

APEC: How to ensure your application is operated properly?

DevOps Finland meetup 10.10.2023

Uri Savelchev



Agenda

- 1. The problem and a possible solution
- 2. Goals we want to achieve
- 3. What's inside the checklist?
- 4. APEC History in Zalando
- 5. Learnings
- 6. Q&A

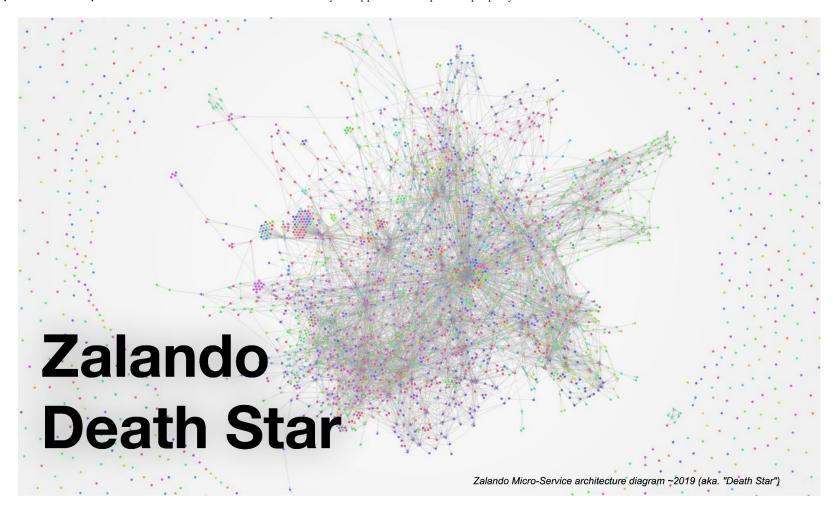




Zalando Tech

- 2500+ software engineers
- 300+ engineering teams
- 200+ K8s clusters
- 3500 active applications

How to maintain operation excellence?



Solution: a checklist?

Application Production Engineering Checklist (APEC) is a set of checks that teams should have in place for all applications.

The items on APEC have been identified from system reviews, post-mortem documents, existing production systems, and Zalando requirements.

Together the items on the checklist form a shared understanding of what production readiness is for teams shipping to production.



Outcome is a status (GREEN, AMBER, RED) and a list of what's missing





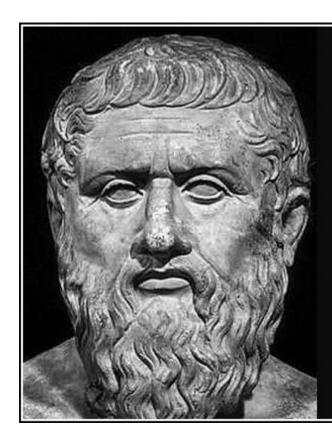
Operational excellence metrics

- per team
- per department
- per organization

Teams	Apps	K8s	All Risks	Pending Triage ¹		In Progress ¹			Needing Review ³	R ⁴	A ⁴	<u>Ģ</u> ⁴
23	75	43	38	3	6	18	11	41	0	0	1	36
17	118	71	24	1	12	5	6	57	0	2	12	41
16	115	82	49	0	12	12	25	43	2	2	1	36
24	191	108	27	0	8	6	13	104	0	7	10	84
4	41	31	9	0	1	2	3	15	1	2	7	5

A tool to find gaps in operations

- 1. The APEC status
- 2. A summary of what's missing
- 3. The review process itself: answering questions helps you to look at your application from a different angle.



The right question is usually more important than the right answer.

— Plato —

AZ QUOTES

APEC is **NOT** about compliance

- Security,
- Copyright,
- GDPR,
- ...

need separate tools and processes.



What's inside?





APEC Sections (non-complete)

- Application registry information
- Technical stack (and if it is included in the Tech Radar)
- Tier evaluation
- Naming and Code Of Conduct
- Data Grade
- API specification
- Service Level Objectives
- Monitoring and tracing
- Playbooks
- Production Readiness Review



Zalando Tech Radar

Datastores

ADOPT

1. AWS DynamoDB

- 2. AWS S3 3. Elasticsearch
- 4. etcd 5. Exasol
- 6. PostgreSQL 7. Redis

TRIAL

8. Amazon Feature Store 9. Amazon Redshift

10. Druid 11. HDFS

ASSESS

12. Amazon MemoryDB

HOLD

- 24. Solr 25. ZooKeeper

Infrastructure

45. Amazon SageMaker 46. AWS CloudFormation

47. AWS CloudFront 48. Docker

49. Kubernetes 50. OpenTracing 51. Skipper

TRIAL

58. ZMON

13. RocksDB

16

25

57

- 14. Aerospike
- 15. Apache Cassandra 16. Consul
- 17. CouchBase 18. Hazelcast
- 19. HBase 20. Memcached 21. MongoDB
- 22. MySQL 23. Oracle DB

55. Slurm 56. WebAssembly

HOLD

57. STUPS

52. AWS Elemental MediaConvert

53. AWS Lambda 54. AWS Step Functions

Data Management

ADOPT

26. Airflow 27. AWS EMR 28. AWS Kinesis

- 29. AWS SNS 30. AWS SQS
- 31. Databricks 32. Kafka
- 33. Nakadi 34. Spark

42. AWS Data Pipeline 43. Hadoop 44. YARN

ASSESS 39. AWS Athena

41. dbt

HOLD

ASSESS

71. Clojure

72. Haskell 73. Rust

70. R

40. AWS Glue

TRIAL

- 35. Flink 36. Google BigQuery
- 37. Presto 38. RabbitMQ

Languages

ADOPT 59. Go

- 60. GraphQL 61. Java
- 62. JavaScript 63. Kotlin
- 64. OpenAPI (Swagger) 65. Python 66. Scala 67. Swift
- 68. TypeScript

TRIAL 69. Dart



https://opensource.zalando.com/tech-radar/

Tier evaluation

A way to classify the apps by their business criticality Is the application used in production? Does it have access to any other production system(s) or environment and/or stores production data?

Is the application in the direct path of a critical business operation <a>□?

Does the application have a fallback strategy to handle errors in dependencies?

Does the application have a retry strategy to handle errors in dependencies?

Do all clients of the application have a fallback strategy?

Do all clients of the application have a retry strategy?

Can the application cause a SEV2 or SEV1 incident (by failing/being unavailable)?

Will a failure of the application cause a drop in the sales orders ☑ curve?'

Will a failure of the application lead to GMV/revenue loss (in the same hour, or over days)?

Will a failure of the application prevent employees from doing their work?

Can a failure of the application lead to contractual penalties/fees?

Will a failure of the application directly affect the customer experience?

Can the application be down for 30 minutes without informing customers/stakeholders?

Is a failure of the application reducing overall redundancy or observability?

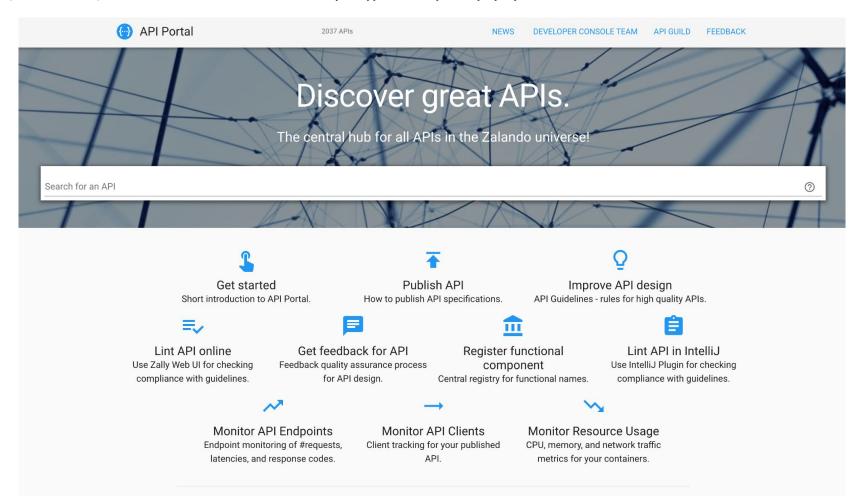
Can a failure affect the ability to solve incidents or prolong time-to-repair?

Current criticality (value in Kio)



Calculated criticality

er 3 — long-term or low impact to the business,



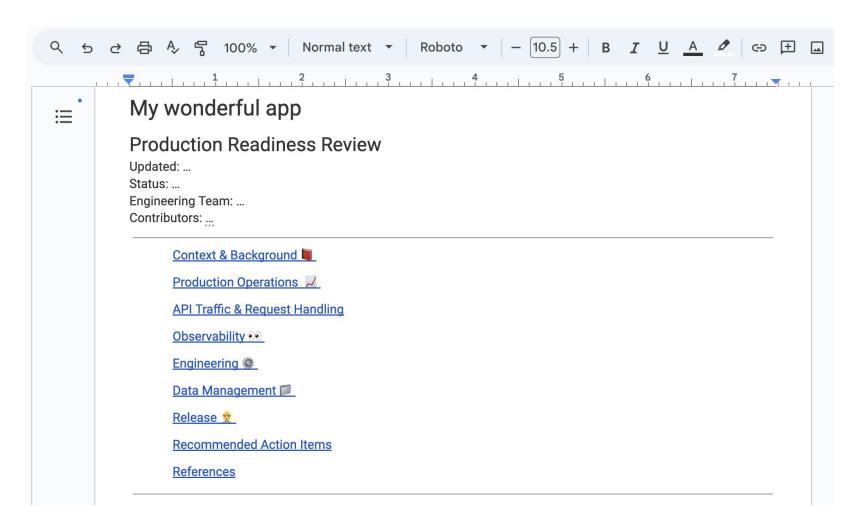
Service Level Objectives

API Specification is a contract, SLOs are an important appendix to the contract.

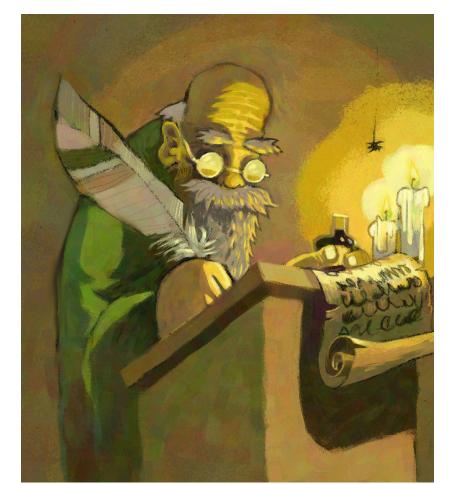
```
apiVersion: zalando.org/v1alpha1
     kind: ServiceLevelObjective
     metadata:
       name: ...
     spec:
       notifications:
         - channel: email
           email address: ...
         - channel: google chat
 9
10
           webhook_url: https://chat.googleapis.com/v1/spaces/....
11
       components:
12
         - api id: db558838-8e19-410b-88ae-a623ce648850
13
           name: delivery-api
14
           type: http_api
15
           paths:
16
             /graphgl:
17
               post:
                 slos:
18
                   - sli: latency
19
20
                     percentile: p99
21
                     max: 150
22
                   - sli: availability
23
                     percentage: 99
```

Monitoring, tracing, playbooks

- Every application running in production <u>must</u> have:
 - A dashboard with metrics
 - A reasonable set of alerts
- Every application running in production should be instrumented with tracing (OpenTracing / OpenTelemetry)
- Every application being supported 24x7 <u>must</u> have reliable playbooks



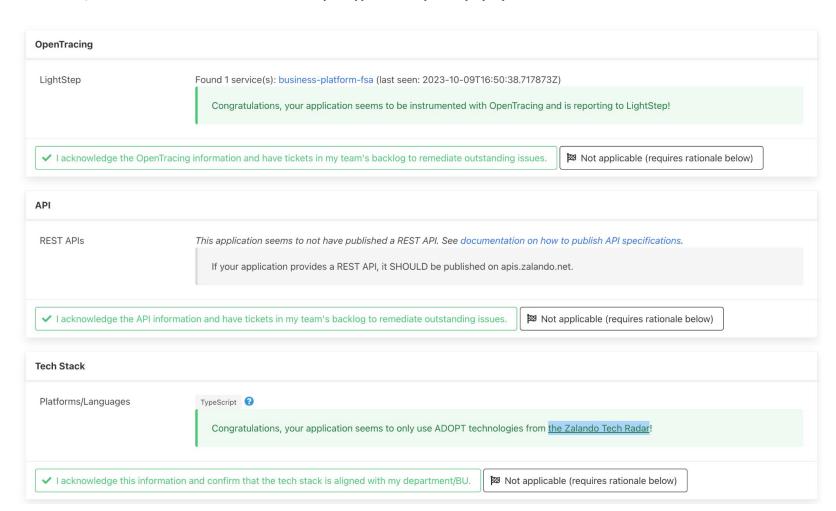






APEC History

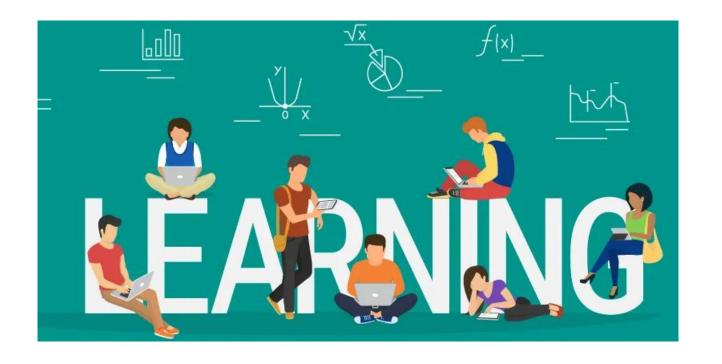
- 1. A plain document
 - Proof of Concept
 - Small set of teams and application to try the approach
- 2. A very long form
 - Google-form style
 - Painful to fill out
 - A typical review took 20-30 minutes for every app
- 3. More compact form with expandable sections
 - Autodiscovery (API specs, tracing, monitoring, playbooks,...)
 - Memoization no need to repeat the same answer twice
 - A repeated review takes 1-5 minutes usually





Backstage integration

Application metadata*								
Naming and inclusive language*								
Criticality assessment*								
Data classification*								
Deployment information*								
OpenTracing*								
LightStep Found 1 service: • business platform (se 🗵 (Last seen: 9.10.2023)								
Congratulations, your application seems to be instrumented with OpenTracing and is reporting to LightStep!								
I acknowledge the OpenTracing information and have tickets in my team's backlog to remediate outstanding issues. Yes, this is correct. This is not applicable for this application.								
↑ PREVIOUS ♦ RESET								
Tech Stack*								
Dashboards*								
Service Level Objectives (SLOs)*								
1 Alerts*								
Playbooks*								





Learnings

- Engineers: "filling forms is a bureaucracy"
- → The process should be as fast/painless as possible
 - Memoization (DRY principle)
 - Autodetect and autofill everything you can
- There are no rules without exceptions
- → Let people to use them
- Comments are important!
 (even though they aren't processed automatically)
- The "color" of the APEC should be defined by most critical things

Learn more

- A nice presentation of Heinrich Hartmann at DevOpsCon Berlin in 2022
- Henning Jacobs' blog post
- Zalando engineering blog









