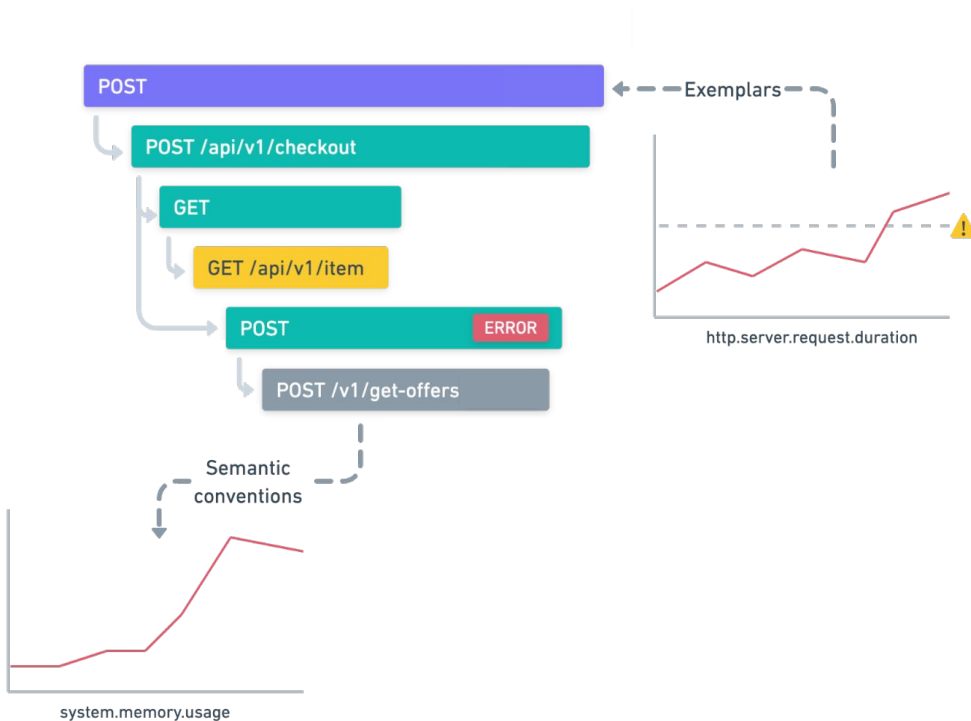
What telemetry do we need?



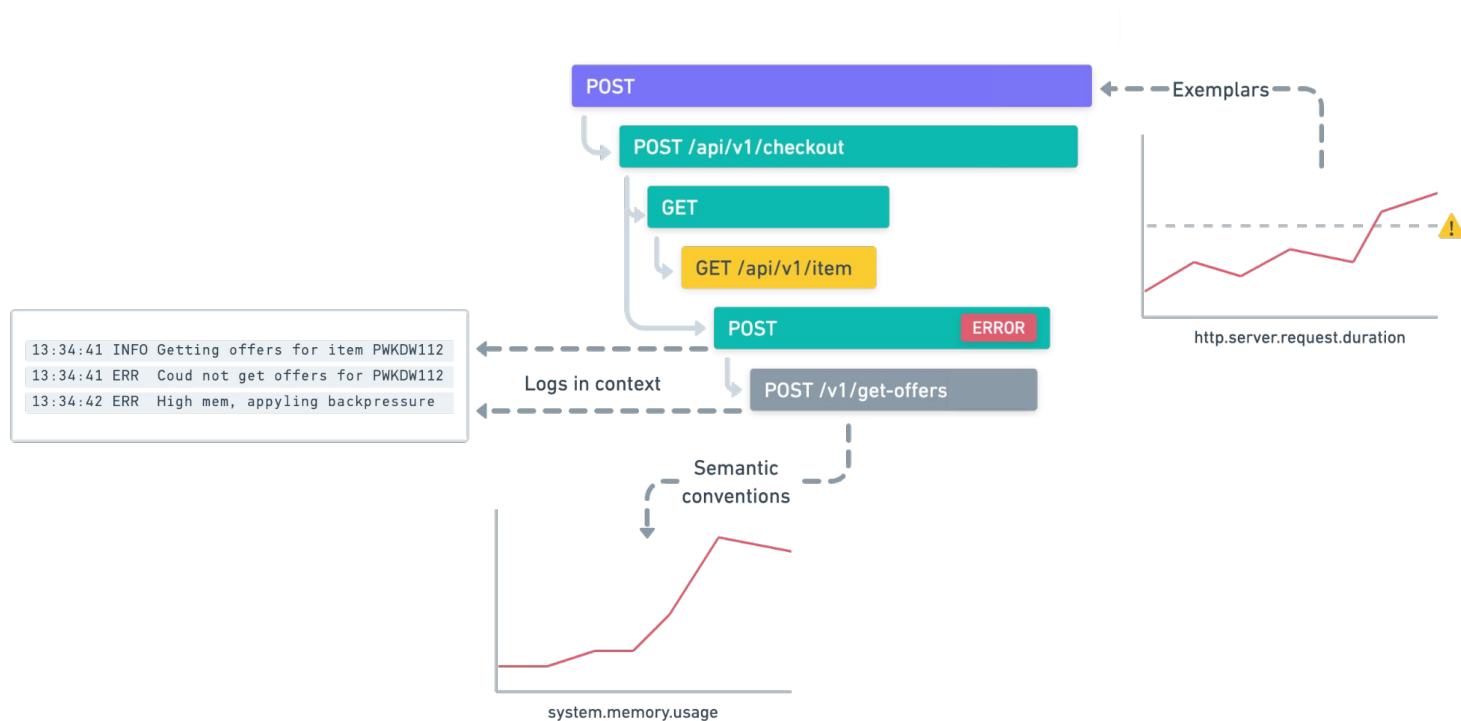
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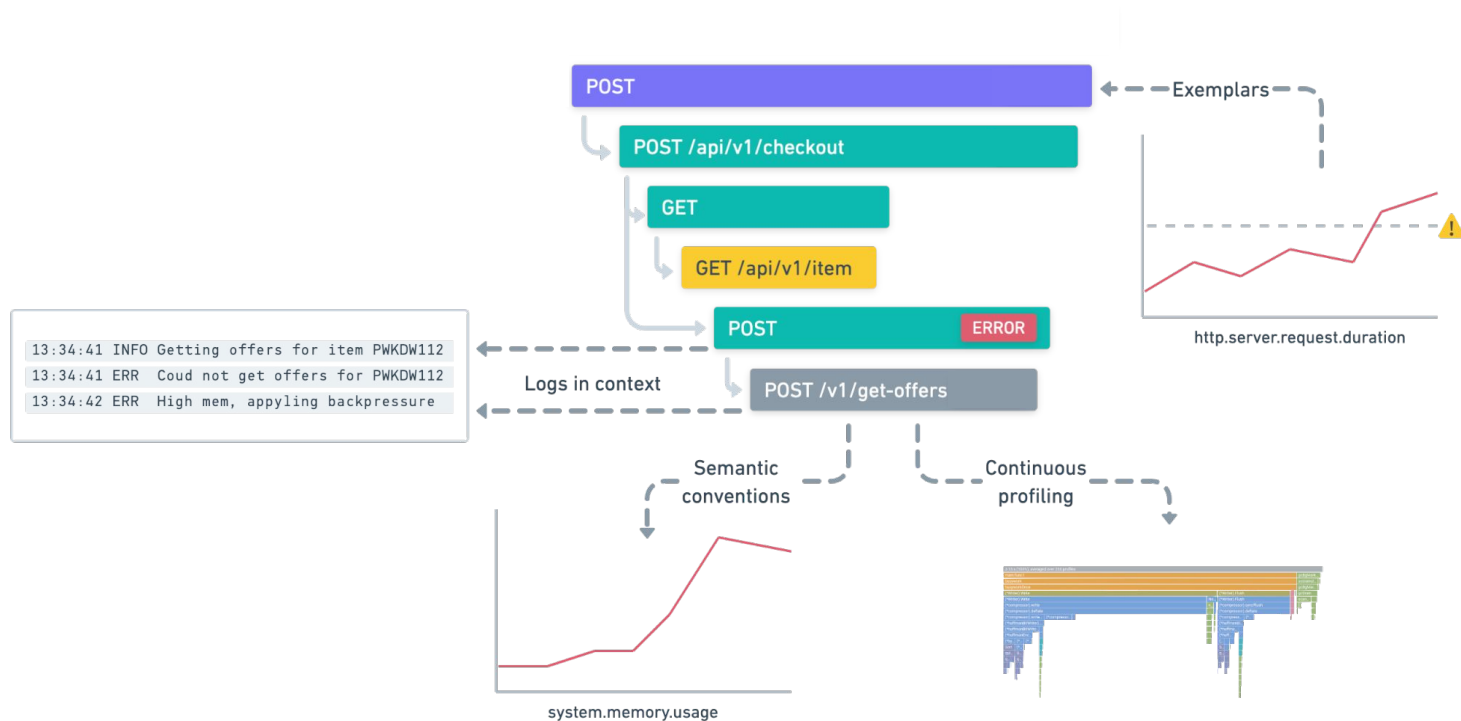
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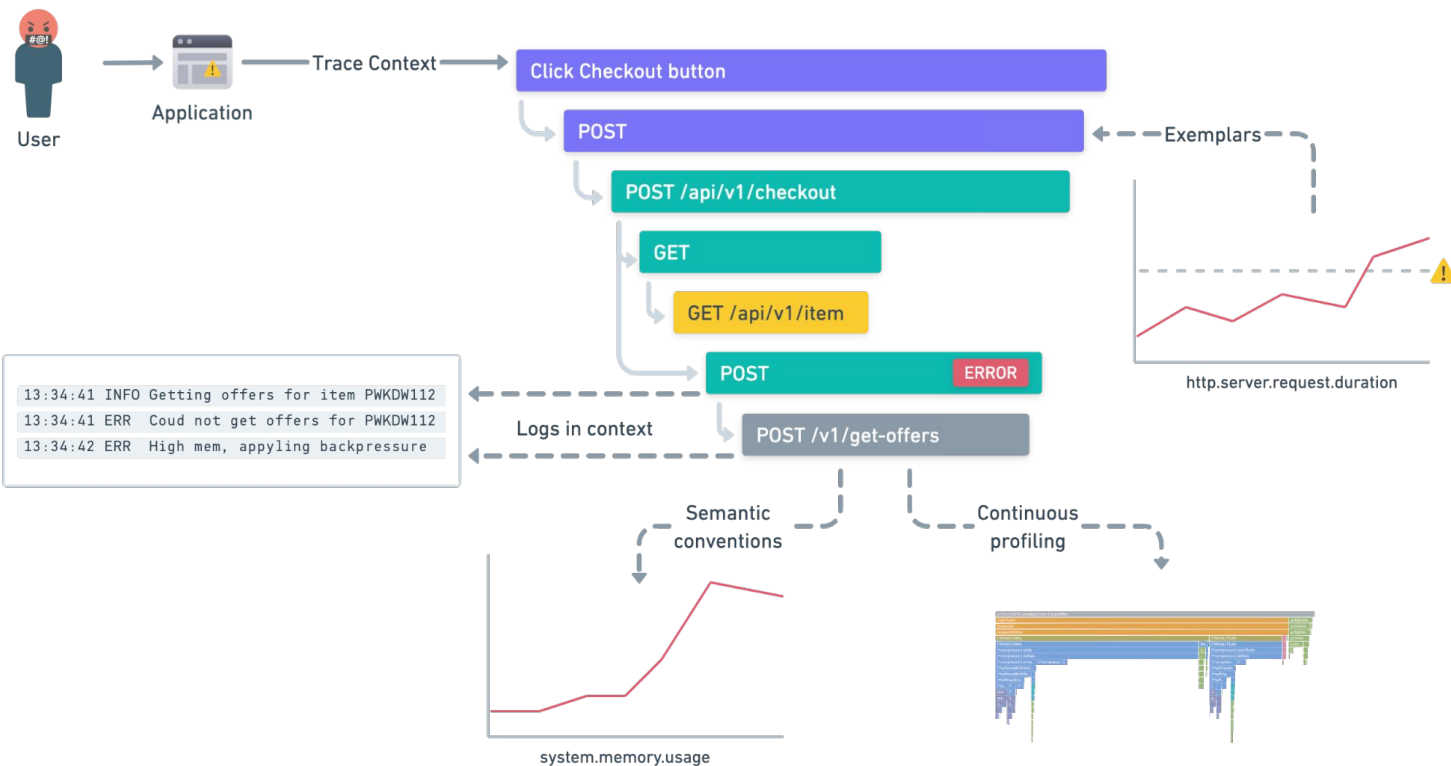
What telemetry do we need?



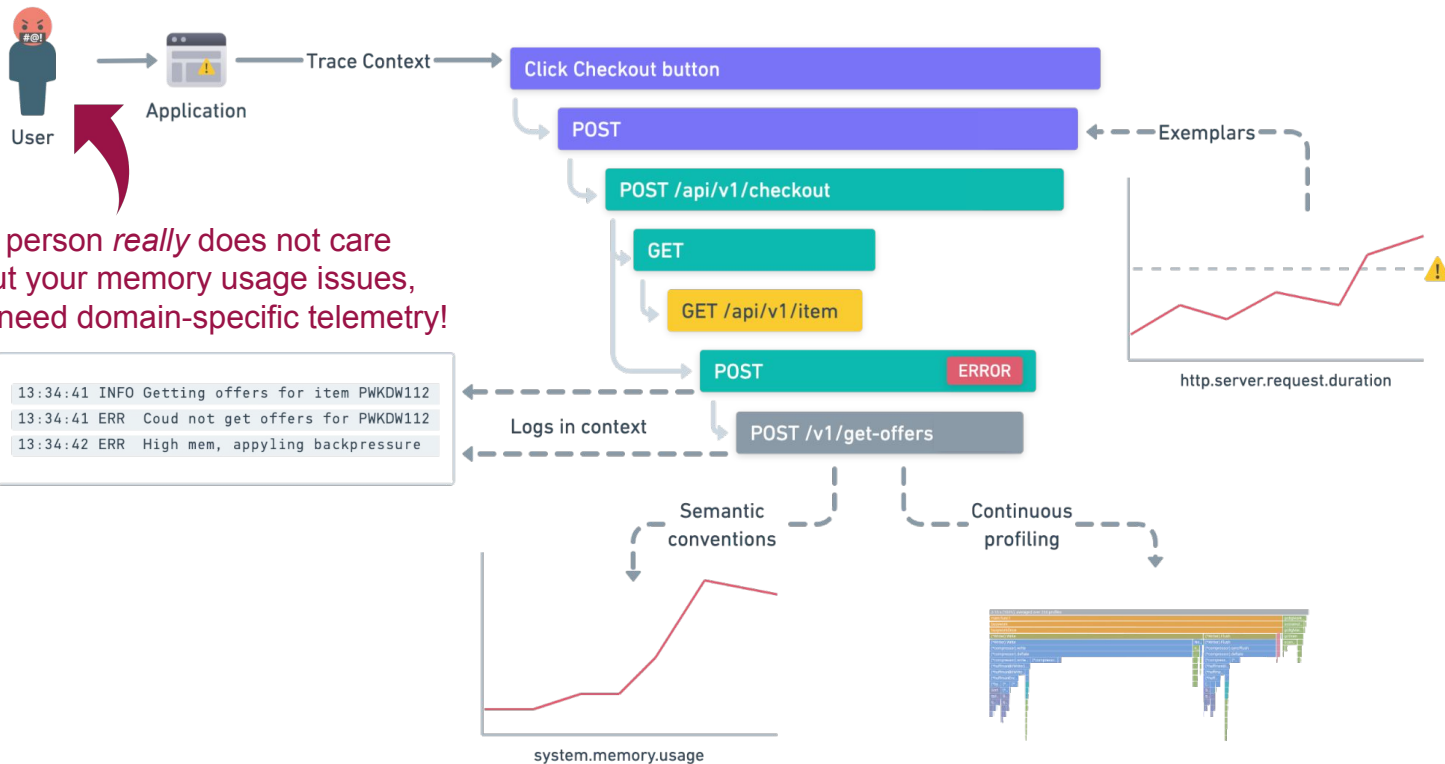
What telemetry do we need?



What telemetry do we need?



What telemetry do we need?



Instrumentation

Code that generates telemetry from our programs, with the purpose of enabling humans and agents to understand application behavior at runtime.


```
logger.Info("Starting Gaps 🦋",  
|   zap.String("version", version), zap.String("commit", commit), zap.String("date", date),  
|   )
```

```
ctx, span := d.tracer.Start(ctx, "consume og.*.in.otlp.>", trace.WithSpanKind(trace.SpanKindConsumer))  
defer span.End()
```

```
// Record error metrics with error type  
p.operationDuration.Record(ctx, duration.Seconds(), metricOpts,  
|   metric.WithAttributes(subjectAttr, attribute.String("error.type", "send_failed")))
```

What is *bad telemetry*?

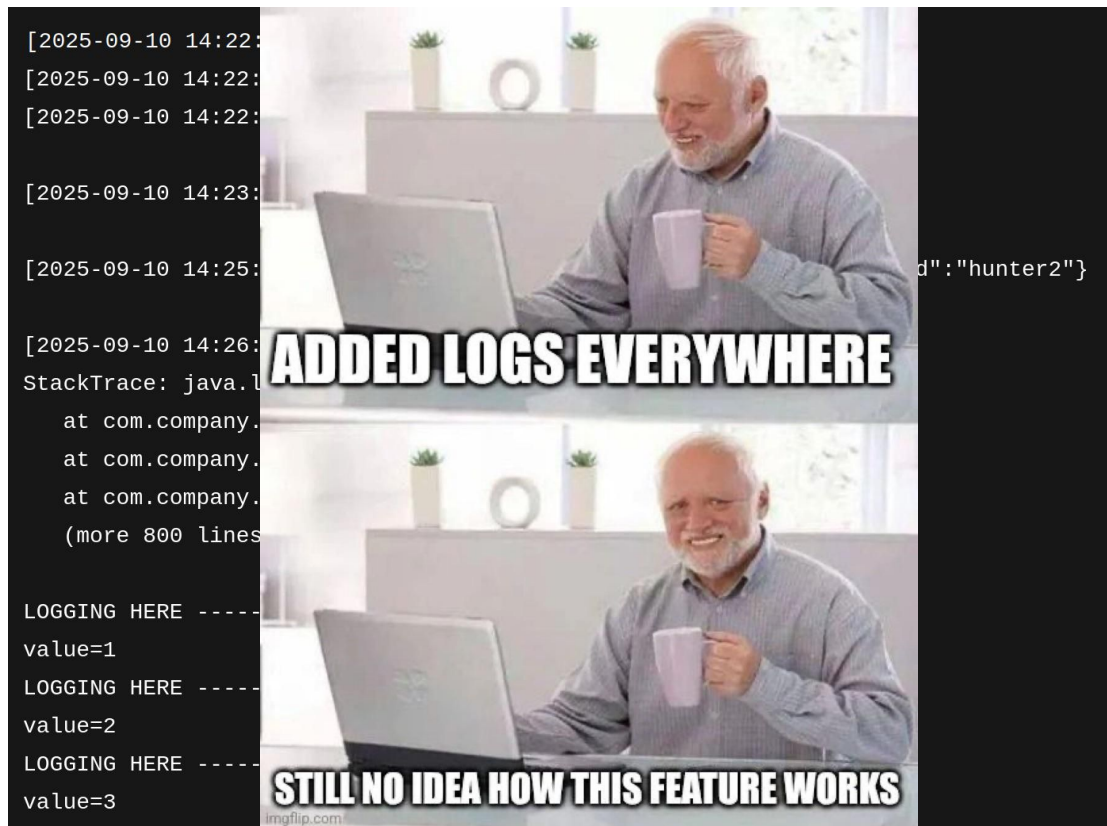
```
[2025-09-10 14:22:01] INFO: It works
[2025-09-10 14:22:02] INFO: Still works
[2025-09-10 14:22:03] INFO: Yep, still working

[2025-09-10 14:23:44] ERROR: Failed

[2025-09-10 14:25:10] DEBUG: User payload: {"user":"alice","password":"hunter2"}

[2025-09-10 14:26:30] WARN: Something went wrong!!!
StackTrace: java.lang.Exception: oh no
    at com.company.module.Class.method(Class.java:42)
    at com.company.module.Other.method(Other.java:99)
    at com.company...
    (more 800 lines)

LOGGING HERE -----
value=1
LOGGING HERE -----
value=2
LOGGING HERE -----
value=3
```



Usefulness

Telemetry that doesn't help in the goal of understanding the state of an application



Noise

Worse yet if it delays resolutions

Costs and PII

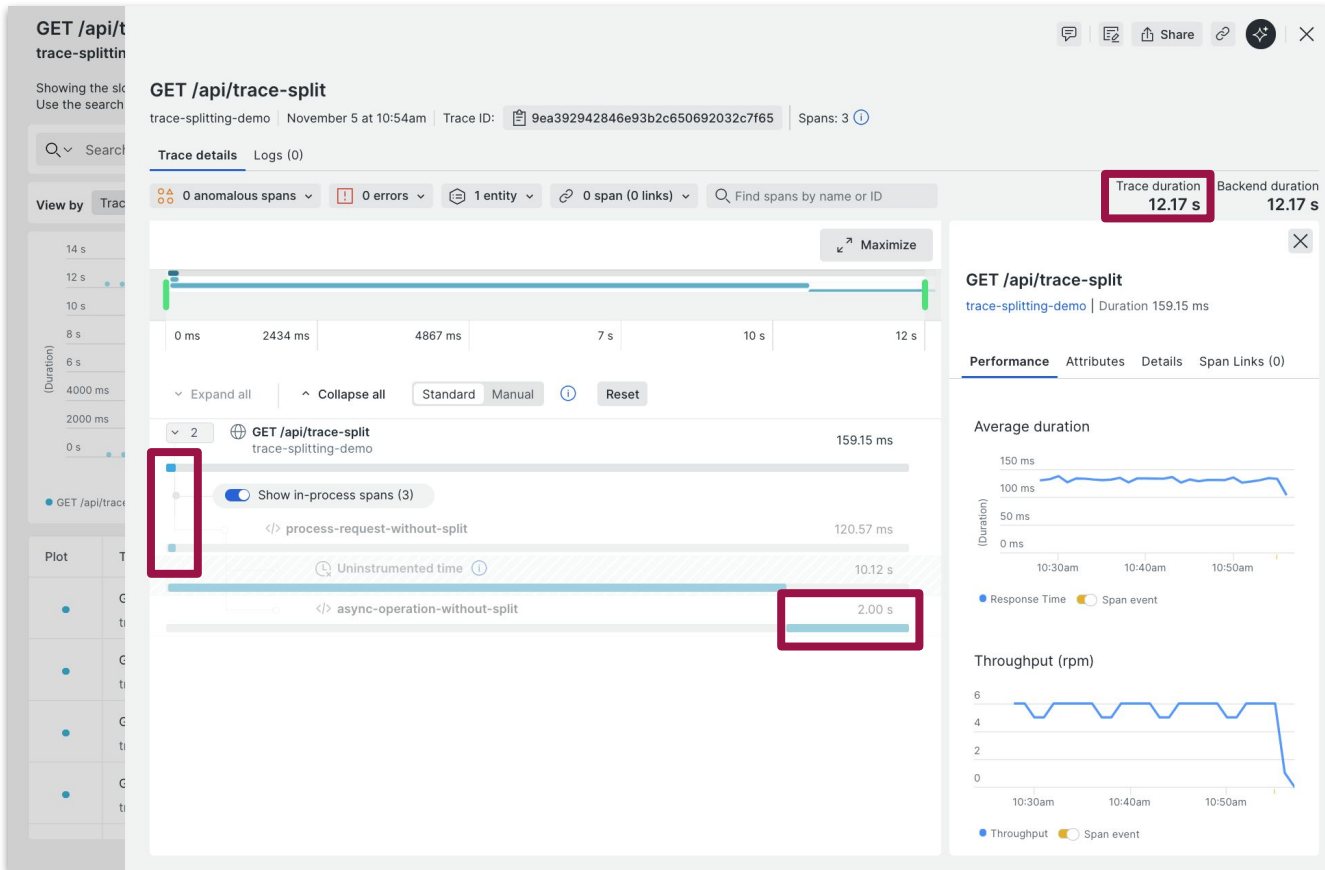
Even worse: if it breaks your bank or risks penalties

Case #1

Fast responses, long traces

Fast responses, long traces

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Why is this bad telemetry?



Misleading duration

The trace duration has no relation to the main operation, or user experience

Difficult visualisation

Long traces and big gaps are not readable

Flawed parent/child model



Can the treasury bear such an expense?

Inconsistent tail sampling

Orphan spans, storing half of a trace or, even worse, storing lots of long traces that are perfectly “normal”



Some ~~past nightmares~~ common cases

Messaging instrumentation

Producer/consumer spans not following [Semantic Conventions](#) for messaging systems

Gotchas in async frameworks

E.g. reusing JS *Promise* instances in lazy-loaded recursive pollers = infinite traces

Busy/scheduled thread pools

Fire-and-forget tasks not awaited by the caller, picked up by another thread later

Tinkering with Context state

Honestly, just use the OTel APIs for each signal unless you *really* know what you're doing

Auto-propagated context

```
13 public class WithoutTraceSplitting {
14     private static final Tracer tracer = GlobalOpenTelemetry.getTracer( instrumentationScopeName: "trace-splitting-demo");
15     private static final ScheduledExecutorService scheduler = Executors.newScheduledThreadPool( corePoolSize: 1);
16
17     @WithSpan("process-request-without-split")
18     public static void processRequest() throws InterruptedException {
19         Thread.sleep( millis: 100); // Simulate some work
20         startAsyncOperation();
21     }
22
23     private static void startAsyncOperation() {
24         // Schedule task to run after 10 seconds
25         scheduler.schedule(() -> {
26             // Create a child span (parent-child relationship maintained)
27             Span asyncSpan = tracer.spanBuilder( s: "async-operation-without-split")
28                 .startSpan();
29
30             try (Scope scope = asyncSpan.makeCurrent()) {
31                 Thread.sleep( millis: 2000); // Simulate some work
32             } catch (InterruptedException e) {
33                 throw new RuntimeException(e);
34             } finally {
35                 asyncSpan.end();
36             }
37         }, delay: 10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
38     }
39
40     public static void shutdown() {
41         scheduler.shutdown();
42     }
43 }
```

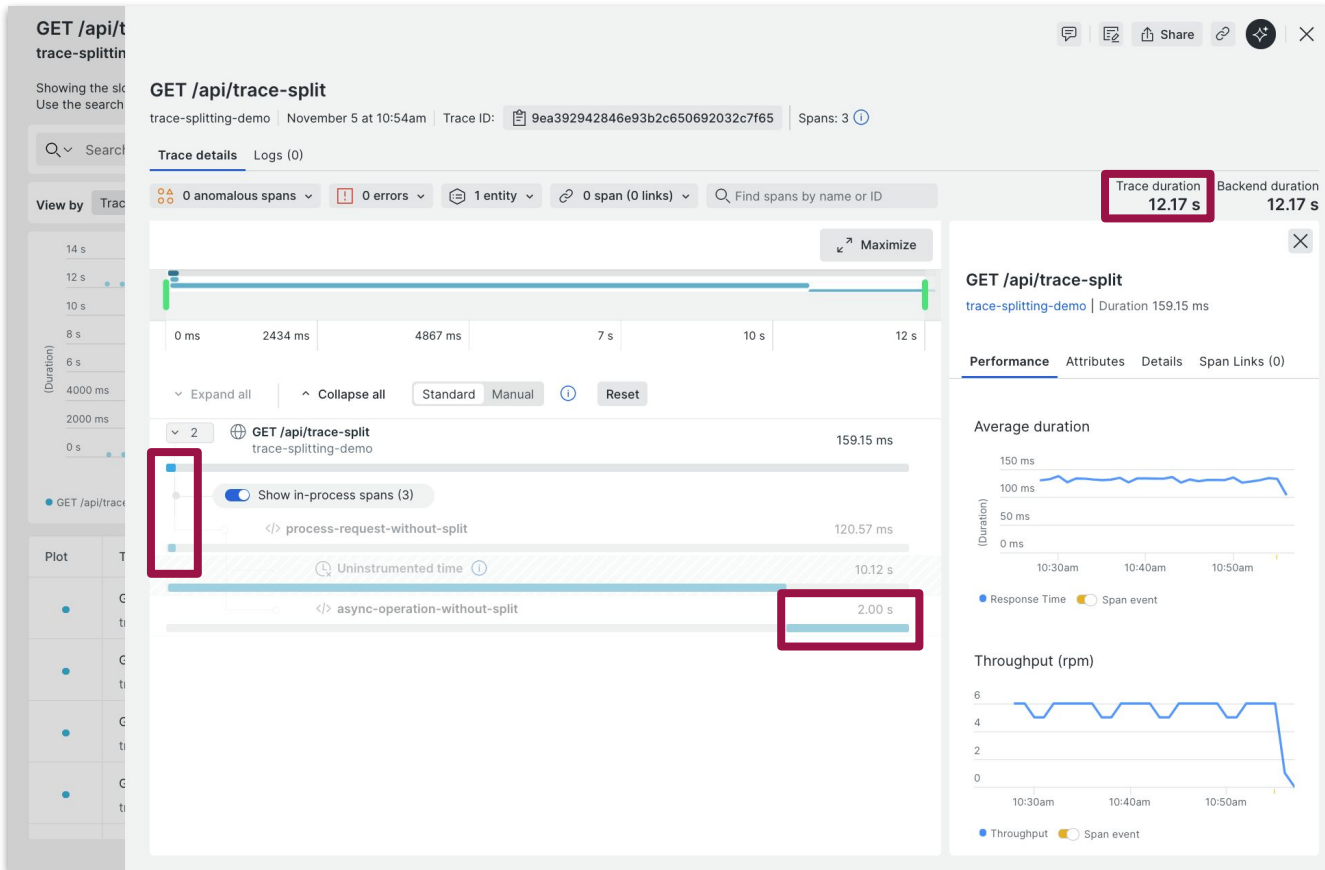
Span wraps the whole method execution

The `executors` instrumentation lib automatically wraps the `Runnable` and propagates context (i.e. thread-local vars) to the thread executing async task

`asyncSpan` inherently gets its context from the active *Span Context*, which is the one propagated from the caller

Fast responses, long traces

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Split trace and link spans

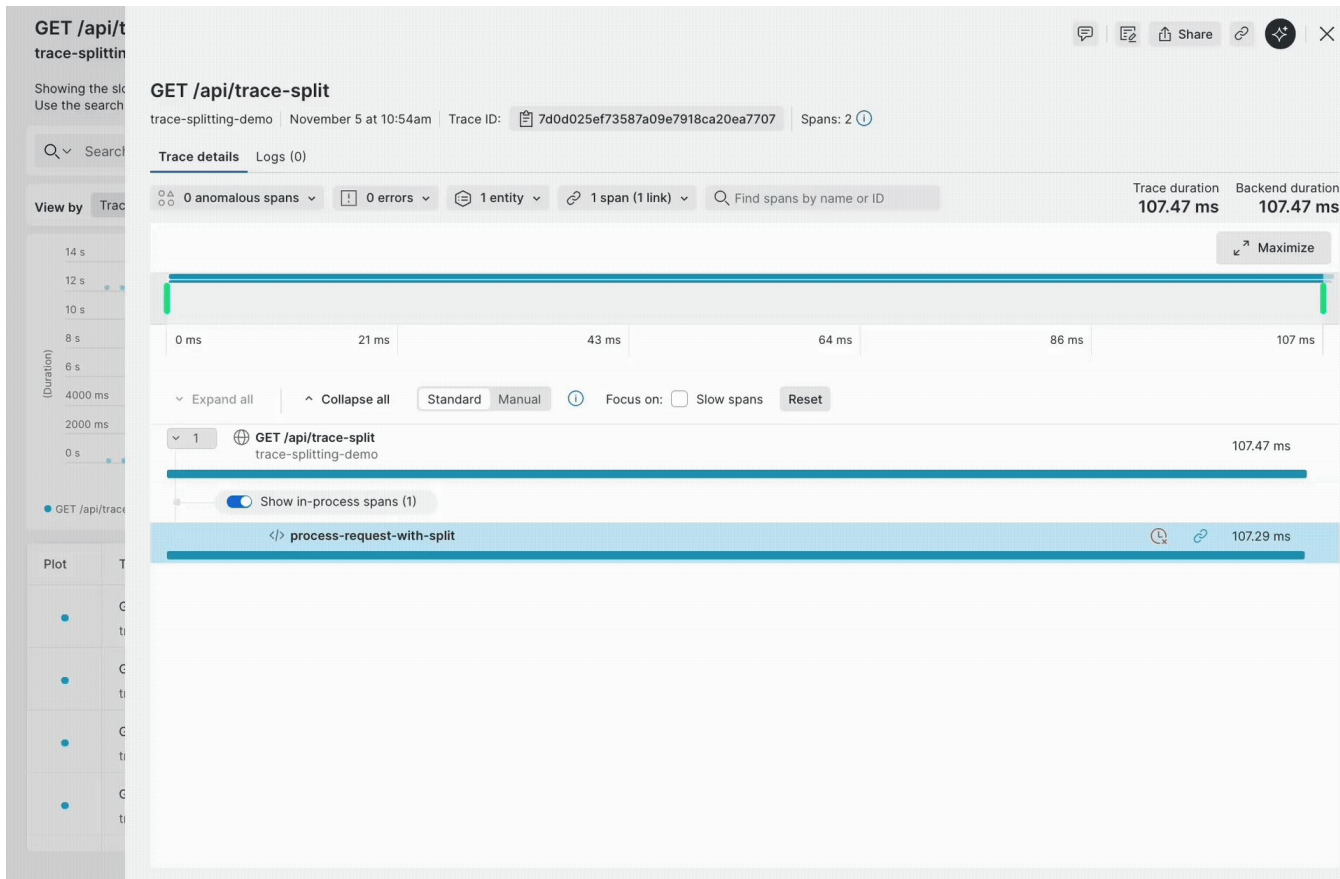
```
13 public class WithTraceSplitting {
14     private static final Tracer tracer = GlobalOpenTelemetry.getTracer( instrumentationScopeName: "trace-splitting-demo");
15     private static final ScheduledExecutorService scheduler = Executors.newScheduledThreadPool( corePoolSize: 1);
16
17     @WithSpan("process-request-with-split")
18     public static void processRequest() throws InterruptedException {
19         Thread.sleep( millis: 100); // Simulate some work
20         startAsyncOperation();
21     }
22
23     private static void startAsyncOperation() {
24         // Schedule task to run after 10 seconds
25         scheduler.schedule(() -> {
26             // Create a NEW root span (not a child) with a link to the parent span
27             Span asyncSpan = tracer.spanBuilder( s: "async-operation-with-split")
28                 .addLink(Span.current().getSpanContext())
29                 .setNoParent()
30                 .startSpan();
31
32             try (Scope scope = asyncSpan.makeCurrent()) {
33                 Thread.sleep( millis: 2000); // Simulate some work
34             } catch (InterruptedException e) {
35                 throw new RuntimeException(e);
36             } finally {
37                 asyncSpan.end();
38             }
39         }, delay: 10, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
40     }
41
42     public static void shutdown() {
43         scheduler.shutdown();
44     }
45 }
```

Add a *Span Link* to the current span to describe the causal relationship

Explicitly make this a root *Span*, thus starting a new trace

Traces represent units of work

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Traces represent units of work

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GET /api/trace-split

trace-splitting-demo | November 4 at 9:20pm | Trace ID: `f3b678653b238eae369f2eae21ffcab` | Spans: 2 ⓘ

Trace details Logs (0)

0 anomalous spans 0 errors 1 entity 1 span (1 link) Find spans by name or ID

Trace duration 102.58 ms Backend duration 102.58 ms

Maximize

0 ms 21 ms 41 ms 62 ms 82 ms 103 ms

Expand all Collapse all Standard Manual ⓘ Focus on: ☐ Slow spans Reset

1 GET /api/trace-split trace-splitting-demo 102.59 ms

Show in-process spans (1)

</> process-request-with-split 102.43 ms

(process-request-with-split)

trace-splitting-demo | Duration 102.43 ms

</> Open in IDE

Performance Attributes Details Span Links (1)

Placeholder Text

trace id 4f66932... : Forward
Timestamp : November 4, 2025 9:20pm
Duration : 2005 ms
Errors : 0

Traces represent units of work

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GET /api/trace-split

trace-
(async-operation-with-split)

Trace trace-splitting-demo | November 4 at 9:20pm | Trace ID: 4f66932d8f816c7c00b253bf905d30dd | Spans: 1

Trace details Logs (0)

0 anomalous spans 0 errors 1 entity 1 span (1 link) Find spans by name or ID

Trace duration 2005.35 ms Backend duration 2005.35 ms

Maximize

(async-operation-with-split)

trace-splitting-demo | Duration 2005.35 ms

Performance Attributes Details Span Links (1)

Placeholder Text

trace id f3b6786... : Backward

Timestamp : November 4, 2025 9:20pm

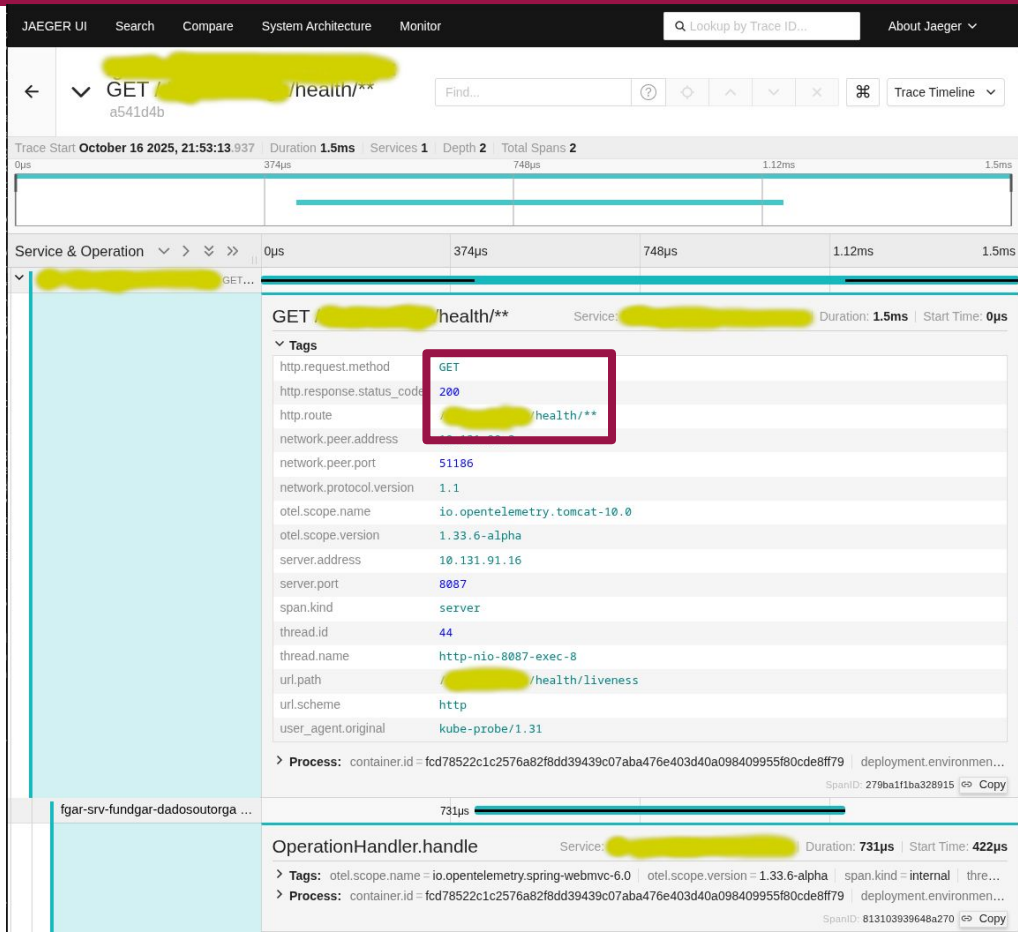
Duration : 103 ms

Errors : 0

Case #2

- Health-check traces
 - Often single-span traces (but not always!)
 - Almost always with a 200 status code
 - Low business value
 - Noisy: once every few seconds per container/pod
 - Comes with different names, shapes, and forms

Case #2



Case #2

1 | GET /health/**

8 | GET /health/{*path}

14 | GET /health

17 | GET /api/health/**

18 | GET /actuator/health/**

25 | GET /v1/health/**

26 | GET /health/liveness

28 | GET /health/readiness

30 | GET /v1/health

34 | GET /REDACTED/health/**

39 | GET /REDACTED/health/**

41 | GET /REDACTED/health/**

42 | GET /REDACTED/health/**

43 | GET /REDACTED/health/**

47 | GET /REDACTED/health/**

49 | GET /REDACTED/health/**

50 | GET
/REDACTED/actuator/health/**

Case #2

- Hint: “Why it took 5 years to ignore health check endpoints in tracing”
 - <https://opentelemetry.io/blog/2025/declarative-config/>



Case #2

```
tracer_provider:
  sampler:
    rule_based_routing:
      fallback_sampler:
        always_on:
          span_kind: SERVER
          rules:
            - action: DROP
              attribute: url.path
              pattern: /actuator.*
```

Case #2

- OTel Collector with tail-sampling, removing health checks:

```
6 processors:
7   tail_sampling:
8     decision_wait: 2s
9     num_traces: 10000
10    expected_new_traces_per_sec: 100
11    policies:
12      - name: drop-99-percent-health-checks
13        type: drop
14        drop:
15          drop_sub_policy:
16            # Match health-related URL paths
17            - name: health-url-path
18              type: string_attribute
19              string_attribute:
20                key: url.path
21                values:
22                  - "^/health.*"
23                  - "^/.*health.*"
24                  - "^/actuator/health.*"
25              enabled_regex_matching: true
26              cache_max_size: 100
27
28            # Check for HTTP method GET
29            - name: http-method-get
30              type: string_attribute
31              string_attribute:
32                key: http.request.method
33                values: ["GET"]
34
35            # Check for HTTP status code 200
36            - name: http-status-200
37              type: numeric_attribute
38              numeric_attribute:
39                key: http.response.status_code
40                min_value: 200
41                max_value: 200
42
43            # Drop 99% of matching traces
44            - name: drop-99-percent
45              type: probabilistic
46              probabilistic:
47                sampling_percentage: 99.0
48
49      - name: sample-everything-else
50        type: always_sample
```



Key takeaways

Bad telemetry

Has many side-effects

Reduced observability,
debugging noise, PII
leaks, cost...

Comes in many shapes

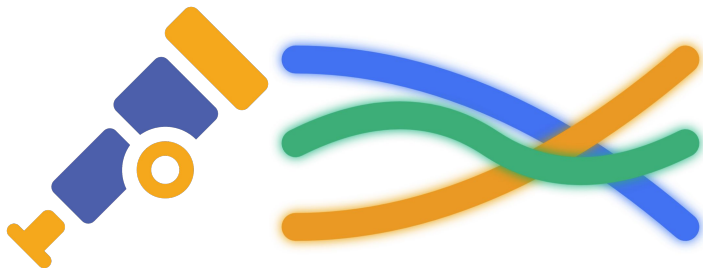
Leaky context
propagation, verbosity,
inconsistency with
semantic conventions

Can be fixed in many ways

API, SDK, Collector...
you can choose the
most appropriate level

What about governance and compliance?

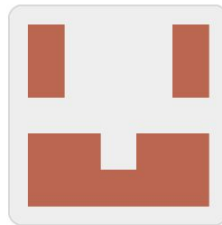
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OpenTelemetry Weaver

<https://github.com/open-telemetry/weaver>

Observability by design.
Treat your telemetry like a public API.



instrumentation-score

 Under construction...

<https://github.com/instrumentation-score>

Measuring and evaluating quality of telemetry
across software systems

Instrumentation Score

- Instrumentation Score: The Difference Between Telemetry and Good Telemetry - Juraci Paixão Kröhling, OllyGarden & Michele Mancioppi, Dash0



Thank you!

- We'll be at the Observatory at different times during KubeCon
- Come talk to us about instrumentation score!
- Got any feedback about this session? Here's the QR code.



Thank you!