Observing Cloud Resources

*SRE Project Template*

# Categorize Responsibilities

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| **Prometheus and Grafana Screenshots** | |
| Provide a screenshot of the Prometheus node\_exporter service running on the EC2 instance. Use the following command to show that the system is running: sudo systemctl status node\_exporter | |
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| **Host Metric**  **(CPU, RAM, Disk, Network)** | **Dashboard** |
| *CPU* |  |
| *Memory* |  |
| *Disk* |  |
| *Network* |  |
| **Responsibilities** | |
| 1. The development team wants to release an emergency hotfix to production. Identify two roles of the SRE team who would be involved in this and why. | |
| The release manager and infrastructure engineer will be involved in this release. Simply because:   * The release manager can easily know which criteria the team must follow to deploy and also make sure the deployment’s quality to minimize the issue during the deployment. * The infrastructure engineer will prepare the well infrastructure to deploy. Then, the deployment run smoothly without any issue related to the missing configuration as well as the infrastructure-base ones. | |
| 2. The development team is in the early stages of planning to build a new product. Identify two roles of the SRE team that should be invited to the meeting and why. | |
| Two roles that need to be involved in the building the product at the first stage:   * System architect: This role will point out which technology that team need to focus on and the system/infrastructure that can fit the team’s need * Team Lead: This role will guide the develop team based on the infrastructure the team follow | |
| 3. The emergency hotfix from question 1 was applied and is causing major issues in production. Which SRE role would primarily be involved in mitigating these issues? | |
| The monitoring engineer has to be involved in mitigating those issues | |

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# Team Formation and Workflow Identification

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| **API Monitoring and Notifications** |
| Display the status of an API endpoint: Provide a screenshot of the Grafana dashboard that will show at which point the API is unhealthy (non-200 HTTP code), and when it becomes healthy again (200 HTTP code). |
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| Create a notification channel: Provide a screenshot of the Grafana notification which shows the summary of the issue and when it occurred. |
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| Configure alert rules: Provide a screenshot of the alert rules list in Grafana. |
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# Applying the Concepts

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| **Graph 1** |
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| 4a. Given the above graph, where does it show that the API endpoint is down? Where on the graph does this show that the API is healthy again? |
| The API endpoint down at around 15:27  The API endpoint also down again at 15:36 |
| 4b. If there was no SRE team, how would this outage affect customers? |
| This outage impact directly to the user’s experience to our application. Then, we can easily lose user and revenue |
| 4c. What could be put in place so that the SRE team could know of the outage before the customer does? |
| For preparing this situation, SRE need some tasks to do   1. The applications which are provided to customers 2. The contact point of each stakeholder (Dev team, DevOps team, Customer contact point) 3. Coordinate with each stakeholder to define the application architecture, single point of failure, Manual process documents 4. Setting up the necessary alerts for monitoring and reporting |

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| **Graph 2** |
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| 5a. Given the above graph, which instance had the increase in traffic, and approximately how many bytes did it receive (feel free to round)? |
| The increasing ones in traffic is the “10.0.0.68:9100” instance. It receives around 3000 MB/s |
| 5b. Which team members on the SRE team would be interested in this graph and why? |
| The monitor team would love to see this graph. Thanks to this graph, the team will notify which instance is abnormal |

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