



## (What?)

#### 22 August, 2010, early morning: fire in a datacentre

- A UPS battery failed and caught fire
- No automatic suppression fire brigade put it out (with hand-held extinguishers)
- No air conditioning or power isolation (equipment fans ingested polluted air)
- Clearly an unpredictable event no meaningful forewarning

#### Result:

- Substantial smoke/powder/CO<sub>2</sub> damage to (running) equipment
  Some equipment replaced; some more cleaned and reused
- Long ETR (for full recovery) and the (temporary) loss of a computer room







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## Short Term Response (0-4 hours)

#### Location, Location, Location ...

- Impacted datacentre was in the basement of the main ITS office building on campus
  - Fire anywhere in the building means no go (no power, too)
- Serendipity: having a separate facility elsewhere on campus ready to go...
  - Bonus points for being able to accommodate all responders at once
- Redundancy is great, if (and only if) it works

#### Situation

- What's impacted? What of this matters **now**/this week/later? (Triage)
- The importance of a written DR plan, stored on paper, cannot be overestimated
- Master password lists also need to be available on paper (assume your auth servers are be dead...)



## Short Term Response (0-4 hours)

#### Situation (cont.)

- · Whiteboards are fantastic tools for recording state
  - Lists of down services/what actually matters/who's and what/etc
  - C4ISR systems call them "totes" as do bookmakers

#### Care and Feeding

- Responsive on-call staff are a big bonus at this point value them
- Never underestimate the value of snacks (especially from hour 3 on)

#### Communication

- Overcommunicate rather than undercommunicate, particularly with fellow respondents
- Remember all your customers this may include suppliers, depending on network configuration

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## **DISASTER 1: FIRE**

## Same Day Response (4-12 hours)

#### Recovery

- Think laterally about essential service recovery sometimes it helps
- ... but document any "non standard" changes so they can be undone later
- · Focus on the important services first; avoid distractions
  - Have someone "run interference" on outside distractions (customers, managers, other groups...)

## OH&S

- No service at a university (or almost anywhere!) is worth risking life, limb, and health
  - Leads: Remember **your** obligations to your staff (and yourself)
- Discourage risky behaviour (going into a burned out datacentre...)
- Provide PPE and ensure staff use it
- Plan to deal with fatigue early and often send people home



## Longer Term (2 days +)

#### Equipment

- "Essential" equipment will be unrecoverable prepare accordingly
- Stocktake and control in and out
  - Not all rack rails fit all systems; finding the right rails can cost time
  - Know what equipment you have **before** the disaster strikes (updated hi-res photo library?)
- · Expect to deal with insurance requests; do so efficiently
- Expect to deal with supportability issues (vendor-specific!)

#### OH&S (yes, again)

- Fatigue becomes a big problem in the first weeks actively manage it
- Multi-skilling and documentation becomes important
- Use all your staff, not just your "guns"
- PPE is still important...

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## **DISASTER 1: FIRE**

## Longer Term (2 days +)

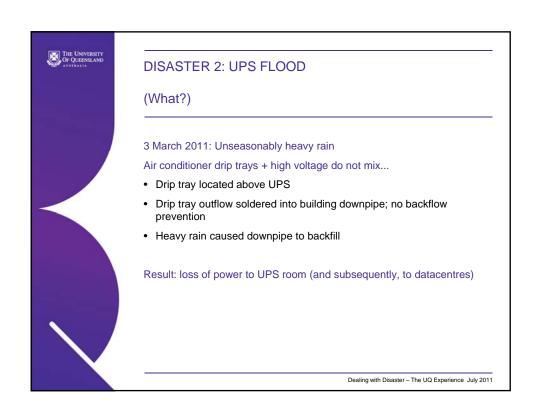
#### Communication

 Honest and transparent communication will "buy time" and tolerance from customers

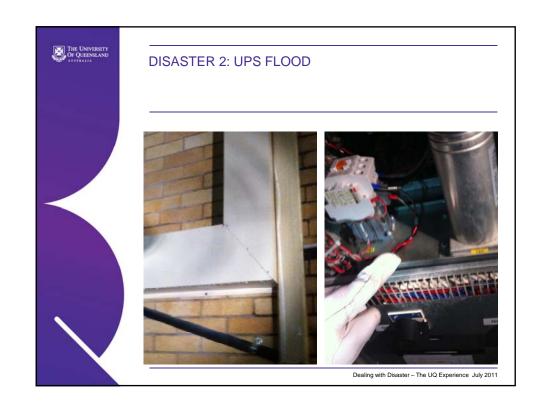
#### Service Recovery

- That Problem You've Always Meant To Fix But Never Had The Outage Window: now's (possibly) your chance
- Plan to eat an elephant ("one bite at a time") some services will take substantial time to recover, so start somewhere
- Work methodically: don't unnecessarily multitask
- Properly implement any of the "quick fixes" as soon as practicable
- · Documentation should be updated ASAP, but no sooner

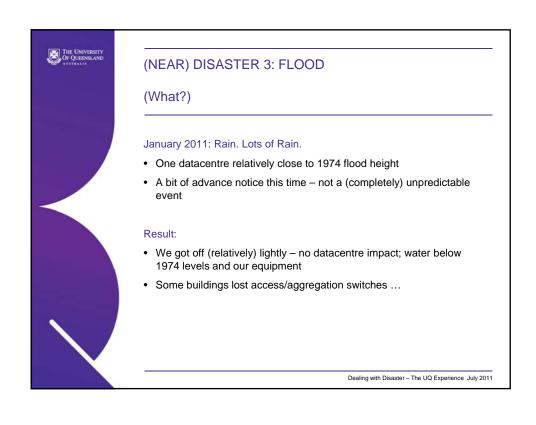














# (NEAR) DISASTER 3: FLOOD



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# (NEAR) DISASTER 3: FLOOD

## Beforehand

## Physical labour may be required

- Sandbagging
- Moving equipment (when possible)
- Stocktake of equipment (when it isn't)

# OH&S cannot be forgotten

- Especially important with physical labour considerations
- If it's not safe, it's not to be done



## (NEAR) DISASTER 3: FLOOD

## **During and After**

#### Wait ...

- ... and watch up-to-date monitoring tools are handy for "damage assessment" (we use Intermapper; Big Brother; Statseeker)
- · Use the time: plan for recovery

#### Communicate

- · Flooded equipment will need to be replaced
- ... worst case, this can mean lots of hardware (we were lucky)
- Keep your service status pages up to date (it cuts down the calls)
- Be aware of what a loss of power means for the mobile phone network

#### Rebuild

Use tools like RANCID, CiscoWorks, etc to recover configurations quickly

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## (NEAR) DISASTER 3: FLOOD

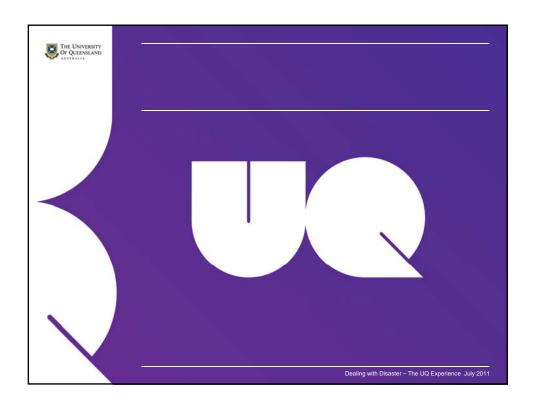
## **During and After**

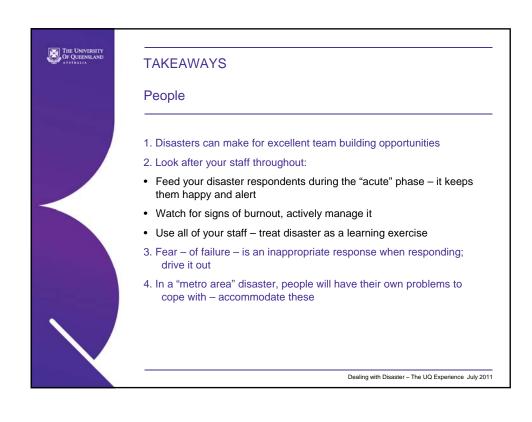
#### Site Access

- Major flood event = closed roads; be aware of what routes are available and for whom
- Some staff will simply not be able to get to site safely (VPN access is important)
- Prepare to be stopped by emergency services

## Staffing

- Major flood event = flooded homes; people's own lives should come first (effective resource planning helps in dealing with this)
- OH&S people shouldn't proceed through flooding







## **TAKEAWAYS**

## **Process**

- 1. Paper records, stored appropriately, are essential
- 2. Keep the "day job" under control, and a disaster becomes easier to manage
- 3. Communication is an important part of the process

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## **TAKEAWAYS**

## Tools/Technology

- 1. Silver linings: Use the disaster to improve services if feasible
- Know your levels of redundancy test them, and know how (if) they'll fail

