



THEORY





PRACTICE

~~~ Of ~~~

### SERVICE LEVEL OBJECTIVES





Jamie Wilkinson SRECon Asia, June 2018



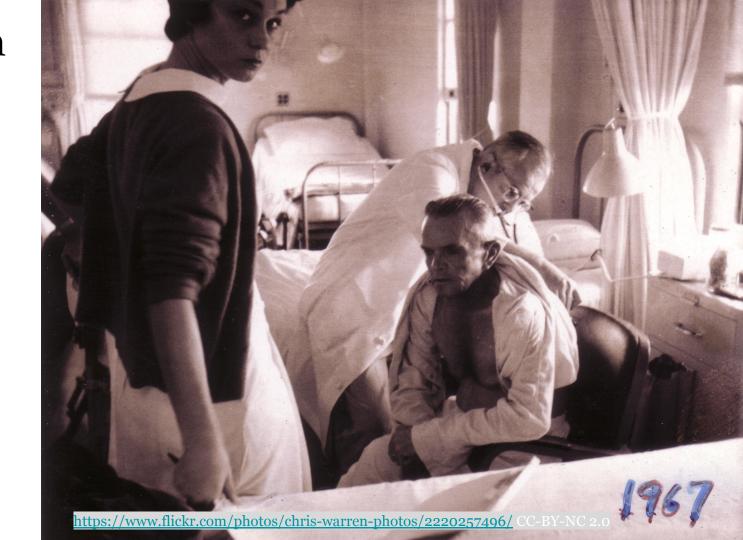




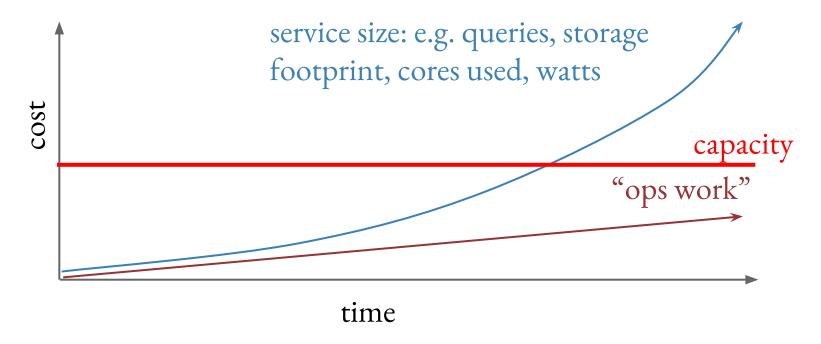
Martyrs On Film: learning to hate the #oncallselfie

by Alice Goldfuss

Symptom Based Alerting



# Why does $X \forall X \subseteq \{Ops\}$ suck?



the cost of maintenance must scale sublinearly with the growth of the service

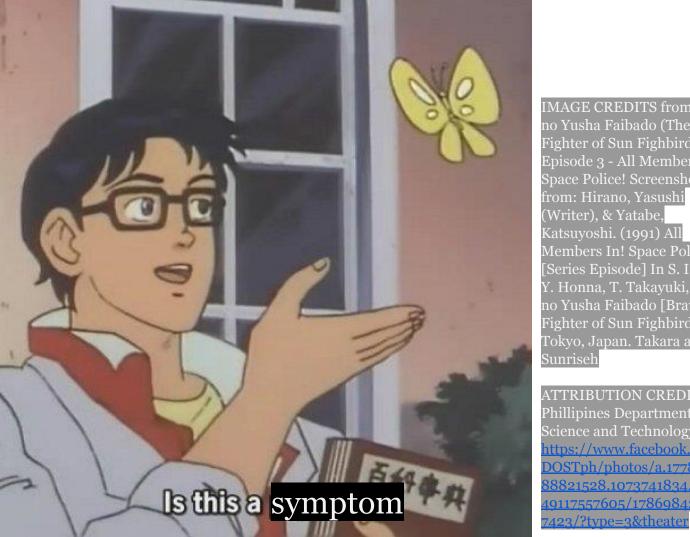
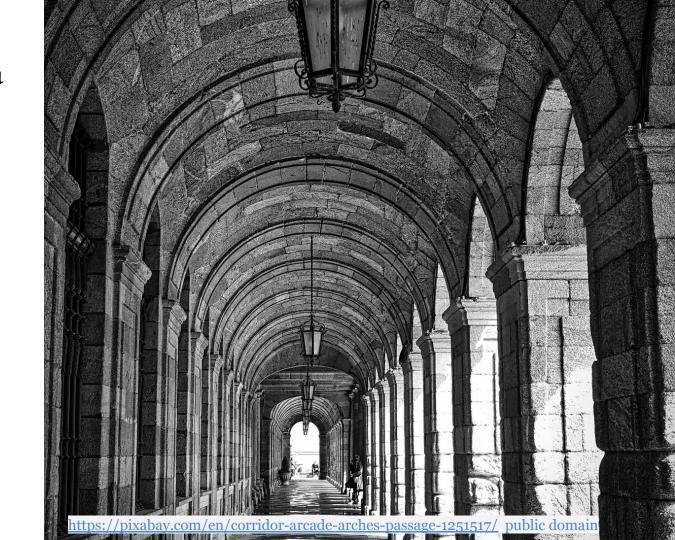


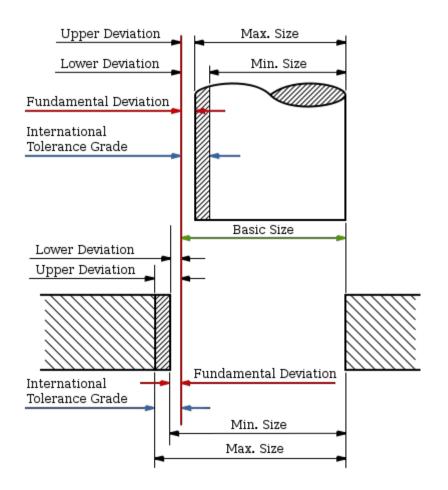
IMAGE CREDITS from Taivo no Yusha Faibado (The Brave Fighter of Sun Fighbird) Episode 3 - All Members In! Space Police! Screenshot from: Hirano, Yasushi (Writer), & Yatabe, Katsuyoshi. (1991) All Members In! Space Police [Series Episode] In S. Imai, Y. Honna, T. Takayuki, Taiyo no Yusha Faibado [Brave Fighter of Sun Fighbird]. Tokyo, Japan. Takara and Sunriseh

ATTRIBUTION CREDITS Phillipines Department of Science and Technology https://www.facebook.com/ DOSTph/photos/a.17786764 88821<u>528.1073741834.1124</u>6 19117557605/178698420465 What makes this a symptom?

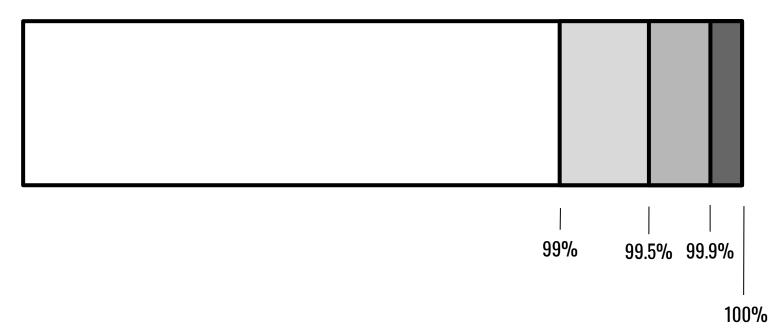




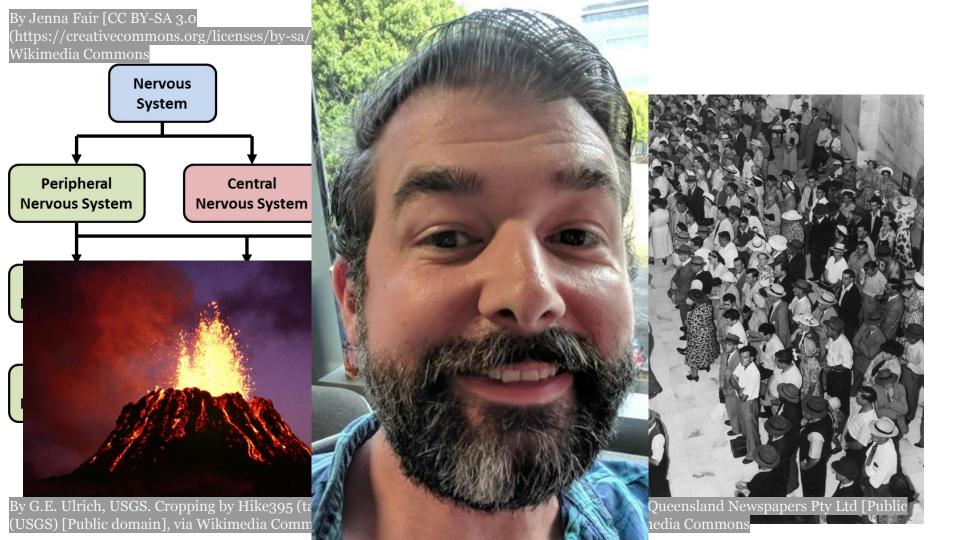
# **Engineering Tolerance**



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engineering tolerance Public Domain



Availability "Tolerance"



## SLAs, SLOs, SLIs

- $SLI \rightarrow Indicator$ : a measurement
  - o distribution of response time over 10 minutes
  - o response error ratios over 10 minutes
- SLO  $\rightarrow$  **O**bjective: a goal
  - o 99.9th percentile response latency below 5ms
  - o lower than 1% rate of errors
- $SLA \rightarrow A$ greement: economic incentives
  - or we get paged

"As a mechanical engineer in an R&D lab I frequently ask myself, what is a reasonable tolerance to set on this part?"

### Does your service have an SLO?

The answer may surprise you!

Posted on May 31. 2018, at 1:53 p.m.



A **symptom** is anything that can be measured by the **SLO**.

A symptom-based alert is an alert when the SLO is in danger of being missed.

For availability SLAs we often talk about *system uptime*:

$$availability = \frac{uptime}{(uptime + downtime)}$$

How do you measure uptime of a distributed system?



Another way to calculate this is with a *request success rate*:

$$availability = \frac{successful\ requests}{total\ requests}$$

Defining SLOs in terms of request success rate makes it easier to measure an error budget

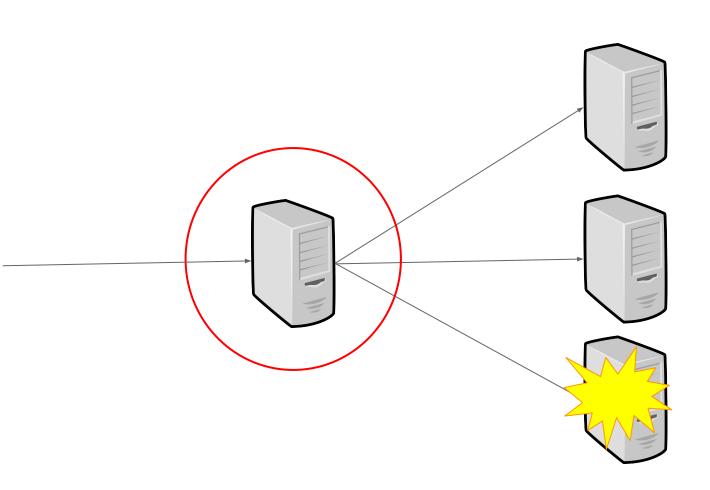
```
var responses = prometheus.NewCounterVec(
  prometheus.CounterOpts{
     Name: "responses",
     Help: "total errors served"},
  []string{"code", "user"})
responses.WithLabelValues(
```

http.StatusText(400),

GetUser(req)).Add(1)

time, 1 second samples

1/qps sample density



alert: ErrorRatioTooHigh
expr: error\_ratio\_by\_user > 0.01

SLO burn

### Burn rate maths

Average QPS rate: 1000

SLO: 99% over 1 week

- = 604,800,000 total queries
- = 6,048,000 permissible errors

Take 1 hour moving average of errors

Page if error budget is going to be exhausted in less than 24 hours

- = 6,048,000 errors consumed per day
- = 70 err/s = 252,000 errors in 1 hour

Page if 15m rate over 70.

### **SLO Fast Burn**

```
expr: delta(errors[1h]) > (expected events *
error_budget / burn period)
expr: delta(errors[1h]) > ((1000 qps * 7d) *
0.01 / 24h)
expr: delta(errors[1h]) > 70
```



"one of the most powerful context-sensitive incredibly adaptive anomaly-detecting and responding agents in the world"

-- John Allspaw, Monitorama 2013

- 1. Symptom-based alerts are good for your health
- 2. SLO is defined by you, customers, and system
- 3. SLO implies error budget, informs engineering tolerance
- 4. Page only on SLO risk, because that's what matters