



## ARE WE ALL ON THE SAME PAGE?



LET'S FIX THAT



Luis Mineiro @voidmaze  
SRE @ Zalando

SREcon EMEA 2019



## ZALANDO AT A GLANCE

~ **5.4** billion EUR  
revenue 2018

> **15,500**

employees in  
Europe

> **80%**

of visits via  
mobile devices

> **300**  
**million**

visits  
per  
month

> **27**

**million**  
active customers

> **400,000**

product choices

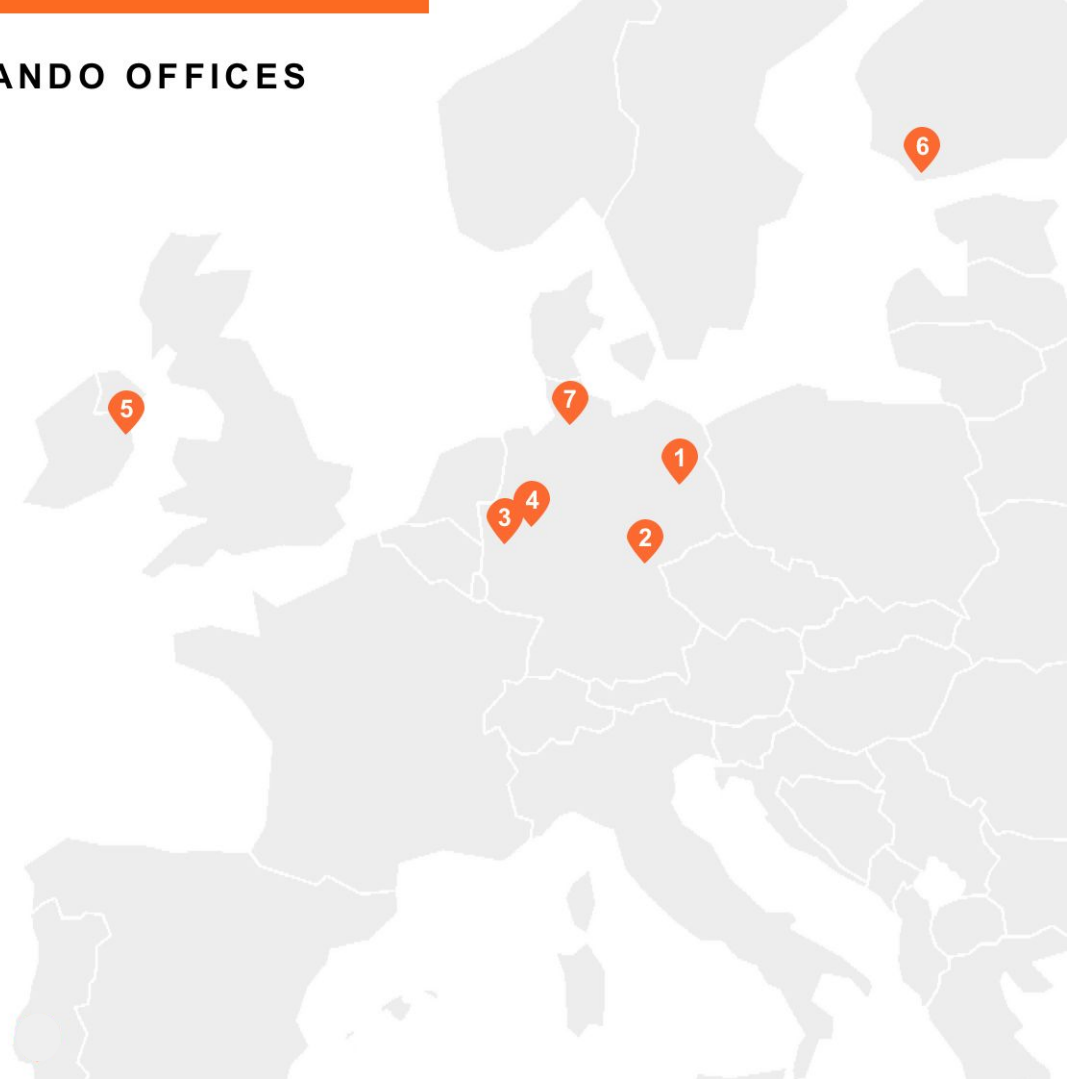
~ **2,000**  
brands

**17**  
countries

## ZALANDO OFFICES

- 1 BERLIN **HEADQUARTERS**
- 2 ERFURT **TECH OFFICE**
- 3 MÖNCHENGLADBACH **TECH OFFICE**
- 4 DORTMUND **TECH HUB**
- 5 DUBLIN **TECH HUB**
- 6 HELSINKI **TECH HUB**
- 7 HAMBURG **ADTECH LAB**

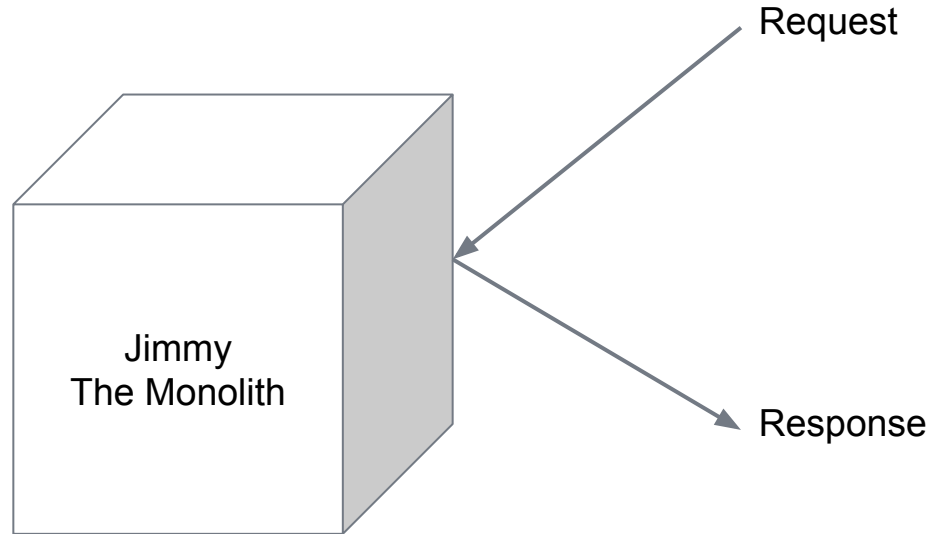
as of October 2019





# THE AGE OF THE MONOLITH

Single, large boxes  
that did everything



# MONITORING THE MONOLITH

## Ops Monitoring

- Is the box alive?
- Is the monolith process up?

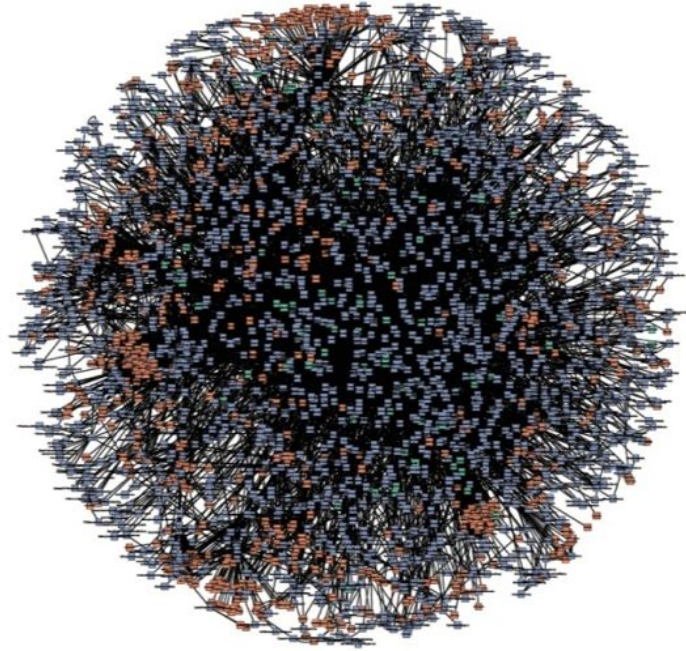
## Devs Monitoring

- Are requests returning errors?
- Are requests reasonably fast?



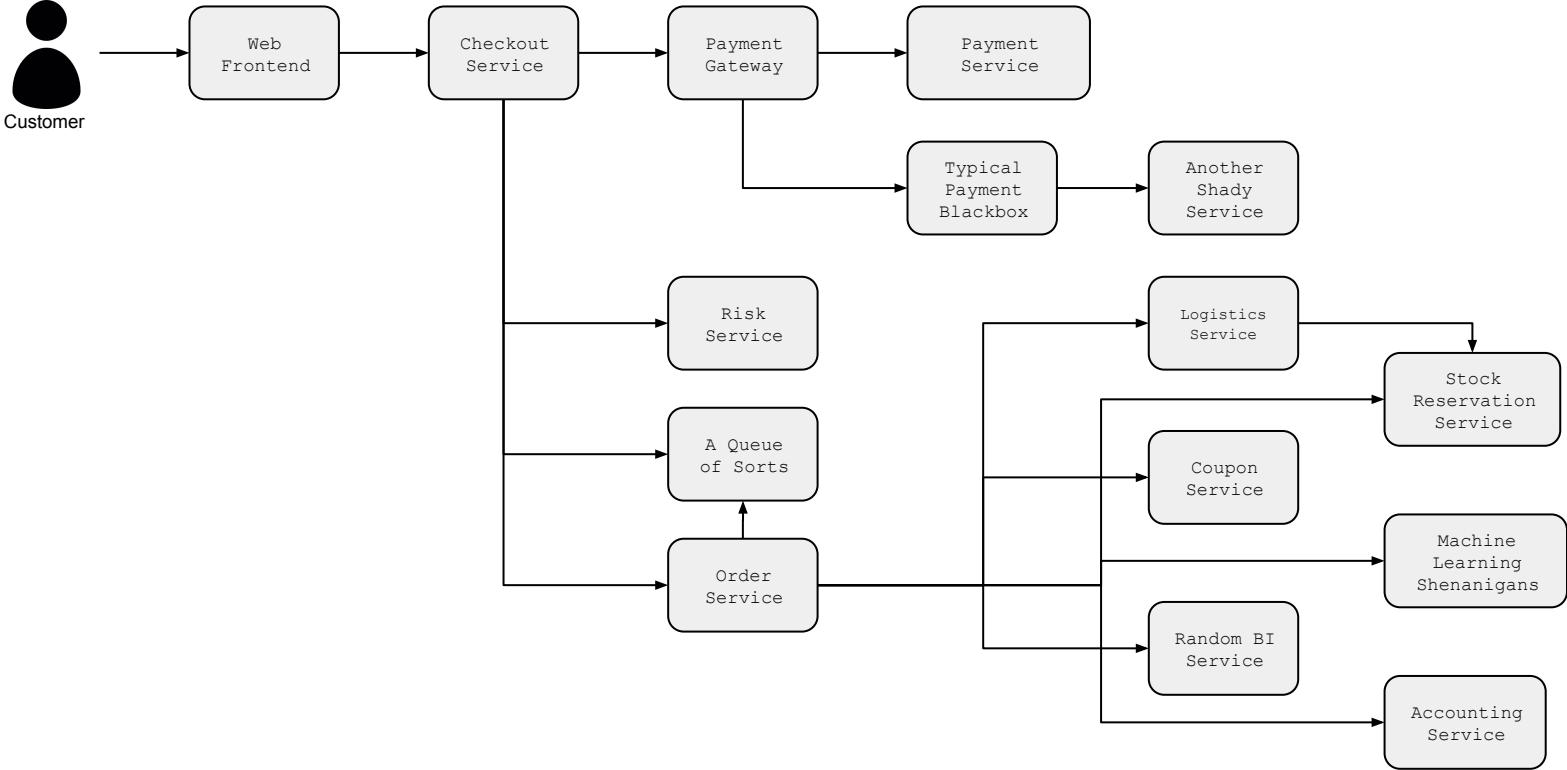
Photo by [Deneen LT](#) on [Pexels](#)

# MODERN MICROSERVICES ARCHITECTURES



*Amazon internal service dependency visualization*

# EXAMPLE - PLACING AN ORDER





# MONITORING MICROSERVICES

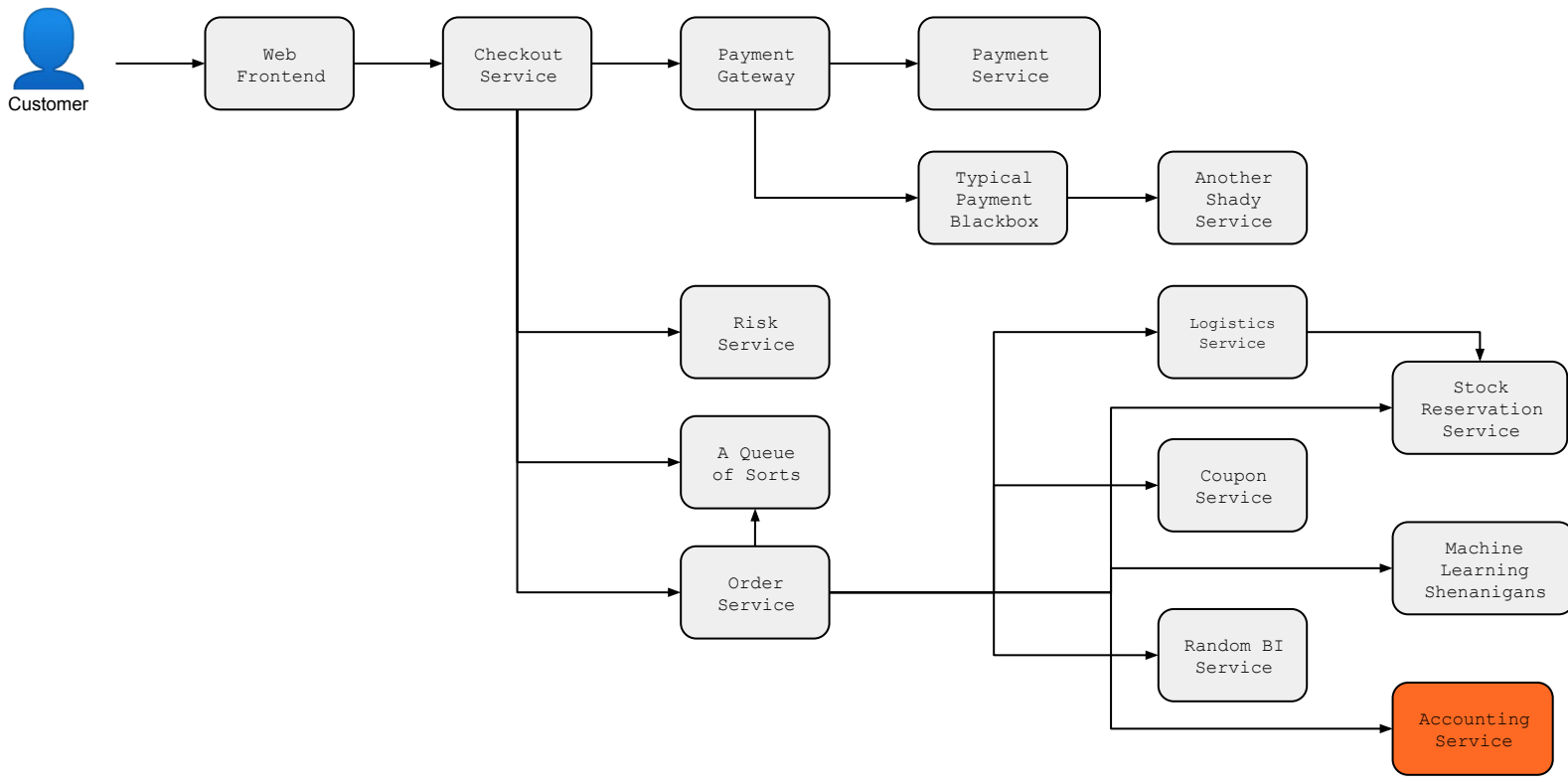
## "DevOps" Monitoring

- Is the box alive?
- Is the micro-service process up?
- Are requests returning errors?
- Are requests reasonably fast?

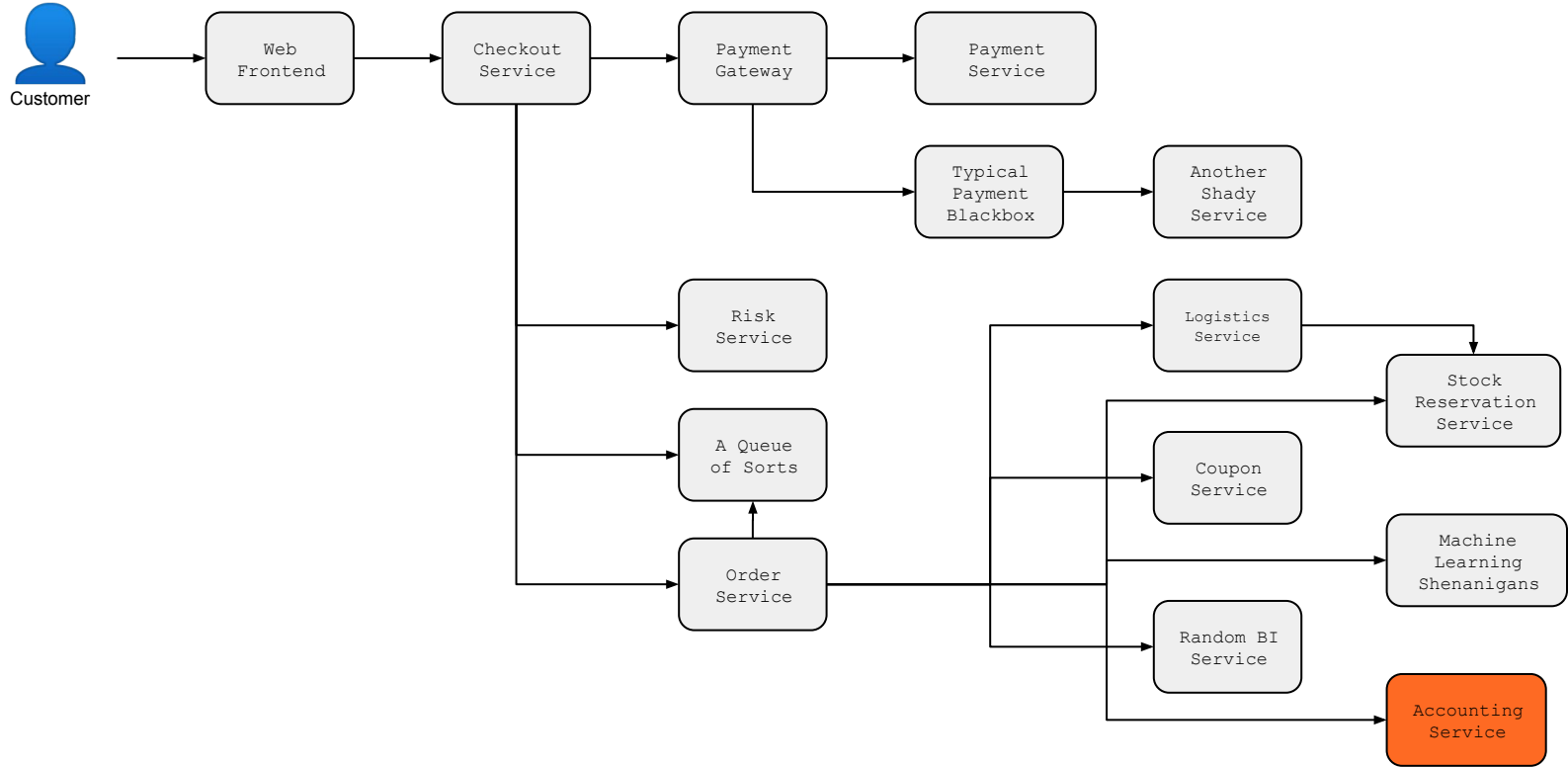


Photo by [Antoine Plüss](#) on [Unsplash](#)

# FAILURE PLACING AN ORDER

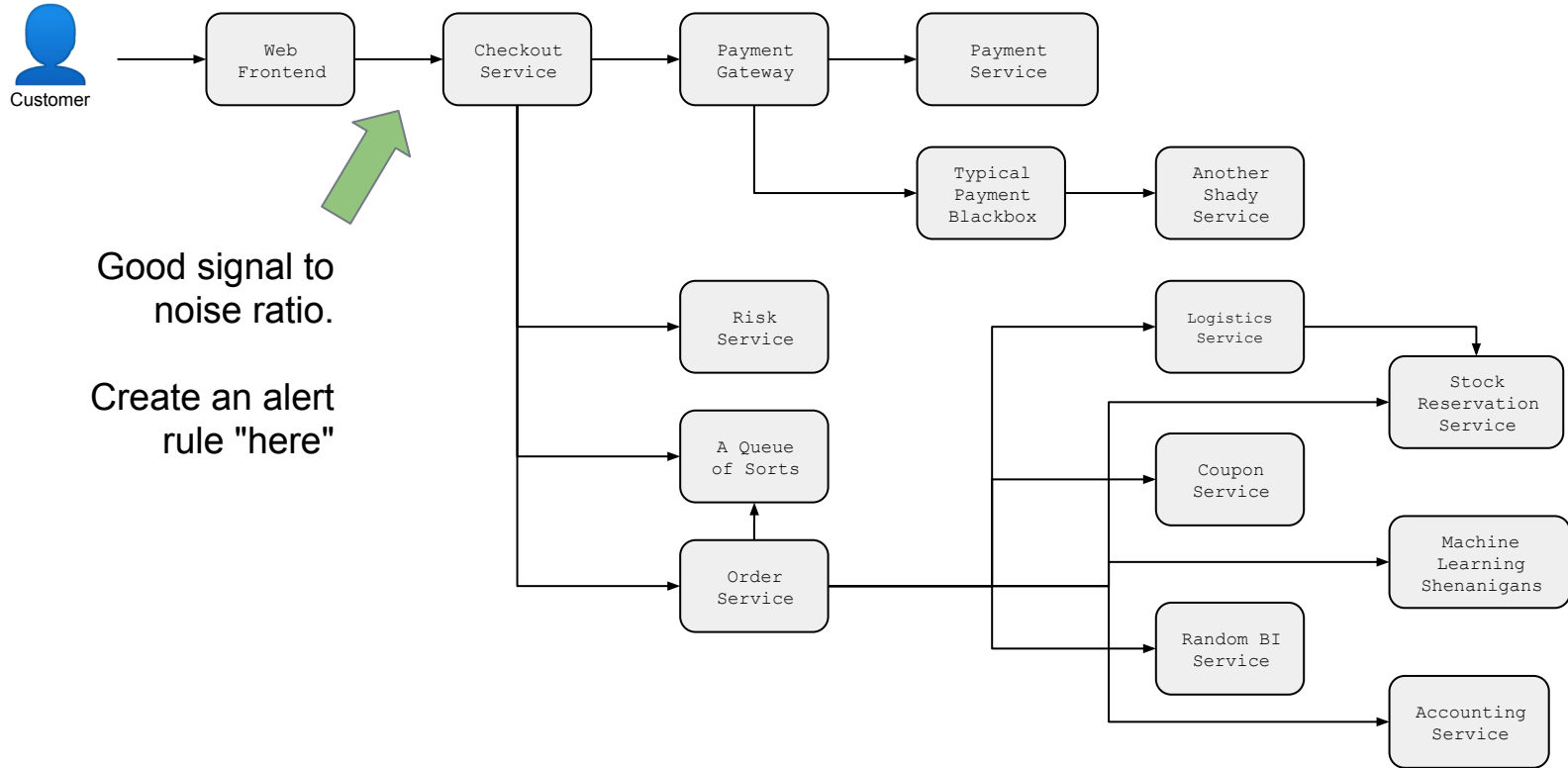


# ALERTS ON FAILURE PLACING AN ORDER

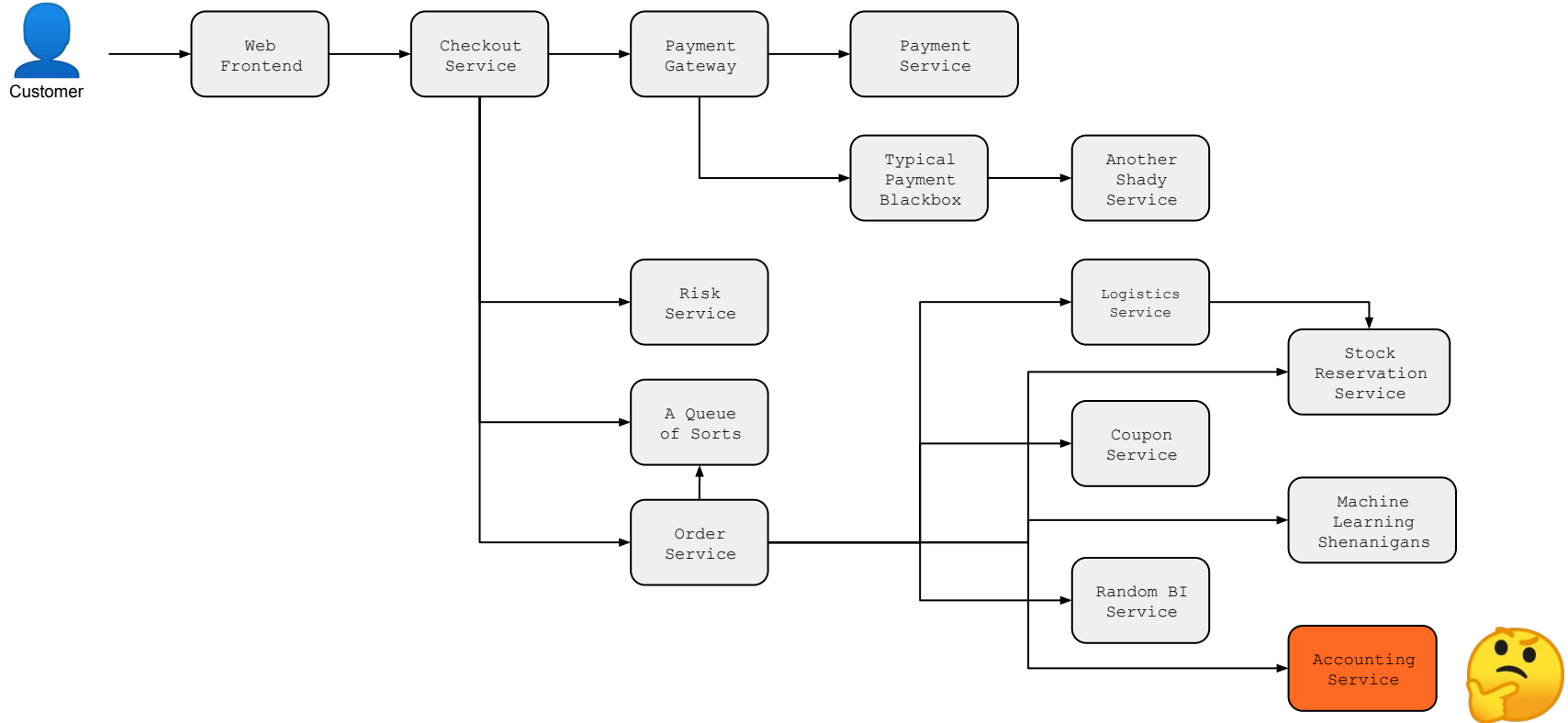




# SYMPTOM BASED ALERTING RULE

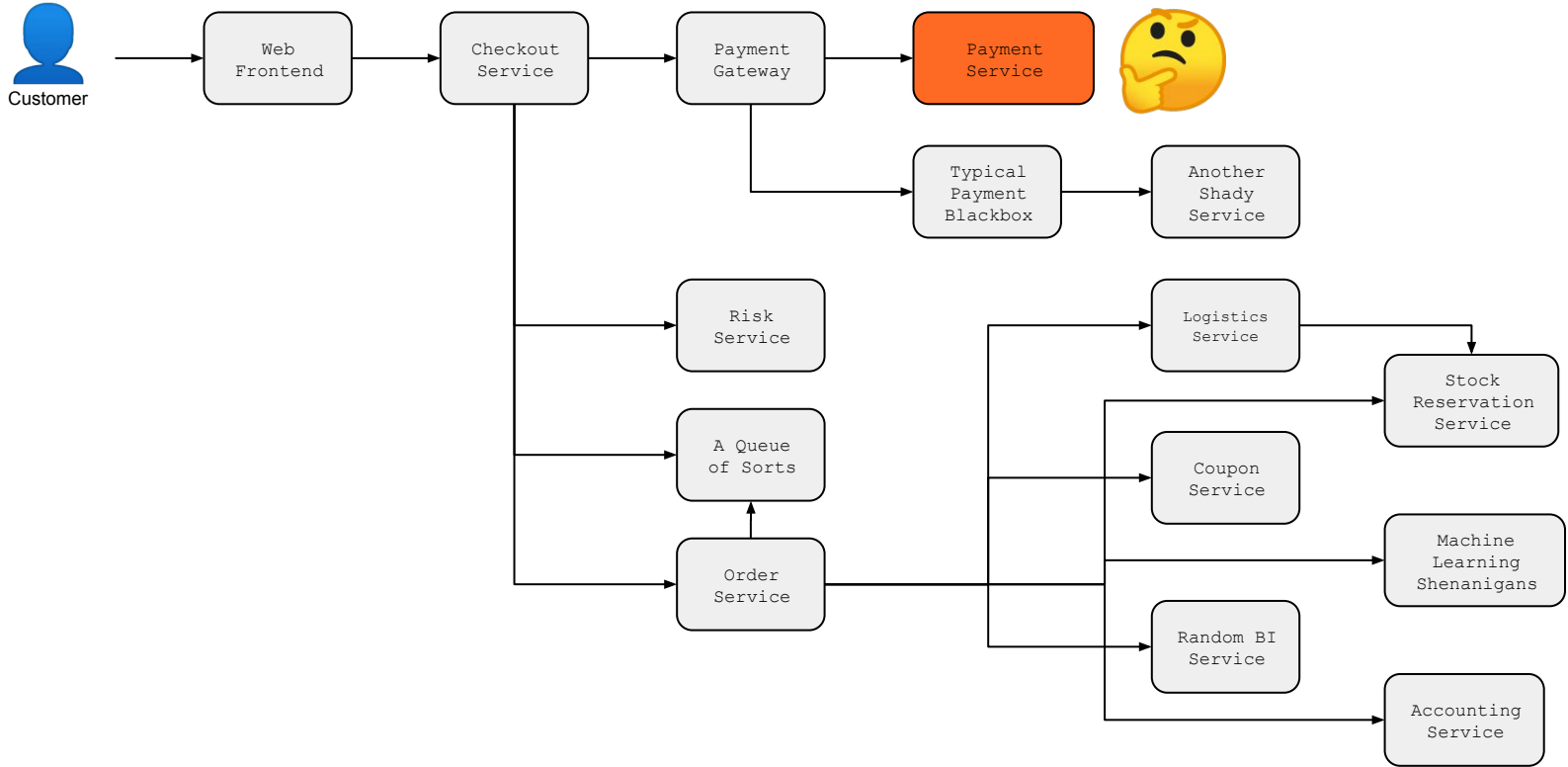


# ALERT ON THE SYMPTOM



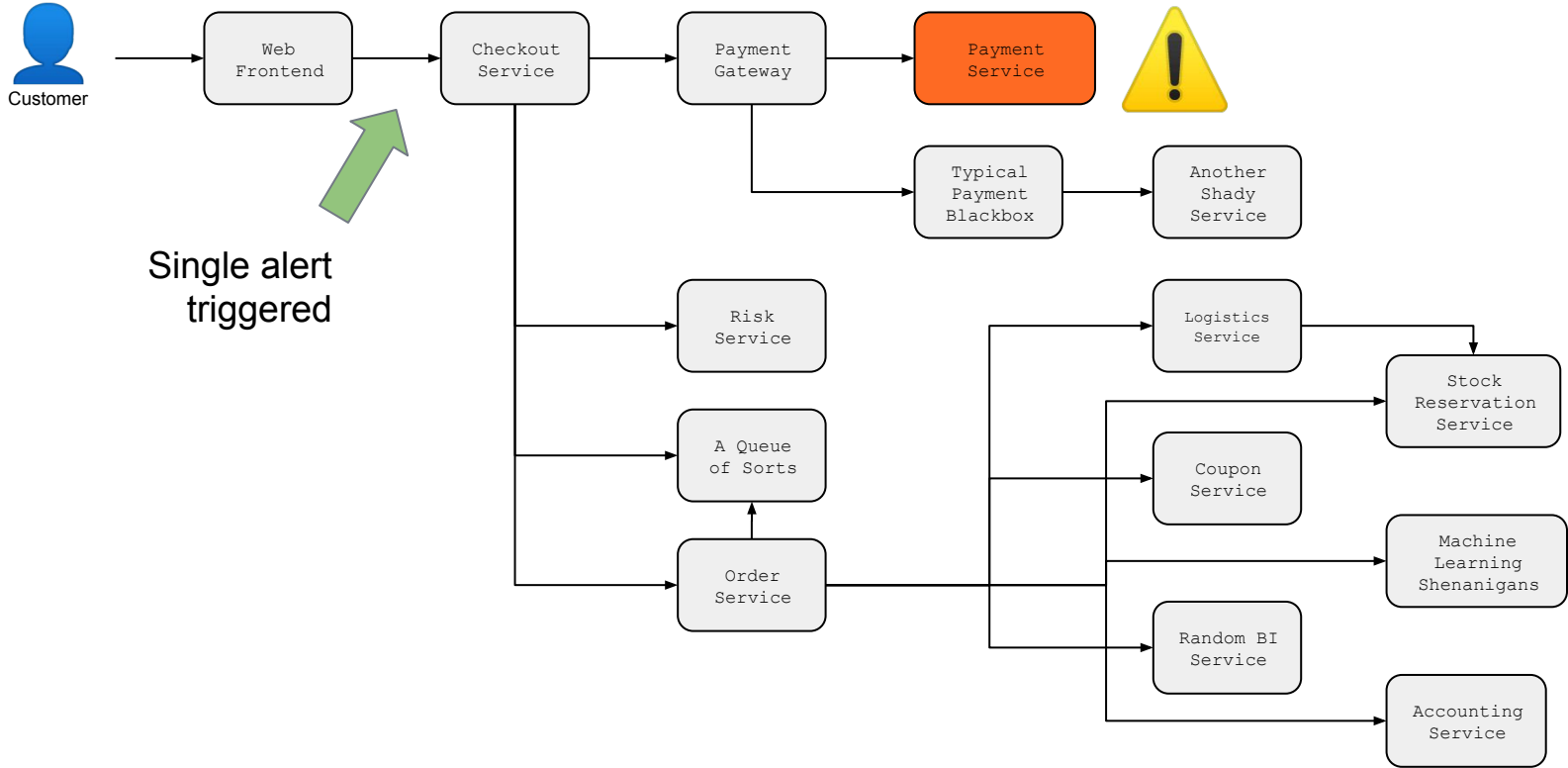


# ALERT ON THE SYMPTOM - DIFFERENT ISSUE

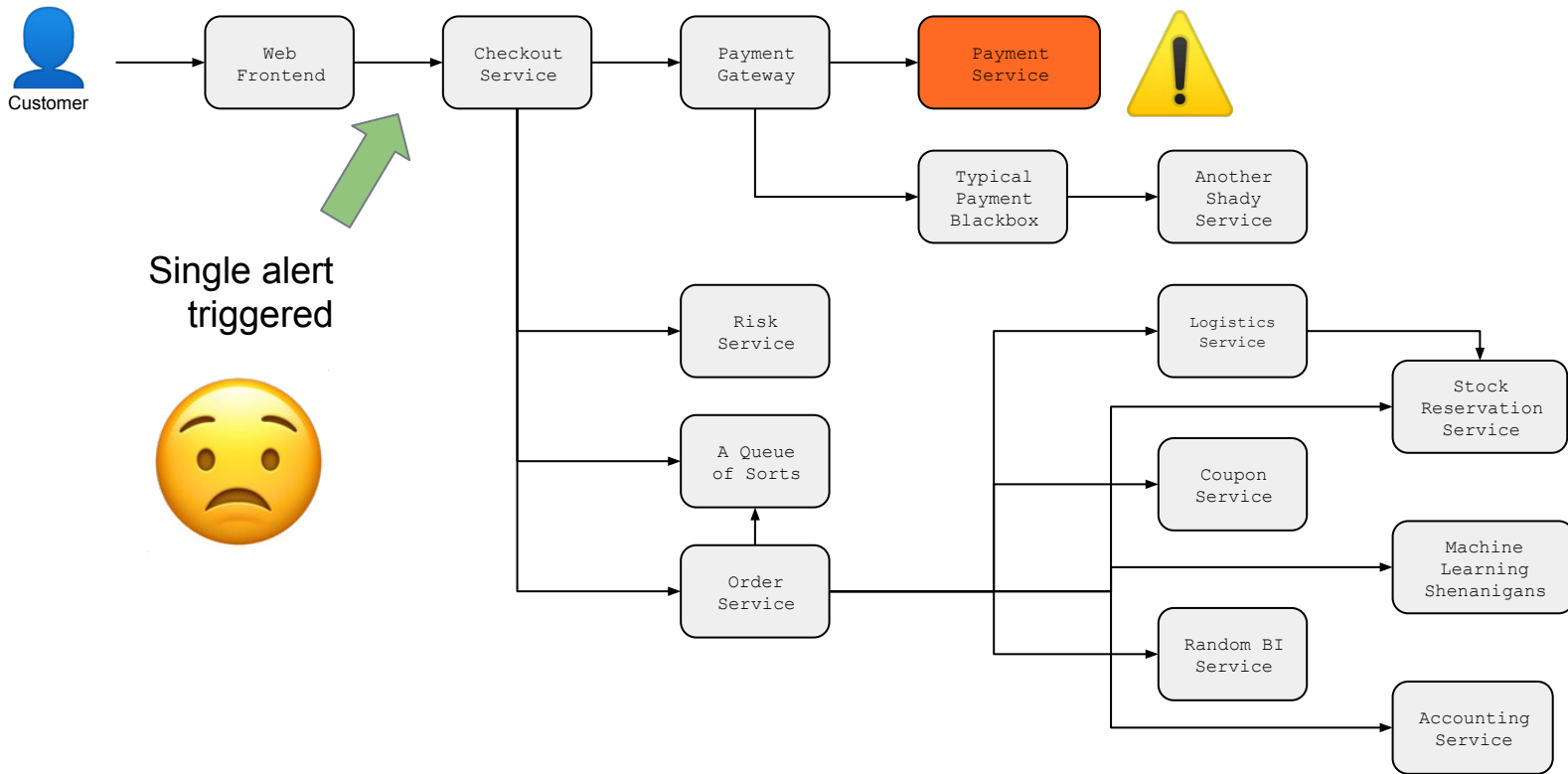




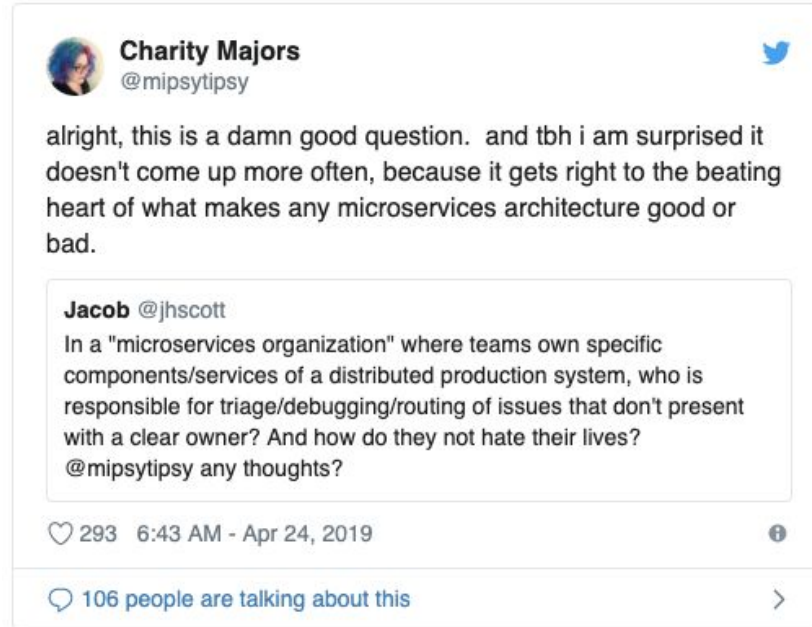
# ALERT ON THE SYMPTOM - DIFFERENT ISSUE



# PLACING AN ORDER - ALERT BOMBING



# ALERTING FOR MICROSERVICES



A screenshot of a Twitter post. At the top left is the profile picture of Charity Majors, a woman with curly hair. To her right is her name "Charity Majors" and her handle "@mipsytipsy". A small blue Twitter bird icon is in the top right corner. The main text of the tweet reads: "alright, this is a damn good question. and tbh i am surprised it doesn't come up more often, because it gets right to the beating heart of what makes any microservices architecture good or bad." Below this is a quote retweet from Jacob @jhscott. The quote text is: "In a 'microservices organization' where teams own specific components/services of a distributed production system, who is responsible for triage/debugging/routing of issues that don't present with a clear owner? And how do they not hate their lives? @mipsytipsy any thoughts?". At the bottom of the tweet, there is a heart icon followed by "293", the text "6:43 AM - Apr 24, 2019", and an information icon. Below the tweet is a blue speech bubble icon followed by the text "106 people are talking about this" and a right-pointing chevron icon.

**Charity Majors**  
@mipsytipsy

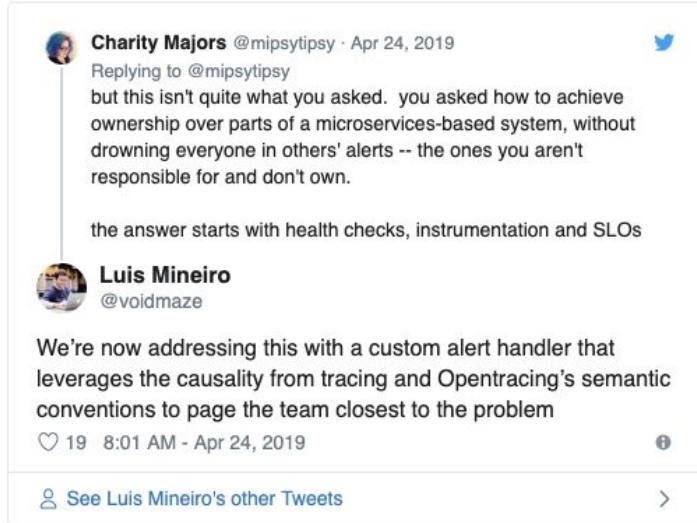
alright, this is a damn good question. and tbh i am surprised it doesn't come up more often, because it gets right to the beating heart of what makes any microservices architecture good or bad.

**Jacob @jhscott**  
In a "microservices organization" where teams own specific components/services of a distributed production system, who is responsible for triage/debugging/routing of issues that don't present with a clear owner? And how do they not hate their lives?  
@mipsytipsy any thoughts?

293 6:43 AM - Apr 24, 2019

106 people are talking about this

# ADAPTIVE PAGING



**Charity Majors** @mipsytipsy · Apr 24, 2019

Replying to @mipsytipsy  
but this isn't quite what you asked. you asked how to achieve ownership over parts of a microservices-based system, without drowning everyone in others' alerts -- the ones you aren't responsible for and don't own.

the answer starts with health checks, instrumentation and SLOs

**Luis Mineiro** @voidmaze

We're now addressing this with a custom alert handler that leverages the causality from tracing and Opentracing's semantic conventions to page the team closest to the problem

19 8:01 AM - Apr 24, 2019

[See Luis Mineiro's other Tweets](#)

**Adaptive Paging is an alert handler that leverages the causality from tracing and OpenTracing's semantic conventions to page the team closest the problem.**

# DISTRIBUTED TRACING AND OPENTRACING

- A trace tells the **story of a transaction or workflow as it propagates** through a distributed system.
- It's basically a directed acyclic graph (DAG), with a **clear start** and a **clear end** - no loops.
- A trace is made up of **spans** representing contiguous segments of work in that trace.
- Opentracing is a set of **vendor-neutral APIs** and code instrumentation **standard for distributed tracing**



OPENTRACING

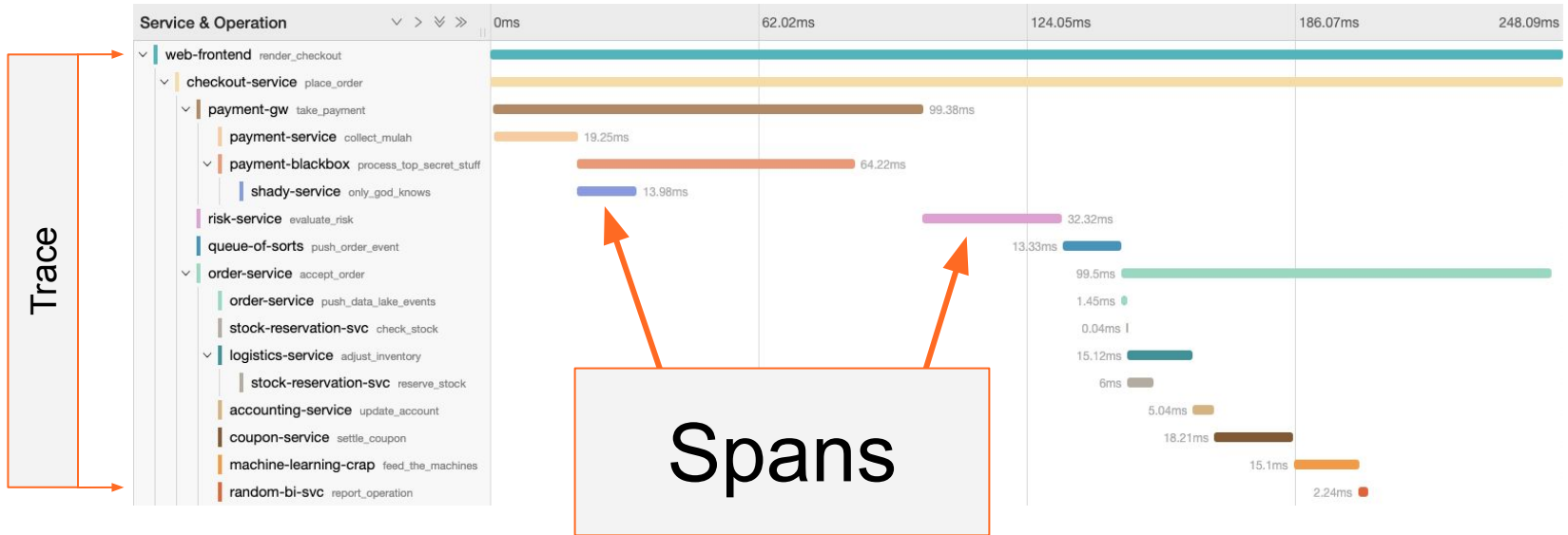
# DISTRIBUTED TRACING AND ~~OPENTRACING~~ OPENTELEMETRY

- A trace tells the **story of a transaction or workflow as it propagates** through a distributed system.
- It's basically a directed acyclic graph (DAG), with a **clear start** and a **clear end** - no loops.
- A trace is made up of **spans** representing contiguous segments of work in that trace.
- OpenTelemetry is made up of an integrated set of APIs and libraries as well as a collection mechanism via an agent and collector. It also does **distributed tracing**



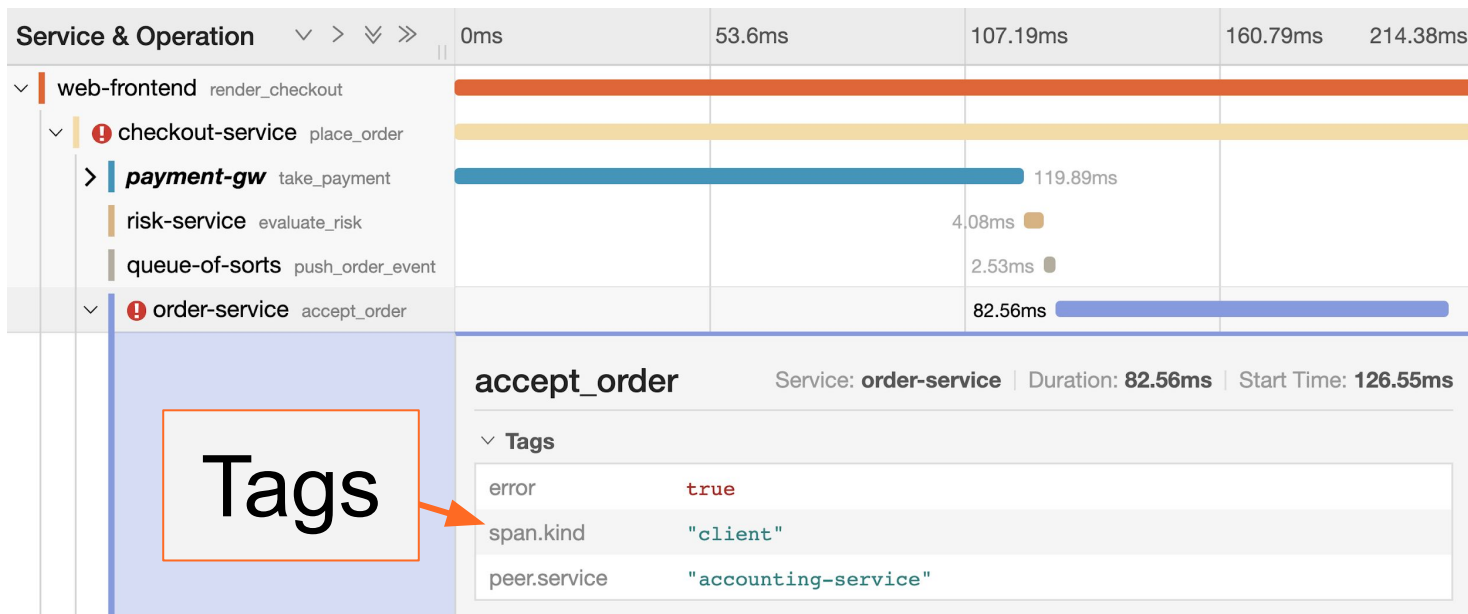
# OPENTRACING CONCEPTS

**Span:** a named operation which records the **duration**, usually a remote procedure call, with optional **Tags** and Logs.



# OPENTRACING CONCEPTS

**Tag:** A "mostly" arbitrary **Key:Value pair** (value can be a string, number or bool)



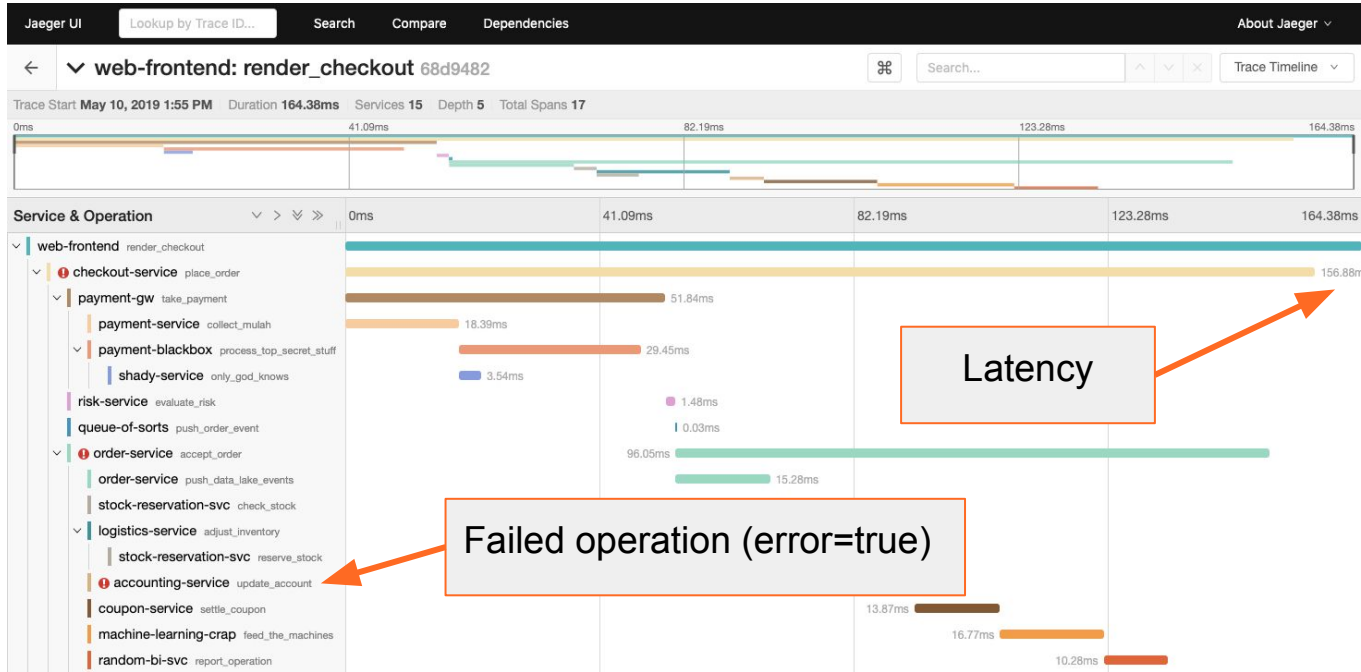


## OPENTRACING SEMANTIC CONVENTIONS

Span tag name	Type	Notes and examples
<b>component</b>	string	The <b>software package</b> , framework, library, or module that generated the associated Span. E.g., "checkout-service".
<b>error</b>	bool	<b>true</b> if and only if the application considers the operation represented by the Span to have failed
<b>peer.service</b>	string	<b>Remote service name</b> (for some unspecified definition of "service"). E.g., "accounting-service"
<b>span.kind</b>	string	Either "client" or "server" for the appropriate roles in an RPC.
<b>... and more</b>		

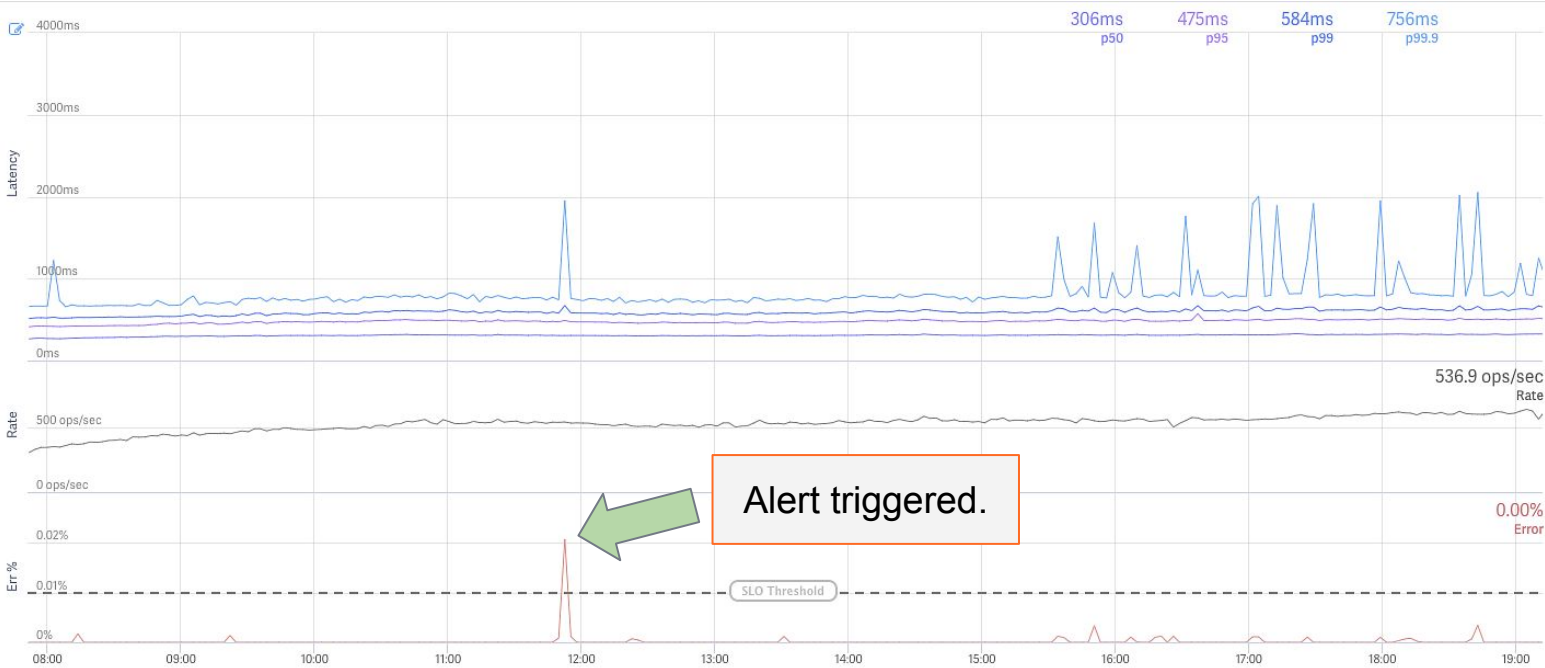
[Opentracing semantic conventions](#)

# OPENTRACING MONITORING SIGNALS



[The Four Golden Signals](#)  
SRE Book, Chapter 6: Monitoring Distributed Systems

# ERROR RATE ALERTING RULE



component: **checkout\_service** && operation: **place\_order**

# ALERT PAYLOAD

**web-frontend: render\_checkout** 7c22faa 214.38ms

17 Spans 3 Errors

- accounting-service (1)
- checkout-service (1)
- coupon-service (1)
- logistics-service (1)
- machine-learning-crap (1)
- order-service (2)
- payment-blackbox (1)
- payment-gw (1)
- payment-service (1)
- queue-of-sorts (1)
- random-bi-svc (1)
- risk-service (1)
- shady-service (1)
- stock-reservation-svc (2)
- web-frontend (1)

May 10 | 2:40:50 pm  
2 days ago

---

**web-frontend: render\_checkout** 7f725c6 265.97ms

17 Spans 3 Errors

- accounting-service (1)
- checkout-service (1)
- coupon-service (1)
- logistics-service (1)
- machine-learning-crap (1)
- order-service (2)
- payment-blackbox (1)
- payment-gw (1)
- payment-service (1)
- queue-of-sorts (1)
- random-bi-svc (1)
- risk-service (1)
- shady-service (1)
- stock-reservation-svc (2)
- web-frontend (1)

May 10 | 2:40:49 pm  
2 days ago

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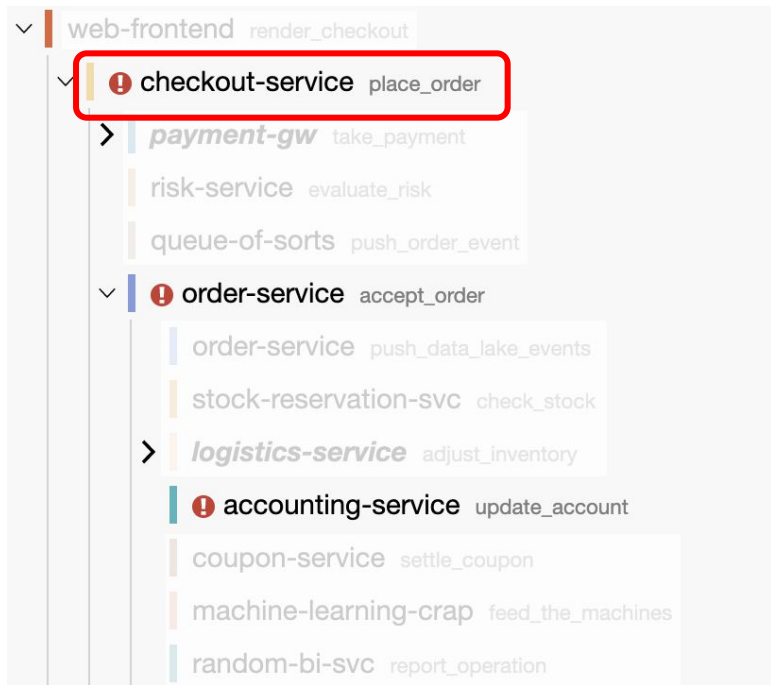
**web-frontend: render\_checkout** 50b1e32 288.33ms

17 Spans 3 Errors

- accounting-service (1)
- checkout-service (1)
- coupon-service (1)
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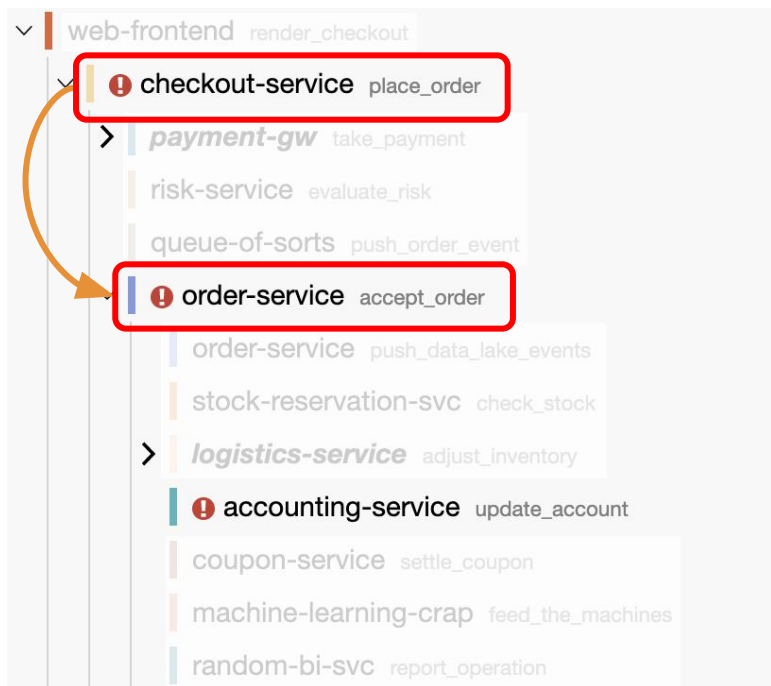
May 10 | 2:40:40 pm  
2 days ago

## WALKING THROUGH A TRACE



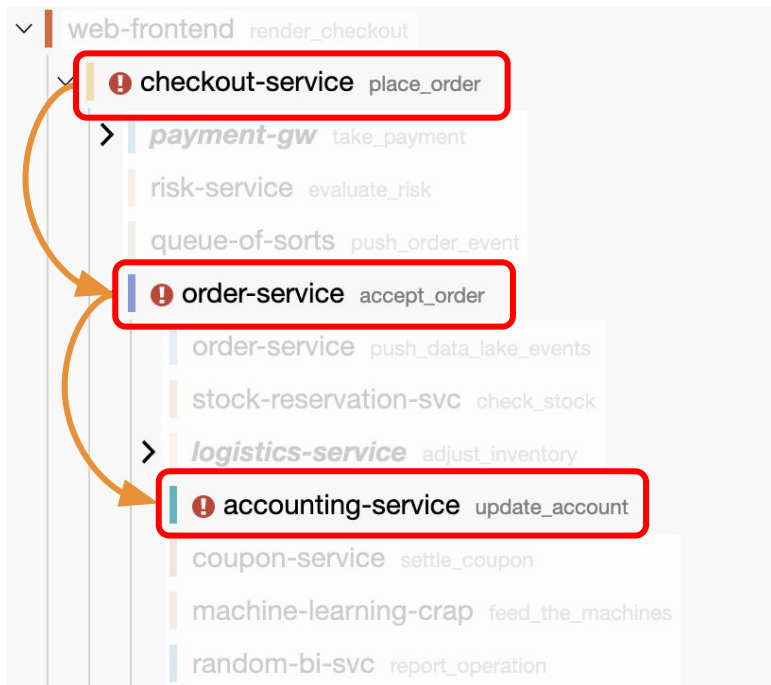
1. Starting at the span which was defined as the signal - **place\_order**

## WALKING THROUGH A TRACE



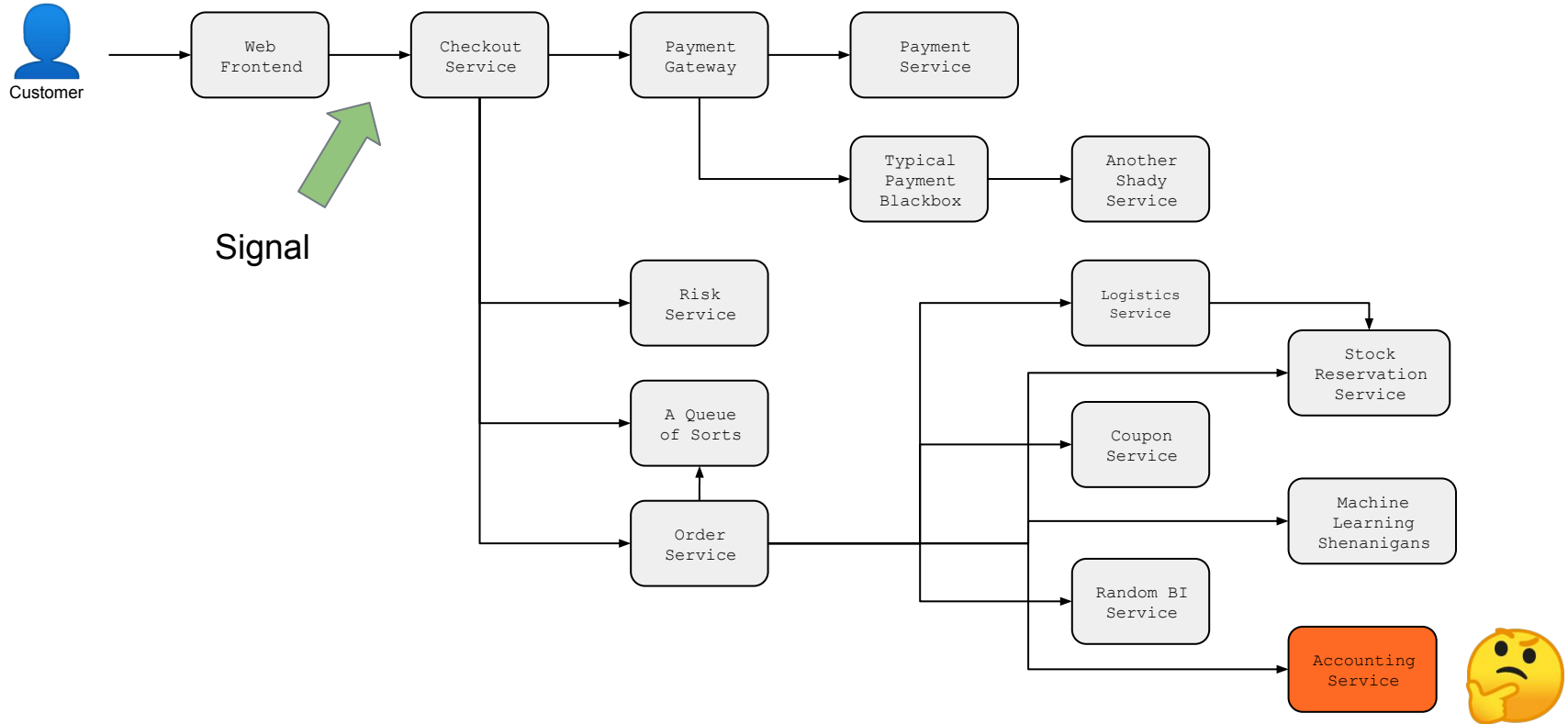
1. Starting at the span which was defined as the signal - **place\_order**
2. Inspect every child span's tags
3. Follow path with **error=true**

## WALKING THROUGH A TRACE



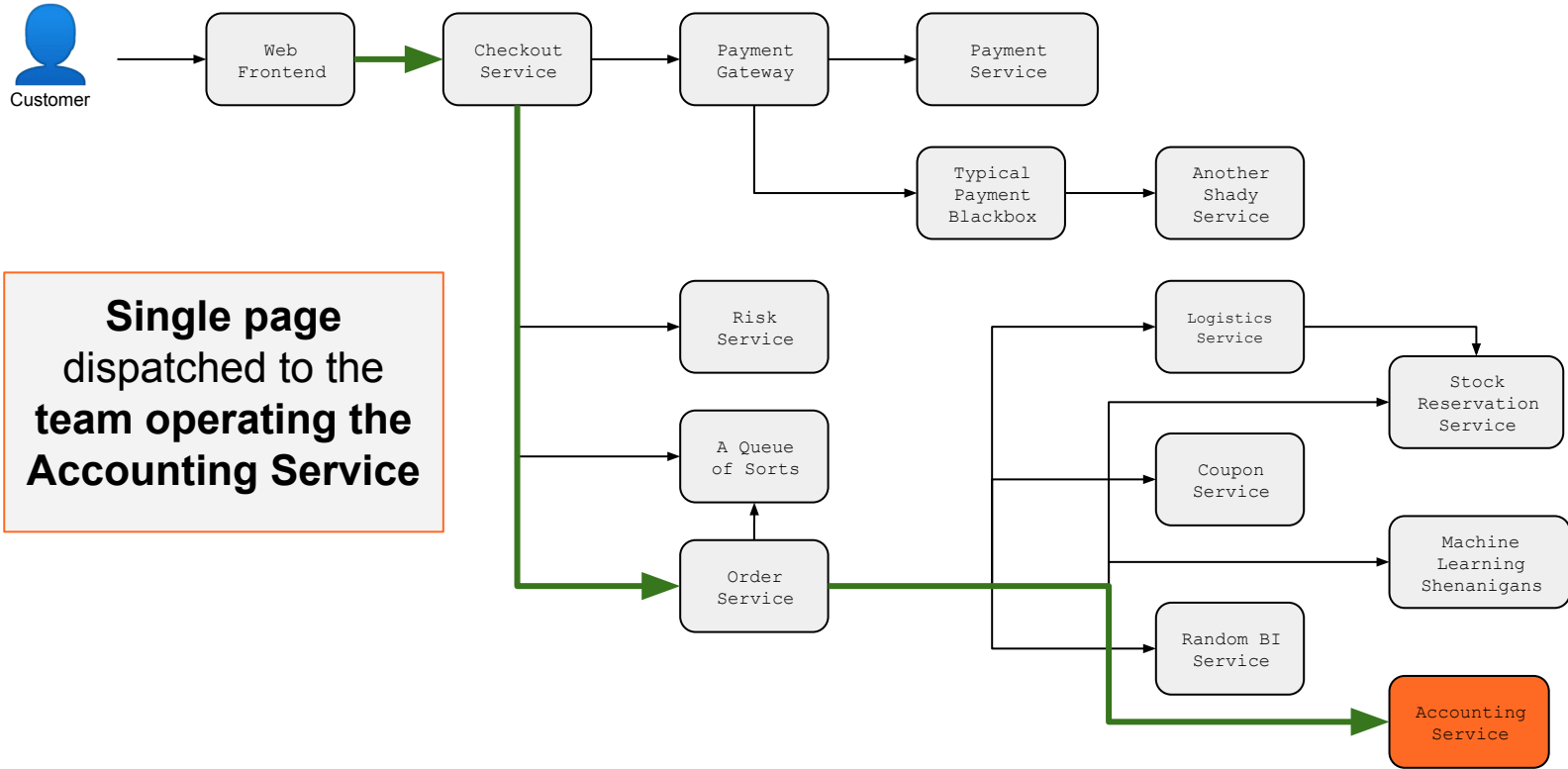
1. Starting at the span which was defined as the signal - **place\_order**
2. Inspect every child span's tags
3. Follow path with **error=true**
4. Rinse and repeat until no more children

# ALERT ON THE SYMPTOM

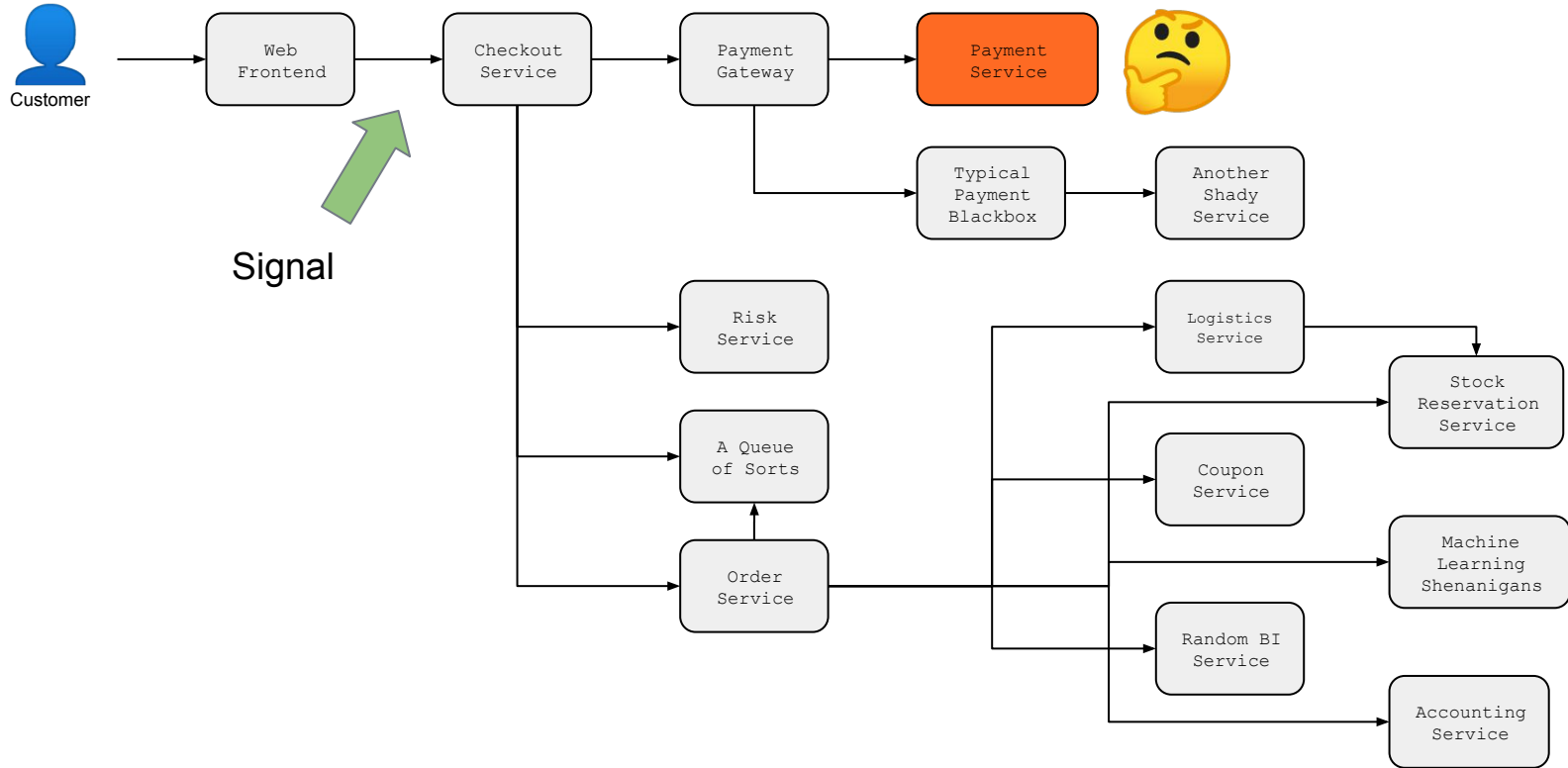




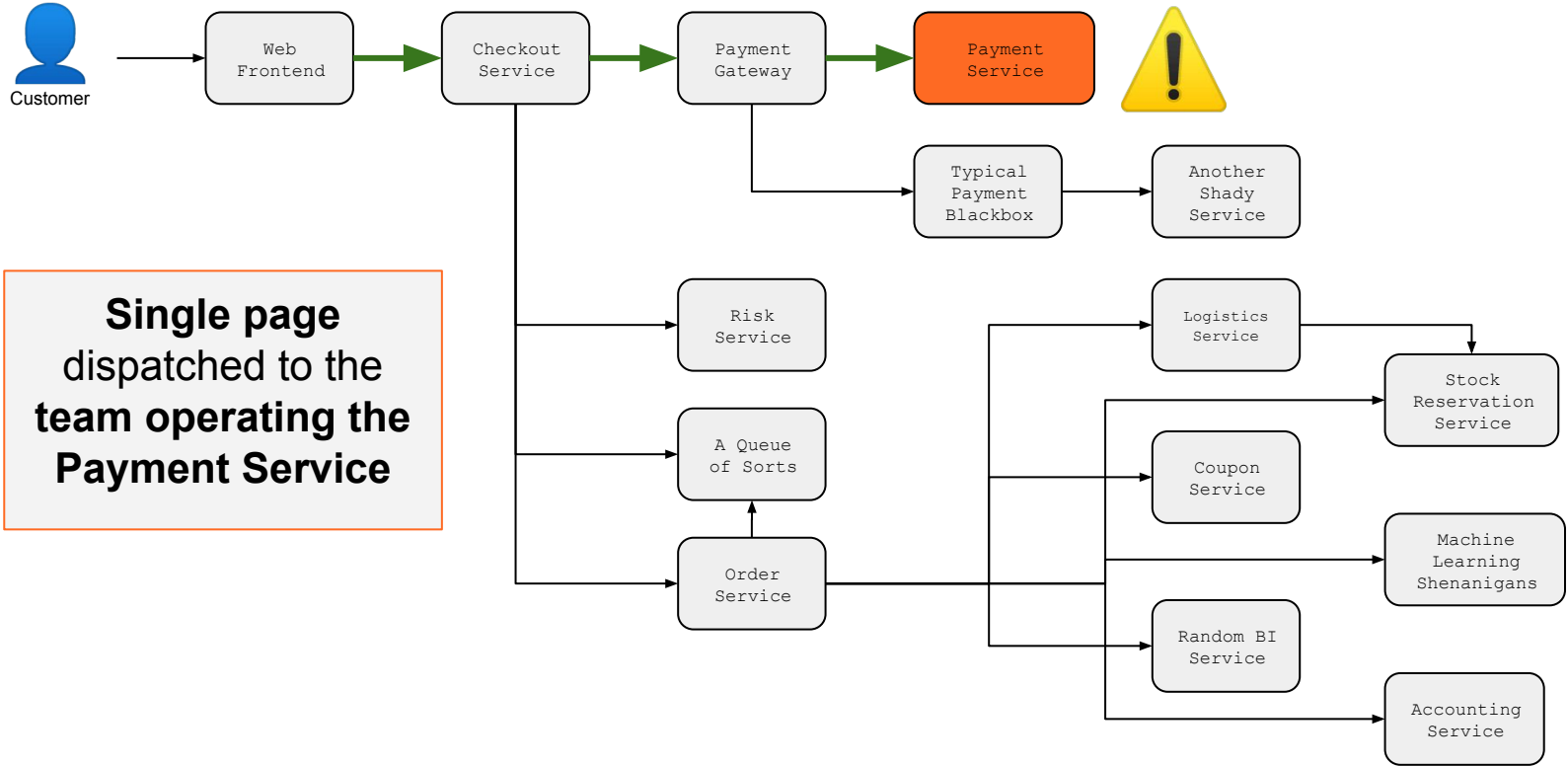
# ALERT ON THE SYMPTOM



# ALERT ON THE SYMPTOM - DIFFERENT ISSUE



# ALERT ON THE SYMPTOM - DIFFERENT ISSUE



# ADAPTIVE PAGING



**Charity Majors** @mipsytipsy

ahhhh that's fucking smart. first i've heard of this. 🥰

**Luis Mineiro** @voidmaze  
Replying to @mipsytipsy

We're now addressing this with a custom alert handler that leverages the causality from tracing and Opentracing's semantic conventions to page the team closest to the problem

17 9:12 AM - Apr 24, 2019

[See Charity Majors's other Tweets](#)

## CHALLENGES

- Multiple child spans with error=true:
  - Follow each path, attribute the probable cause a score
  - Analyze more exemplars and adjust the scores
  - Worse case scenario, page both probable causes
- Missing instrumentation or circuit breaker open
  - Use the **peer.service** and **span.kind=client** tag to suggest which dependency would be the target
- Mapping services to escalation
  - Owing team may not have their own on-call escalation. Fallback to closest

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Monday, June 1, 1936. Page 1. The first column contains the masthead and date. The second column contains the main headline: 'THE NEW YORK TIMES' and a sub-headline: 'THE NEW YORK TIMES'. The third column contains the main text of the article, starting with 'The new York Times...'. The fourth column contains a shorter article or a continuation of the first. The fifth column contains another article or continuation. The sixth column contains a final article or continuation. The page is filled with dense, justified text in a serif font.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Monday, June 1, 1936. Page 2. This page continues the text from the first page. It features several columns of text, with some sections appearing to be shorter or more fragmented than the first page. The layout is consistent with a newspaper page, with justified text and a clear column structure.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Monday, June 1, 1936. Page 3. This page contains the third page of text from the newspaper. The text is dense and follows the same columnar format as the previous pages. There are some variations in line length and spacing, suggesting a scan of a physical document.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Monday, June 1, 1936. Page 4. This is the final page of text shown in the image. It continues the newspaper's content, with text filling most of the page area. The overall appearance is that of a high-resolution scan of a newspaper spread.

Photo by Patrick Tomasso on Unsplash

THANK YOU

# QUESTIONS?

Luis Mineiro @voidmaze

We're Hiring!

<https://jobs.zalando.com>