

Market Insight Report Reprint

Coverage Initiation: Observe Inc streamlines incident response for SREs, uses Snowflake to collapse data silos

March 31 2021

Liam Rogers

The startup is a relative newcomer to the observability space, but Observe Inc is on a course to make incident response as simple as possible for cloud-native organizations, and it's leveraging its ties to data warehousing giant Snowflake to simplify the back end of the platform.

451 Research

S&P GlobalMarket Intelligence

This report, licensed to Observe Inc, developed and as provided by 451 Research, LLC, was published as part of our syndicated Market Insight subscription service. It shall be owned in its entirety by 451 Research, LLC. This report is solely intended for use by the recipient and may not be reproduced or re-posted, in whole or in part, by the recipient without express permission from 451 Research.

Introduction

On the surface, Observe Inc is making all the same promises as other observability vendors do; namely, the unification and correlation of operational data at massive scale to speed root cause analysis and generate useful insights about applications and infrastructure without significantly hindering release velocity. However, where Observe deviates from the pack is in its approach as it invests in UI and workflow to simplify troubleshooting and discovery while leveraging cloud-based data warehouse Snowflake as its data platform to reduce the cost and number of silos needed for storing telemetry as part of observability.

THE 451 TAKE

Observe is entering an already crowded market at a time when many customers aim to consolidate tools, but it's betting on the usability of its generalist-friendly UI and its focus on microservices and cloud use cases as well as its implementation on top of Snowflake to separate it from some existing competitors. Although the vendor is not entirely locked into Snowflake, it's drawing on some synergies in terms of both companies' approach to consumption-based pricing to help customers reduce data silos and associated infrastructure costs for storing logs and metrics. While some other vendors in the log management space will tend to draw workflows familiar to many users by leveraging ELK, Observe has opted to invest in developing its own UI that offers a simplified and streamlined workflow. The ease of use will likely resonate with SREs and DevOps engineers as more monitoring-related responsibilities shift.

Context

Out of stealth in October 2020, San Mateo, California-based Observe Inc was founded in 2017 as an incubation effort by Sutter Hill Ventures. Sutter Hill has become best known for its success with Snowflake (which led to a strong IPO in 2020). Observe has taken in \$45m in total funding from the PE firm via a \$15m series A round in October 2020 and \$30m in debt financing. The company headcount is 47, with all but 15 having been hired in the past year. Observe CEO Jeremy Burton was previously CMO at Dell Technologies and currently holds a seat on the board of Snowflake. Although the platform is not technically in general availability, Observe currently has 12 paid customers and aspires to double this by midyear.

Strategy

For its go-to-market motion, Observe is primarily targeting midmarket enterprise SaaS companies. This is in part because these organizations are likely to have embraced cloud-native technologies and microservices and because this is an area where organizations are more willing to experiment with or employ new tooling where they feel their existing providers may be falling short or have not yet caught up. Potentially these environments can also have less legacy infrastructure to be integrated. The company is looking to directors of engineering as a typical buyer persona, but SREs as the ideal day-to-day user. In 451 Research's Voice of the Enterprise: Storage, Transformation 2020 study, only 3% of organizations cited SREs making purchasing decisions for monitoring tools, with IT ops management still leading the pack in terms of buying power. However, SREs and DevOps leaders are increasingly gaining more influence when it comes to making decisions around tool choice and as shift left gains more traction in organizations, log management is falling under the purview of a wider set of personas.

The use of Snowflake is a both an architectural and strategic choice. There are existing ties between Observe and Snowflake via Sutter Hill and Observe benefits from having a deep partnership with the Snowflake team. The vendor is bullish about the potential for a broader ecosystem of capabilities and vendors to grow around Snowflake and the company wants to be early to capitalize on the observability opportunity, which is something Snowflake is likely to pursue on its own at this point.

Product

Observe is a SaaS platform for unifying and analyzing operational data and quickly searching contextual event data. Many vendors collect a combination of logs, metrics and traces, but often these different data types end up stored in different types of data stores. While they are later brought together to provide greater context for users, the approach involves some voluntary data silos; this is something Observe aims to streamline with its use of Snowflake as a unifying but queryable data warehouse. Observe does not require users to instrument their data in a certain way and instead takes data as it is and then reshapes it using either the UI or Observe's own query language, OPAL. However, the vendor is hopeful that as customers become familiar with what paths they typically use on a regular basis they will understanding how they might tweak their own logs to surface the most relevant insights even faster.

Once data is brought together, Observe enables users to explore the myriad relationships between pieces of data, with the platform automatically connecting the dots and creating logical paths between data that users will use to navigate to their desired goal. Within Observe, different data types are brought together under the common banner of 'resources,' which could encapsulate anything from a specific customer to a specific container. Typically, users will start at a landing page that is automatically generated with what the platform believes to be the most pertinent data, then users can filter data and dive into paths that represent the relationships between data points in a simple point-and-click fashion. 'Worksheets' are where users can drill down even further into a less user-friendly part of the UI to investigate even more granular information manually.

Although SREs are the intended target user, the platform's design is meant to enable less technical personnel to easily understand the tool and the steps needed to drill down into operational data. Currently, granular RBAC controls are a work in progress and an organization's users operate in the same workspace with the ability for teams to delegate visibility. In the near term, users will be able to specify more general roles such as read-only access but Observe says finely tuned RBAC has not proven to be a priority with customers thus far.

Pricing is based on consumption, including the on-demand cloud storage used by Snowflake as well as a credit-based system for time spent using the Observe platform itself. Despite the prominent usage of Snowflake, the vendor says it is not permanently locked into the Snowflake ecosystem and could adapt its own proprietary OPAL language to work with other data platforms if it becomes necessary.

Competition

Observe aims to be a replacement primarily for other log management vendors such as Elastic, Logz.io or Sumo Logic as well as Splunk in larger enterprise accounts, although Splunk is also targeting SREs and developers with its upcoming Log Observer launch. Honeycomb also builds its value proposition in part around providing a UI that is more intuitive than legacy offerings to cater to personas outside of IT ops. Grafana also has traction in the cloud-native space. Additionally, there are a host of log management vendors aiming to reduce the cost of the aforementioned incumbents such as ChaosSearch, EraDB and Graylog. Because Observe is in line with the observability trend and can pull in metrics, it will potentially come up against vendors such as Datadog, LogicMonitor, VMware (Tanzu Observability) and Zenoss. The major public clouds AWS, Azure and GCP will also be a growing source of competition in observability especially when it comes to customers that are progressive in their adoption of cloud-native technologies.

SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS

The vendor has established a small roster of paying customers before a formal general availability of the product and stands to benefit from the hype around Snowflake through its implementation of and partnership with the data warehouse provider.

WEAKNESSES

Observe will want to hone its messaging for audiences other than SREs since that persona is often in short supply at enterprises and by design the platform lends itself to roles that could be even less experienced with traditional monitoring tooling.

OPPORTUNITIES

Observe will eventually need to build out more robust RBAC capabilities to make it easier to scale usage across teams and even personas as it expands within organizations.

THREATS

While some organizations will be looking for newer tools to leverage with their cloud-native applications, the majority of vendors in this space both new and old are attacking the challenges around monitoring cloud-native technologies and competition will be strong.

CONTACTS

The Americas +1 877 863 1306 market.intelligence@spglobal.com

Europe, Middle East & Africa +44 20 7176 1234 market.intelligence@spglobal.com

Asia-Pacific +852 2533 3565 market.intelligence@spglobal.com

www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence

Copyright © 2021 by S&P Global Market Intelligence, a division of S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

These materials have been prepared solely for information purposes based upon information generally available to the public and from sources believed to be reliable. No content (including index data, ratings, credit-related analyses and data, research, model, software or other application or output therefrom) or any part thereof (Content) may be modified, reverse engineered, reproduced or distributed in any form by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of S&P Global Market Intelligence or its affiliates (collectively, S&P Global). The Content shall not be used for any unlawful or unauthorized purposes. S&P Global and any third-party providers. (collectively S&P Global Parties) do not guarantee the accuracy, completeness, timeliness or availability of the Content. S&P Global Parties are not responsible for any errors or omissions, regardless of the cause, for the results obtained from the use of the Content. THE CONTENT IS PROVIDED ON "AS IS" BASIS. S&P GLOBAL PARTIES DISCLAIM ANY AND ALL EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR USE, FREEDOM FROM BUGS, SOFTWARE ERRORS OR DEFECTS, THAT THE CONTENT'S FUNCTIONING WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED OR THAT THE CONTENT WILL OPERATE WITH ANY SOFTWARE OR HARDWARE CONFIGURATION. In no event shall S&P Global Parties be liable to any party for any direct, indirect, incidental, exemplary, compensatory, punitive, special or consequential damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including, without limitation, lost income or lost profits and opportunity costs or losses caused by negligence) in connection with any use of the Content even if advised of the possibility of such damages.

S&P Global Market Intelligence's opinions, quotes and credit-related and other analyses are statements of opinion as of the date they are expressed and not statements of fact or recommendations to purchase, hold, or sell any securities or to make any investment decisions, and do not address the suitability of any security. S&P Global Market Intelligence may provide index data. Direct investment in an index is not possible. Exposure to an asset class represented by an index is available through investable instruments based on that index. S&P Global Market Intelligence assumes no obligation to update the Content following publication in any form or format. The Content should not be relied on and is not a substitute for the skill, judgment and experience of the user, its management, employees, advisors and/or clients when making investment and other business decisions. S&P Global Market Intelligence does not endorse companies, technologies, products, services, or solutions.

S&P Global keeps certain activities of its divisions separate from each other in order to preserve the independence and objectivity of their respective activities. As a result, certain divisions of S&P Global may have information that is not available to other S&P Global divisions. S&P Global has established policies and procedures to maintain the confidentiality of certain non-public information received in connection with each analytical process.

S&P Global may receive compensation for its ratings and certain analyses, normally from issuers or underwriters of securities or from obligors. S&P Global reserves the right to disseminate its opinions and analyses. S&P Global's public ratings and analyses are made available on its Web sites, www.standardandpoors.com (free of charge) and www. ratingsdirect.com (subscription), and may be distributed through other means, including via S&P Global publications and third-party redistributors. Additional information about our ratings fees is available at www.standardandpoors.com/usratingsfees.