SRE Fundamentals

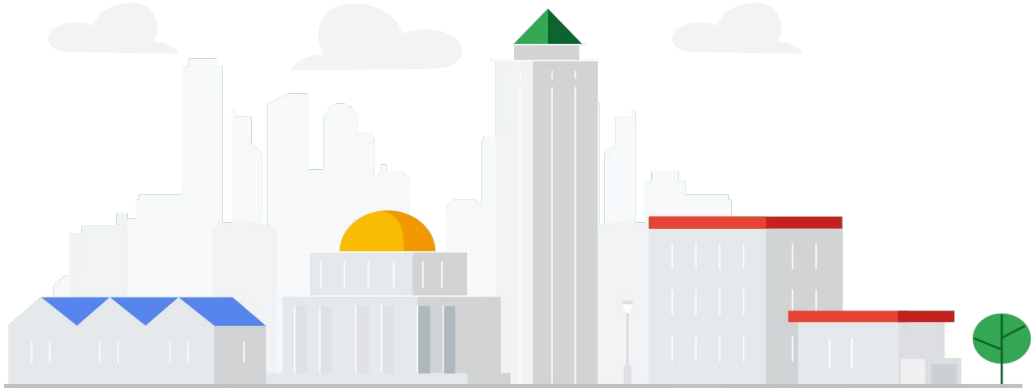
TAM Webinar

SEP 2022

Google Cloud

Let's go

1. Purpose & Target
2. Agenda
3. Learning & Certification
4. Q&A



Purpose
& Target

Google Cloud

SRE Fundamentals

The objective of this TAM Webinar is to share Site Reliability Engineering (SRE) knowledge with Google Cloud Community.

In this webinar you will learn the principles and practices that allow your systems to be more scalable, reliable and efficient - these lessons can be directly applied to you company.

Agenda

SRE Fundamentals Agenda

Sep

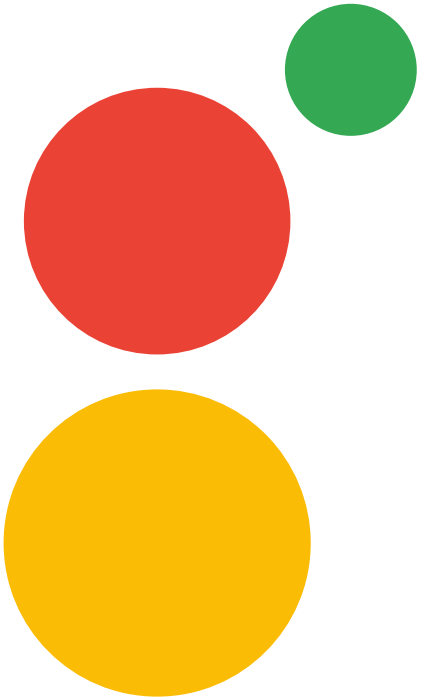
XX

14:00 (BRT)

14:00 ~ 14:05	{ Opening }
14:05 ~ 14:50	{ SRE introduction }
14:50 ~ 15:00	{ Q&A}

Pamella Canova

Technical Account Manager



Introduction to SRE

Pamella Canova
Technical Account Manager

Google Cloud

Site Reliability Engineering

Topics

What is SRE?

Key principles of SRE

Practices of SRE

How to get started

Ways to get help

Google

What is SRE?

1

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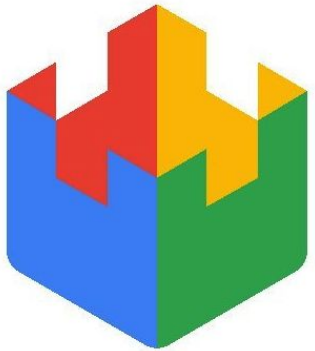
Definition & History

"SRE is what happens when you ask a software engineer to design an operations team" Benjamin Treynor, SRE VP.

Site reliability engineering (SRE) is a set of principles and practices that incorporates aspects of software engineering and applies them to infrastructure and operations problems. The main goals are to create scalable and highly reliable software systems.

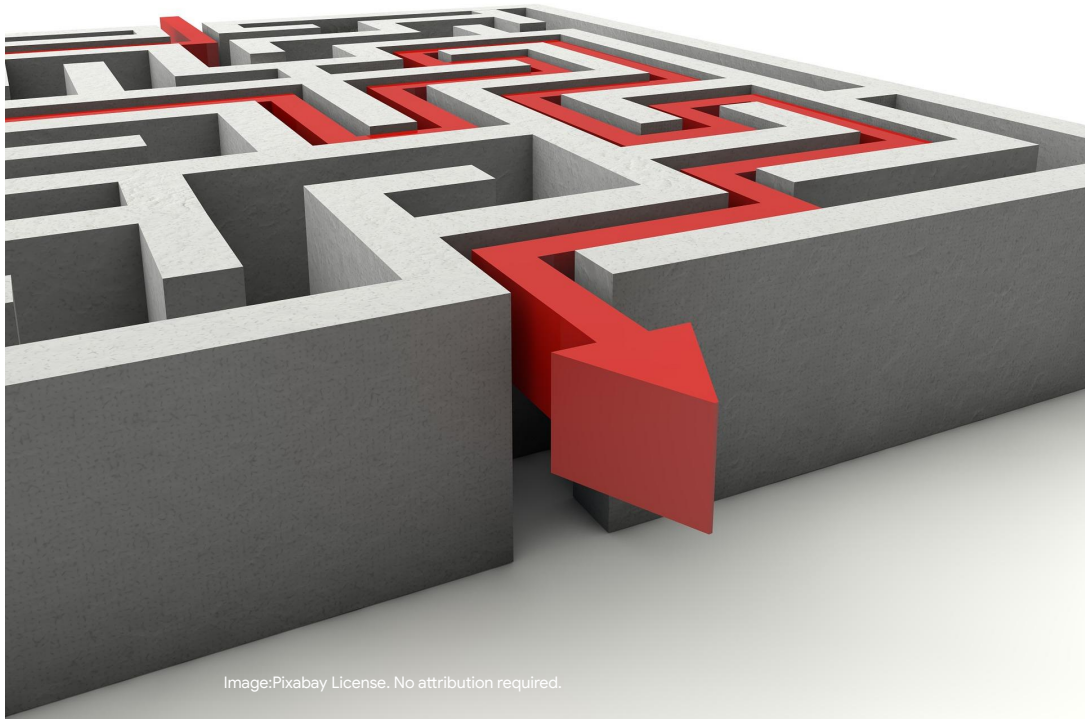
Site reliability engineering (SRE) was born at Google in 2003, prior to the DevOps movement, when the first team of software engineers led by Ben Treynor Sloss, was tasked to make Google's already large-scale sites more reliable, efficient, and scalable. The practices they developed responded so well to Google's needs that other big tech companies, also adopted them and brought new practices to the table.



Software's long-term cost

Software engineering as a discipline focuses on designing and building rather than operating and maintaining, despite estimates that 40%[1] to 90%[2] of the total costs are incurred after launch.

[1] Glass, R. (2002). Facts and Fallacies of Software Engineering, Addison-Wesley Professional; p. 115.
[2] Dehaghani, S. M. H., & Hajrahimi, N. (2013). Which Factors Affect Software Projects Maintenance Cost More? Acta Informatica Medica, 21(1), 63–66. http://doi.org/10.5455/AIM.2012.21.63-66



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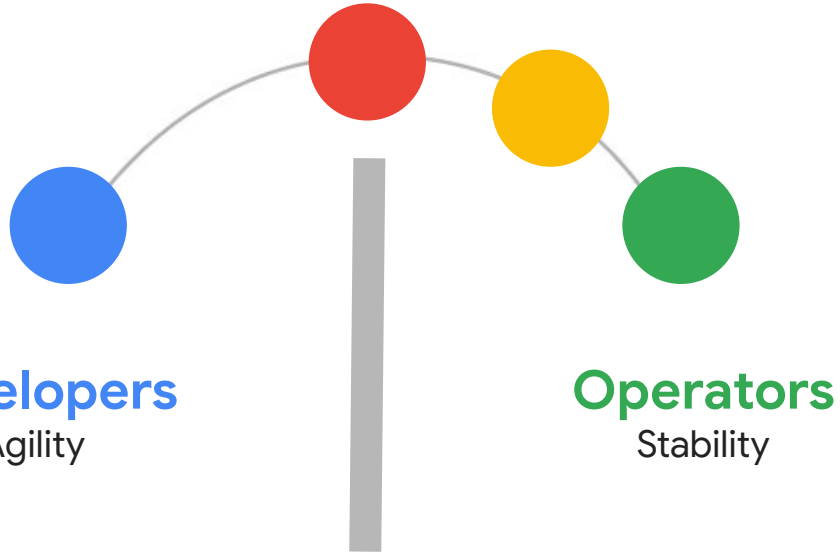
Incentives aren't aligned.



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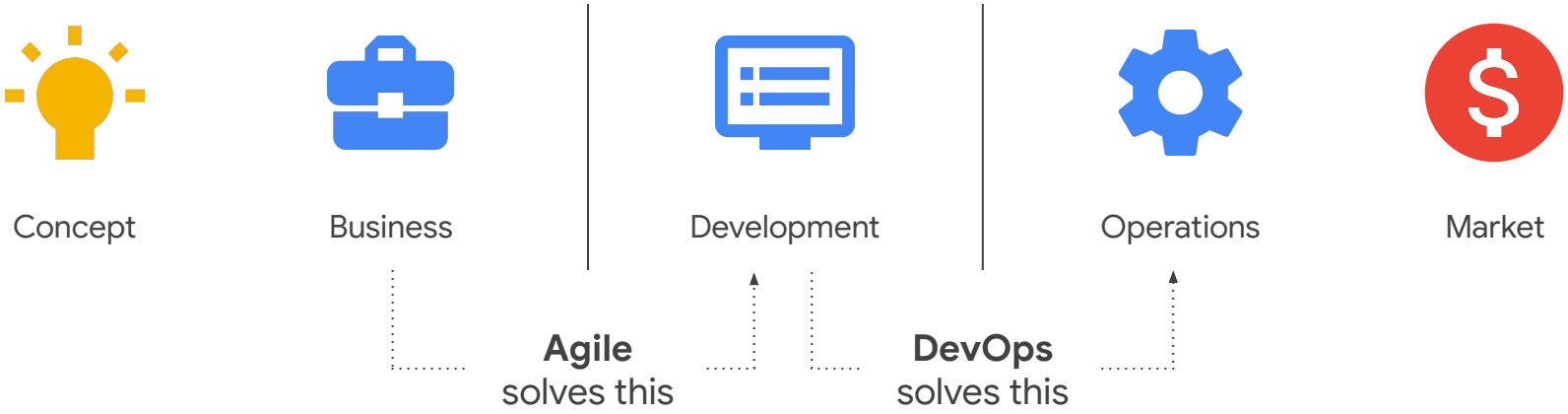
Reducing product lifecycle friction



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interface DevOps

DevOps

is a set of practices, guidelines and culture designed to break down silos in IT development, operations, architecture, networking and security.

5 key areas

1. Reduce organizational silos
2. Accept failure as normal
3. Implement gradual changes
4. Leverage tooling and automation
5. Measure everything

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The SRE approach to operations

Use data to guide decision-making.

Treat operations like a software engineering problem:

- Hire people motivated and capable to write automation.
- Use software to accomplish tasks normally done by sysadmins.
- Design more reliable and operable service architectures from the start.

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What do SRE teams do?

- Site Reliability Engineers develop solutions to design, build, and run large-scale systems **scalably, reliably, and efficiently**.
- We **guide system architecture** by operating at the intersection of software development and systems engineering.

- SRE is a job function, a mindset, and a set of **engineering approaches** to running better production systems.
- We approach our work with a spirit of constructive pessimism: we **hope for the best, but plan for the worst**.

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class SRE implements DevOps

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Error Budgets

The key principle of SRE

2

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How to measure reliability

- Naive approach:

$$\text{Availability} = \frac{\text{good time}}{\text{total time}}$$

= which fraction of time
the service is available and working

- Intuitive for humans

- Relatively easy to measure for a continuous binary metric e.g. machine uptime

- Much harder for distributed request/response services
  - Is a server that currently does not get requests up or down?
  - If 1 of 3 servers are down, is the service up or down?

Google

How to measure reliability

- More sophisticated approach:

$$\text{Availability} = \frac{\text{good interactions}}{\text{total interactions}}$$

= which fraction of real users for whom the service is available and working

- Handles distributed request/response services well

- Enables these cases:
  - Is a server that currently does not get requests up or down?
  - If 1 of 3 servers are down, is the service up or down?

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Reliability level	Allowed unreliability window		
	per year	per quarter	per 30 days
90%	36.5 days	9 days	3 days
95%	18.25 days	4.5 days	1.5 days
99%	3.65 days	21.6 hours	7.2 hours
99.5%	1.83 days	10.8 hours	3.6 hours
99.9%	8.76 hours	2.16 hours	43.2 minutes
99.95%	4.38 hours	1.08 hours	21.6 minutes
99.99%	52.6 minutes	12.96 minutes	4.32 minutes
99.999%	5.26 minutes	1.30 minutes	25.9 seconds

Google

Source: https://landing.google.com/sre/sre-book/chapters/availability-table/

Reliability level	Allowed unreliability window		
	per year	per quarter	per 30 days
90%	36.5 days	9 days	3 days
95%	18.25 days	4.5 days	1.5 days
99%	3.65 days	21.6 hours	7.2 hours
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99.9%	8.76 hours	2.16 hours	43.2 minutes
99.95%	4.38 hours	1.08 hours	21.6 minutes
99.99%	52.6 minutes	12.96 minutes	4.32 minutes
99.999%	5.26 minutes	1.30 minutes	25.9 seconds

Error Rate	Allowed duration
100%	21.6 minutes
10%	3.6 hours
1%	36 hours
0.1%	15 days
<0.05%	all month

Google

Source: https://landing.google.com/sre/sre-book/chapters/availability-table/

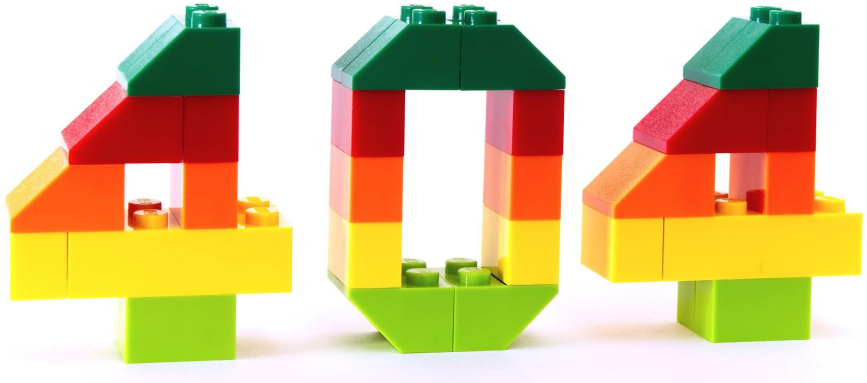
“100% is the wrong reliability target for basically everything.”

Benjamin Treynor Sloss, Vice President of 24x7 Engineering, Google

Google

Error budgets

- Product management & SRE define an **availability target**.
- 100% minus availability target is a “budget of unreliability” (or the **error budget**).
- Monitoring measures **actual uptime**.
- Control loop for utilizing budget!



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Benefits of error budgets

- **Common incentive for devs and SREs**
  Find the right balance between innovation and reliability
- **Dev team can manage the risk themselves**
  They decide how to spend their error budget
- **Unrealistic reliability goals become unattractive**
  Such goals dampen the velocity of innovation
- **Dev team becomes self-policing**
  The error budget is a valuable resource for them
- **Shared responsibility for system uptime**
  Infrastructure failures eat into the devs' error budget

Glossary of terms

SLI

service level **indicator**: a well-defined measure of 'successful enough'

- *used to specify SLO/SLA*
- *Func(metric) < threshold*

SLO

service level **objective**: a top-line target for fraction of successful interactions

- *specifies goals (SLI + goal)*

SLA

service level **agreement**: consequences

- *SLA = (SLO + margin) + consequences = SLI + goal + consequences*

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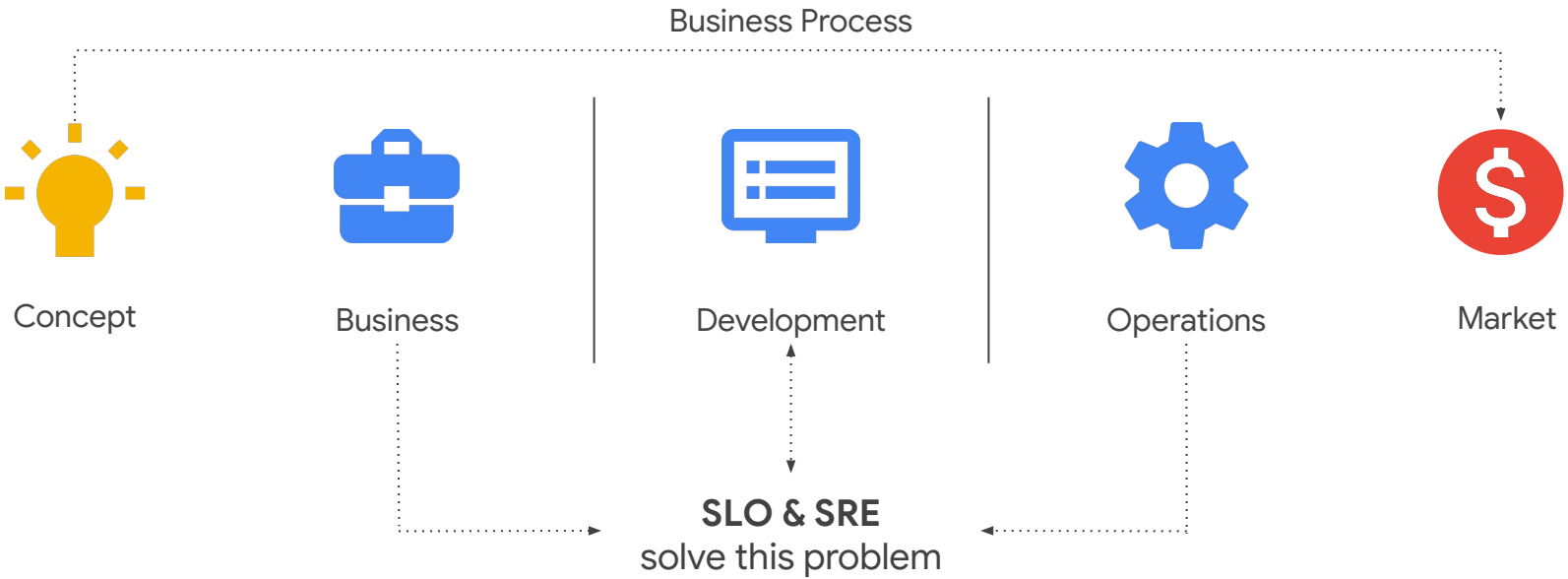
SLO definition and measurement

- Service-level objective (SLO): a target for SLIs **aggregated over time**
  - Measured using an **SLI (service-level indicator)**
  - Typically, **sum(SLI met) / window >= target percentage**
- Try to exceed SLO target, *but not by much*

- Choosing an appropriate SLO is complex. Try to keep it simple, avoid absolutes, perfection can wait.

  Why?
  - Sets priorities and constraints for SRE and dev work
  - Sets user expectations about level of service

Product lifecycle



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5 key areas

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2. Accept failure as normal: Error budgets
3. Implement gradual changes
4. Leverage tooling and automation
5. Measure everything: Measure reliability

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The practices of SRE

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Areas of practice

Metrics & Monitoring

Capacity Planning

Change Management

Emergency Response

Culture

Google

Monitoring & Alerting

Monitoring: automate recording system metrics

- Primary means of determining and maintaining reliability

Alerting: triggers notification when conditions are detected

- Page: Immediate human response is required
- Ticket: A human needs to take action, but not immediately

Only involve humans when SLO is threatened

- Humans should never watch dashboards, read log files, and so on just to determine whether the system is okay

Demand forecasting and capacity planning

Plan for organic growth
Increased product adoption and usage by customers.

Determine inorganic growth
Sudden jumps in demand due to feature launches, marketing campaigns, etc.

Correlate raw resources to service capacity
Make sure that you have enough spare capacity to meet your reliability goals.

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Efficiency and performance

Capacity can be expensive —> optimize utilization

- Resource use is a function of demand (load), capacity, and software efficiency
- SRE demands prediction and provisioning, and can modify the software

SRE monitors utilization and performance

- Regressions can be detected and acted upon
- Immature team: by adjusting the resources or by improving the software efficiency
- Mature team: rollback

Source: Pixabay (no attribution required)

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Change management

- Roughly 70%[1] of outages are due to changes in a live system

[1] Analysis of Google internal data, 2011-2018

Mitigations:

- Implement progressive rollouts
- Quickly and accurately detect problems
- Roll back changes safely when problems arise

- Remove humans from the loop with automation to:
  - Reduce errors
  - Reduce fatigue
  - Improve velocity

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Pursuing maximum change velocity

100% is the wrong reliability target for basically everything

- Determine the desired reliability for your product
- Don't try to provide better quality than desired

Spend error budget to increase development velocity

- The goal is not zero outages, but maximum velocity within the error budget
- Use error budget for releases, experiments etc.

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Provisioning

A combination of change management and capacity planning

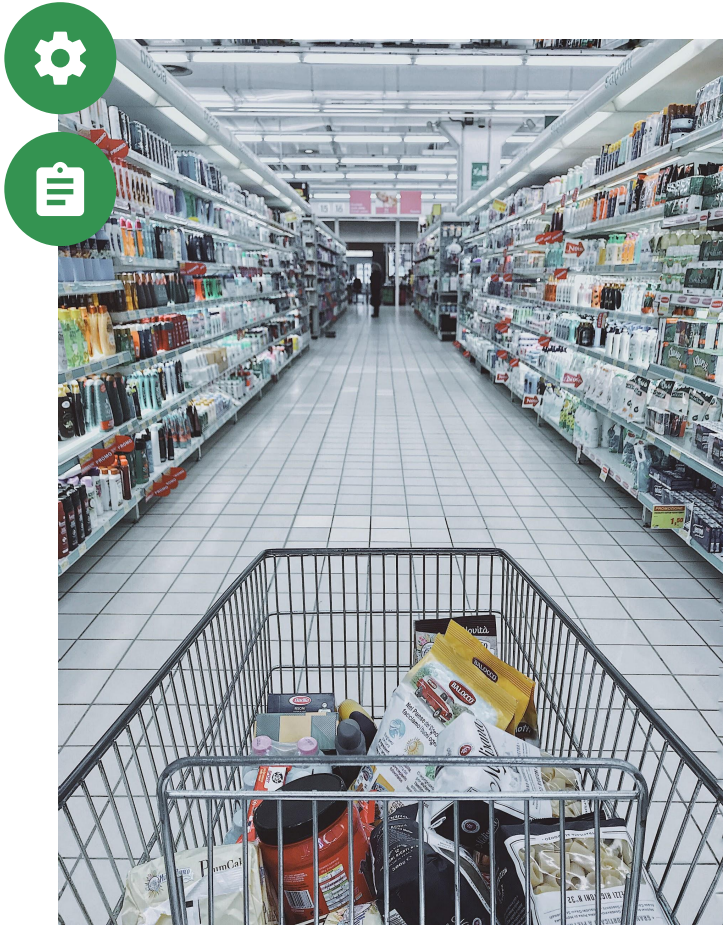
- Increase the size of an existing service instance/location
- Spin up additional instances/locations

Needs to be done quickly

- Unused capacity can be expensive

Needs to be done correctly

- Added capacity needs to be tested
- Often a significant configuration change —> risky



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Emergency response

“Things break, that’s life”

Few people naturally react well to emergencies, so you need a process:

- **First of all, don’t panic!**
  You aren’t alone and the sky isn’t falling.
- Mitigate, troubleshoot, and fix.
- If you feel overwhelmed, pull in more people.

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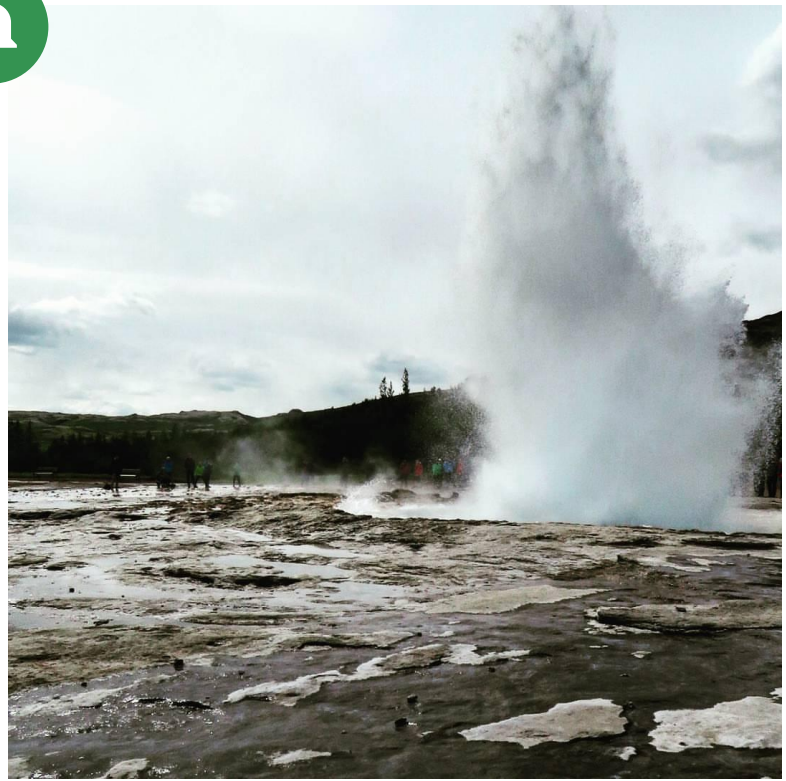
Incident & postmortem thresholds

- User-visible downtime or degradation beyond a certain threshold
- Data loss of any kind
- On-call engineer significant intervention (release rollback, rerouting of traffic, etc.)
- A resolution time above some threshold

It is important to define incident & postmortem criteria before an incident occurs.



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Postmortem philosophy

The primary goals of writing a postmortem are to ensure that:

- The incident is documented
- All contributing root causes are well understood
- Effective preventive actions are put in place to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of recurrence

Postmortems are expected after any significant undesirable event

- Writing a postmortem is not a punishment

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Blamelessness

- Postmortems must focus on identifying the contributing causes without indicating any individual or team
- A blamelessly written postmortem assumes that everyone involved in an incident had good intentions
- "Human" errors are **systems problems**. You can't "fix" people, but you can fix systems and processes to better support people in making the right choices.
- If a culture of finger pointing prevails, people will not bring issues to light for fear of punishment

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Toil management/operational work

Why?

Because:

- Exposure to real failures guides how you design systems
- You can't automate everything
- If you do enough Ops work, you know what to automate

What?

Work directly tied to running a service that is:

- Manual (manually running a script)
- Repetitive (done every day or for every new customer)
- Automatable (no human judgement is needed)
- Tactical (interrupt-driven and reactive)
- Without enduring value (no long-term system improvements)
- O(n) with service growth (grows with user count or service size)

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Team skills

Hire good **software engineers (SWE)** *and* good **systems engineers (SE)**.

Not necessarily all in one person.

Try to get a 50:50 mix of SWE and SE skillsets on team

Everyone should be able to code.

SE != "ops work"

For more detail, see "Hiring Site Reliability Engineers," by Chris Jones, Todd Underwood, and Shylaja Nukala, ;login:, June 2015

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Empowering SREs

- SREs must be empowered to enforce the error budget and toil budget.
- SREs are valuable and scarce. Use their time wisely.
- Avoid forcing SREs to take on too much operational burden; load-shed to keep the team healthy.

Source: Pixabay (no attribution required)

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Recap of SRE practices

Metrics & Monitoring

- SLOs
- Dashboards
- Analytics

Capacity Planning

- Forecasting
- Demand-driven
- Performance

Change Management

- Release process
- Consulting design
- Automation

Emergency Response

- Oncall
- Analysis
- Postmortems

Culture

- Toil management
- Engineering alignment
- Blamelessness

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5 key areas

1. Reduce organizational silos: Share ownership
2. Accept failure as normal: Error budgets & blameless postmortems
3. Implement gradual changes: Reduce cost of failure
4. Leverage tooling and automation: Automate common cases
5. Measure everything: Measure toil and reliability

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How to get started

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Do these four things.

1. Start with Service Level Objectives.
   SRE teams work to a SLO and/or error budget. They defend the SLO.
2. Hire people who write software.
   They'll quickly become bored by performing tasks by hand and replace manual work.
3. Ensure parity of respect with rest of the development/engineering organization.
4. Provide a feedback loop for self-regulation.
   SRE teams choose their work.
   SREs must be able to shed work or reduce SLOs when overloaded.

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You can do this.

- Pick **one** service to run according to SRE model
- Empower the team with strong executive sponsorship and support
- Culture and psychological safety is critical.
- Measure Service Level Objectives & team health.
- Incremental progress frees time for more progress.

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Spread the love.

- Spread the techniques and knowledge once you have a solid case study within your company
- If you have well-defined SLOs, Google can work with you to reduce friction via shared monitoring and other collaboration.

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SRE solves cloud reliability.

- Effortless scale shouldn't meet escalating operational demands.
- Automation and engineering for operability enable scaling systems without scaling organizations.
- Tension between product development and operations doesn't need to exist.
- Error budgets provide measurement and flexibility to deliver both reliability *and* product velocity.

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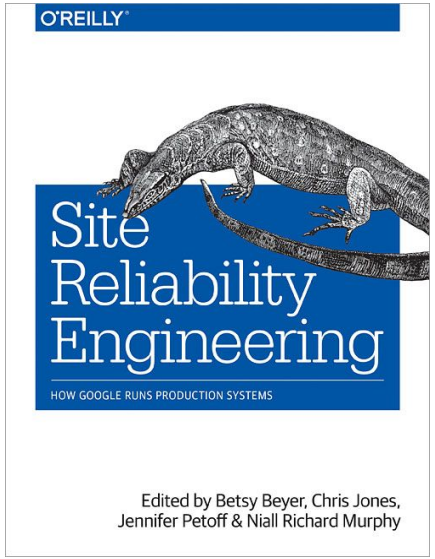
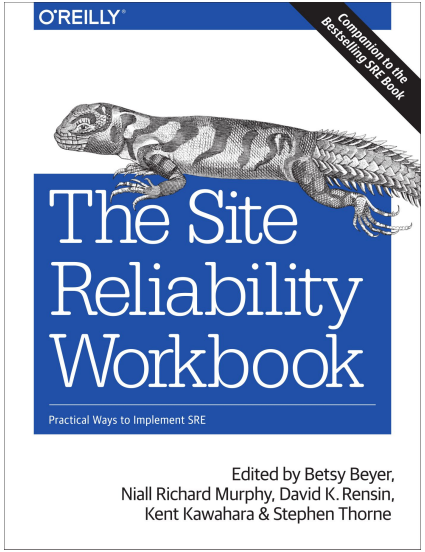
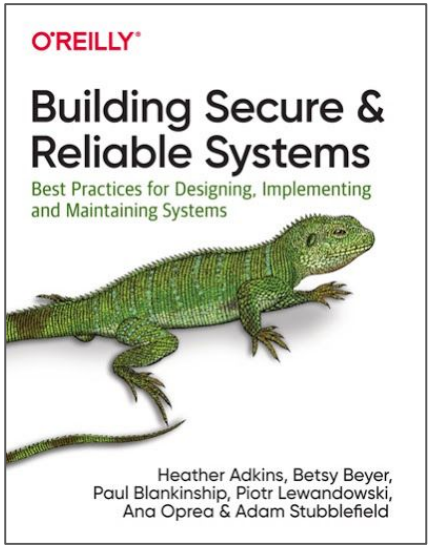
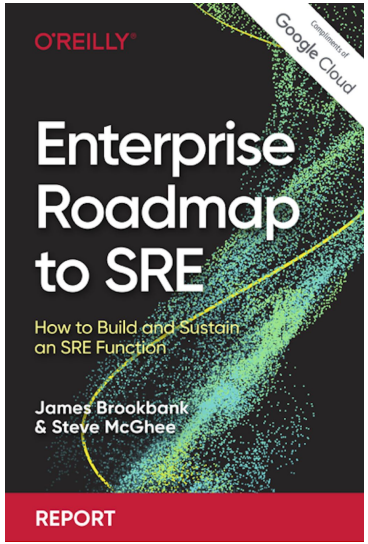
Learning & Certification

Find Google SRE publications—including the SRE Books, articles, trainings, and more—for free at sre.google/resources.









Site Reliability Engineering: Measuring and Managing Reliability

https://www.coursera.org/learn/site-reliabilityhttps-engineering-slos

Google Cloud

Google cloud Certifications

Professional Cloud DevOps Engineer

Professional Collaboration Engineer

Professional Cloud Architect

Professional Data Engineer

Professional Machine Learning Engineer

Cloud Digital Leader

Associate Cloud Engineer

Professional Cloud Developer

Professional Cloud Network Engineer

Professional Cloud Security Engineer

Foundational
Cloud knowledge and working in the cloud

Associate
Recommended 6+ months hands-on experience with GCP

Professional
Recommended 3+ years industry experience & 1 year hands-on experience with GCP

Questions?

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Thank you