

Date _____

Day _____

AZURE OUTAGE — NOV 2025 , Thermal Event

• Root Cause

- ↳ A power sag (temporary drop in voltage) disrupted the data center cooling system, causing all cooling units to go offline
- ↳ This led to rapid temperature escalation, triggering automatic safety shutdowns of several servers to protect hardware
- ↳ The shutdown cascaded to dependent services — Virtual Machines, Databases, Storage, AKS etc.
- ↳ Resources in other AZs relying on affected servers also experienced degraded performance or service loss

• Lessons Learnt

- ↳ Physical Infra dependencies remain a major risk
- ↳ Automatic thermal shutdowns effectively protected hardware but lacked fast, coordinated failover
- ↳ Power sags (even of short duration) can cascade into multi service outages

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• Client - Side Design Faults

- ↳ Applications relying on Zone specific servers
- ↳ Many customer operating single zone deployment
- ↳ Absence of robust monitoring and alerting

AZURE OUTAGE — Oct 2025, Azure CloudFront ^{door}

- ↳ Caused due to some configuration issues in Azure Frontdoor a CDN.

• Root Cause

- ↳ A valid customer configuration change across two different control plane version produced incompatible metadata
- ↳ This metadata exposed a latent data plane bug
- ↳ The bug caused edge server crashes during asynchronous processing
- ↳ Because crashes were delayed, health check passed, allowing global propagation

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• Lessons Learnt

- ↳ Global config system are high risk
- ↳ Async failure are dangerous as they can bypass health-based rollout safeguards
- ↳ "Last Known Good" can become unsafe if validation misses
↳ LKG

• Post Incident Response

- ↳ Configuration protection system block further config propagation
- ↳ Decision not to roll back to LKG (as it was already corrupted)
- ↳ Problematic configs were manually fixed
- ↳ Global redeployment of correct LKG