Help protect your datacenters with safety constraints

Datacenter automation at Google

Datacenter machine management is complex

• It's easier to safeguard the automation than to fix everything that uses it.

Datacenter automation at Google

Google uses automation to handle datacenter machine activity

- repairs
- installs
- decommissions

That time we erased our entire Content Delivery Network

 Engineer attempts to manually send 1 rack of CDN machines to Diskerase

- Query bug causes ALL the CDN machines to go to Diskerase
 - Result: slow user queries, internal network congestion, 2 days of manual cleanup

That time we decommissioned all our Tunneling Load Balancers

 Dedicated switches used to be used as TLBs for all traffic entering the datacenters

 A utility script was used to send retired switches to decom

Whoops. The underlying data has changed.

 Specifically, the script now matches all the TLBs as retired.

 We got lucky: TLBs kept serving because they didn't know they'd been decommed.

How can we prevent this?

Completely different root causes

But: common patterns for root causes

Common Failure Patterns

- Overmatching / inadequate limiting
- Code rot / changing nature of data
- Complex interdependent systems
- Unsafe releases and rollouts

So how do we protect our machines?

Common patterns, but different systems

Different root causes

Same mechanism of destruction

So how do we protect our machines?

So use a central mechanism to mitigate risk

So how do we protect our machines?

So use a central mechanism to mitigate risk

and bake it into your automation

{{Magic transition slide}} °→ ❖(♣ ¹ ∪ ¹)/* ❖→.°

Safety Constraint Checking as a Service (sccaas)

- Production infrastructure at Google: It's Complicated™.
- But:

"Production Shall Keep Running."

(encoded as: "SLOs Shall Be Respected.")

Let's write an RPC service to keep this true!

SRSly?

- "Are you serious?"
- Est. 2009
- Prevented many outages.



What can go wrong at all?

- Enumerate production workflows.
- Figure out blast radius.

Example workflows

- Machine upgrades
- Storage drains
- Migrating VMs
- Pushing datacenter-wide configs
- Shutting down racks

Now what?

- Sanity-checks and rate-limits
- Look at your SLOs for inspiration!

Rate limits:

Allow N things per period per bucket.

"Allow at most 1% of TLBs per 1h per datacenter to be sent to decom."

Concurrency limits:

Allow at most N concurrent things per bucket.

"Allow at most 5% of CDN machines per datacenter to be rebooting before allowing more."

Sanity/policy checks:

Only approve thing if condition is true.

"Can only reboot a machine that has no VMs running on it."

Service-specific health checks:

Prevent disruption to service if it is bad.

"Can't impact Google Web Search if its oncaller got paged recently."

Automatic braking:

Stop approving things if recent approvals caused pain.

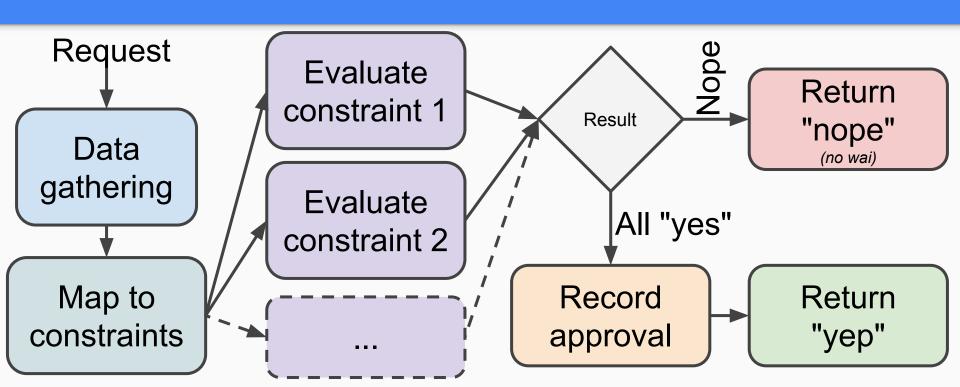
"Don't upgrade rackswitches if recent rackswitch upgrades resulted in broken rackswitches."

API

```
Check(Entity, Intent) → (bool, string)
```

- Entity: What is being affected.
- Intent: What is being done.
- Returns:
 Whether it's safe to go ahead, and why/why not.

Request handling



Safety² constraint service

SRSly's configuration itself can be bad

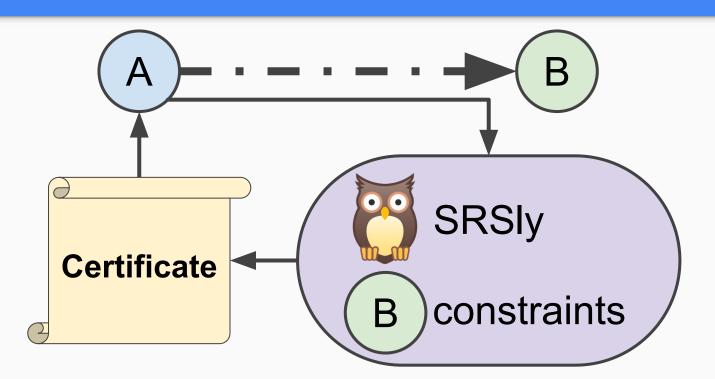
How to avoid?

- Regression tests for config mapping
- Internal sanity checks
- Big Red Button™
- Shard it! Slow rollout!

Behavior overrides

- Want to do Something Special™?
 - Roll out kernel faster to patch a vulnerability
 - Prevent extra disruptions during demos
- Override behavior!
 - Force approval/rejection, disable constraint, tweak params
 - Auto expiry & max duration
 - Keyed by Entity and/or Intent

Enforcing safety checks



tl;dlisten

- Production gets more complicated over time
- Automation can go horribly wrong
- Apply defensive design
 - Protect it {early, often, well}

Questions?

Etienne Perot and Christina Schulman, Google

