



**Air Traffic Management** 

Software engineer in a safety critical domain



Ride-Hailing, Docker, etc.

Software engineering and reliability advocacy



# Google

SRE (Site Reliability Engineer)

# #1 Reliability Procrastination Culture

A culture of verbal acknowledgement and inaction



Reliability Procrastination Culture A cultural mindset where organizations avoid embracing reliability, often due to the perceived inconvenience it may bring

For many executives, reliability is a word like environment. Nobody is against it per se. Everyone is for the environment and everyone is for reliability, but few are willing to endure inconvenience to make it a reality. \*

#### Jos Visser

Principal engineer at Amazon, ex-SRE at Google
\* Slightly adapted for simplicity

#### Some Characteristics

#### **Reactive culture**

Reactive over proactive

#### **Short-term vision**

Quick fixes over long-term solutions

#### **Blame game**

Blame over collaboration

#### Solutions

Cultural shift

Blameless culture

Post-mortems

No hero

SLOs

#### Solutions



SRE: People focused on reliability challenges

#### Reliability Procrastination Culture



Teams that excel at reliability engineering are

1.8x more likely to meet or exceed organizational goals

Source: 2022 State of DevOps

# #2 Failure Denial Syndrome

A reluctance to embrace failures



Failure Denial Syndrome A mindset that avoids or denies the **inevitability of failures** in complex systems



The major difference between a thing that might go wrong and a thing that cannot possibly go wrong is that when a thing that cannot possibly go wrong goes wrong it usually turns out to be impossible to get at or repair.

#### **Douglas Adams**

Author of The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy and the universe's first SRE?

# Why?

#### Fear of failure

People may worry about the consequences

#### **Blame game**

People or teams may deny failures to avoid being blamed

#### Not a lack of skills

Lack of reliability culture

#### Solutions

Organizations should treat failures as the norm

The question is **not if** it's gonna fail, but **how** it's gonna fail

Don't tell me how it works.
Tell me how it breaks.

#### Solutions

Design for failure

Cattle > pets

Crash-only software

Don't detect failure, but the absence of success

Bulkhead pattern

Graceful degradation 🔍

# Graceful Degradation

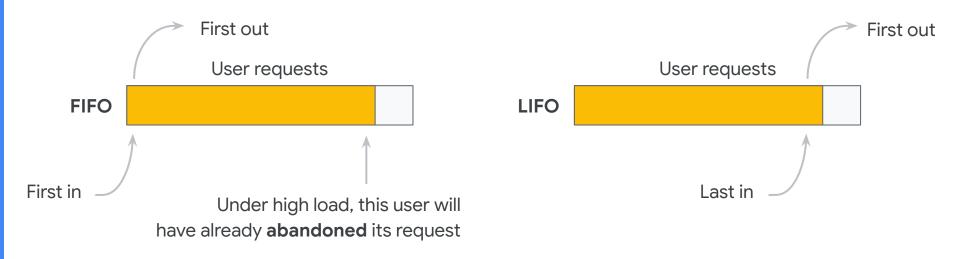
During an unexpected event, an application can **reduce** its quality of service

Example: Load shedding

But not only!



### Graceful Degradation: Facebook Adaptative Queue



Under normal conditions: FIFO; under heavy load: LIFO

Rationale: giving some response back is better than no response back

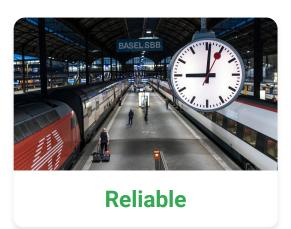
# Failure Denial Syndrome

Failures must be the norm

#### Design for failure:



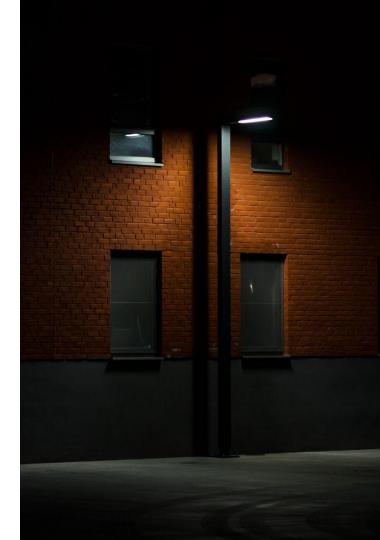




# #3

# **Observability Deficiency**

When observability becomes a reliability impediment



Observability Deficiency

A situation in which observability compromises reliability through inefficiency, blind spots, and confusion

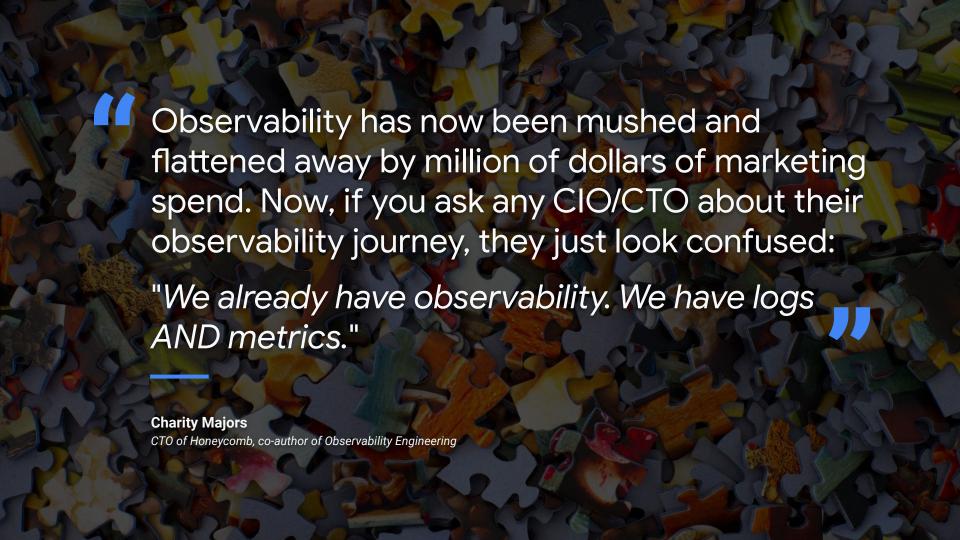


# Streetlight Effect

Cognitive bias: when people focus on what is easily visible

Reason why many organisations fall into the "trap" of observability





# Observability Done Wrong

Some negative impacts

Blind spots

Misleading assessments



# Let's Take a Step Back

Why do we need observability?



You Have Observability If...

You can understand any state of your system (no matter how novel or bizarre) by slicing and dicing high-cardinality and high-dimensionality telemetry data without needing to ship new code

# Observability Deficiency



We should understand why we need **observability** 



We should **promote**a culture of
observability



It should stay a **moving target** 

# #4 Rollout Roulette

When hope becomes a deployment strategy



Rollout Roulette The **risky** practice of deploying changes to production without an **efficient and well-defined plan** 

# Rollout Done Wrong

Negative impacts



Stress



Customer dissatisfaction



Reputation damage

Solutions

Let's go over some best practices

#### Frequency

The more frequently we rollout, the less change between releases



Rollout even if there are no changes

# Canary vs. Progressive Rollout



**Canary rollout** 

Partial and time-limited

**Few** production environments



#### **Progressive rollout**

**Progressively** increasing scope

Many production environments

### Rollback

Rollout to an earlier version

A crucial part of a reliable deployment strategy

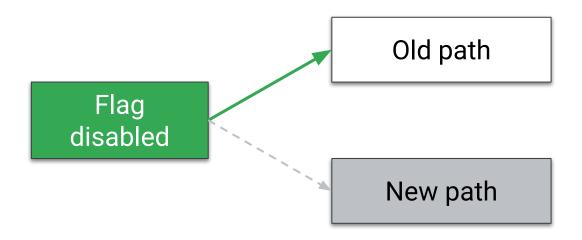


Tested

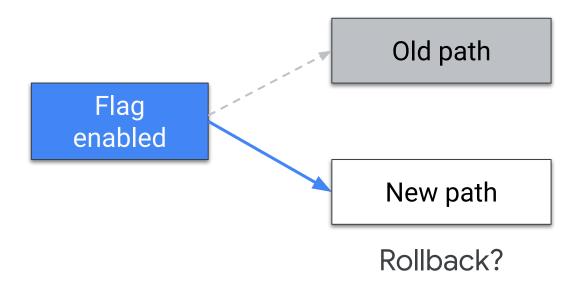
Effective

Easily accessible

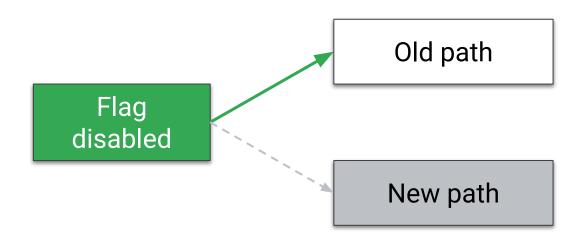
# Feature Flag



# Feature Flag



## Feature Flag



Consistency

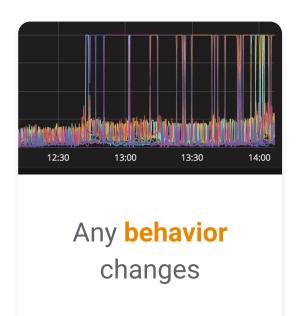
Documented and explicit

Regular cleaning

# Rollout Supervision



**End users** metrics



### Rollout Roulette



Change is the first source of outages

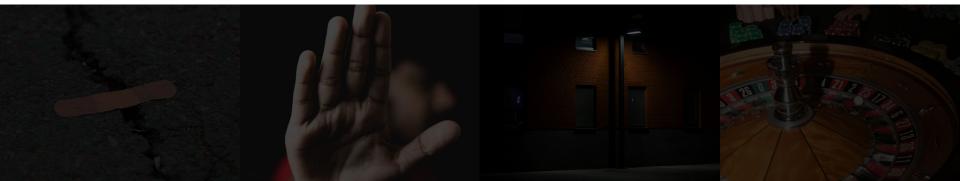


Faster is safer



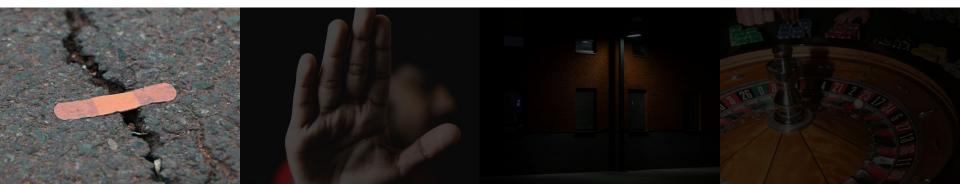
Let's rely on proven industry best practices

# Conclusion



### We should defeat the Reliability Procrastination Culture

by understanding that reliability is a force multiplier



## We should break free from the Failure Denial Syndrome

by embracing failures



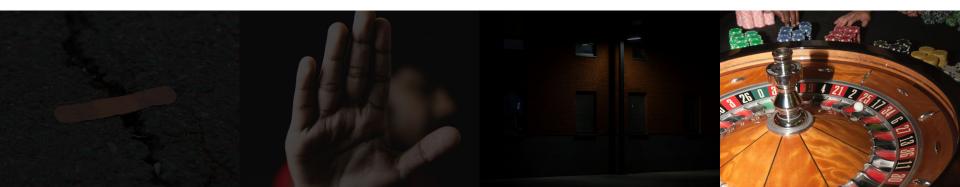
## We should cure **Observability Deficiency**

by understanding **why** we need observability and how it is a **backbone** for reliability



#### We should defeat the Rollout Roulette

by building efficient rollout plans





If you think reliability is too expensive and inconvenient, try unreliability for a while...



Jos Visser

Principal engineer at Amazon, ex-SRE at Google

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