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#### **AP/ITEC 2210 3.0 A:** System Administration Fall 2023

Instructor: Jamon Camisso ITEC 2210 Chat: mattermost.itec2210.ca Email: jamon@vorku.ca Website: https://eclass.vorku.ca/

Date/Time: Wednesday, 19:00-22:00 Location: Zoom / ACE 003 Office hours: Via Mattermost any time

- Readings:
   SRE chapter 12 Effective Troubleshooting
   PSNA chapter 29 Debugging
- Why start the course with troubleshooting?
- Provides a systematic approach to thinking about an unknown problem, system, application, etc.
- Essential skill in system administration, but applies everywhere. Framework for general problem solving

#### SRE provides a framework for troubleshooting

- Receive problem report, detect problem, get paged...
   Triage the issue
- **Examine** components involved in the system(s)
- **Diagnose** each step of a process
- **Test** and treat until the issue is isolated
- **Cure** (fix) the issue

PSNA describes two specific methods: elimination and successive refinement/addition

- SRE notes a few common troubleshooting pitfalls:
- Irrelevant information, leads to wild goose chases
- Incorrect understanding of how to change a system, safely test, and isolate changes
- Improbable theories and recency bias
- Diving into a **falsely correlated** but contemporaneous issue that has arisen

## **Problem** report should contain:

#### Expected behaviour

#### Actual behaviour

#### - **Reproduction** steps (EAR)

 Nice to have: any debugging that has already been performed\*



### Problem report - as simple as:

- "I should be able to browse the corporate wiki"
- I get a 503 gateway error when browsing the site
- Visit http://<foo> in a browser, cURL etc



## – Effective **triage**

## – Who is affected?

#### - What is affected?

- How widespread is the issue? Is it business critical?
- Save asking 'why' for last until the problem is fully understood



#### Effective triage continued

SRE notes: "Make the system work as well as it can under the circumstances"

 Once things are as stable as they can be, move on to next step, examining the affected systems

 Make sure to record any steps taken so they can be reverted, automated, documented for later analysis or reuse

#### Examining the systems involved

- Look at log files, assume there's always a log somewhere
- Start at the beginning. For example, a cURL HTTP request:
   <u>Look at a full request to a front</u>-end server
  - Find a corresponding request to a backend server
  - Trace a backend application request to a fileserver
  - Each system will/should/hopefully log the request

#### Examining the systems involved

- Some tools that will be useful (not exhaustive):
   cURL/wget for debugging HTTP requests
  - netcat/nc to make and test TCP connections
  - lsof & strace to examine what a process is doing
  - netstat & tcpdump to gather network data and dumps
  - top, free, ps, vmstat to see what a server is doing
  - less/more/view to examine a file without editing it
  - vi, vim, nano, pico, emacs to edit a file (or view it)

#### - Diagnose the issue

 Narrow things down using a combination of elimination and successive refinement (PSNA p532), or bisection (SRE p140)

 Elimination: remove different parts of the system until the problem disappears. The problem must have existed in the last portion removed

 Sometimes elimination is easy, for example toggle a setting somewhere. Sometimes it will require code changes.

#### - Diagnose the issue

 Successive refinement can be as easy as connecting to systems one at a time in sequence until the problem system is reached

 Or it can involve hardware, firewalls, network settings, databases, file servers, authentication servers and so on

 Proceed one step at a time from a known good configuration until breakage occurs - the last change must be the culprit

#### - Diagnose the issue

 Bisection is a way to subdivide components into groups and then eliminate or successively refine within a grouping

 Imagine you have a set of firewalls, TCP load balancers, routers and hardware switches, connected to a pool of HTTP servers and databases, and the issue is HTTP related

 Chances are you don't want to start with tcpdump, rather, you'd look at frontend HTTP servers and trace requests

#### – Test and Treat the issue

 Try designing tests to rule out one set of hypotheses and rule in another. In the HTTP scenario, bisect, then eliminate:

 Test HTTP requests first to rule out TCP issues. In the router/switch/firewall components of the made up architecture, packets must be flowing to HTTP servers

 Now test TCP connections from HTTP servers to Auth, Cache then File server and see which isn't reachable

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– Example

 Problem report could be as simple as a chat message from a developer: "I can't access http://10.0.0.1 here's a screenshot from my browser."

 Depending on the data in the screenshot you'd bisect infrastructure for troubleshooting appropriately

Could be firewall level, client side, HTTP servers

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#### – TCP issue?

## Unable to connect

Firefox can't establish a connection to the server at 10.0.0.1.

- The site could be temporarily unavailable or too busy. Try again in a few moments.
- If you are unable to load any pages, check your computer's network connection.
- If your computer or network is protected by a firewall or proxy, make sure that Nightly is permitted to access the Web.



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#### - HTTP issue?

#### 502 Bad Gateway

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### – DB issue?

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(i) 10.0.0.1/index.php

Database connection failed: Access denied for user 'username'@'localhost' (using password: YES)

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