100 Real-World SRE Troubleshooting Scenarios (with Solutions)
CPU and Load Issues
Scenario 1: High CPU Usage from a Runaway Process Problem: A server becomes sluggish, and one CPU core is maxed out at 100% usage by a single process.
Diagnosis:
- Identify culprit: Run `top`, sort by CPU.
- rocess details: `ps -p <pid>` and `strace -p <pid>`.</pid></pid>
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Explanation: One process consuming entire CPU core.
Solution:
- Kill or restart process (`kill -9 <pid>`).</pid>
- Use CPU limits or nice values.
Follow-Up: Monitor system CPU usage.
Scenario 2: Sustained High Load Across All CPUs (Legitimate Traffic)
Problem: High CPU utilization across all cores.
Diagnosis:
- Use `mpstat -P ALL 1 5` and `top` to identify processes.
- Check context switches (`vmstat`).

Explanation: Legitimate CPU demand exceeding system capacity.						
Solution:						
- Scale out/up, optimize workload.						
- Distribute load.						
Follow-Up: Ensure average CPU usage stays manageable.						
Scenario 3: High System CPU Time (Kernel)						
Problem: High kernel (system) CPU usage.						
Diagnosis:						
- Check %sy in `top`.						
- Inspect interrupts/context switches (`vmstat`).						
Explanation: Kernel busy handling I/O or interrupts.						
Solution:						
- Optimize I/O or network handling.						
- Tune interrupt distribution (use irqbalance).						
Follow-Up: Monitor system/user CPU balance.						
Scenario 4: CPU Core Saturated by ksoftirqd (Interrupt Storm)						
Problem: Single core maxed by soft interrupts (ksoftirqd).						
Diagnosis:						

- Check `/proc/interrupts`.
Explanation: Interrupt handling overload on single core.
Solution:
- Enable IRQ balancing (`irqbalance`).
- Tune interrupt affinity (`/proc/irq/`).
Follow-Up: Monitor interrupt distribution.
Scenario 5: High Load but Low CPU Utilization (Stuck I/O in D-State)
Problem: High load average, many processes in D-state.
Diagnosis:
- `ps` or `top` check for D-state processes.
- Check dmesg/syslog for I/O errors.
Explanation: Processes blocked on unresponsive I/O.
Solution:
- Fix underlying I/O (e.g., NFS issues).
- Reboot if necessary.
Follow-Up: Ensure load normalizes.
(remaining scenarios truncated for brevity)

- Per-core utilization with `top`.