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Automatic issue generation

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Abstract

It is undeniable that computing has settled in the modern world. Many elements have enabled global digitization and products are being developed faster, largely through the use of third-party services. However, the systems developed, whether a proprietary or third party, can have degradation or service outages. Having an automatic system for the generation of incidents would allow acting as soon as possible on specific problems in the services and the development of a system that allows this automation is the main objective of this work.

1 Introduction

Gone are the days when web services were products that could be considered handcrafted, today the trend is to automate all the elements that can derive from the services and not depend on human beings and thus avoid errors inherent to the human condition itself.

A vitally important aspect is the creation of an incident generation system. It is true that today certain incidents can be resolved automatically. However, incidents that cannot be solved automatically require manual action and for this, it is necessary to have a system that warns of system crashes or anomalous operations in a system. Thanks to a notification system the time to resolve a problem can be reduced, which can mean reducing losses due to the shutdown of a service [4]. An example was the Fastly service outage, which resulted in an estimated loss of 32M \$ to Amazon [3].

2 Objective

The objective of this work is to develop a service that allows the monitoring of the services that a company could have. If any check detects a drop or degradation in any of the services, the objective will be to carry out the launching of the corresponding incident in an automated way. This will be done with the help of the Instatus API that allows the publication of incidents on a status page. Another objective of this work is the application of techniques such as backoff in monitoring, to perform different checks repeatedly before indicating that a service is down [1].

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3 Results

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Finally, a service has been developed that allows checks to be entered into the system (figure 1). The system of checks has finally been realized using a messaging system with RabbitMQ that allows to have different processes to evaluate the checks periodically and also providing a horizontal scaling [5, 6]. The operation of the periodic checks is shown in figure 2.

ID: 62a1ca8f9d61d74fc8d22586
Component: ckmme0naq163998zvooo37ruawj
Healthcheck name: Health check contra la app de test (e2 POST)
URL: https://test.manon.rnasa-imedir.com/e2
Method: POST
Status: 201
Incident name: Incidencia contra la app de test (e2 POST)
Backoff: false
Edit Delete ID: 62a1cc0a9d61d74fc8d22587
Component: ckmme0naq163998zvooo37ruawj
Healthcheck name: Health check contra la app de test (e1 GET)
URL: https://test.manon.rnasa-imedir.com/e1
Method: GET
Status: 201
Incident name: Incidencia contra la app de test (e2 GET)
Backoff: true

Figure 1: Example of incidents created in the application.

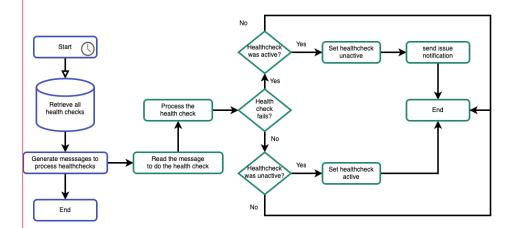


Figure 2: Flowchart of the periodic realizations. The blue elements are generated from a cron process while the green elements are executed by different workers, allowing the monitoring to be horizontally scalable.

4 Conclusions

The automatic incident monitoring website has been developed and allows multiple checks to be performed automatically on a regular basis. In addition, the code can be deployed on any company's private network and perform checks on points that are not available on the Internet, something that is not possible with commercial status pages such as Atlassian StatusPage [2].

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