



What I Wish I Knew Before Going On-call

LISA 2018

Training Materials:

<http://bit.ly/lisa18-oncall>



WHO WE ARE



Chie Shu
Software Engineer
chie@yelp.com



Dorothy Jung
Software Engineer
dorothy@yelp.com



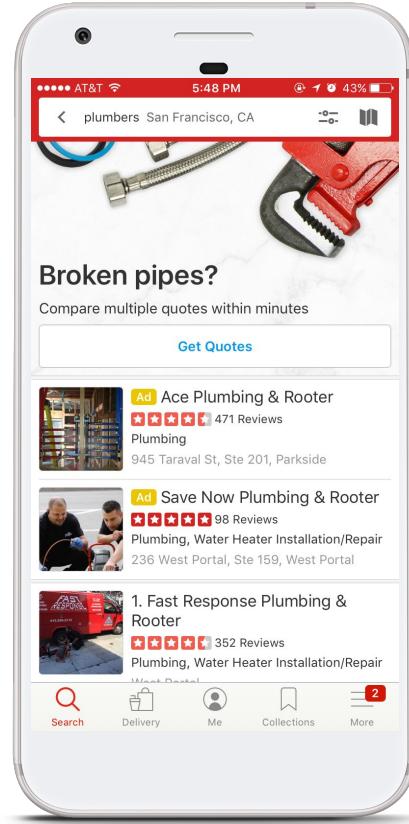
Wenting Wang
Software Engineer
wwang@yelp.com



Yelp Local Ads

 Connect people with great local businesses

 Advertiser billing and analytics



Our team's challenges

1. Financially critical systems

~90% of company revenue is from ads

2. Wears many hats

On-call + Feature + Infra

3. Owns systems with many different tech stacks

Makes being on-call more challenging

4. Majority of the team is new grad hires

Makes onboarding even more important



Our story

- ☛ Joined the team as new grad hires
- ✖ Learned how to be on-call the hard way...
- * Now mentoring other engineers



Newbie on-call struggles



“I didn’t feel prepared”

“I wish there was better documentation”

“I wish I was more experienced”



Agenda

- 1. Onboarding strategies**
- 2. Documentation for incident response**
- 3. Learning from the past**



“I didn’t feel prepared”

4 Common On-call Myths
4 Tips for Effective Onboarding



Why care about good onboarding?

Win 1: Makes your team scalable!

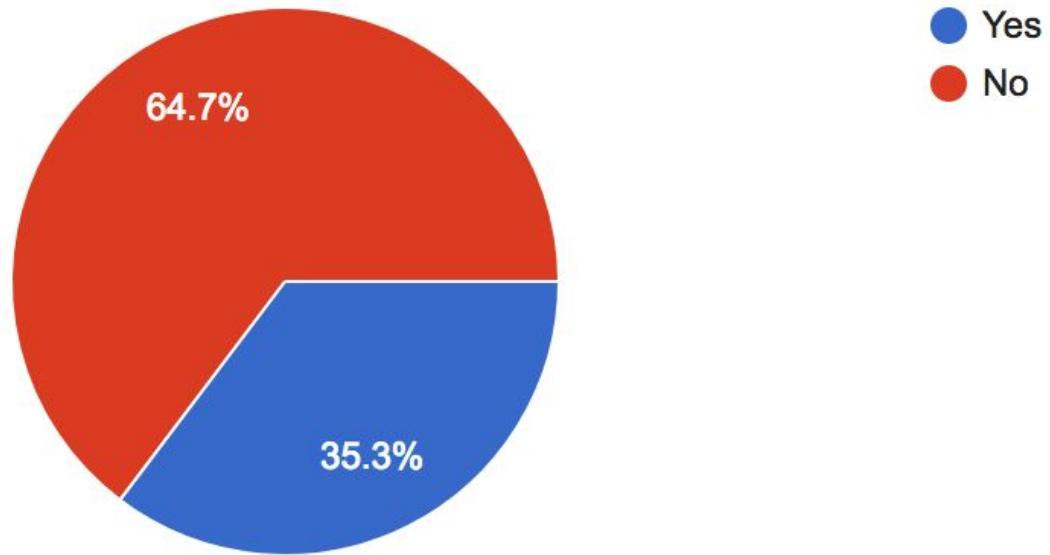
Win 2: Improve incident response

Win 3: Teaching is the best way to learn

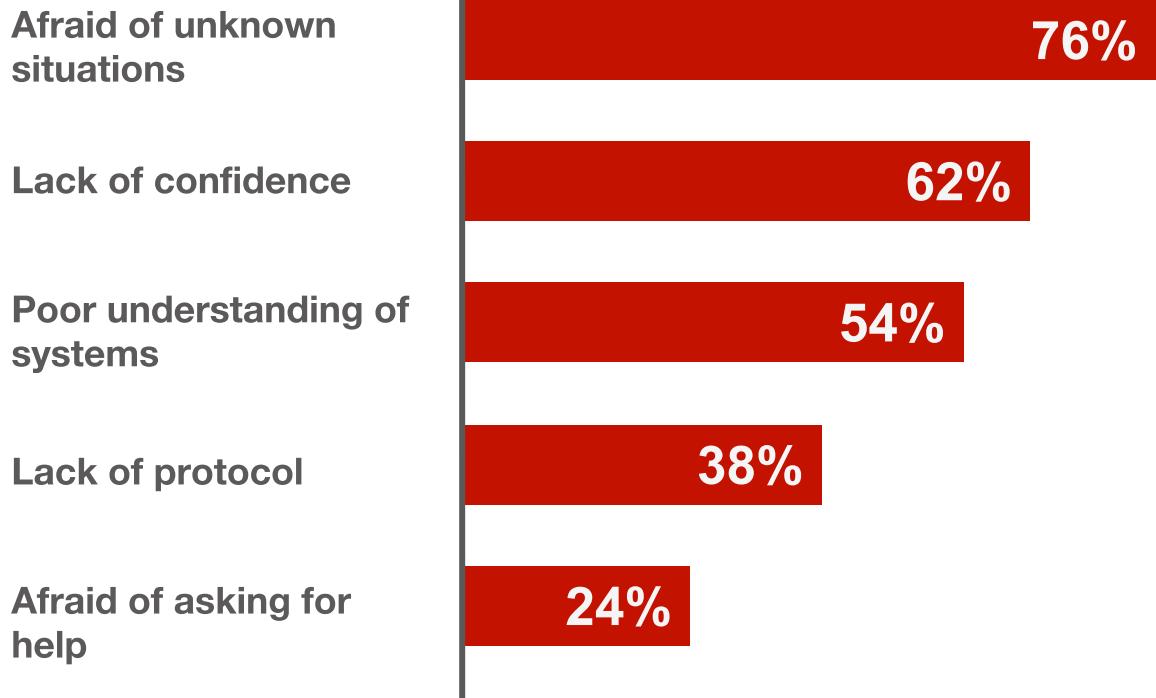
Win 4: Confident new hires



Did you feel
ready before
going on-call for
the first time?



Why didn't you feel ready?



4 Common Myths About On-calls



Myth #1

“I need to know everything”

You are not supposed to know everything



Myth #2

“I need to solve everything by myself”

You are supposed to ask for help



Myth #3

“I need to find the root cause”

You do not need to find a root cause as part of IR



Myth #4

“I need to make the best/long-term fix”

You are supposed to mitigate the issue



Setting the right expectations



**If we are not supposed to know everything,
what are we supposed to know?**



The Basics

Step 1.

Be able to draw a mental **picture of your system**

Step 2.

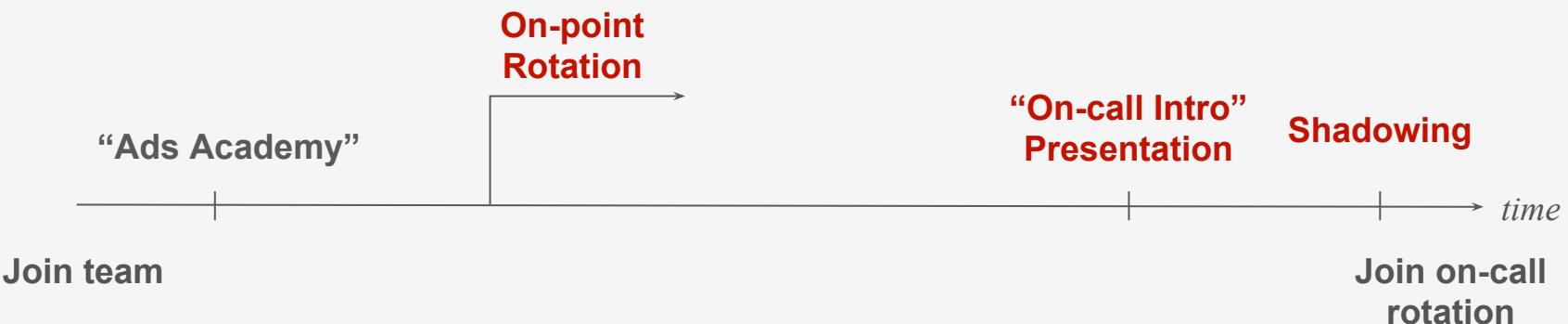
Have a high-level understanding of **company infrastructure**

Step 3.

Know the **tools for investigation**



My On-call “Training”



What was **good** about my training?

- * It existed
- * On-point rotation
- * Shadowing



What was **difficult** about my training?

- * Information dump
- * No emphasis on connections between systems
- * No emphasis on investigation/debugging tools



4 Tips for Effective Onboarding



Tip #1

Avoid information overload



Tip #2

Make it relevant / Provide context



Tip #3

Focus on tools



Tip #4

Keep learning



Some things we do

- * **“Infratalks”**
- * **Brown bag sessions**
- * **Wargames**
- * **Little day-to-day things**



What can you take home?

- * Start a new program (yay!)
- * Tweak an existing process
- * Change how you organize a presentation
- * Change the way you mentor



Break

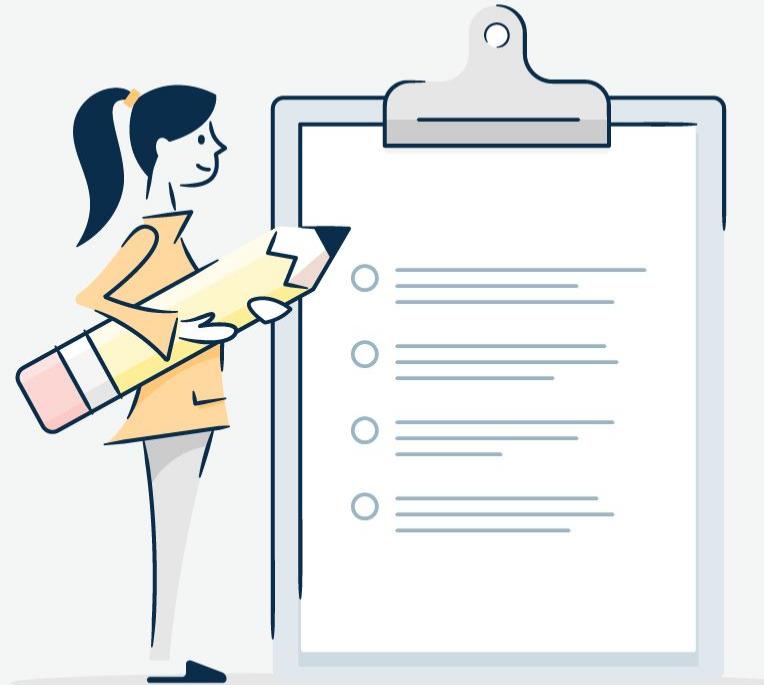
**What was your own training like?
How do you train new on-calls?**

Training Materials:

<http://bit.ly/lisa18-oncall>

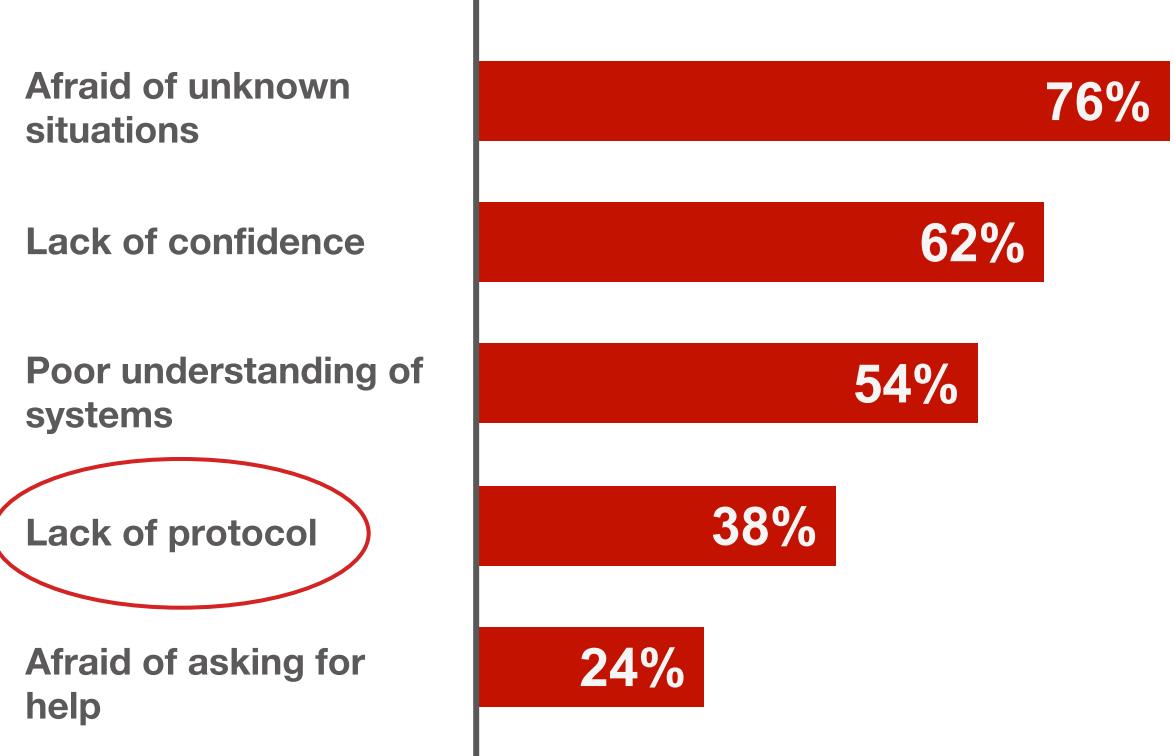


**“I wish there was
better documentation”**



Why didn't you feel ready?

- Afraid of unknown situations
- Lack of confidence
- Poor understanding of systems
- Lack of protocol
- Afraid of asking for help



How would you improve the on-call training process?

70%

Reviewed the team's runbooks
before going on-call

“Update and improve
documentation and
runbooks”

“Better
documentation”

“More
documentation”

“Clear protocol of pages
we can get and how to
handle them”

“Runbooks should be obvious to
find and execute. At 3 AM you
need dummy-proof instructions.”



What is a runbook?

- * **Quick guide in an emergency**
- * **Step-by-step protocol for incident response**
- * **Updated regularly in tandem with code changes**
- * **Good for common cases**
Know “standard procedures” before being able to improvise



Why care about good runbooks?

Win 1: Increase efficiency

Win 2: Reduce nervousness

Win 3: Stand-in for a mentor or back-up

Win 4: Continuous learning



2 Types of Runbooks

* **Technical**

Recover a failing system or process

* **Non-technical/Human process**

Communicating with stakeholders, general protocol or guidelines



Technical Runbooks

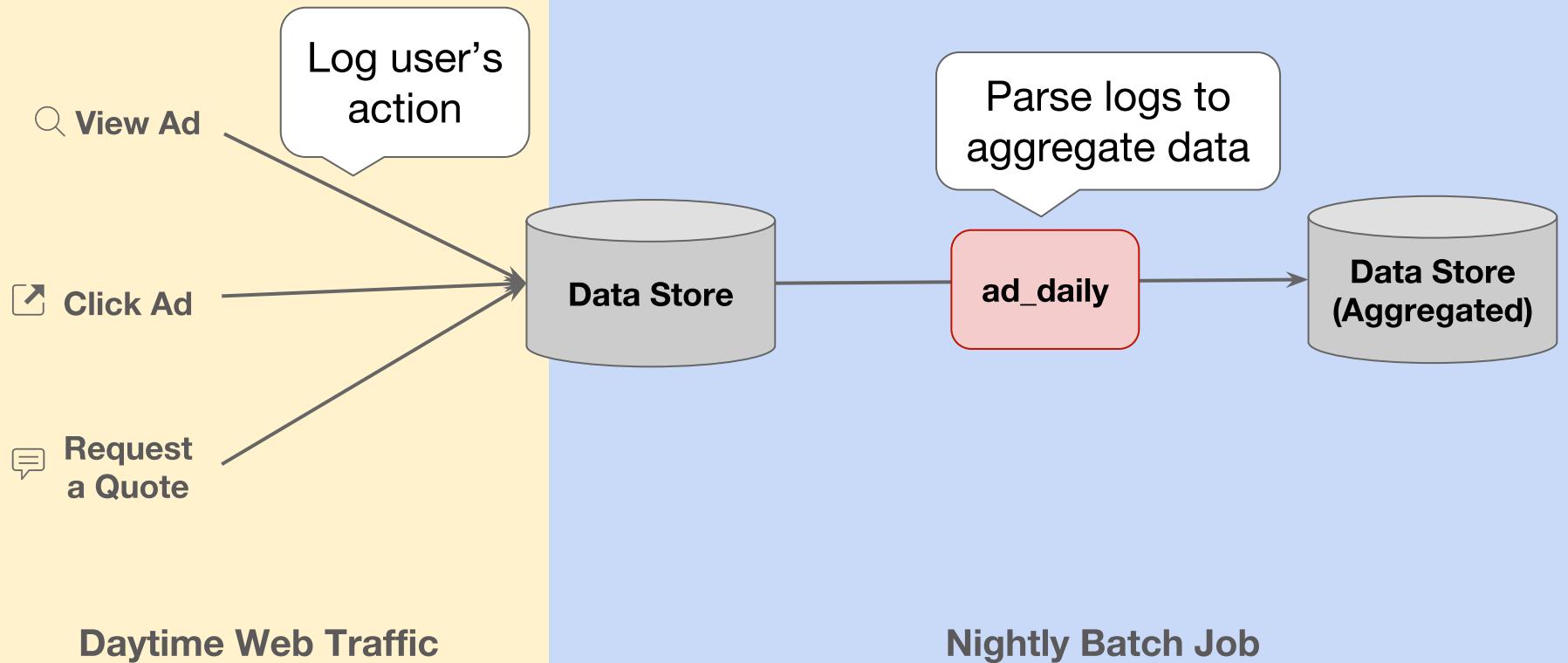
- * **Mitigation steps**
Step-by-step guide on “what to do when paged for X”
- * **Disaster recovery plans**
- * **Impact assessment**
- * **How to rollback or revert**
- * **Links to learn more**



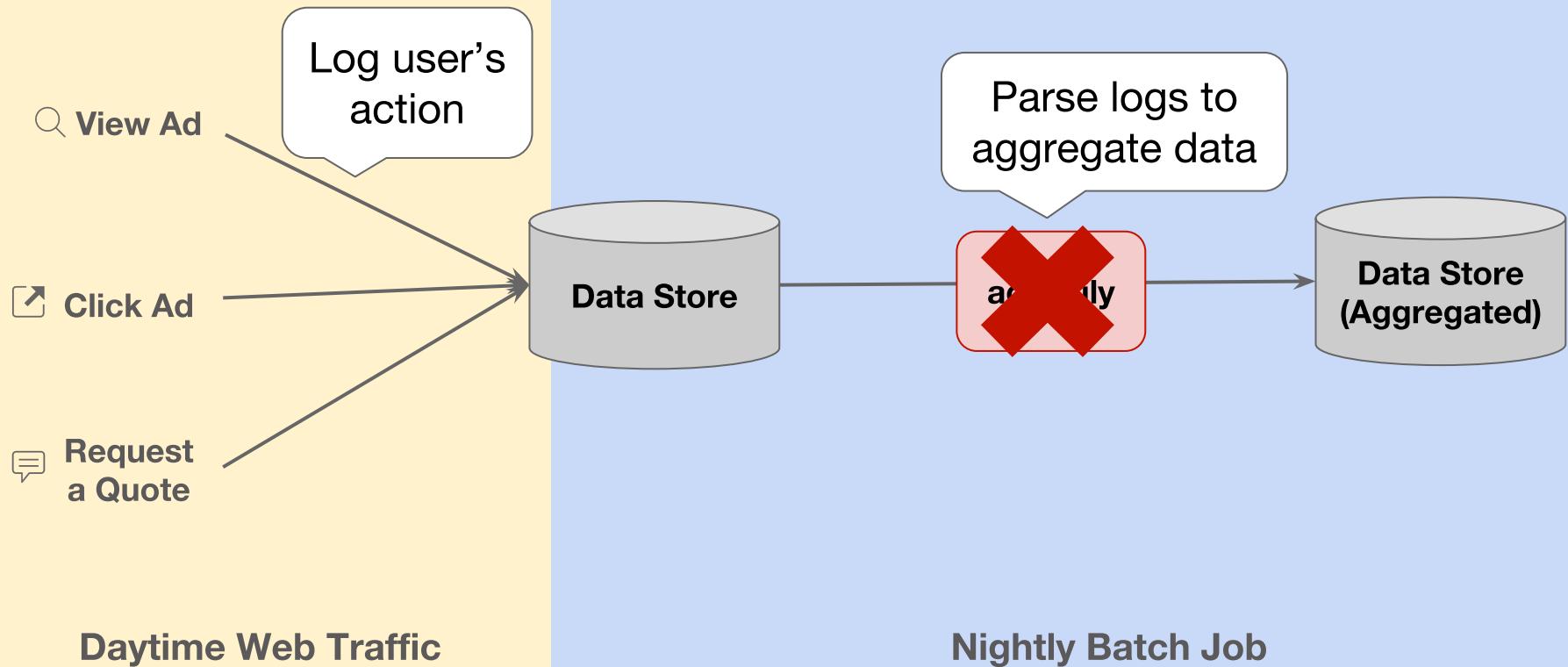
Example:
Technical runbook



STORY TIME: BATCH RECOVERY



STORY TIME: BATCH RECOVERY

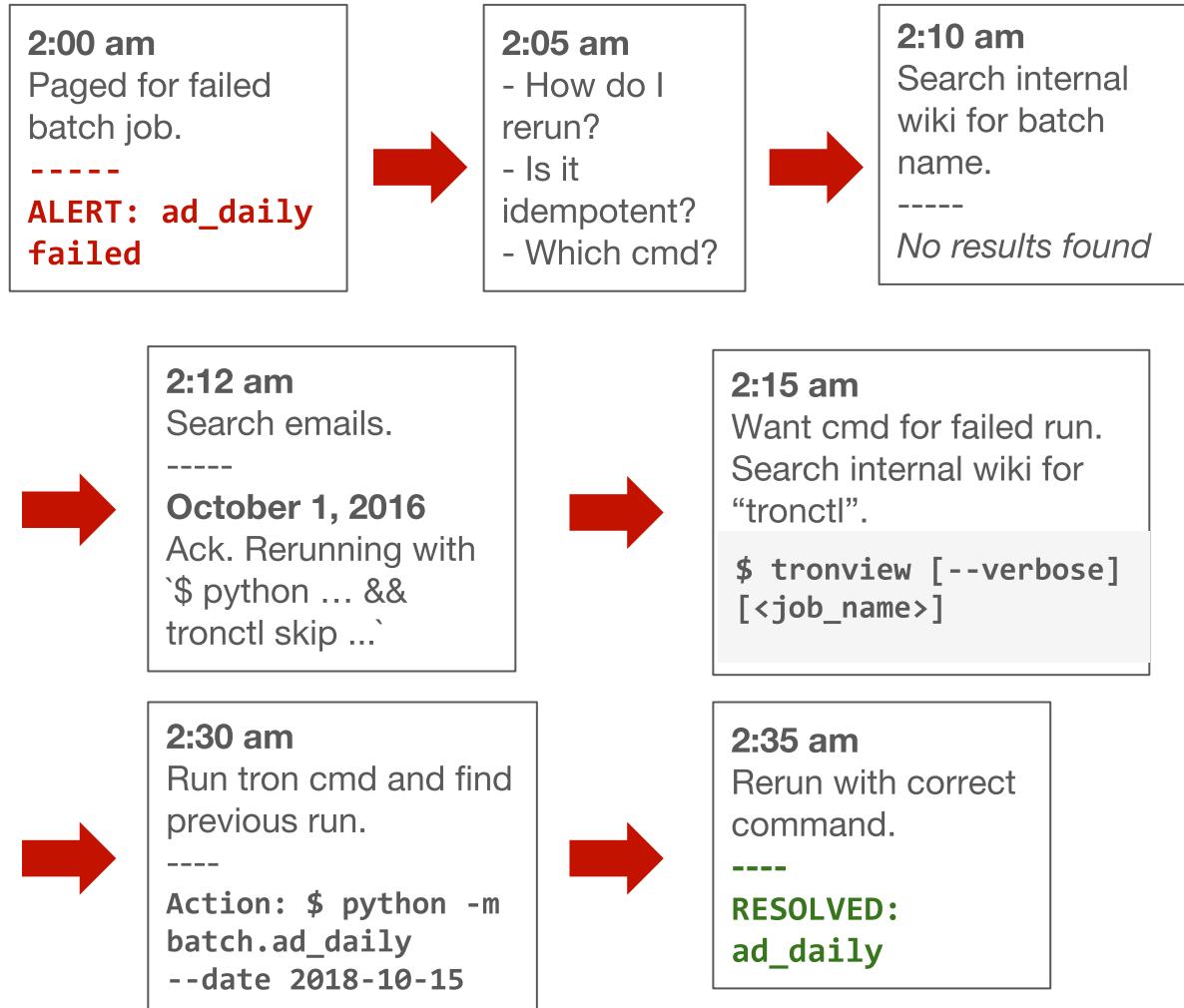


STORY TIME: BATCH
RECOVERY

Being on-call **without a** runbook



TTR: 35 min



STORY TIME: BATCH
RECOVERY

Being on-call **with** a runbook

2:00 am
Paged for failed
batch job.

ALERT: ad_daily_failed

Traceback:
File /yelp/....:

...

Exception: EMR
Step 1 Failed

2:05 am

- How do I
rerun?
- Is it
idempotent?
- Which cmd?

2:10 am

Search internal
wiki for batch
name.

1 result found

[Ads]
Runbooks -
Operations



Being on-call **with** a runbook

Runbooks - Operations

- [General recovery tips](#)
 - [Campaigns not in ad store](#)
 - [Errors in ad templates](#)
- [Nagios](#)
 - [Background](#)
 - [Updating alerts](#)
 - [Alerts](#)
- [ad_daily \(tron job\)](#)
 - [man tronview and man tronctl to understand how to use tron.](#)
 - [1. Identify which run failed](#)
 - [2. Identify which action failed](#)
 - [3. Fix/retry broken actions](#)
 - [Specific Batches](#)
 - [calculate_ad_analytics](#)
 - [calculate_ad_spend](#)
 - [business_ad_control](#)
 - [calculate_ad_stats](#)
 - [apply_scheduled_budget_changes](#)
- [Reports](#)
- [Rerunning procedures](#)
 - [Identify which days need to be rerun](#)
 - [Identify which batches need to be rerun](#)
- [Gearman](#)
 - [View the logging output of the gearman workers](#)
 - [View the number of gearman workers and the number of jobs in the queue](#)
 - [Adding and removing gearman workers for particular queues](#)
 - [Clearing out a queue](#)



Being on-call **with** a runbook

Alerts

When responding to a Nagios alert, make sure you ACKNOWLEDGE the action. Alerts that go through pagerduty can be acknowledged directly within pagerduty.

NOTE: This section would benefit a lot from having our actual alerts listed and detailed here.



Being on-call **with** a runbook



Runbooks - Operations

- [General recovery tips](#)
 - [Campaigns not in ad store](#)
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Being on-call **with** a runbook

ad_daily (tron job)

man tronview and **man tronctl** to understand how to use tron

1. Identify which run failed.

```
$ tronview ad_daily
```

2. Identify which action failed.

```
$ tronview ad_daily.XX
```

Look for the action with FAIL next to it.

3. Fix/retry broken actions



Being on-call **with** a runbook

3. Fix/retry broken actions

If a batch died due to an EMR, DB, or other intermittent issue, attempt to run the action manually

If a batch died due to a logic error, push a fix and run the action manually

To run manually, read the command line printed in this output. It's between the "!Node:" and "Requirements:" lines. You'll have to execute this as batch yourself.

```
$ tronview ad_daily.XX.the_action_name
```

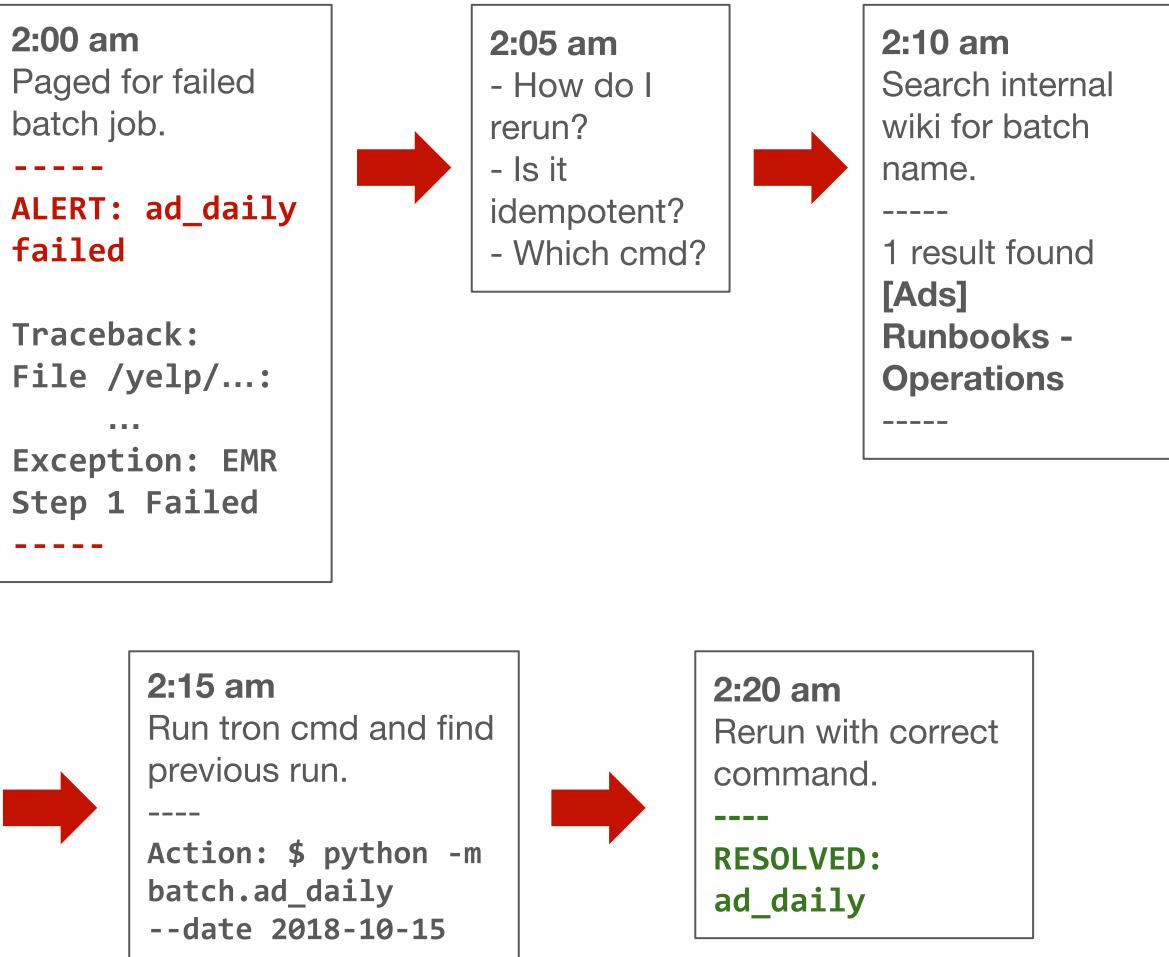
Once they run successfully manually, resume the rest of the job by skipping the action. `tronctl skip ad_daily.XX.the_action_name`



STORY TIME: BATCH
RECOVERY

Being on-call **with** a runbook

TTR: 20 min



What was **good** about this runbook?

- * Runbook exists
- * Able to find runbook
- * Contains actual commands to run
- * Alert contains traceback



What made this runbook **difficult** to use?

- * Table of contents too long
- * Info about 4-5 systems on the same page
- * Doesn't map alert to action item
- * Lacking some step-by-step instructions



Runbooks - Operations

What could be
better about this
runbook?

Important info
should be at the
top

- [General recovery tips](#)
 - [Campaigns not in ad store](#)
 - [Errors in ad templates](#)
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What could be
better about this
runbook?

Map alert name
to action items

Alerts

When responding to a Nagios alert, make sure you ACKNOWLEDGE the action. Alerts that go through pagerduty can be acknowledged directly within pagerduty.

**NOTE: This section would benefit a lot from
having our actual alerts listed and detailed
here.**



What could be
better about this
runbook?

Don't keep
runbooks in a
TODO state

Alerts

When responding to a Nagios alert, make sure you ACKNOWLEDGE the action. Alerts that go through pagerduty can be acknowledged directly within pagerduty.

**NOTE: This section would benefit a lot from
having our actual alerts listed and detailed
here.**



3. Fix/retry broken actions

What could be
better about this
runbook?

Add instructions
for diagnosis

If a batch died due to an EMR, DB, or other intermittent issue, attempt to run the action manually

If a batch died due to a logic error, push a fix and run the action manually

To run manually, read the command line printed in this output. It's between the "!Node:" and "Requirements:" lines. You'll have to execute this as batch yourself.

```
$ tronview ad_daily.XX.the_action_name
```

Once they run successfully manually, resume the rest of the job by skipping the action. `tronctl skip ad_daily.XX.the_action_name`



What could be better about this runbook?

Rollback or revert. Link to a deployment guide.

3. Fix/retry broken actions

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If a batch died due to a logic error, **push a fix** and run the action manually

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$ tronview ad_daily.XX.the_action_name
```

Once they run successfully manually, resume the rest of the job by skipping the action. **tronctl skip ad_daily.XX.the_action_name**



What could be **better** about this runbook?

Include example
output to guide
the user

3. Fix/retry broken actions

If a batch died due to an EMR, DB, or other intermittent issue, attempt to run the action manually

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What could be better about this runbook?

Avoid ambiguous instructions

3. Fix/retry broken actions

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Tips for writing good technical runbooks

- * Map alert to clear action items
- * Inverted pyramid
- * Separate critical vs. non-critical
- * Examples of actual commands
- * Consistent format across runbooks



STORY TIME: BATCH RECOVERY

Being on-call with a better runbook

TTR: 5 min

2:00 am
Paged for failed batch job.

ALERT: ad_daily failed

Runbook: https://y/ad_daily
Dashboard: <https://signalfx.yelpcorp.com/>...
Tip: Try `ssh production` and `sudo -u batch -i <Actual command>`

Details:

- Last action: ad_daily.29.run_report
- Actual command: python -m batch.ad_daily ...
- Traceback:
File /.../yelp/batch/ad_daily/report.py:
...
Exception: EMR Step 1 of 1 Failed



2:05 am
Rerun with correct command.

RESOLVED: ad_daily

STORY TIME: BATCH RECOVERY

Being on-call with a better runbook

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ALERT: ad_daily failed

Runbook: https://y/ad_daily

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Tip: Try `ssh production` and `sudo -u batch -i <Actual command>`

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...

Exception: EMR Step 1 of 1 Failed

TTR: 5 min



2:05 am

Rerun with correct command.

RESOLVED: ad_daily

Being on-call with a better runbook



Runbook - ad_daily

This is the recovery and backfill runbook for on-calls. See [Ads Billing Pipeline](#) on why this batch is important and [Development - ad_daily](#) for developer workflow and testing.

- Easy Recovery
- P0 Recovery
 - Triage
 - Backfills
 - Multi-day recovery
- Revenue Impact
- Documentation

Being on-call with a **better runbook**

Runbook - ad_daily

Triage

Check logs to get useful traceback information for debugging

```
$ tail batch_ad_daily_log --region prod
```

and look for the line

```
INFO Logs are in s3://yelp-emr-prod/logs/j-xxx/
```

Look through stderr files which can contain errors.

```
$ find . | grep stderr | xargs zcat | less
```



Runbook - ad_daily

Being on-call with a better runbook

Triage

Check logs to get useful traceback information for debugging

```
$ tail batch_ad_daily_log --region prod
```

Includes example
output to guide
the user

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INFO Logs are in s3://yelp-emr-prod/logs/j-xxx/
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A good runbook is easy to find

-  **Make alerts rich**
Put actual commands and/or runbook link in the alert
-  **Make runbooks searchable**
-  **Portals for easy access to important docs**



Example:

Non-technical runbook



Non-technical runbook

Incident Response Checklist

This document is for Ads incident first responders. First assess, escalate until the appropriate team is established, and take on the appropriate role.

Assess

Escalate

Communicate

Investigate and Fix

Clean Up



Non-technical runbook

Incident Response Checklist

Assess

For example: errors served, % clients impacted, or financial loss to the business.

If it takes more than a few minutes to assess, assume it is very bad and move on to escalation.

- What is the business-facing impact?
- What is the consumer-facing impact?

Dashboards to consult:

- [SignalFx](#) - error percentages, latencies
- [Splunk](#) - log lines



Non-technical runbook

Incident Response Checklist

Escalate

Outages run longer and with worse outcomes when tackled alone. It's better to escalate a false alarm than fail to escalate a serious issue.

Page the following as appropriate:

- Secondary on-call
- Manager
- Database Reliability Team (#dba)
- AWS Support Liaison



Non-technical runbook

Incident Response Checklist

Communicate

- [Create a ticket](#) in the ADS project with a brief description of the issue.
 - Add secondary and manager as watchers
 - Consolidate triage communications to #ads-incident.
 - Send email to ads-incident@ to liaise with financial stakeholders and downstream consumers of data: [email templates](#).



Non-technical runbook

Incident Response Checklist

Investigate and Fix

- [Ads Runbooks List](#)

Clean Up

- Send all-clear email to ads-incident@
- File follow-up ticket for postmortem and set yourself as the assignee



Incident Response Checklist

This document is for Ads incident first responders. First assess, escalate until the appropriate team is established, and take on the appropriate role.

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For example: errors served, % clients impacted, or financial loss to the business.

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Escalate

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Page the following as appropriate:

- Secondary on-call
- Manager
- [Database Reliability Team \(#dba\)](#)
- [AWS Support Liaison](#)

Communicate

- Create a ticket in the ADS project with a brief description of the issue.
 - Add secondary and manager as watchers
 - Comment on ticket with major updates
- Consolidate triage communications to #ads-incident.
- Send email to ads-incident@ to liaise with financial stakeholders and downstream consumers of data.

Investigate and Fix

- [Ads Runbooks List](#)

Clean Up

- Send all-clear email to ads-incident@
- File follow-up ticket for postmortem and set yourself as the assignee



Make your own **runbook**



Step 1:
Start with a template



Alert Name	<exact alert name>
Description	<1 sentence description>
Stakeholder impact	<1 sentence impact>
Mitigation steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Try restarting: <command>2. Monitor dashboards.3. Inspect logs to diagnose issue: <link or See steps below> <p>If things do not recover, follow Escalation steps.</p>
Escalation steps	Contact <team>. Massive ingestion delays should be communicated to <upstream and downstream teams>.
Related services	<upstream and downstream dependencies>
Dashboards	<links>
Related links	<other docs or related runbooks>



Step 2:

Customize for your use case



Step 3:
“Commit” it with your code



Step 4: Update alerts



Keep runbooks useful

- * **Be familiar with it before you need it**

-  Know where to find

-  Use in shadowing/training/wargames

- * **Update runbooks**

-  When creating a new alert

-  Postmortem action item

-  While training; new members can help spot issues



Beyond runbooks

- * **Good for common cases**
- * **What about unexpected situations?**
 - * Provide tools to help in decision-making
 - * Build context around your systems
 - * Pattern match with past incidents
- * **Automate as much as possible**



Break

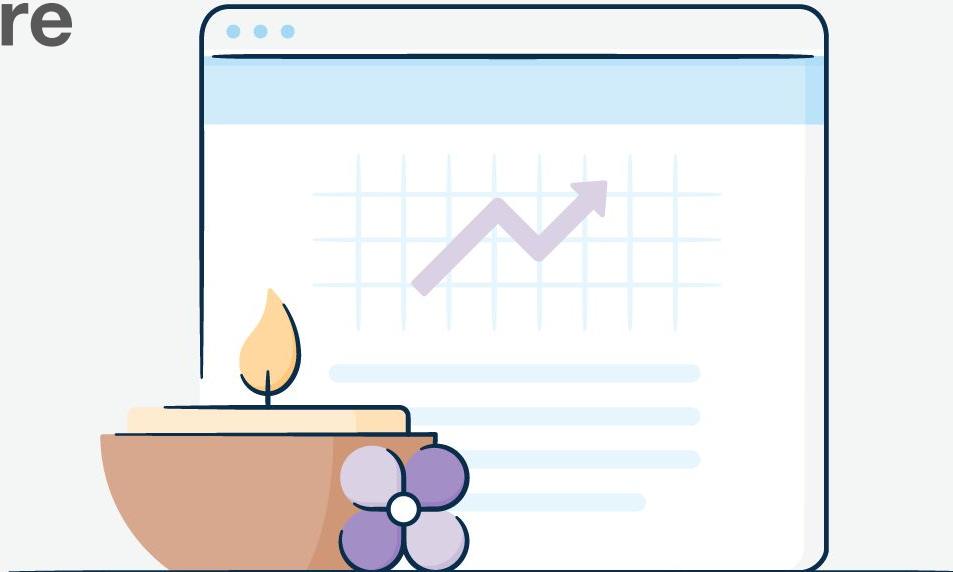
Try it out!

Training Materials:

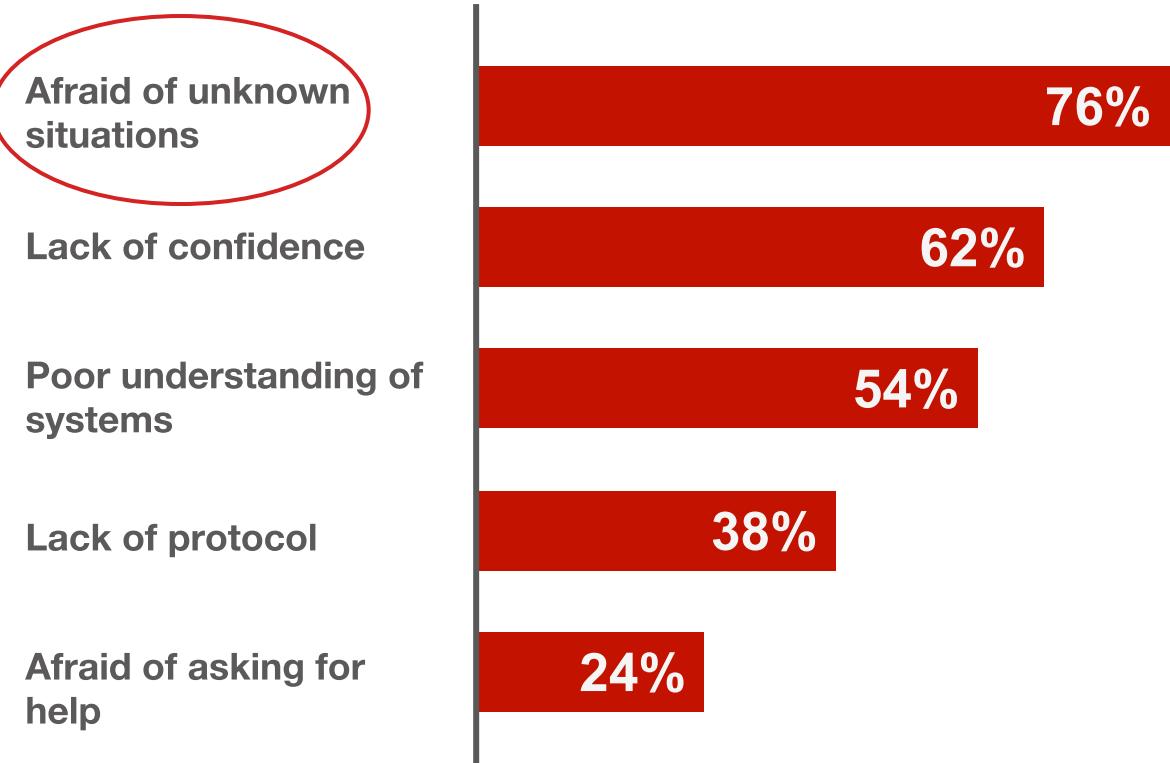
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“I wish I was more experienced”

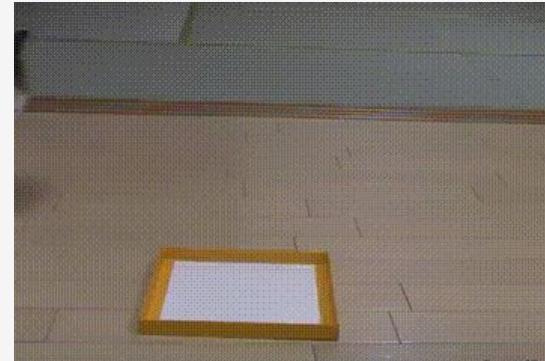


Why didn't you feel ready?



**Different types of incidents build
experience**





Postmortems as a Learning Tool



Learning from Postmortems

>80% Read postmortems from their teams

>86% Learned something new

“Always lessons learned
from reading”

“Nice deep dives”

“Give you a better
view into systems”

“Make you aware of pain
points broadly”



Why are postmortems important for new engineers?



WHY ARE POSTMORTEMS
IMPORTANT?

Knowledge Sharing



WHY ARE POSTMORTEMS IMPORTANT?

Collaboration



WHY ARE POSTMORTEMS
IMPORTANT?

Be Blameless



Different Ways to Learn

- * Read postmortems
- * Postmortem debriefing meeting
- * Wargames from postmortems
- * Review postmortems



Read Postmortems

* Make postmortems accessible

- * Mailing list
- * Tag with keywords
- * Newsletter

* Encourage reading

- * Reading club
- * Start with your own team's postmortems
- * Reference in your daily work, e.g. code reviews



Postmortem Debriefing Meeting

- * Real-time collaboration
- * Goal: Understand the incident from multiple perspectives
- * Facilitator, people closest to the event, and general audience



Wargames from Postmortems

- * **Multi-person incident simulation game**
- * **Create based on past incidents**
 - * Uses actual logs/dashboards from the incident
- * **Make it realistic and safe**
 - * Non-prod or other geo environments
 - * Simulate communication protocol



Wargame Roles

- ✿ **Game master**
 - ✿ Reproduce the scene with a postmortem
 - ✿ Drive conversations
 - ✿ Ask questions as hints
- ✿ **Primary/secondary “on-call”**
 - ✿ Investigate and mitigate
 - ✿ Apply knowledge and practice using tools



Review Postmortems



-Assess postmortem and provide feedback

Encourage them to ask questions

- * There are no dumb questions
- * Be blameless



Review Postmortems

💡 How people know something is wrong

“The metric seemed off.”

What did you see or hear?
What cmd/dashboard did you use?
When did you notice?

💡 How things normally work

“After the on-call restarted it, it did not succeed.”

How did you restart it?
What usually happens before or after restarting?
Have you done/seen this before?



Review

Postmortems

Rationales for choices or decisions

“On-call person decided to...”

What helped you make the decision?
Had you done/seen this before?

Alternatives considered

“On-call person decided to...”

What other options did you consider at the time?

Weaknesses in process or protocol

“It was frustrating that...”

What made it difficult to handle this incident?
Is this process sustainable?



Postmortems

- * Learning tool to boost experience and build on-call mindset
- * Blameless culture and knowledge sharing





NOT READY

FEELING BETTER

READY

TEAM AND COMPANY CULTURE

BLAMELESS / KNOWLEDGE SHARING / COLLABORATION





NOT READY

FEELING BETTER

READY

TEAM AND COMPANY CULTURE

BLAMELESS / KNOWLEDGE SHARING / COLLABORATION



REFERENCES

Training materials

<http://bit.ly/lisa18-oncall>



Additional Resources

Training new on-calls

- [Accelerating SREs to On-Call and Beyond](#)
- [From Zero to Hero: Recommended Practices for Training your Ever-Evolving SRE Teams](#)

Runbooks

- [7 Deadly Sins of Documentation](#)
- [Do Docs Better: Practical Tips](#)

Postmortems

- [Postmortem culture: learning from failure](#)
- [Debriefing facilitation guide](#)





Questions?





Thank you.

