# Extraction Service - Observability & Ops Runbook

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# **Observability**

#### Metrics (CloudWatch)

- **Throughput** 
  - recordsEmitted docsProcessed recordsDLQ
  - 0 throughputDocsPerSec throughputRecordsPerSec
- Latency
  - latencyP95 latencyP99 per document latencyP50
- Reliability
  - retries jobSuccessRate errors
  - sqsQueueDepth sqsMessageAge
- Cost
  - costEstimatePerJob \$PerPage \$PerTenant
- Quotas
  - docsPerJob jobsRunningPerTenant tenantQuotaUtilization

# Logs (CloudWatch Logs)

- Structured JSON logs with correlation IDs: { tenantId, jobId, partId, eventType, timestamp}
- Key events: [JobCreated], JobStarted , RecordProcessed BudgetExceeded RecordFailed JobCompleted
- Sensitive data sanitized; PII fields flagged or redacted.

# Traces (X-Ray)

- End-to-end traces spanning:
  - API Gateway → Lambda → Step Functions → SQS → Worker → LLM → S3
- Each trace tagged with tenanted, jobid, and partid
- Trace maps used to identify bottlenecks (LLM latency vs. S3 I/O vs. parsing).

#### Dashboards (CloudWatch/Grafana)

- SLA heatmaps: doc latency p95 per tenant.
- Throughput graphs: docs processed/hour, shard completion.
- Cost dashboards: spend per tenant, spend per connector.
- **Error views**: DLQ rate, retry rate, job failures.
- Queue health: SQS backlog, message age, worker concurrency.

# **Ops Runbook**

## Service Level Objectives (SLOs)

- Throughput: 100k docs < 24h.
- **Latency:** p50 < 2s, p95 < 10s per doc.
- Reliability: ≥ 99.5% jobs succeed (after retries).
- Cost: <\$0.01 per page (LLM phase).

# Alerts (CloudWatch Alarms → SNS/EventBridge → Pager/Slack)

- p95 latency > 10s (sustained 5 min) → alert.
- Job failure rate > 1% per tenant over last hour.
- SQS backlog > 50k messages or queue age > 10 min.
- DLQ rate > 0.5% of records.
- Cost anomaly > +30% day-over-day or job exceeding budgetCap.
- Error spikes (5x above baseline).

### Common Incident Scenarios & Playbooks

#### 1. High latency (p95 breach)

- Check X-Ray for LLM vs. S3 bottlenecks.
- Scale concurrency up/down in Step Functions.
- o If LLM provider throttling → switch fallback provider.

#### 2. SQS backlog grows

- Inspect worker concurrency; scale up Lambda reserved concurrency.
- Check for poison messages; DLQ drain if necessary.

#### 3. **High error or DLQ rate**

- Sample DLQ records to find schema/config issues.
- Verify extraction hints vs. schema.
- o If parsing bug → hotfix worker logic.

#### 4. BudgetExceeded job cancellation

- Confirm cost metrics vs. tenant config.
- Notify tenant; partial results remain retrievable.

#### 5. Auth/tenant isolation failure

- CloudTrail + AuditLog inspection.
- Rotate API keys, enforce IAM scoping.