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SRE at Airbnb





Cameron Tuckerman-Lee Airbnb Site Reliability Engineer

SRE at Airbnb



DevOps & SRE

SRE Organization

Future of Ops

SRE at Airbnb



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DevOps & SRE

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Future of Ops

DevOps & SRE

Centralized Ops

Centralized Operations Organization

Positives

Reliability can be easily prioritized

Specialization of roles

Negatives

Operators unfamiliar with code base

Tension between operations and development

Centralized Ops

Distributed Ops

Distributed Operations

Positives

Agility can be easily prioritized

Developers are incentivized to build systems that are easy to operate (since they are the operators!)

Negatives

Lack of specialization --- devs are forced to relearn difficult lessons over-andover

Teams speak different uptime/reliability languages to each other

Centralized Ops

Distributed Ops

Hybrid Approach

Hybrid Approach: Two Pizza Teams + SRE Team

Able to 'tune' a balance between reliability and agility

Developers are still expected to run normal operations for their services == build operable services

Centralized operations organization can build reusable tools to make operations / incident response easier.

Specialization of roles without tension between operations and development teams.

Organization that understand and recognizes the value in automating away their job.

⁶⁶ Fundamentally, it's what happens when you ask a software engineer to design an operations function...

Ben Treynor VP Engineering, Google

SRE Organization

What makes up SRE at Airbnb?

Site Reliability Engineering is made up of three components:

Cloud Infrastructure

Manages our touch points with AWS and other cloud partners

Core Reliability

Develops tools and processes to improve operations, reliability, and incident response for all teams

Embedded Reliability

Temporary embedding of SREs in product teams to work on specific reliability or availability focused projects



Cloud Infrastructure















Requirements for Each Integration

Monitoring

Alerting

Security Approval

Auditing

Version Upgrades

Access Control

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Roles	Host	ts Conver	ge Targets	Jobs								
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Reliability

Three Pillars of Reliability



Uptime Measurement

Every team at any time should be able to *confidently* say whether their service is working properly or not.



Alerting & Detection

Defense-in-depth: our users are protected from bugs and regressions by multiple layers of opinionated alerts.



Engineers can coordinate across teams, investigate problems in systems they don't fully understand, and keep stakeholders up-to-date.

1. Uptime

Identify quantifiable metrics which are related to the health of their services, called *(Service Level Indicators or SLI)*

Make public and easily discoverable promises about the behavior of your service using your SLIs (Service Level Objectives or SLO)

Teams review their services current SLIs and compare them to their published SLOs to make tradeoffs between reliability improvements and new features --- SLOs encode the tradeoff between moving fast and breaking things (*Error budgets*)

1. Uptime

2. Alerting

Alerting philosophy should be opinionated --- engineers know what kind of alerts to write and when to write them

Alerts (like configuration) should be code

Practice defense in depth --- protect your users from bugs and regressions with layers of alerts like a security team protects employees from being compromised with layers of defenses

Example Alert

Able to query internal data stores to create alerts for different applications automatically (inserts data into the @hostinfo variable).

Write alerts once and have them be automatically enabled for every new service your team builds. name '#{@hostinfo[:role]} high average load'

message <<EOF
#{@hostinfo[:role]} has high average load!</pre>

https://dashboards/#{@hostinfo[:role]}
https://deploys/#{@hostinfo[:role]}
EOF

notify.groups [@hostinfo[:team]]

applies { !@hostinfo[:role].include? 'test' }

```
metric.query <<EOF
   avg(last_5m):
      avg:system.load{role:#{@hostinfo[:role]}}
   > 0.9
EOF
```



Uptime Monitors

SERVICE LEVEL OBJECTIVE VIOLATIONS

If a service has a contract to behave a certain way (e.g. p99 latency less than some threshold) alert the team if that contract is violated.

Can also automatically notify the users of that service so they can take mitigating steps as well.

name 'Foo Service - Latency SLO Violation'

```
message <<EOF
Foo Service Latency SLO Violation Notification</pre>
```

```
Service Level Objective:
5 min avg p99 service-side latency < 750 ms
EOF
```

notify.groups ['foo-team', 'bar-team']

```
metric.query <<EOF
   avg(last_5m):
      avg:foo_service.request.p99
   > 750
EOF
```



Regression Signatures

PREVIOUS INCIDENT

If an incident occurred and there wasn't an alert that caught it, you can add a metric and alert to cover the exact case of the incident.

If the incident ever reoccurs, the team will be notified immediately!

name '[regression] response missing required field'

message <<EOF
Regression Signature Alert, incident #1754</pre>

A required field in the /api/v2/baz endpoint is missing, which can cause crashes in the mobile applications.

```
https://postmortems/1754
EOF
```

notify.groups ['baz-team']

```
metric.query <<EOF
    sum(last_1m):
        sum:baz_api_response_missing_field
    > 1
EOF
```

notify_no_data false



Anomaly Detection

BUSINESS METRIC AND SERVICE LEVEL METRIC ANOMALY DETECTION

As the last level of defense, you can look for anomalies in your business and system metrics, e.g. number of logins.

The anomaly detection can be advanced (e.g. machine-learning based) or simple (e.g. percentage changes week-over-week). name '[anomaly] Logins dropped versus 7 days ago'

message <<EOF

For a specific platform (for example web, android, or iOS), logins have dropped significantly this hour compared to the previous week. This alert should be investigated with high priority!

https://dashboards/business-metrics
https://deploys/web-service
EOF

notify.groups ['signup-login-team']

```
metric.query <<EOF
    pct_change(sum(last_1h), 7d_ago):
        sum:logins by {platform}
        < -25
EOF</pre>
```



1. Uptime

2. Alerting

3. Response

Incident Reporter Tool

Mid-Incident

Engineers can effectively coordinate, even across teams

Stakeholders (upstream clients, management, employees) are kept aware of updates

Working on a Slack integration so responders can stay in chat but keep the company up-to-date

Post-Incident

Blameless postmortem process

Consistent impact measurement (management sees that better incident response + corrective actions matters to the bottom line)

Easily search past incidents/postmortems

Incident Reporte	Open Incident						
Incidents							
			Search				
Ongoing Incidents (1)							
Start Time	Title						
2017-07-25 11:16	Bad thing that is o	currently happening	ently happening				
Concluded Incidents (3)							
Start Time		Title	Duration				
2017-08-01 00:10 UTC		incident 1	2 minutes				
2017-08-02 05:55 UTC		incident 2	11 minutes				
2017-08-03 14:05 UTC		incident 3	4 minutes				

Future of Ops



People-First On-call

Pager-Life Balance: Ensure that more involved, tenured engineers aren't always the ones waking up at 3 AM to put out fires

Learning/Growth Focused: Continuing education and learning opportunities for on-call engineers

Evaluation Metrics: Engineers should know where they can improve and should be recognized for excellent work

Intelligent Scheduling: In DevOps when every team has at least two on-call rotations, how can we schedule around lives outside of work (and responsibilities inside of work)?

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- 8月18日 DevOpsDays 上海
- 全年 DevOps China 巡回沙龙
- 11月17日 DevOps金融上海

DevOpsDays 2017・上海

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