



Finding and Fixing What's **Hurting** Your Observability



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“

I want to make your
telemetry pipeline
EFFICIENT.

■ Agenda

01 The holy trinity telemetry



02 Bad telemetry in production



03 Fixing it



04 Takeaways



05 Q&A

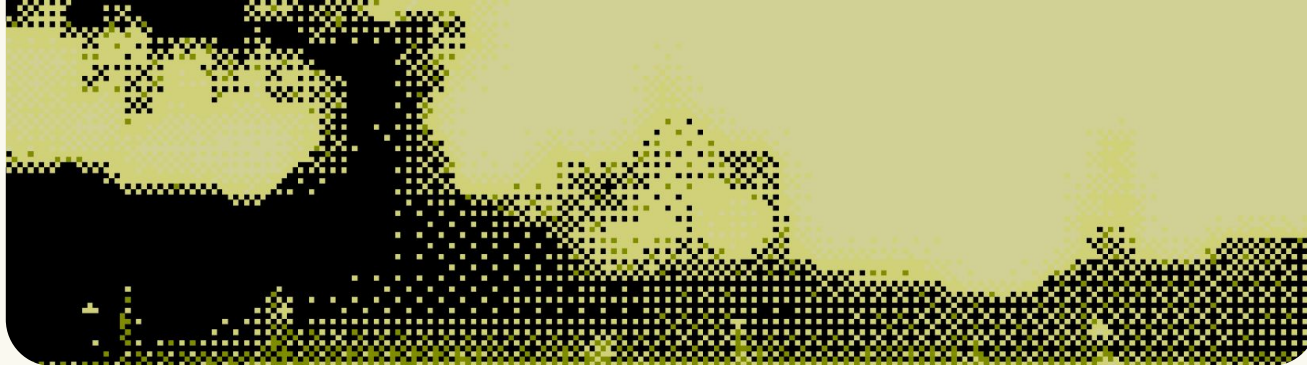


01.

You don't have too much telemetry

Sampling garbage gives you a *smaller* pile of garbage.





Can you answer these 3 questions?



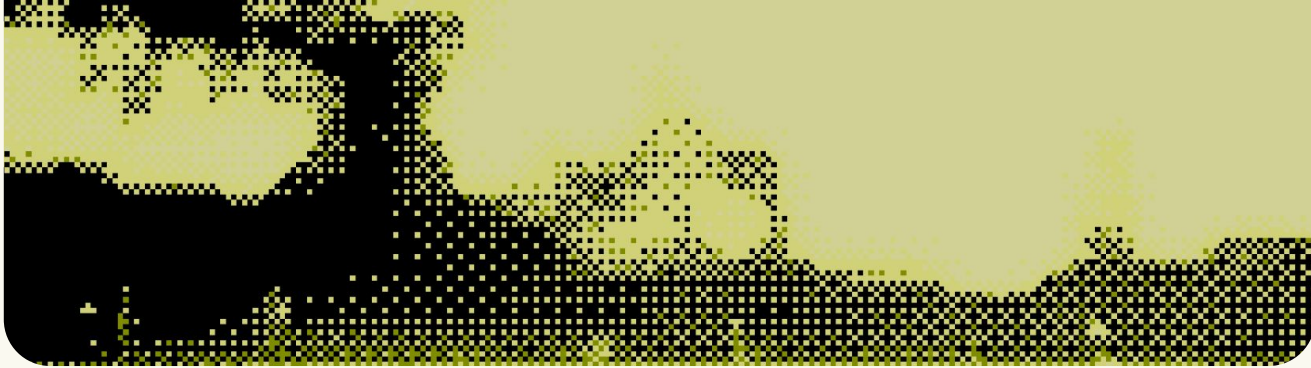
What are we collecting?



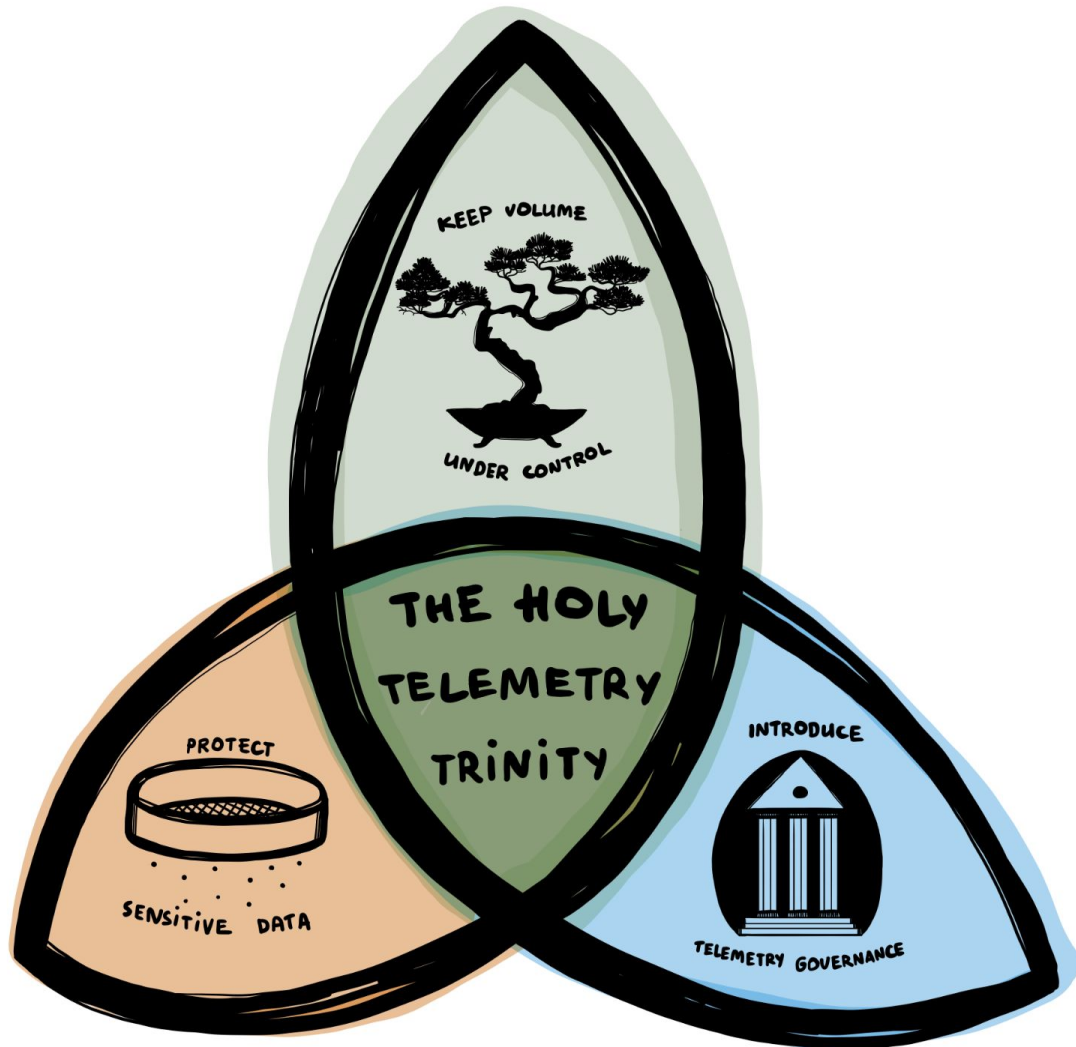
Who owns it?



Is it valuable?



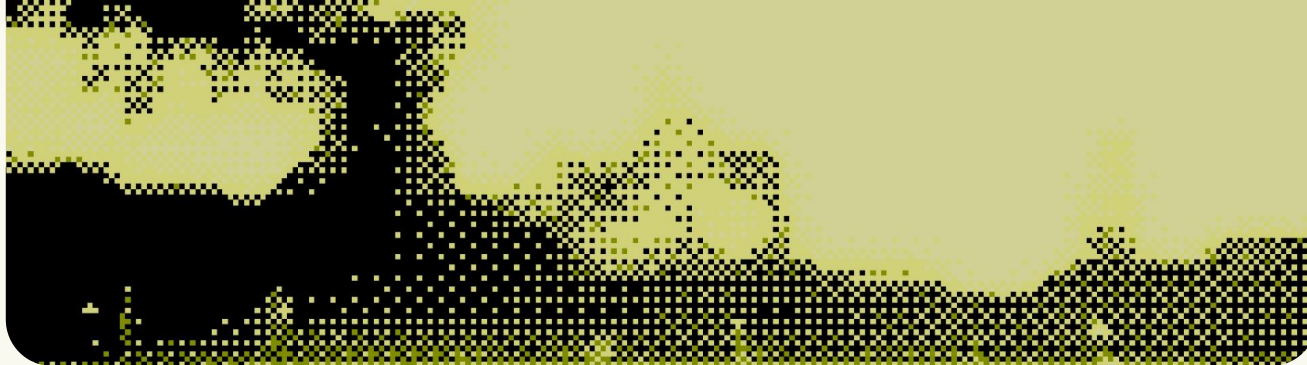
The holy telemetry trinity



Source:

youtu.be/cpB5NTtUdwQ

Elena Kovalenko



The holy telemetry trinity



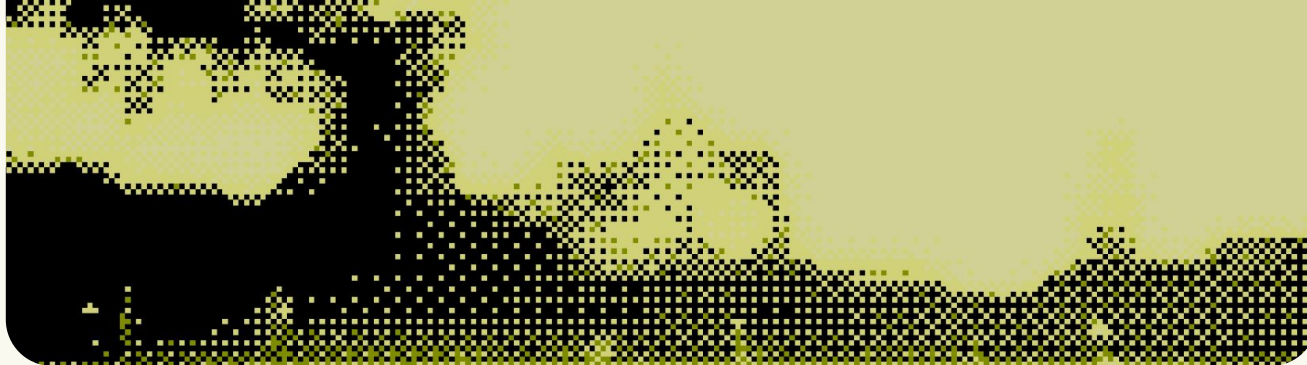
Volume: excessive spans, logs, and metrics that provide no debugging value.



Governance: inconsistent naming, missing conventions, unused attributes.



Sensitive data: PII landing in observability backends where it does not belong.



How did we get here???



Service mesh instrumentation



Zero code instrumentation
(eBPF, Java Agent, ...)



Learning curve: observability *is*
hard to get right

02.

What bad telemetry looks like in production

Patterns from analysis of billions of telemetry points.



■ Resource attribute bloat

→ Every tool that writes a pod annotation or label creates a new resource attribute on every telemetry record

Resource attributes multiply: they appear on every

→ span, log, and metric from that resource

The difference between 85 and 236 keys was not app

→ complexity; it was tool sprawl

85

resource attr
keys (minimal
tooling)

236

resource attr keys
(with tool sprawl)

1GB

from
process.command_args
alone in 5 min

■ Resource attribute bloat

Attribute Size Analysis

Top Resource Attributes by Size

Attribute	Avg Chars	Max Chars	Occurrences
k8s.pod.annotation.cnpg.io/podSpec	2,048	2,048	30,985
process.command_args	710	1,129	56,107
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/postgres.checks	376	389	28,808
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/rabbitmq.checks	364	364	35,376
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/proxy.checks	307	307	11,058
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/elasticsearch.checks	209	304	19,492
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/rabbitmq.logs	207	207	35,376
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/keda-admission-webhooks.checks	147	147	896
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/keda-operator.checks	147	147	2,288
k8s.pod.annotation.ad.VENDOR.com/keda-operator-metrics-apiserver.checks	147	147	936

■ Health check floods

- Kubernetes probes, load balancer checks, and monitoring systems generate millions of traces daily
- Each one: GET /health, status 200, sub-millisecond
- Nobody has ever used these to debug an incident

99%

droppable with
tail sampling

1%

kept for
monitoring

0

incidents debugged
using health check
traces

■ Health check floods

Service	Span Name	Kind	Namespace	Occurrences
service-trigger	PING	CLIENT	prod	2,707
service-trigger	PING	CLIENT	test	2,576
service-controller	PING	CLIENT	test	2,023
service-controller	PING	CLIENT	prod	993
service-controller	SENTINEL	CLIENT	test	756
service-trigger	EVAL	CLIENT	test	734
service-controller	SENTINEL	CLIENT	prod	706
service-trigger	GET	SERVER	prod	116
service-trigger	GET /health/readiness	SERVER	prod	110

■ Not only that...

#	Trace ID	Span Count	Service	Root Span Name	Cluster
1	3c9d9989cc3 ba8562e6913 fab4119e14	11,915	(unknown)	(unknown)	(unknown)
2	309c725a2eb f95d1de622d 8009d0a7f2	5,442	(unknown)	(unknown)	(unknown)
3	514a221d542 a0b5781ccc3 b05195e83a	2,568	(unknown)	(unknown)	(unknown)
4	00000000000 00000c75b1c e5ac7ceb79	2,244	scheduler	scheduler.UxV pGHGd2UKq MWrqWY62Nj	cluster-01-stag e

■ Oversized span attributes

Attribute	Avg chars
mcp.response.value	49,648
mcp.request.argument	5,548
exception.stacktrace	3,889
db.statement	326
http.url	158

50KB

per span for
MCP responses

152MB

from
db.statement
in 5 min

~1KB

what a normal
span should be

■ Metrics and cardinality

High cardinality in traces is essential for debugging. In metrics, it is destructive. 5 methods x 10 status codes x 3 regions = 150 time series. Add user.id with 500K users and you get 75 million time series.

150

time series
(bounded)

75M

time series (+
user.id)

\$18K

cost increase

■ Are these being used?

Metric	Service	Datapoints	Distinct Values	Value Diversity %	Usefulness
kube_pod_status_phase	kube-state-metrics	60,870	2	0.0%	Likely Useless - only 0/1 toggle, extremely high volume
kube_pod_container_resource_requests	kube-state-metrics	36,568	169	0.5%	Borderline - resource config rarely changes, but useful for capacity planning
node_filesystem_device_error	prometheus-node-exporter	26,184	2	0.0%	Likely Useless - binary 0/1, high volume

■ Are these being used?

Metric	Service	Namespace	Datapoints	Distinct Values	Value Diversity %	Usefulness
k8s.container.status.reason	unknown	logging	69,498	2	0.0%	Likely Useless - binary status across high cardinality
k8s.container.status.reason	unknown	system	40,824	2	0.0%	Likely Useless - same pattern
k8s.container.status.reason	unknown	cert-manager	40,338	1	0.0%	Likely Useless - constant value
k8s.container.status.reason	unknown	test	27,945	1	0.0%	Likely Useless - constant value

■ Internal span proliferation

- Auto-instrumentation captures every method call within a service
- Framework internals like Temporal persistence, Netty dispatchers, and hierarchy polling produce orphaned spans with no parent and no debugging value
- Instrument at boundaries: HTTP, database, queue, external API. Skip internal calls under 1ms.

13,001

spans in one
trace

70,236

orphaned
Temporal spans

39%

of all spans
were droppable

■ Not only that...

#	Service	Span Name	Kind	Cluster	Namespace	Occurrences
1	io.temporal.history	persistence.ExecutionStore/GetHistoryTasks	INTERNAL	cluster-02-stage	--	6,873
2	io.temporal.history	persistence.ExecutionStore/GetHistoryTasks	INTERNAL	cluster-03-stage	--	4,561
3	io.temporal.history	persistence.ShardStore/GetOrCreateShard	INTERNAL	cluster-04-stage	--	2,096
4	EventStore	NettyDispatcher.channelRead	INTERNAL	cluster-05-stage	--	1,343
5	EventStore	NettyDispatcher.channelRead	INTERNAL	cluster-06-stage	--	872

■ How about logs?

Service	Severity	Body Preview	Occurrences	Usefulness
mongodb	INFO	client metadata	2,338	Likely Useless - connection metadata logged on every connection
unknown	Warning	Unknown cluster, will retry in 30 seconds	1,569	Actionable - persistent config issue, but highly repetitive
mongodb	INFO	Received first command on ingress connection	613	Likely Useless - routine connection event
unknown	DEBUG	Collecting data	397	Likely Useless - generic debug noise

■ How about logs?

Metric	Value
Total logs	17,589
Unique messages	5,256
Duplicate logs	15,601 (88.7%)
Reduction potential	70.1% (12,333 logs saved)



Let's not get started with PII..

01.

Fixing it

Fix at source, not at pipe.



■ Configure k8sattributesprocessor with an allow-list

```
processors:  
  k8sattributes:  
    extract:  
      metadata:  
        - k8s.namespace.name  
        - k8s.deployment.name  
        - k8s.statefulset.name  
        - k8s.daemonset.name  
        - k8s.cronjob.name  
        - k8s.job.name  
        - k8s.pod.name  
        - k8s.node.name  
        - k8s.container.name  
      labels:  
        - tag_name: app  
          key: app.kubernetes.io/name  
          from: pod
```

■ Transform processor for attribute cleanup

```
processors:  
  transform:  
    error_mode: ignore  
    trace_statements:  
      - context: resource  
        statements:  
          # Remove JSON blob annotations from operators  
          - delete_key(attributes, "k8s.pod.annotation.cnpg.io/podSpec")  
          - delete_key(attributes, "k8s.pod.annotation.scaleops.sh/last-applied-resources")  
          - delete_key(attributes, "k8s.pod.annotation.komodor.com/original-resources")
```

Drop health check traces with tail sampling

```
processors:  
  tail_sampling:  
    decision_wait: 2s  
    num_traces: 1_000_000  
    policies:  
      - name: drop-99-percent-health-checks  
        type: drop  
        drop:  
          drop_sub_policy:  
            - name: health-url-path  
              type: string_attribute  
              string_attribute:  
                key: url.path  
                values:  
                  - "^/health.*"  
                  - "^./health.*"  
                  - "^/actuator/health.*"  
              enabled_regex_matching: true  
            - name: http-method-get  
              type: string_attribute  
              string_attribute:  
                key: http.request.method  
                values: ["GET"]  
            - name: http-status-200  
              type: numeric_attribute  
              numeric_attribute:  
                key: http.response.status_code  
                min_value: 200  
                max_value: 200  
            - name: drop-99-percent  
              type: probabilistic  
              probabilistic:  
                sampling_percentage: 99.0  
      - name: sample-everything-else  
        type: always_sample
```

Drop orphaned and noisy span patterns with filter

```
processors:  
  filter/drop_orphans:  
    error_mode: ignore  
    traces:  
      span:  
        # Temporal persistence internals (orphaned, avg 1.8 spans/trace)  
        - 'resource.attributes["service.name"] == "io.temporal.history"  
          | and IsMatch(name, "^persistence\\.(ExecutionStore|ShardStore)/.+")'  
  
        # Netty low-level internals (avg 1.9 spans/trace)  
        - 'resource.attributes["service.name"] == "ProtoEventStore"  
          | and name == "NettyDispatcher.channelRead"'  
  
        # Synthetic smoke-test traffic  
        - 'resource.attributes["service.name"] == "telemetrygen"'
```

■ Log deduplication

```
processors:  
  logdedup:  
    interval: 1s  
    conditions:  
      - severity_number >= SEVERITY_NUMBER_ERROR  
      - attributes["log.type"] == "connection"  
    exclude_fields:  
      - attributes.request_id  
      - attributes.timestamp
```

■ Right signal for right data

```
// Bad: adding user.id to a metric creates 500K time series
requestCounter.Add(ctx, 1, metric.WithAttributes(
|   attribute.String("http.request.method", "GET"),
|   attribute.String("user.id", userID), // creates a new time series per user
))

// Good: record user.id on the span, keep the metric clean
span := trace.SpanFromContext(ctx)
span.SetAttributes(attribute.String("user.id", userID))

requestCounter.Add(ctx, 1, metric.WithAttributes(
|   attribute.String("http.request.method", "GET"),
|   attribute.String("http.route", "/checkout"),
))
```

■ Truncate oversized span attributes

```
processors:  
  transform/truncate:  
    error_mode: ignore  
    trace_statements:  
      - context: span  
        statements:  
          - truncate_all(attributes, 1024)
```

■ From pipeline controls to continuous governance

Pipeline controls are your immediate lever. Schema enforcement catches drift before it becomes expensive. Continuous review through AI maintains alignment across hundreds of services without competing with feature delivery.

Now

Collector
processors (filter,
transform,
tail_sampling)

Medium

Schema
enforcement with
OTel Weaver

Long-term

Continuous
review

■ AI changes the economics

Manual-quality instrumentation, at auto-instrumentation scale

Base model

Code understanding across Go, Java, Python, .NET. Off-the-shelf.

OTel expertise

Current API, SDK, semconv. Signal selection, naming conventions.

Your org's rules

Required attributes, SDK versions, naming standards, security policies.

Result

Review every PR. Detect PII at scale. Enforce naming across services. Audit telemetry freshness continuously

■ Before you sample, clean up

- Inventory what you collect (top volume contributors)
- Categorize by type (health checks, internal spans, debug logs, high-cardinality metrics)
- Assess value: when did this last help resolve an incident?
- Fix at source where possible (agent config, log level policies, code review)
- Use the Collector as a safety net for what you cannot fix at source
- If volume remains a concern after cleanup, sample with intention



“

We know what we collect,
and it is worth keeping.