

# Resilience at AWS

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### Agenda

- Failures, Resilience and Shared Responsibility Model
- Resilience of the AWS cloud
- Resilience of customer workloads in the cloud
- AWS services and offerings for Resilience



2

"Resilience equals revenue" - Gartner, 2023

Companies realize the importance of resilience in today's technological landscape:

### **Financial cost**

Fortune 1000 companies lose an estimated \$1.5B-\$2.5B annually due to unplanned system downtime (IDC)

### **Brand cost**

Beyond financial cost, there is also a brand cost



## **Categories of Failure**



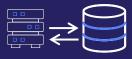


e.g. bad deployment, cred expiration

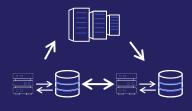


Core infrastructure e.g. datacenter failure,

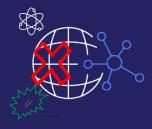
host failure



Data and state e.g. data corruption



Dependencies
e.g. infrastructure,
external APIs



Highly unlikely scenarios

e.g. All of internet failure, environmental disasters,



# The mental model

### Resilience

Ability of a workload to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions

### **High Availability**

Resistance to common failures through design and operational mechanisms at a primary site



Core services, design goals to meet availability goals

### **Disaster Recovery**

Returning to normal operation within specific targets at a recovery site for failures that cannot be handled by HA



Backup & Recovery, Data Bunkering, Managed recovery objectives

### **Continuous Improvement**

CI/CD, observability, moving beyond pre-deployment testing towards chaos engineering patterns











Customers are responsible for their resilience in the Cloud



# Resiliency of the cloud



# **AWS Regions and Availability Zones (AZs)**

AWS REGIONS ARE PHYSICAL LOCATIONS AROUND THE WORLD WHERE WE CLUSTER DATA CENTERS

33 AWS Regions worldwide

Each AWS Region has multiple AZs

Each AZ includes one or more discrete data centers

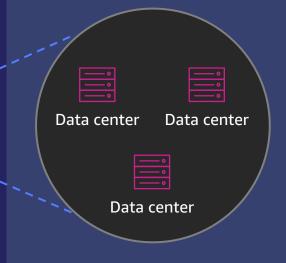


AWS Regions

Announced Regions

Transit AZ AZ AZ

A Region is a physical location in the world



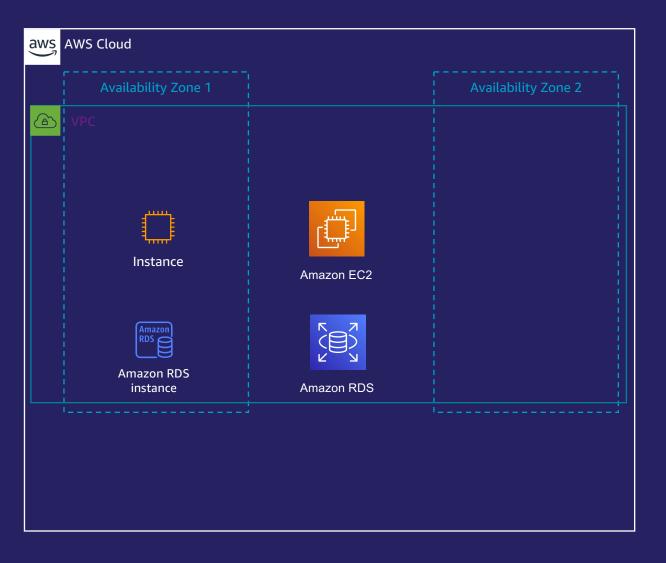
Data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities.



# Resiliency in the cloud - High Availability

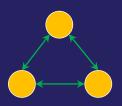


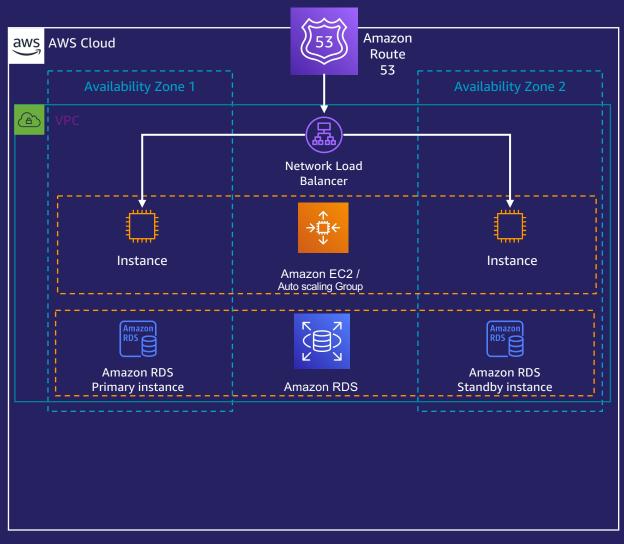
# Multi-zonal high availability





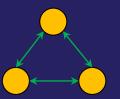
# Multi-zonal high availability



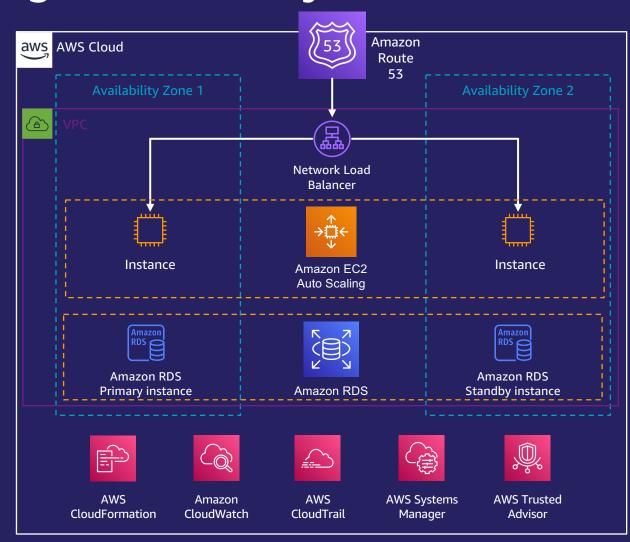




### Multi-zonal high availability



# **MITIGATED** Load Induced Component / Host failure Control plane / network interruptions **Entire Rack** Failure Datacentre interruptions



#### **NOT MITIGATED**



bad deployment



Natural Disaster



All of Internet Failure





# Resiliency in the cloud - Disaster Recovery



### Strategies for disaster recovery

Backup & Restore

Pilot light

Warm standby in AWS

Hot standby (active/passive

RPO/RTO: Hours

- Lower priority use cases
- Leverage existing backup infrastructure
- Cost: \$

RPO/RTO: 10s of Minutes

- Meeting lower RTO & RPO requirements
- Minimal Infrastructure at target site
- Scale AWS resources in response to a DR event
- Cost: \$\$

RPO/RTO: Minutes

- Solutions that require RTO & RPO in minutes
- Business critical services
- Cost: \$\$\$

RPO/RTO: Near Real-time

- Failover of your environment in AWS
- Cost: \$\$\$\$

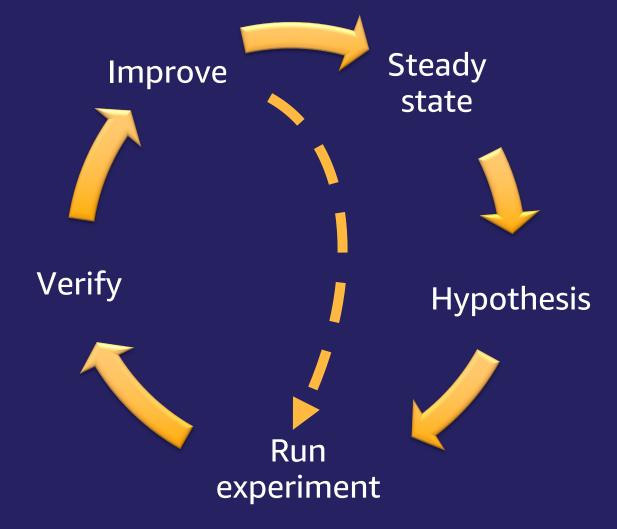


# Continuous Improvement - finding the unknowns



# **Chaos engineering**

### A scientific method





## **Chaos experiment**

Inject events that simulate

- Hardware failures, such as servers dying
- Software failures, such as malformed responses
- Nonfailure events, such as spikes in traffic or scaling events
   Any event capable of disrupting steady state





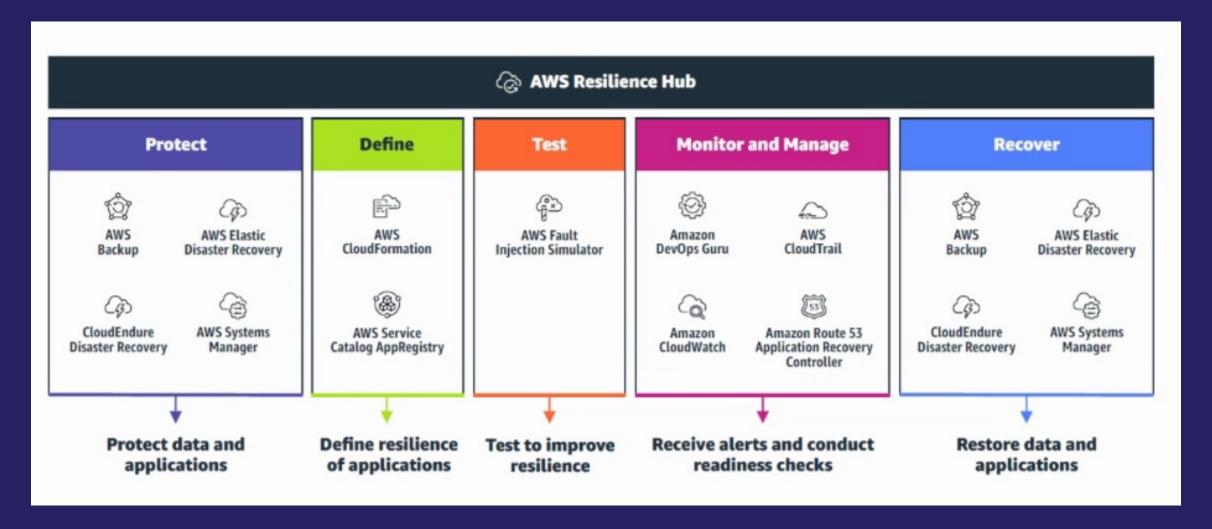
Verify

**Hypothesis** 

# **AWS Services for Resilience**



### How AWS helps you design resilient workloads

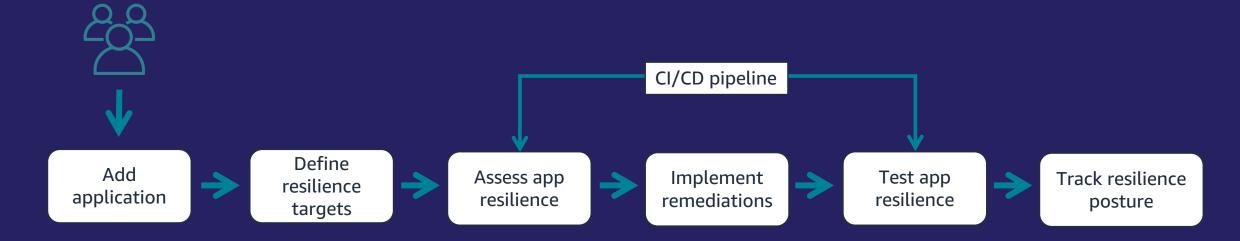




### **AWS Resilience Hub**



An application resilience service that provides customers a central place to define, validate, and track the resilience of their applications on AWS





### **AWS Resilience Hub | Supported Resources\***



### **Compute**

Amazon EC2,
AWS Lambda,
Amazon ECS,
AWS AutoScaling,
Amazon API Gateway



### **Networking**

NAT Gateway,
Amazon Route 53,
Elastic Load
Balancing



### **Database**

Amazon RDS,
Aurora,
DynamoDB,
DocumentDB



### **Storage**

Amazon EBS,
Amazon S3,
Amazon EFS,
AWS Backup
AWS Elastic
Disaster Recovery



#### Queues

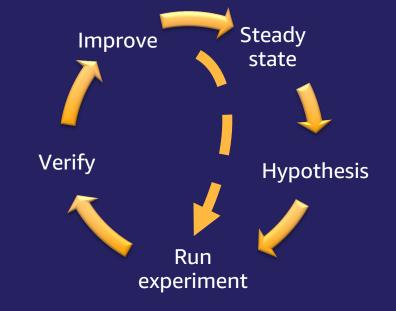
Amazon SQS

\* Latest: https://docs.aws.amazon.com/resilience-hub/latest/userguide/supported-resources.html



### **AWS Fault Injection Simulator**

Fully managed chaos engineering service on AWS





Improve application performance and resiliency

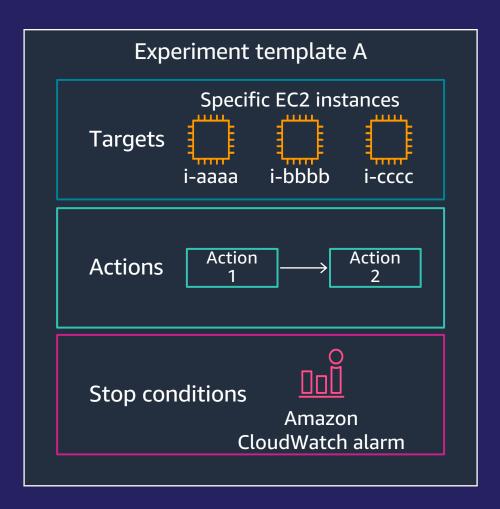
Safely run chaos experiments with fine-grained controls

Test complex, real-world failure scenarios



### **AWS Fault Injection Simulator (AWS FIS)**

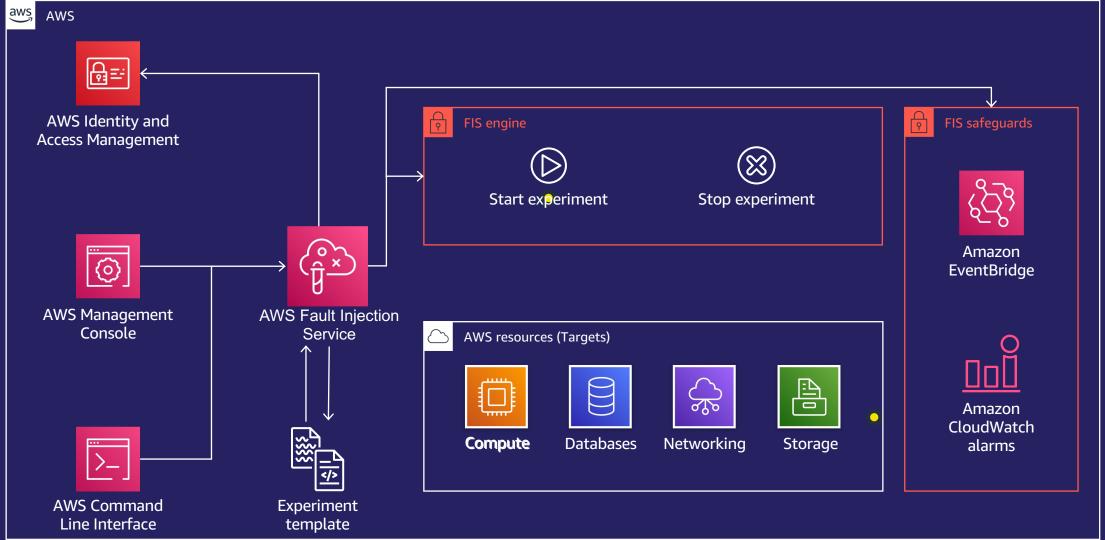




- Server error (EC2)
- Stop, reboot, and terminate instance(s) (EC2)
- API throttling
- Increased memory or CPU load (EC2)
- Kill process (EC2)
- Latency injection (EC2)
- Container instance termination (ECS)
- Increase memory or CPU consumption per task (ECS)
- Terminate nodes (EKS)
- Database stop, reboot, and failover (RDS)
- And more to come soon



## **AWS Fault Injection Service – Reference Flow**



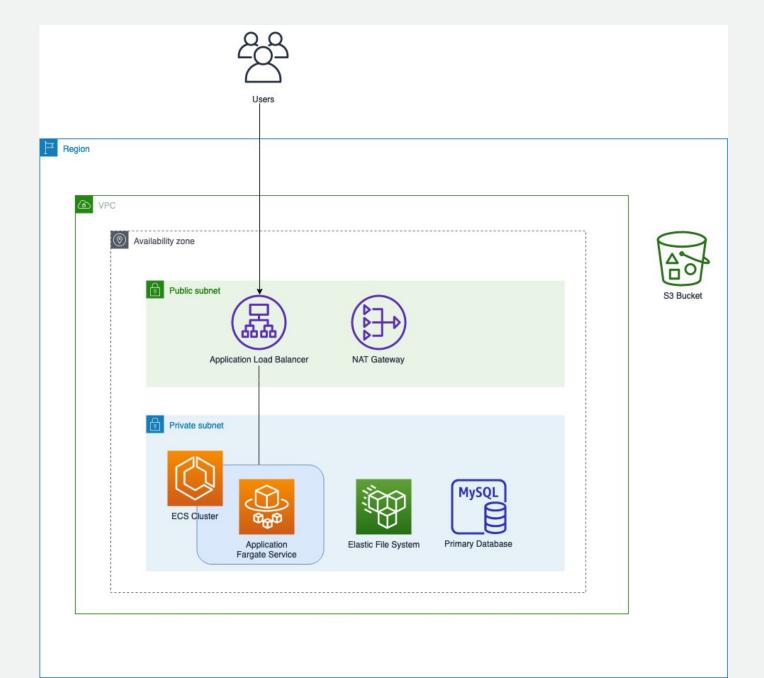




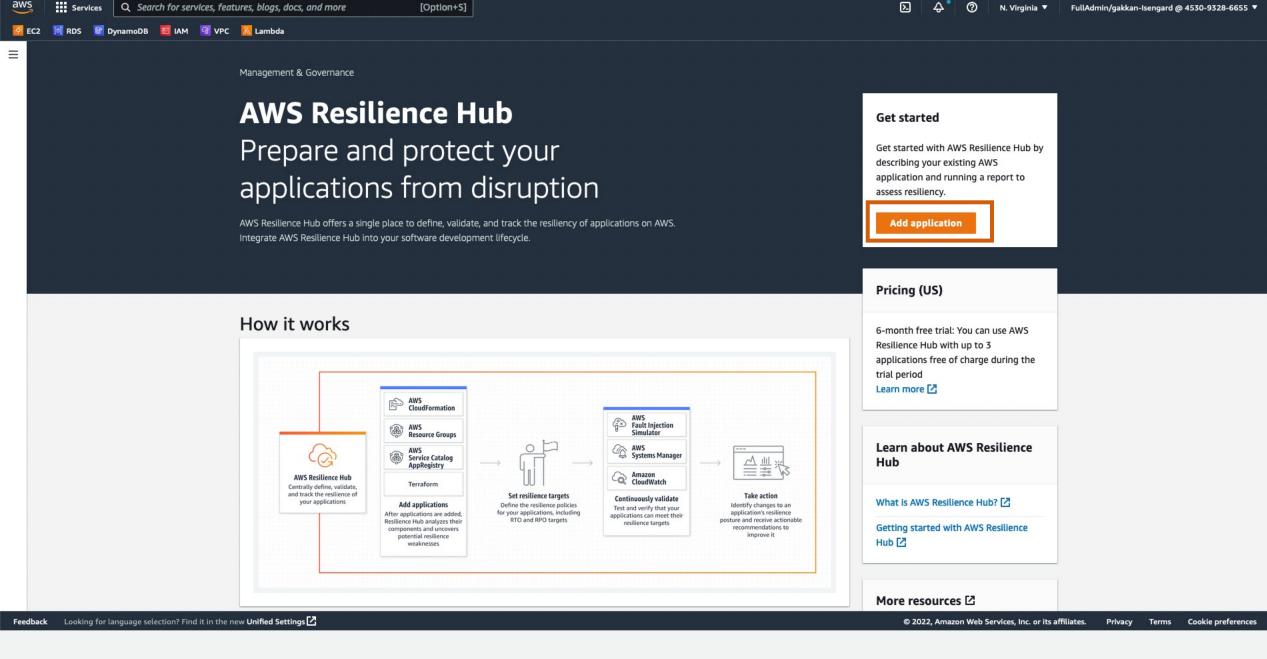
# Demo Resilience Hub & FIS



# Sample Application Architecture

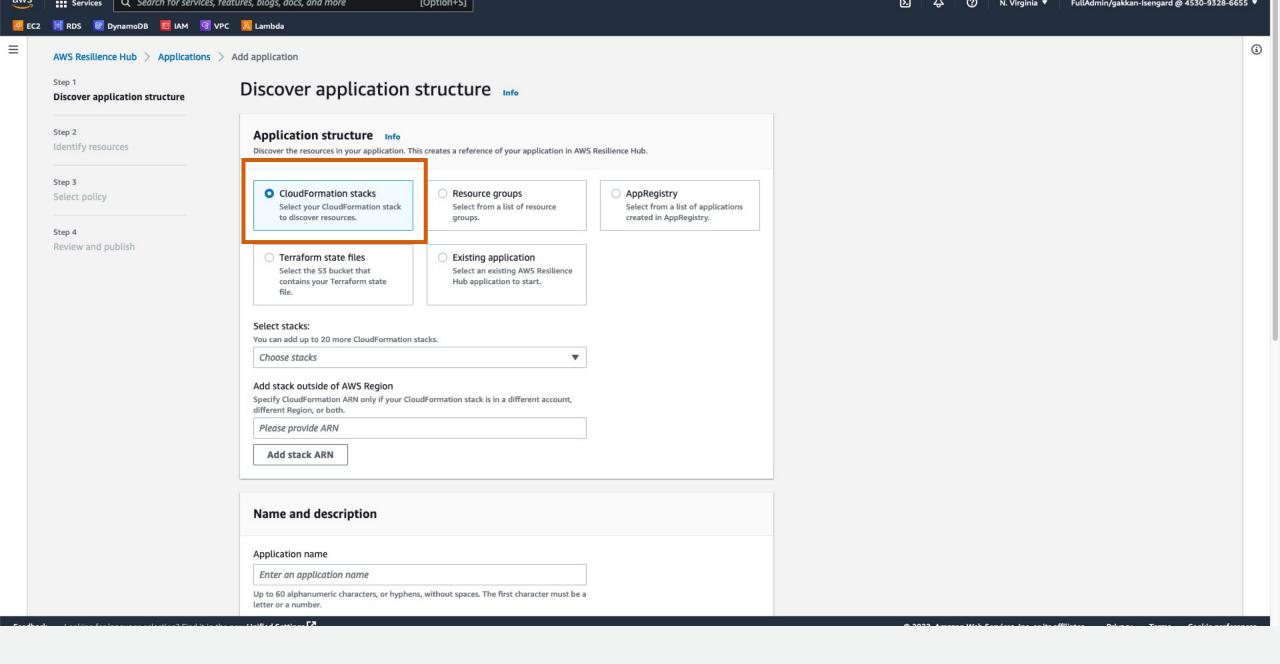






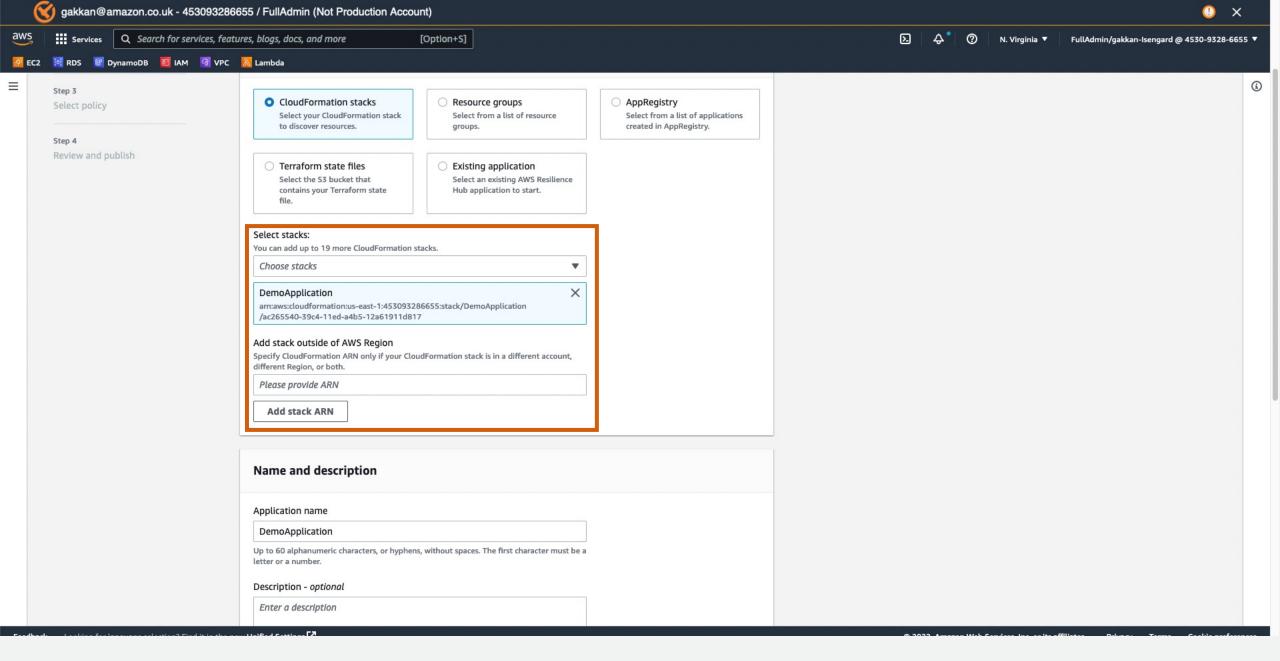


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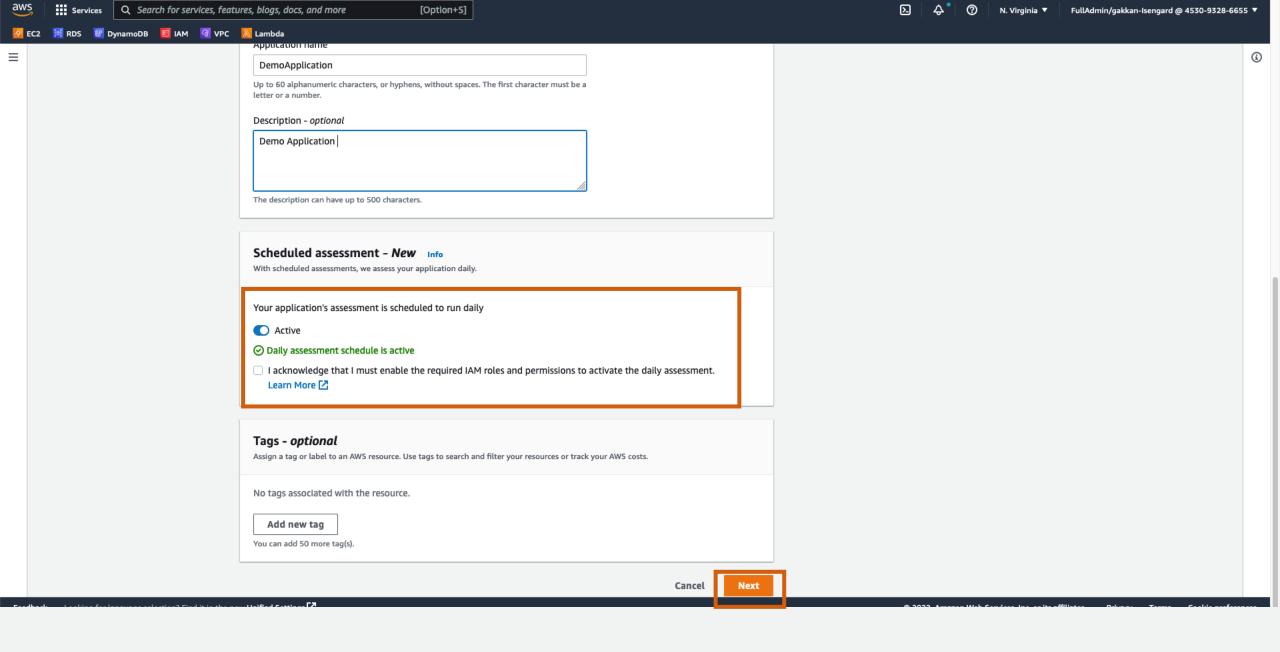


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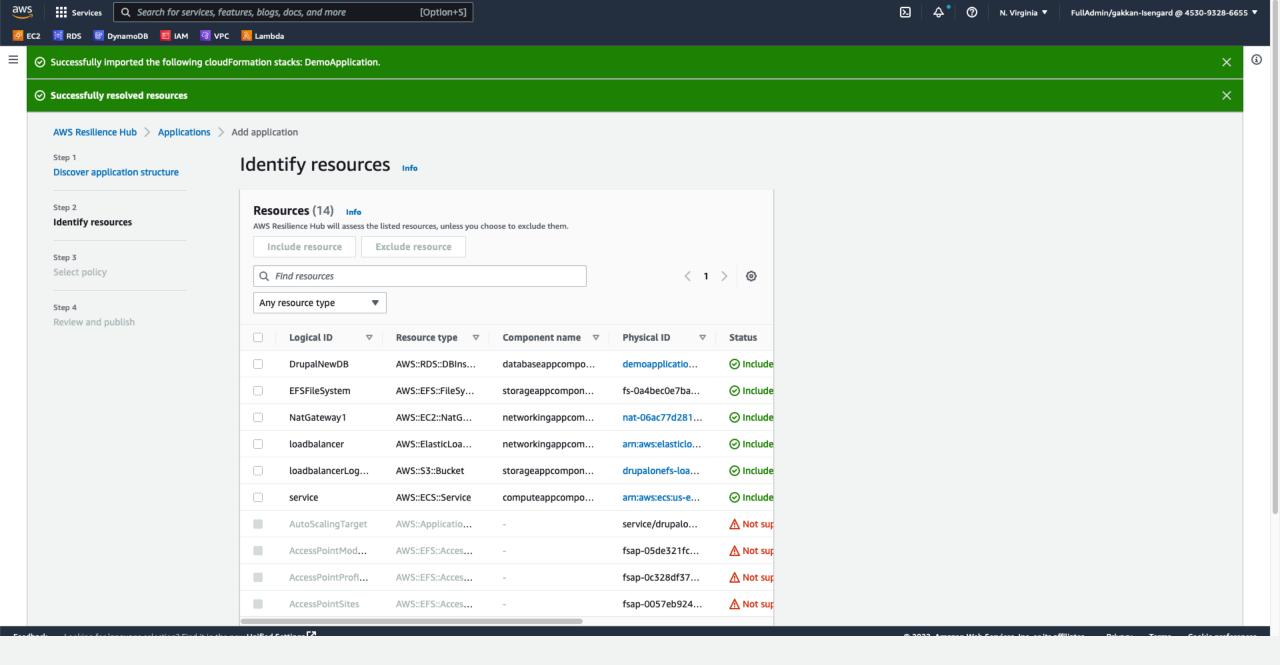




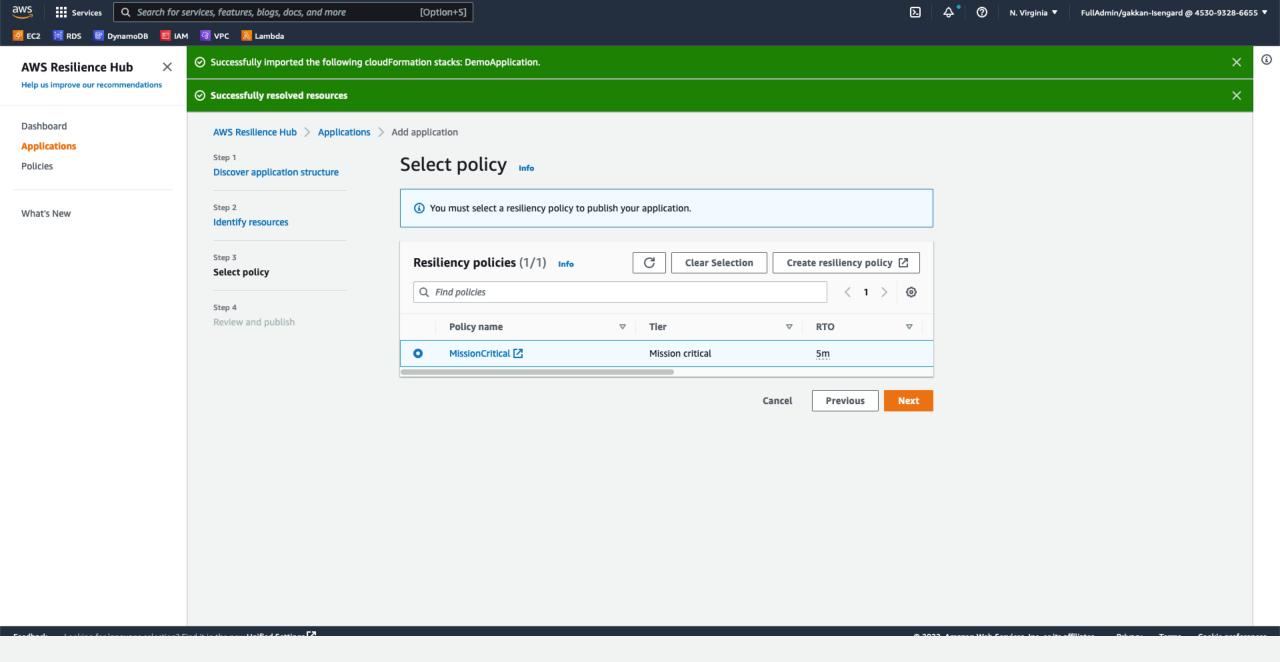
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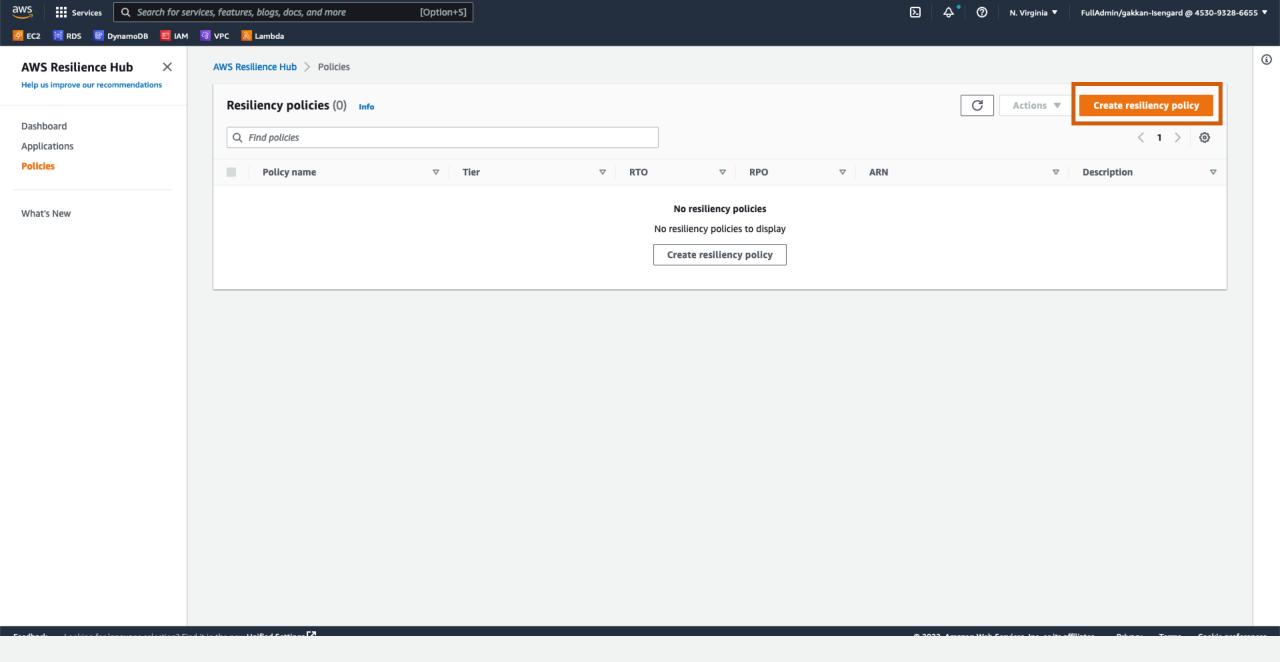




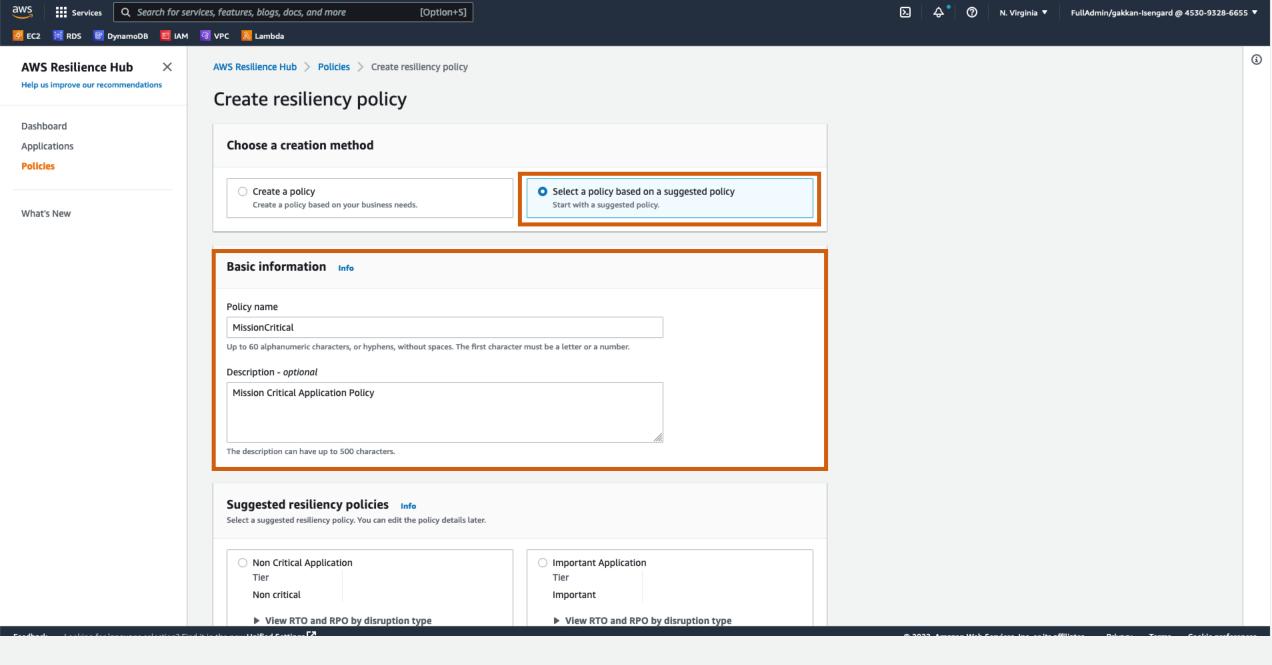




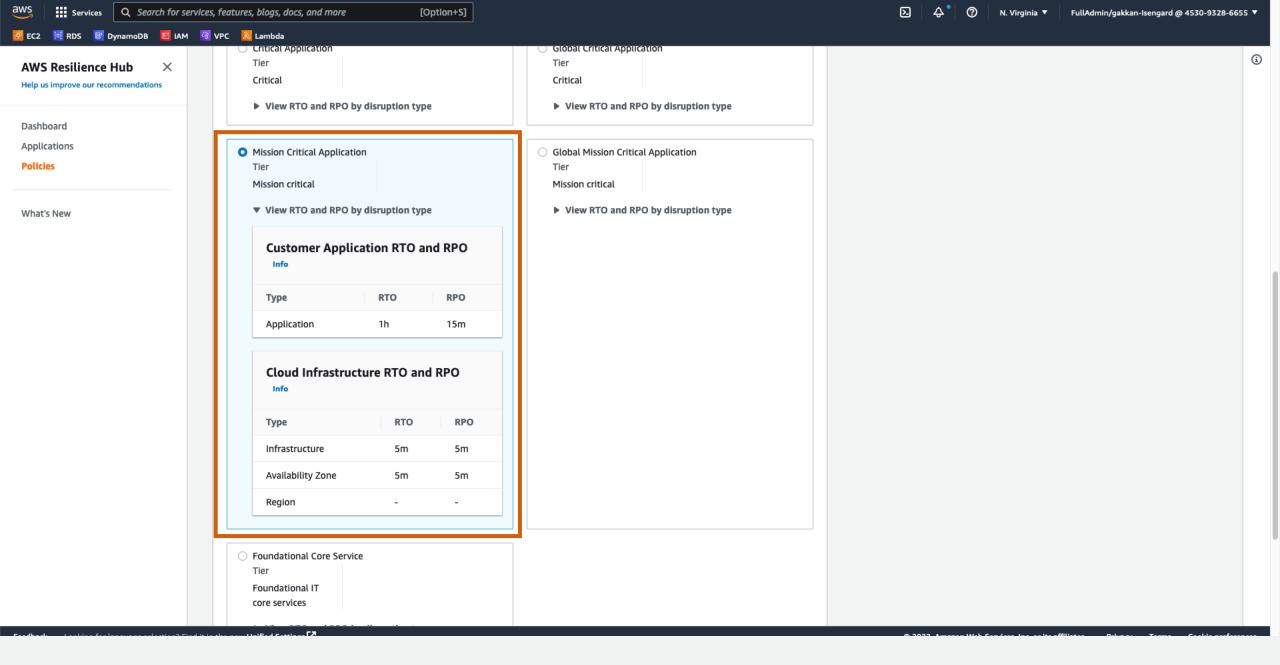




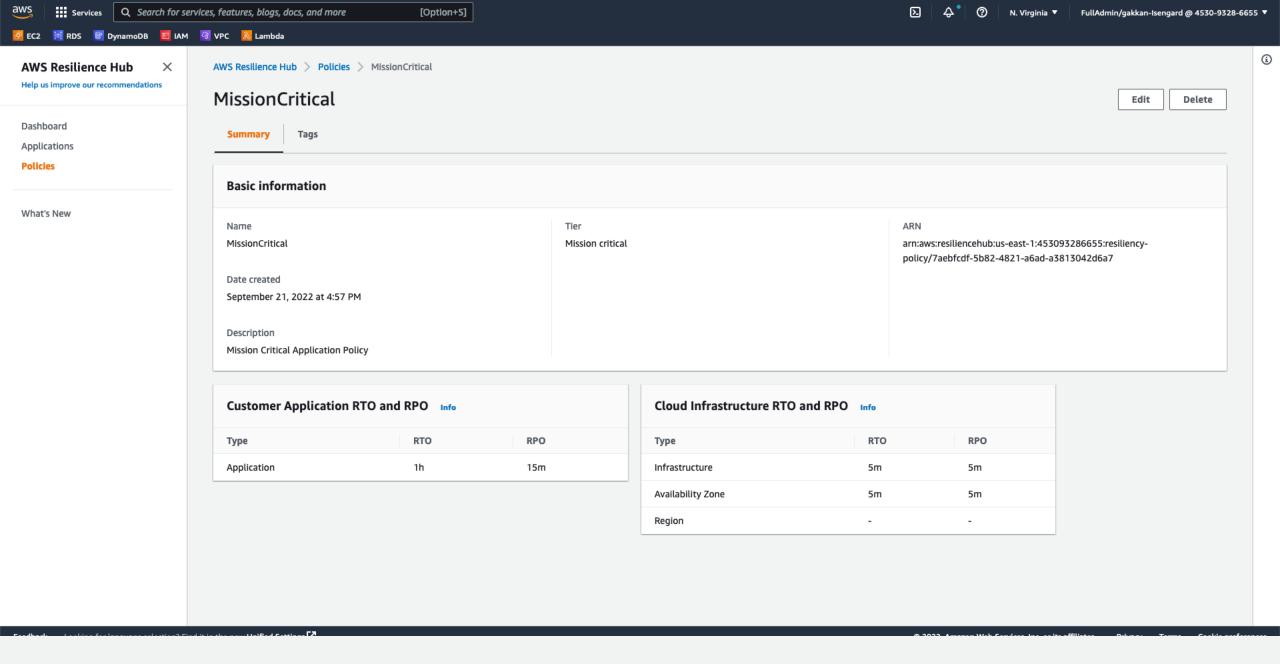


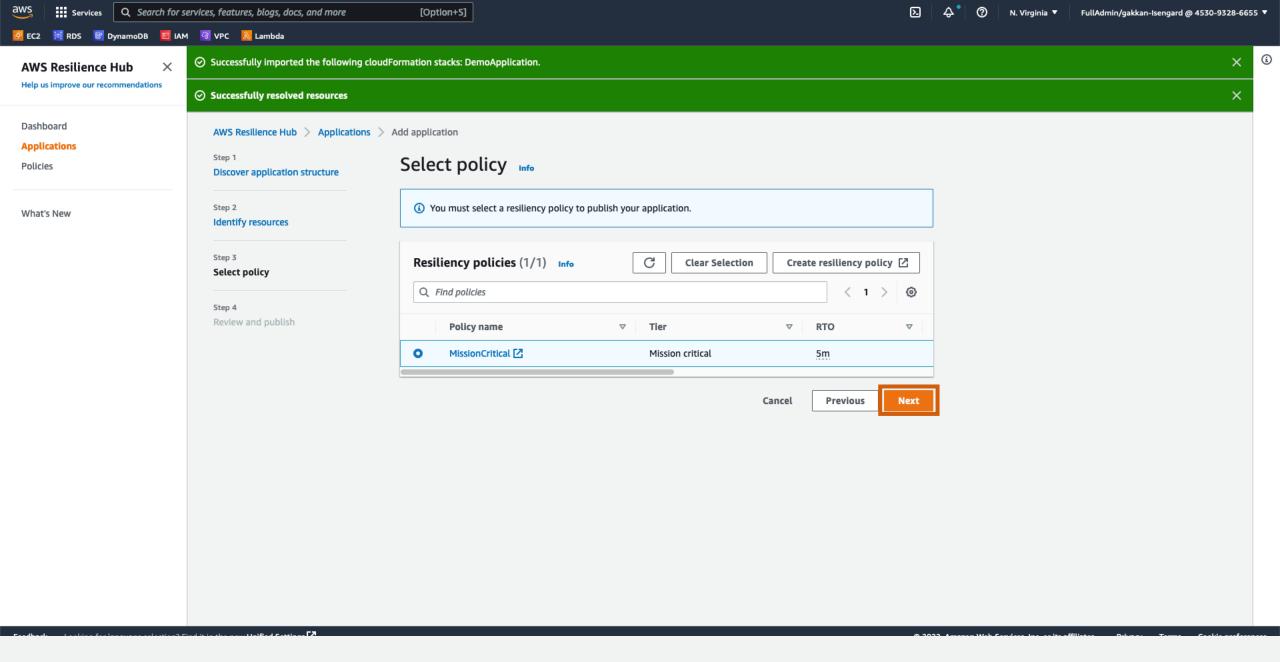


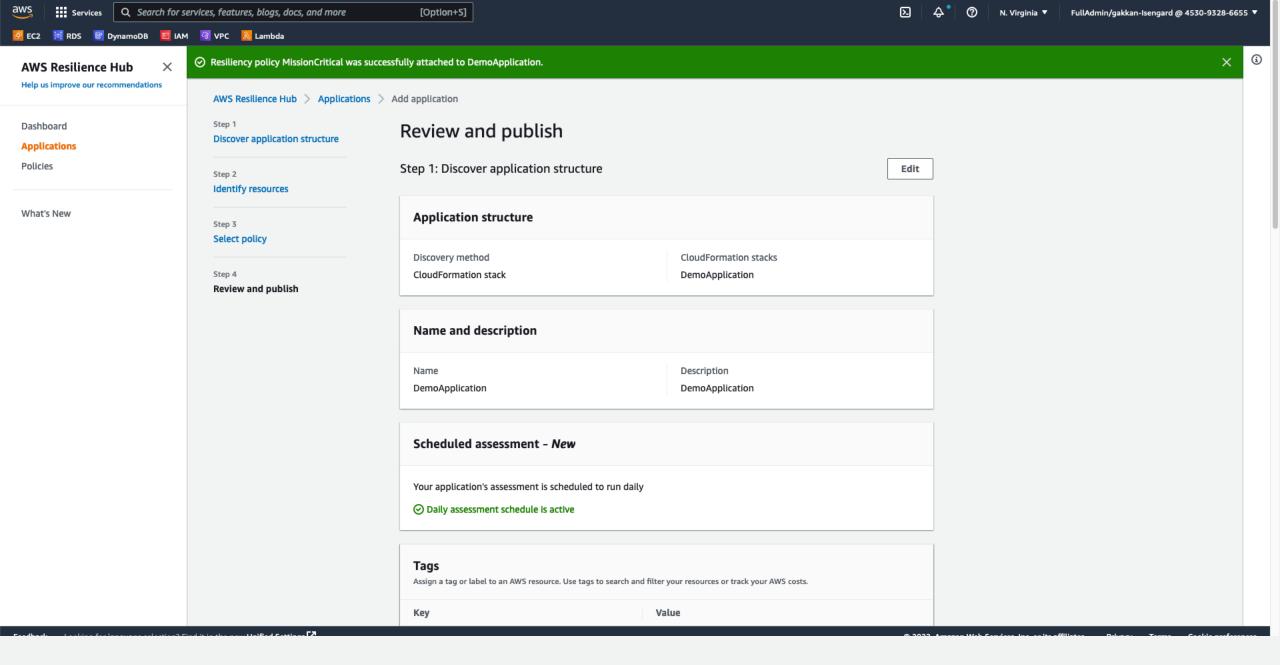




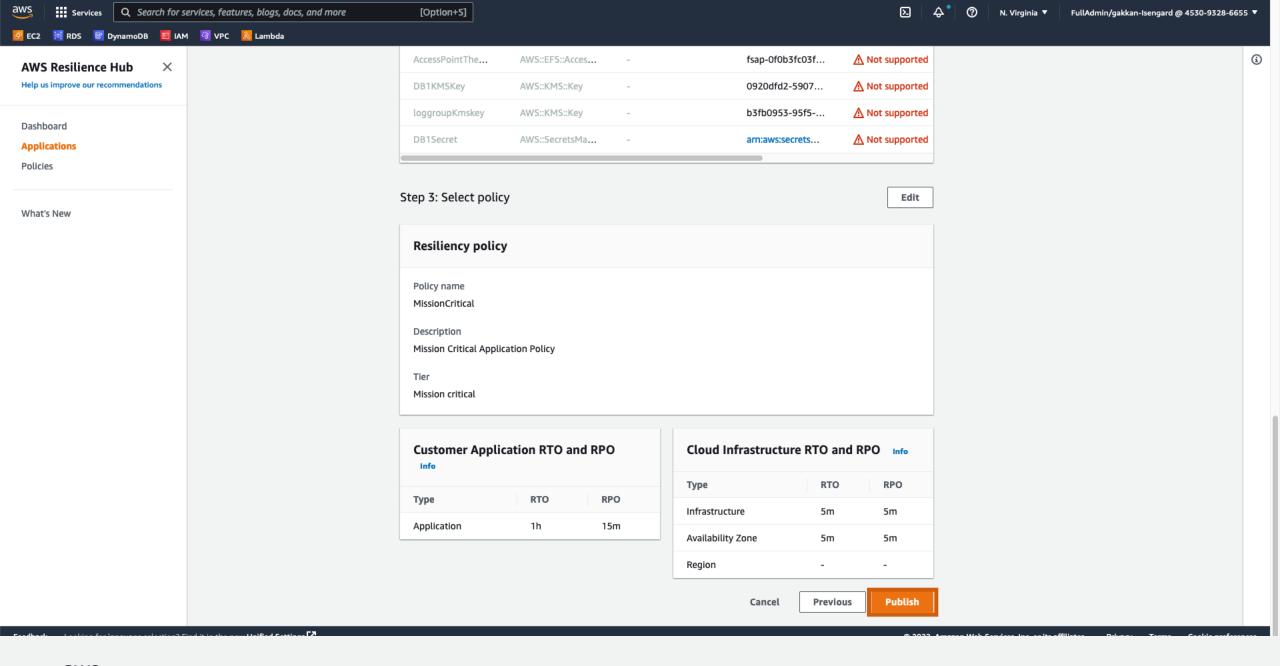


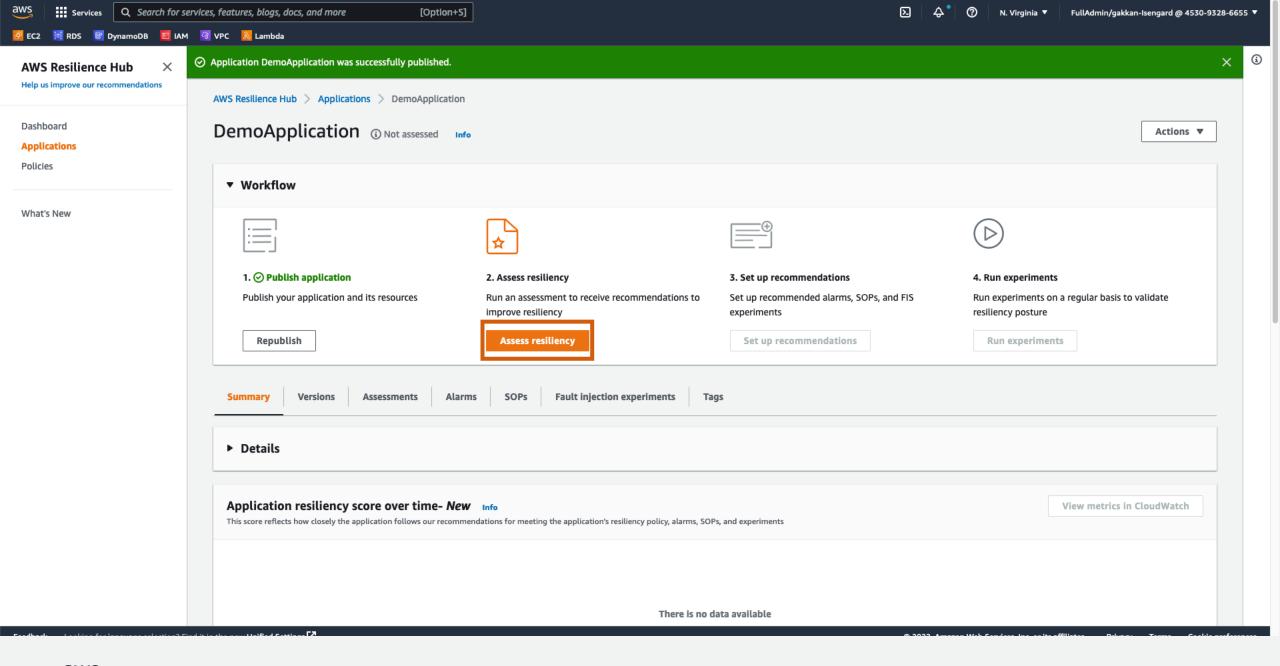




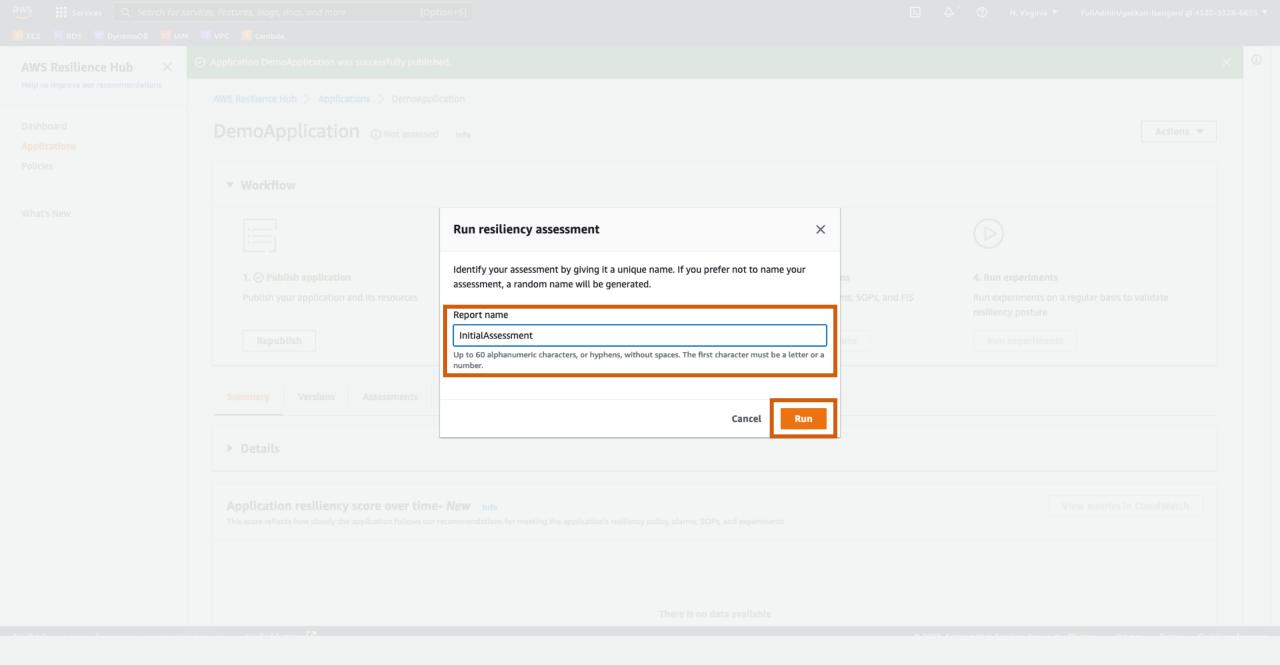


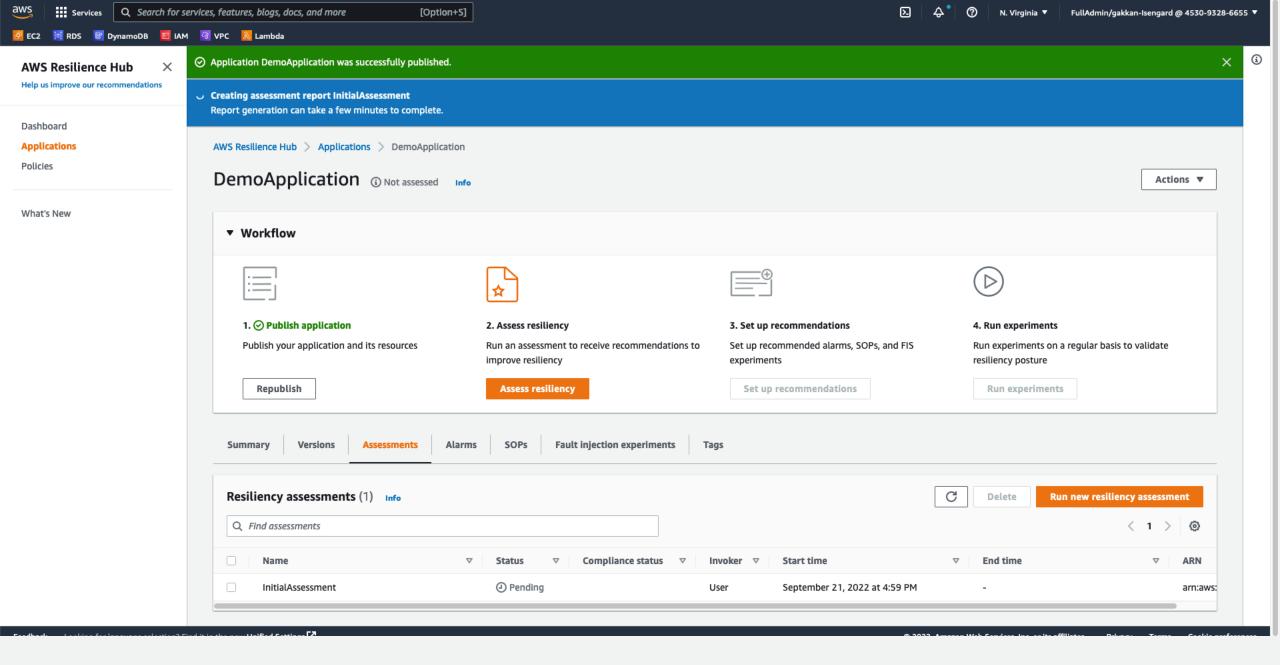




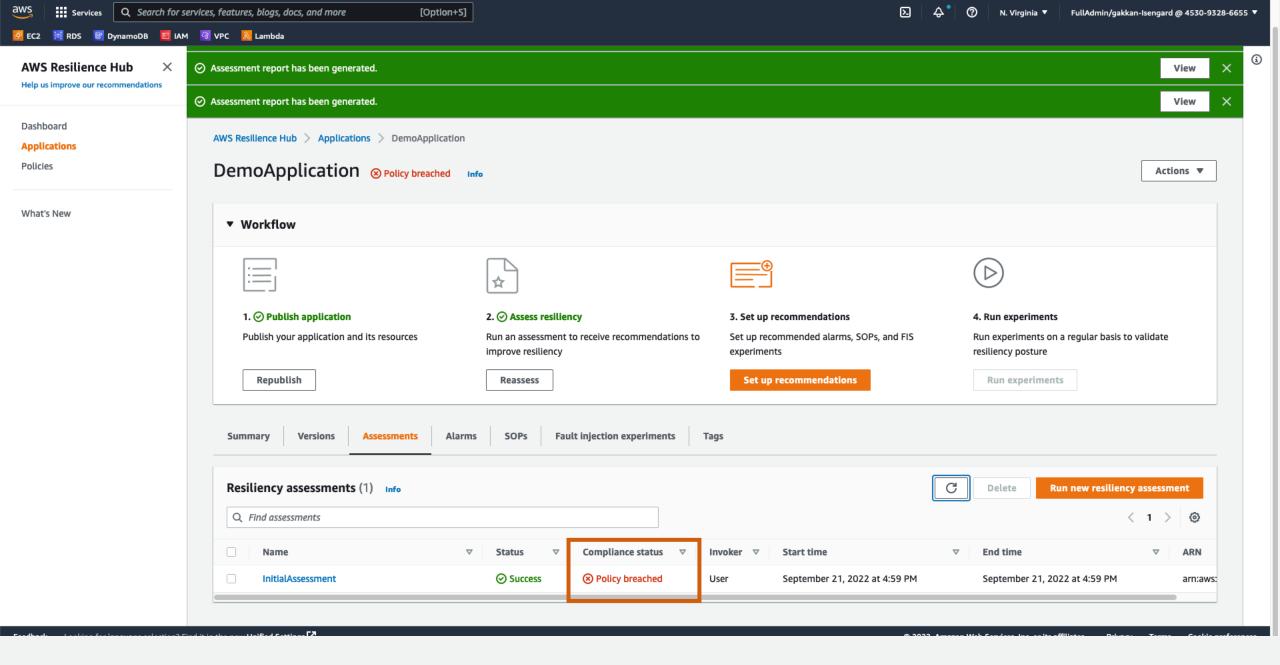




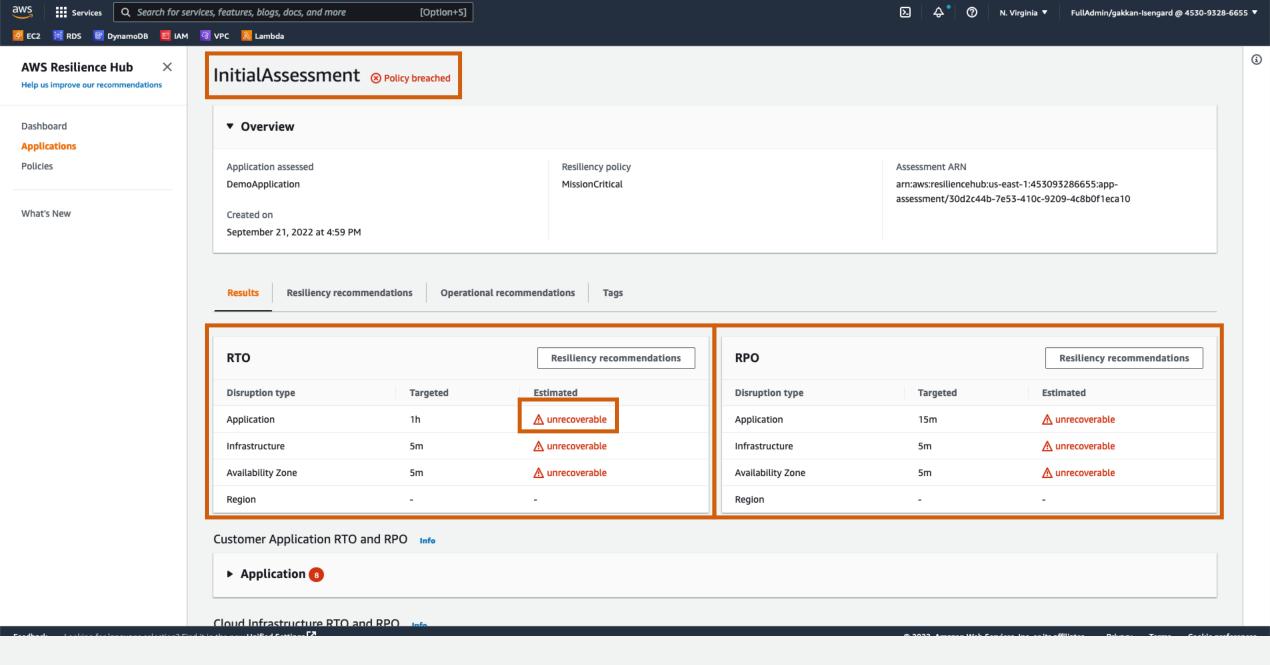


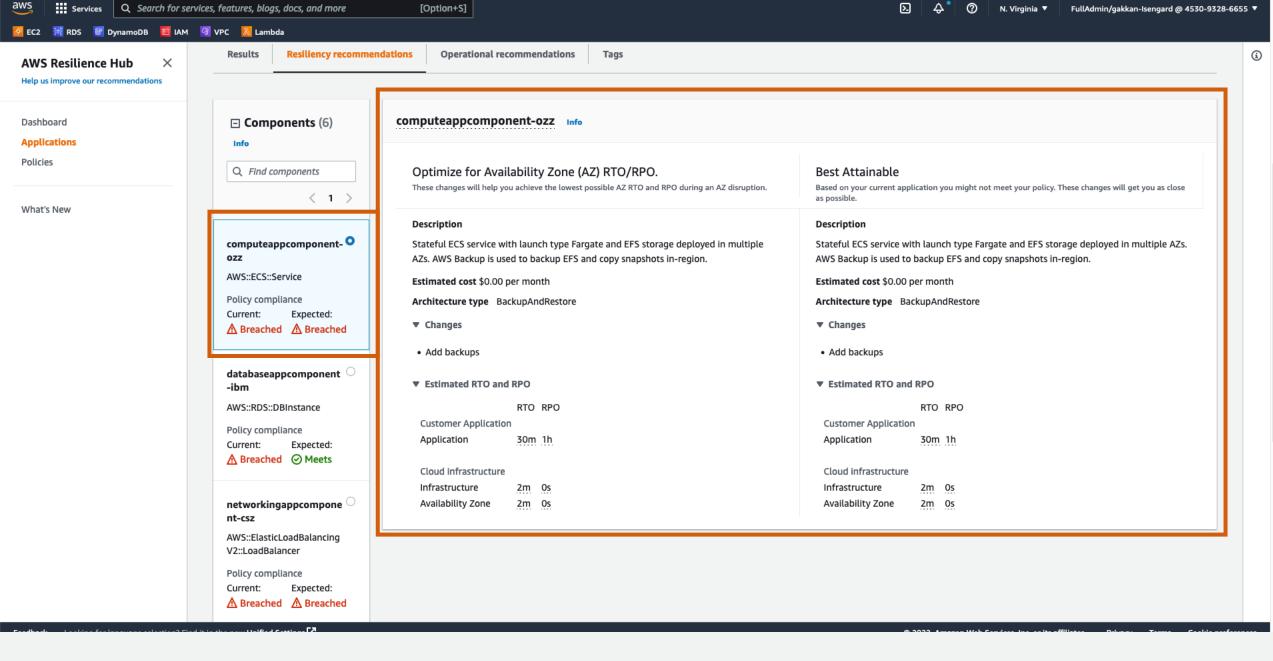


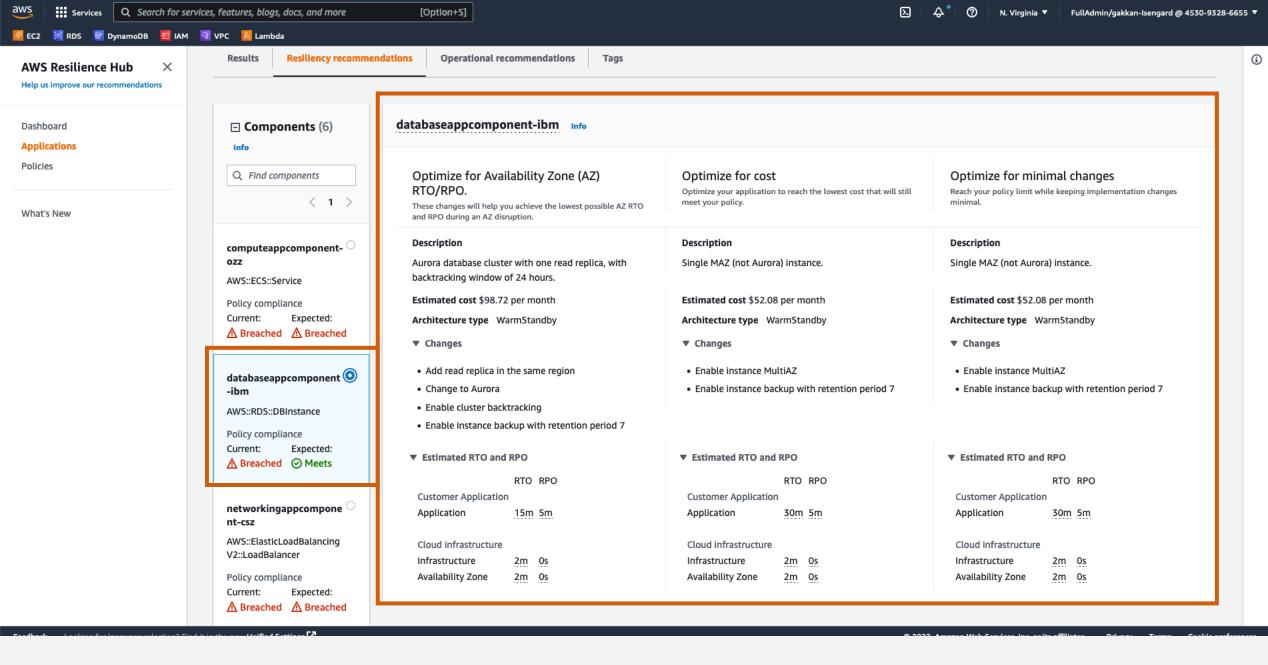


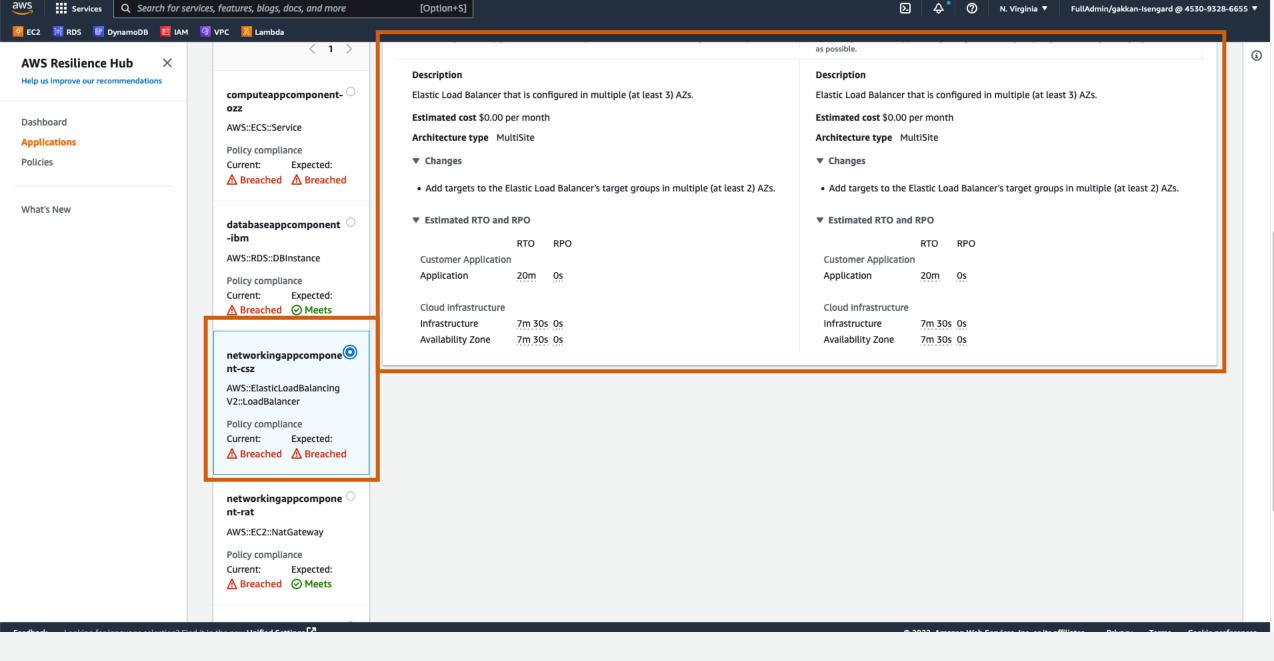


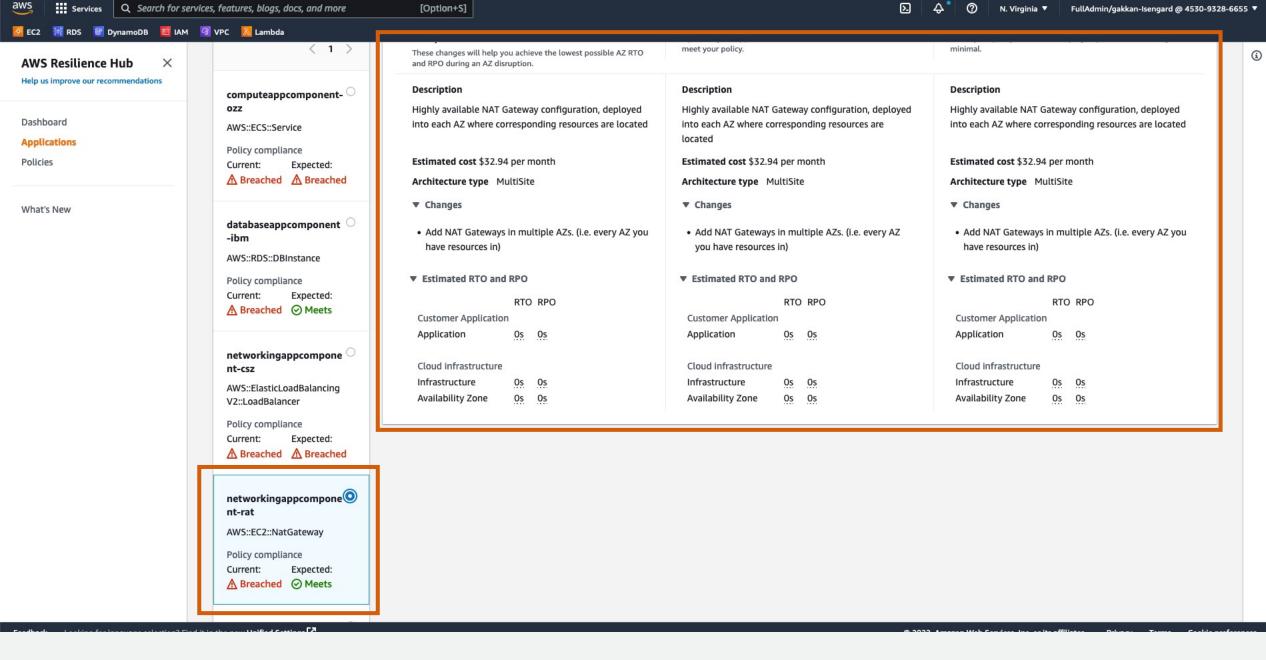




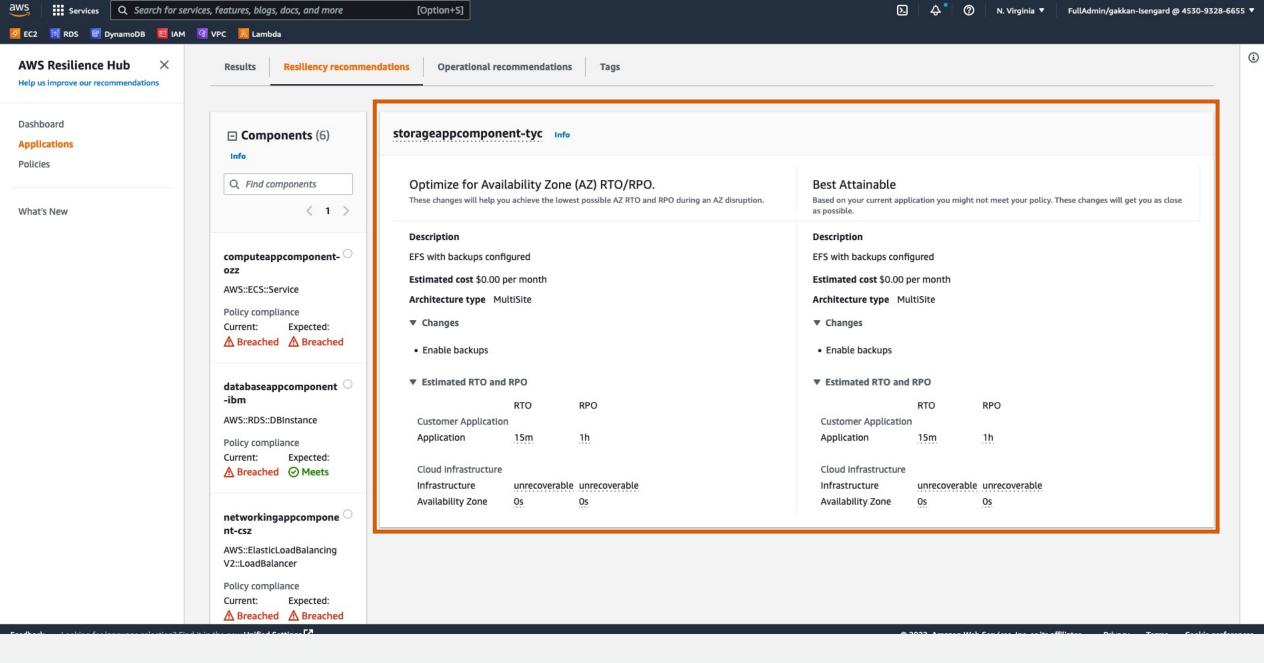




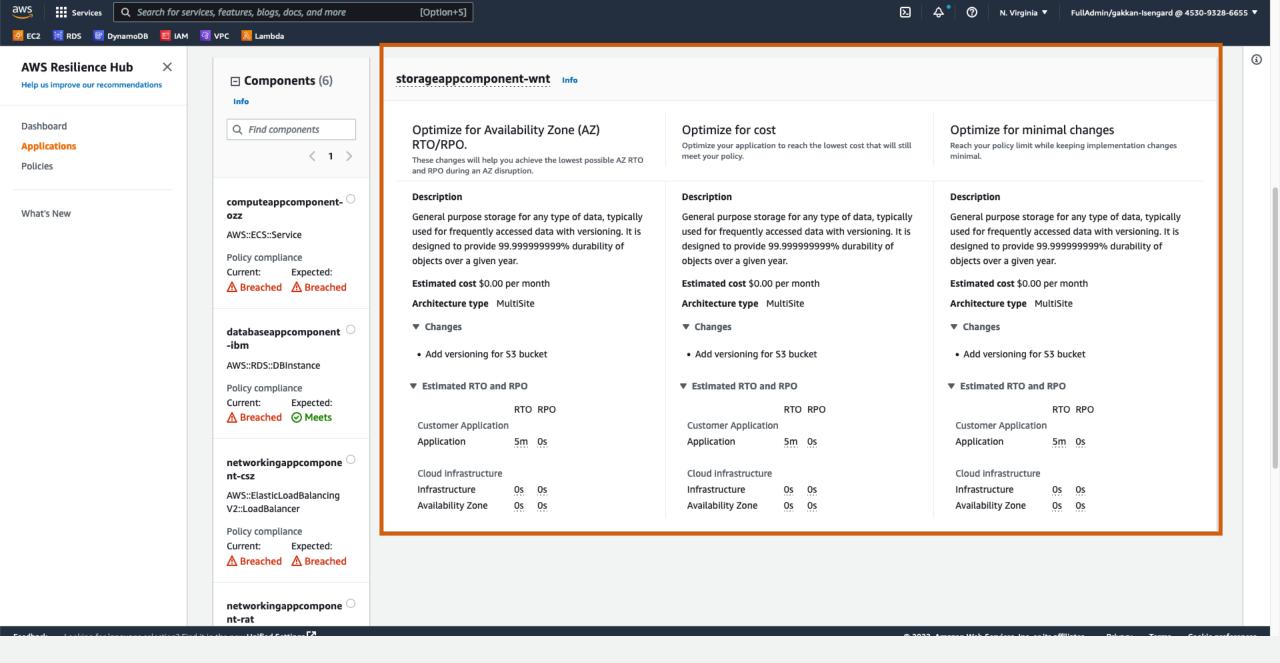


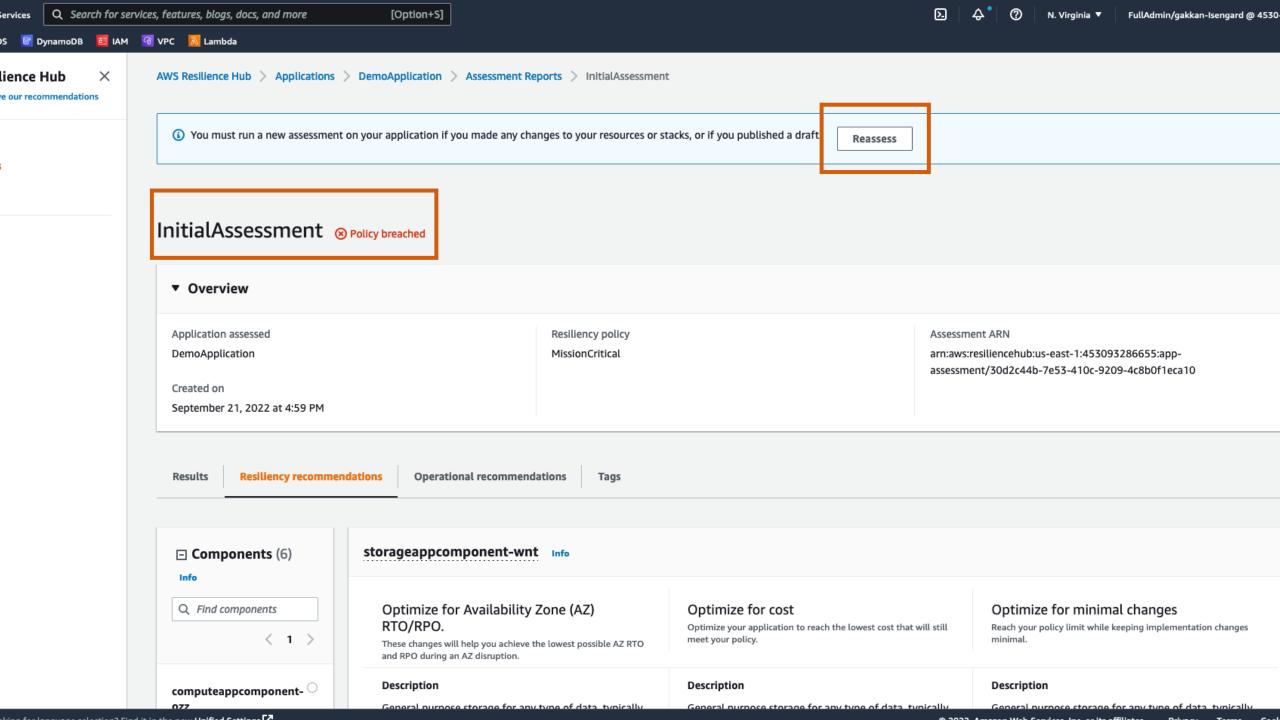




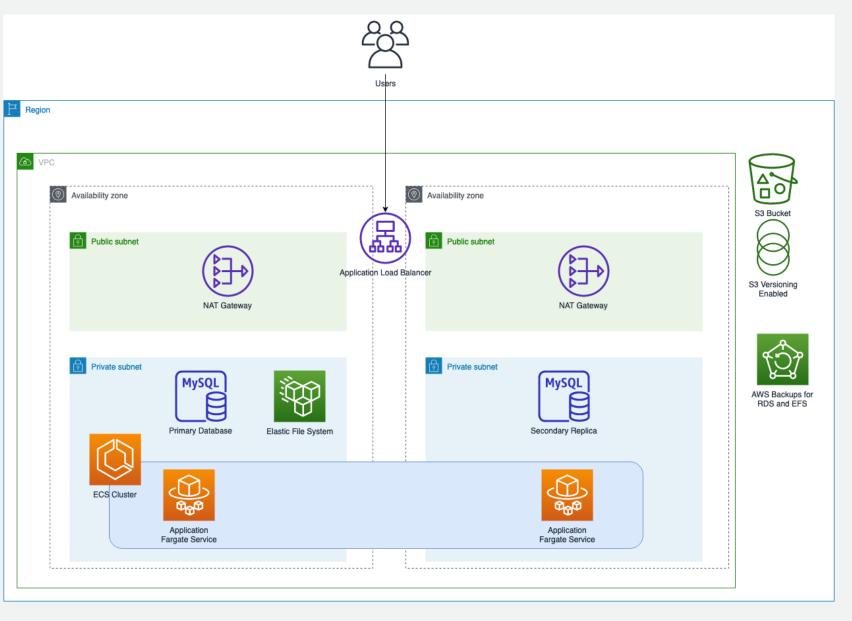




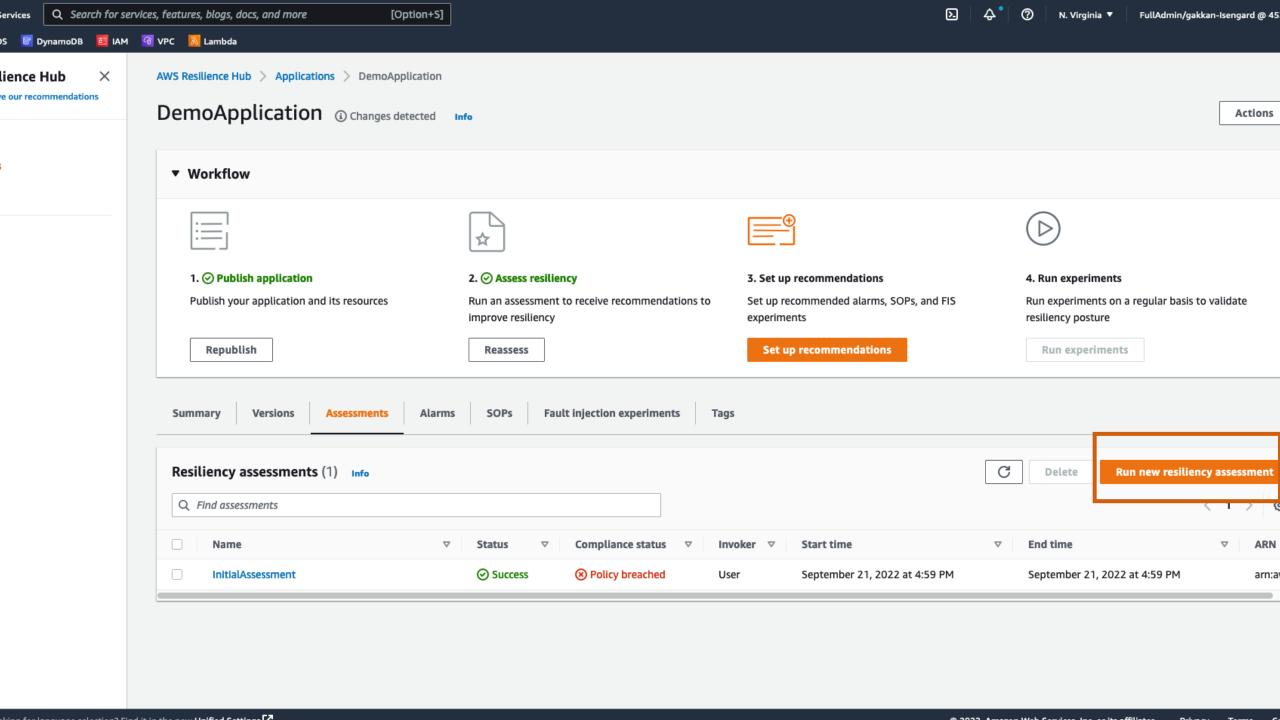


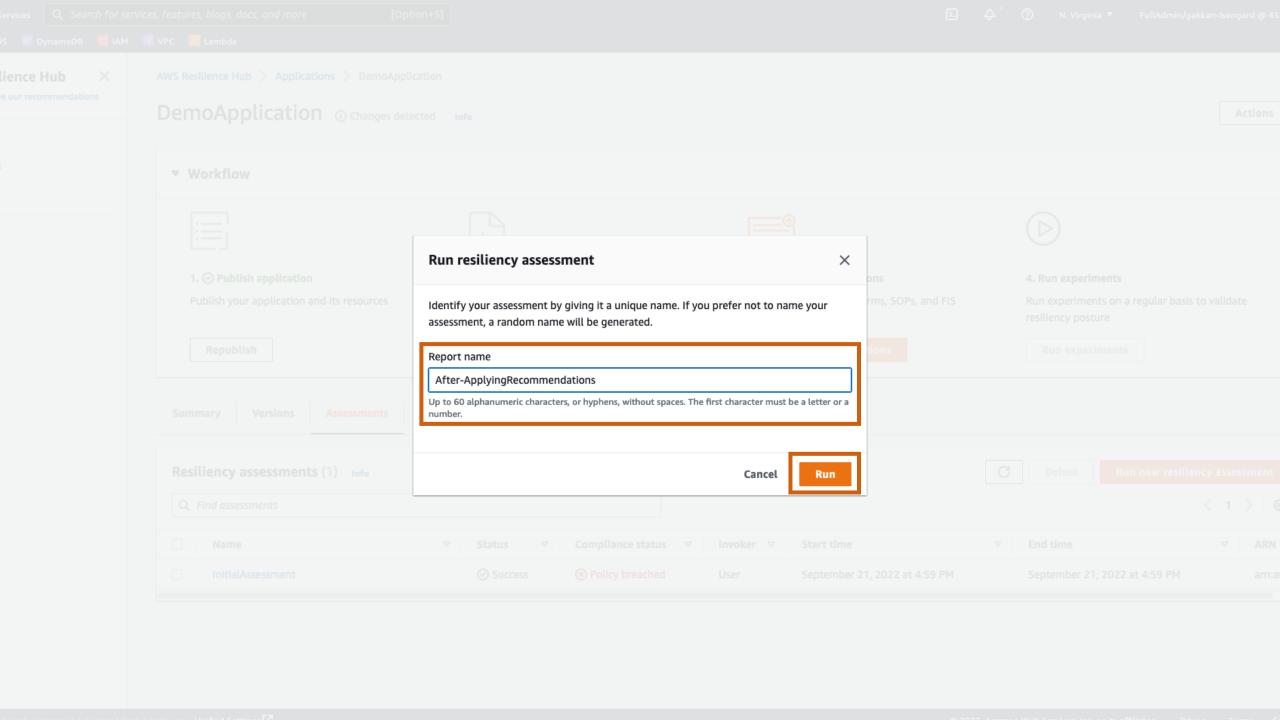


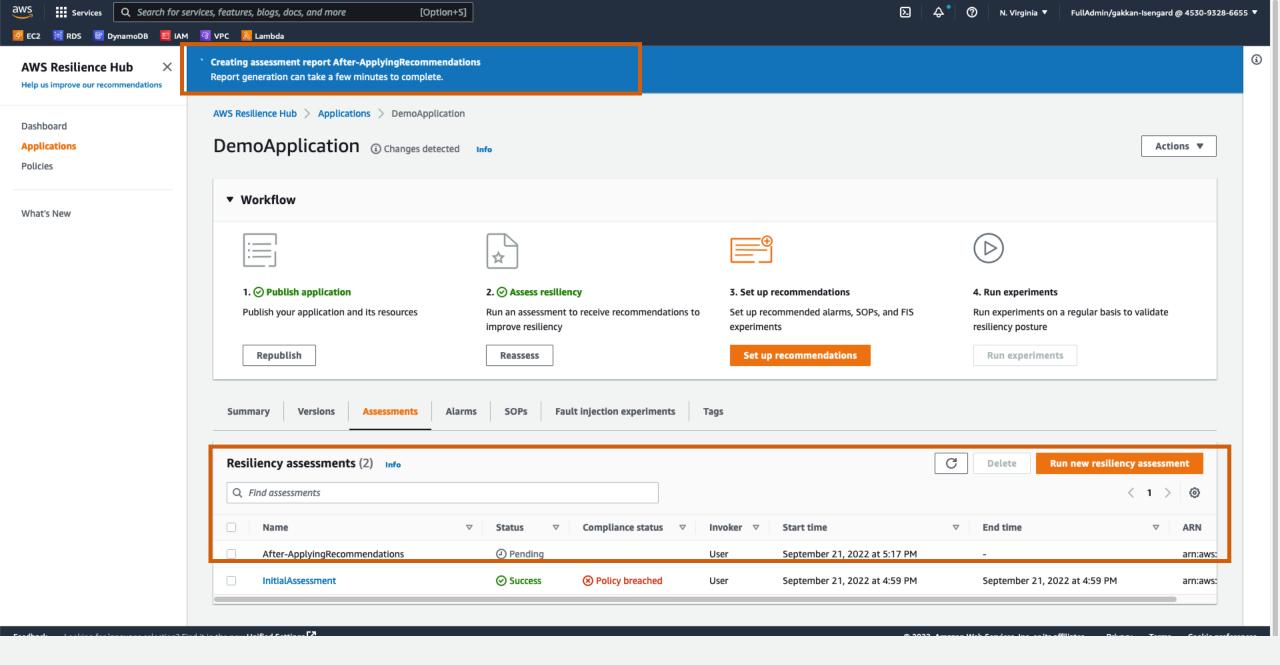
# Target Resilience Hub Recommended Architecture



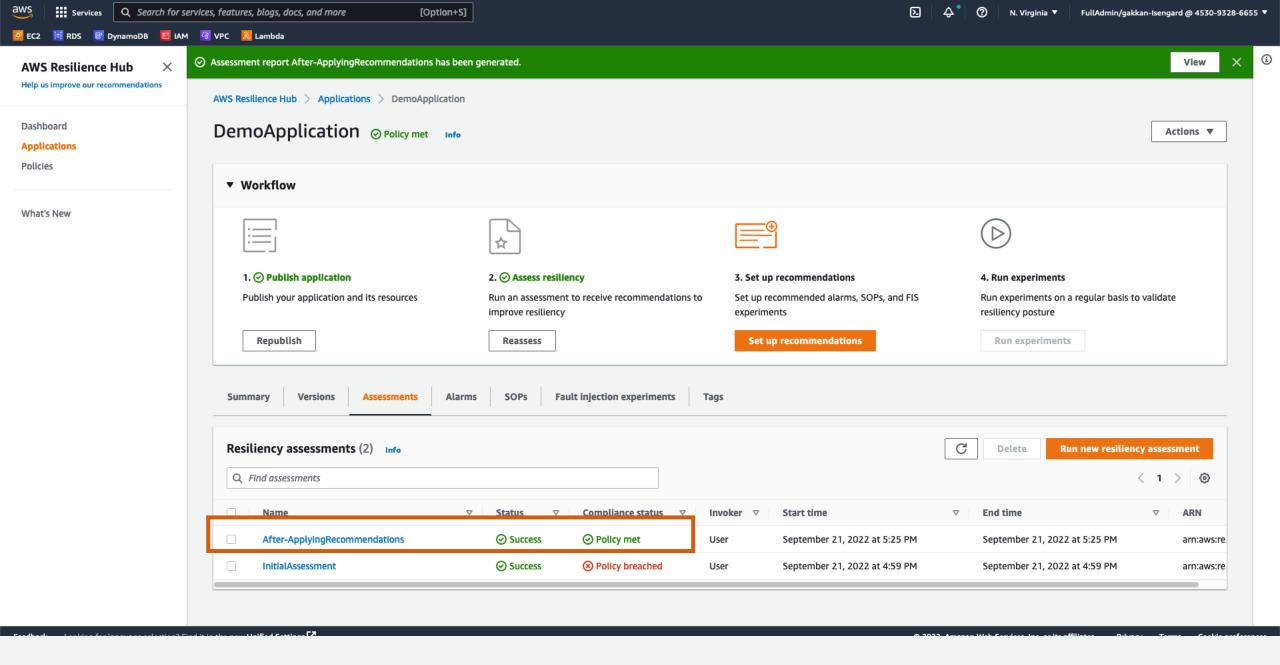






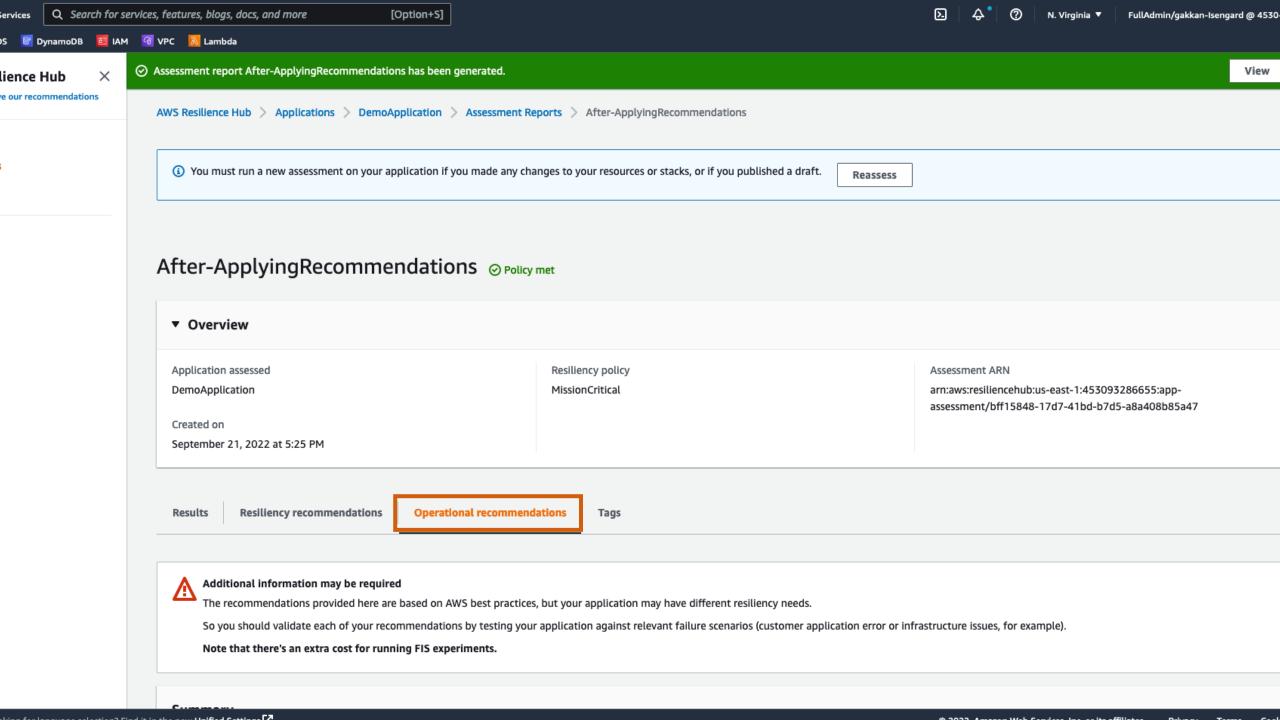


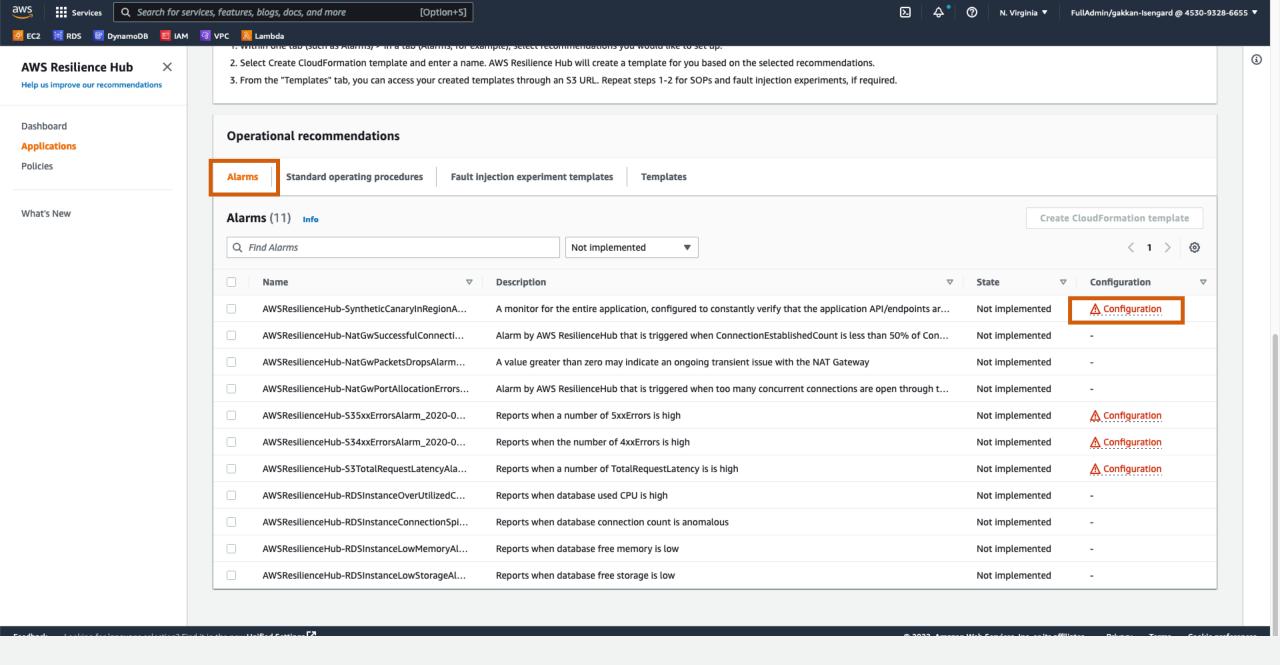




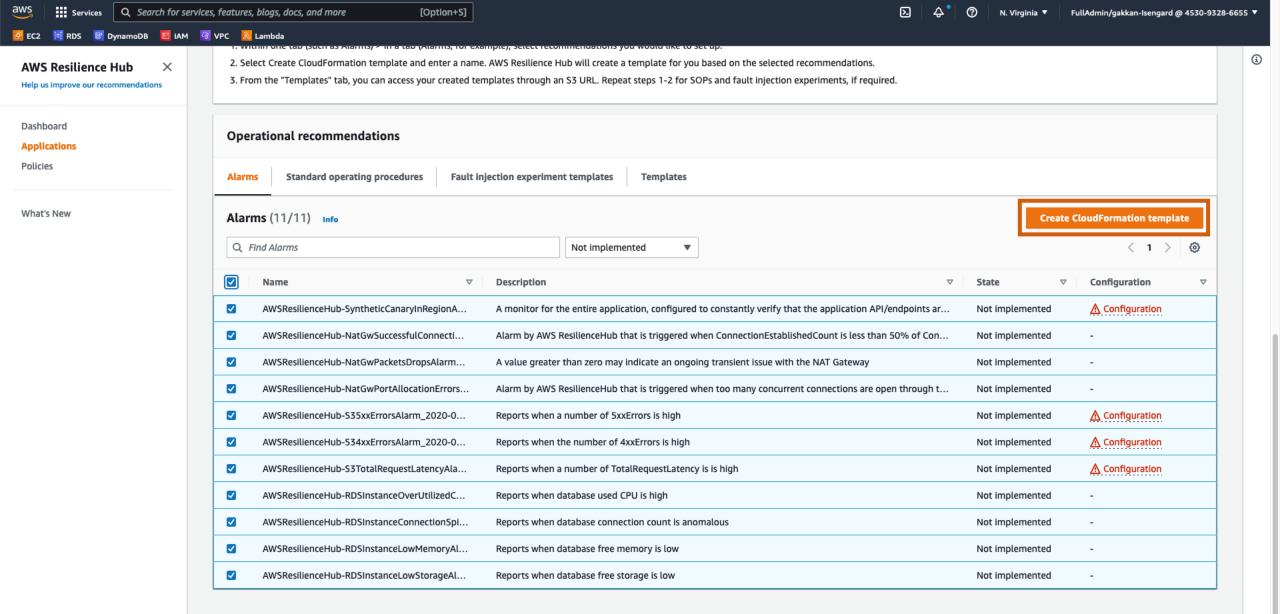
## **Operational Recommendations**



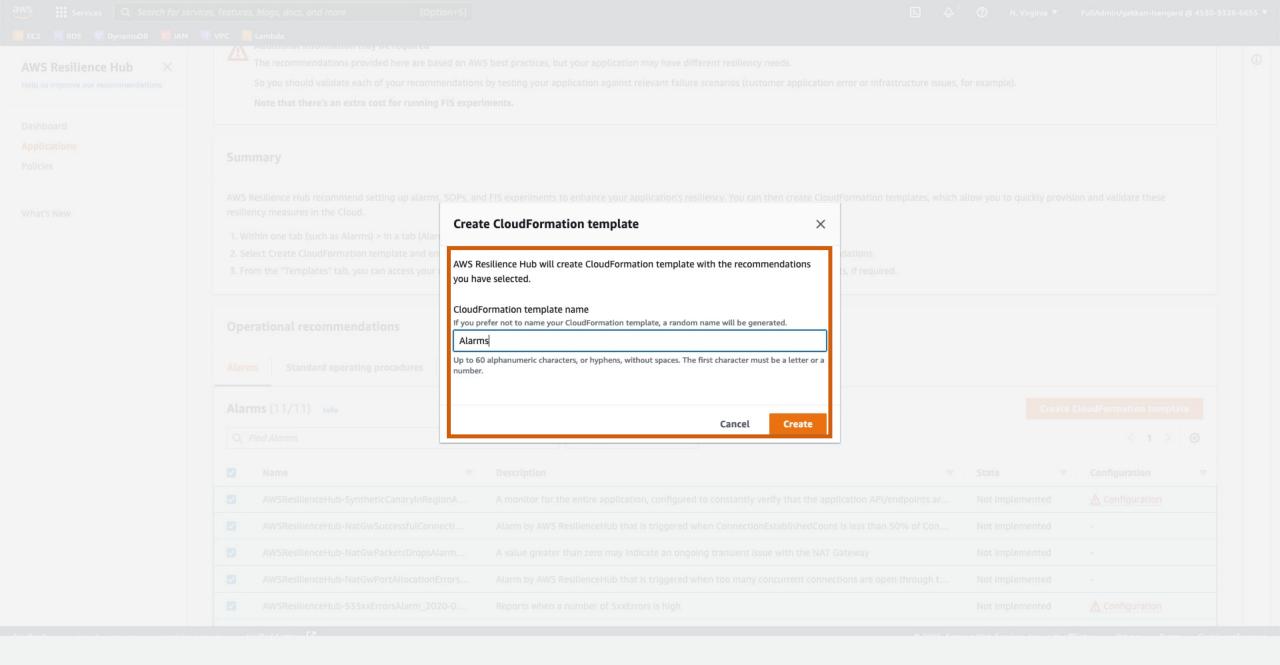




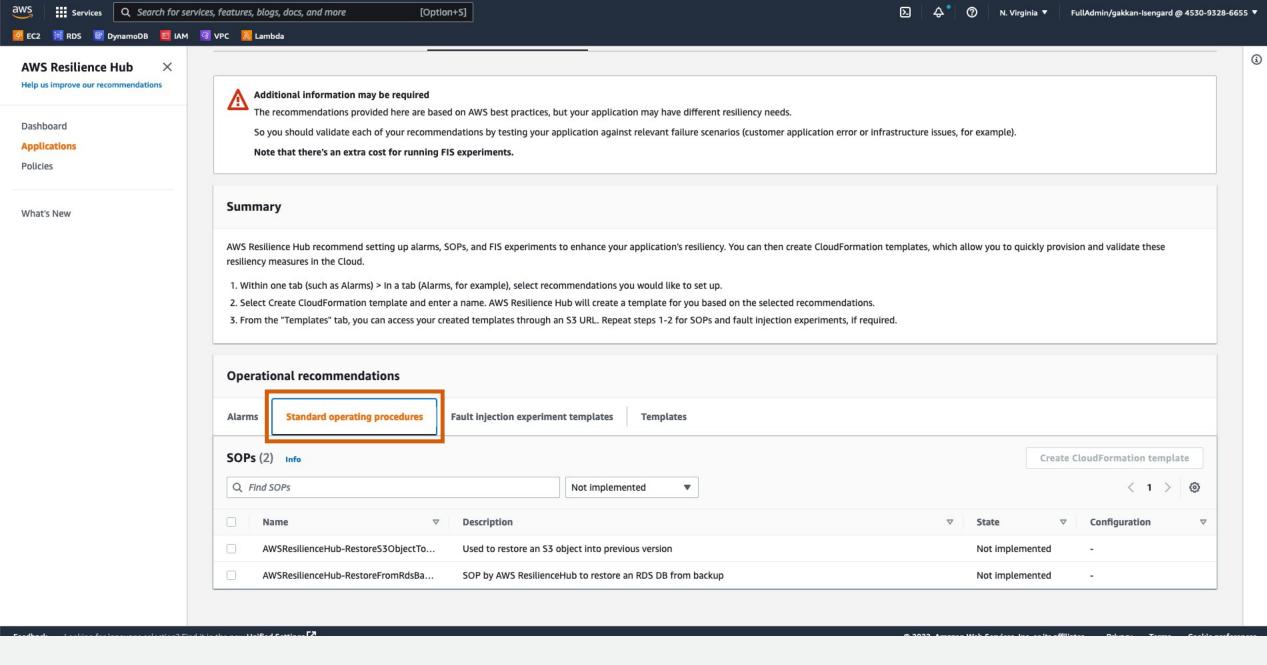




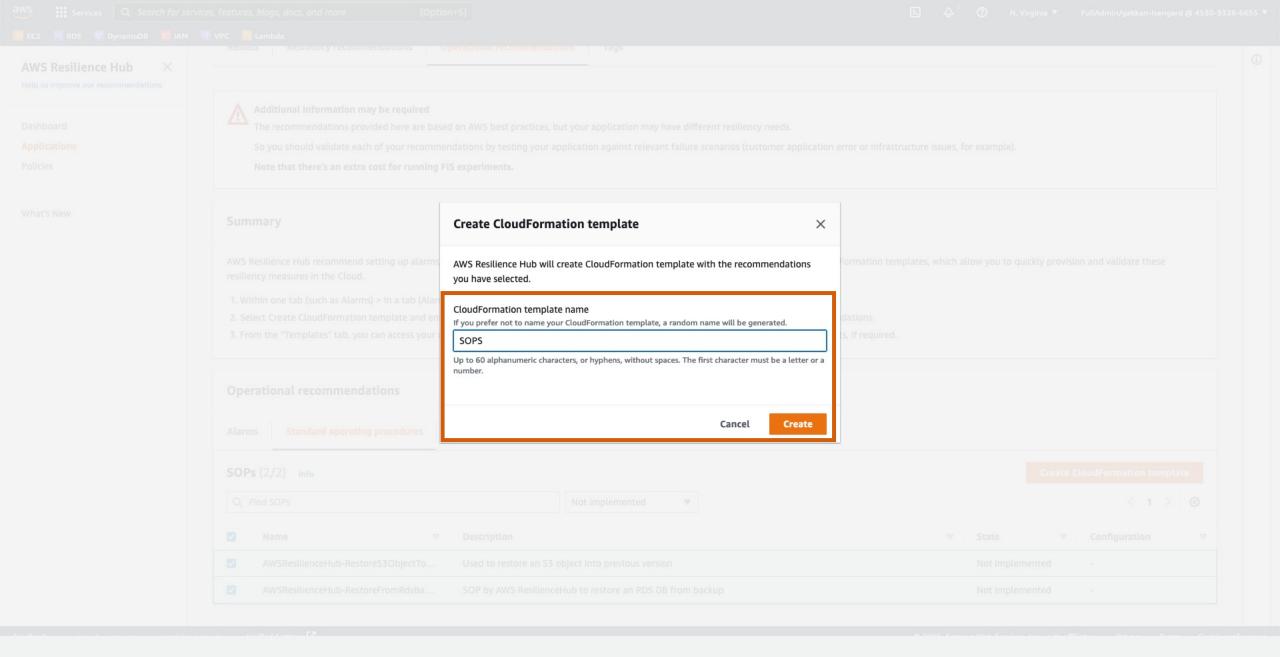




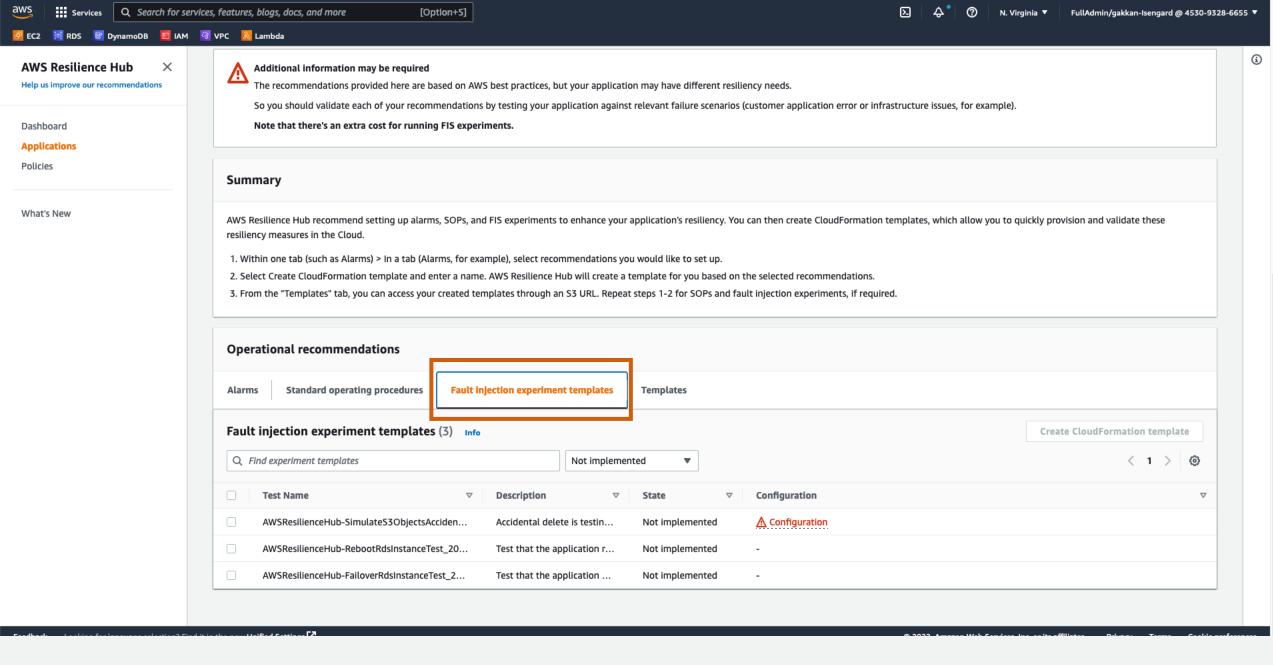




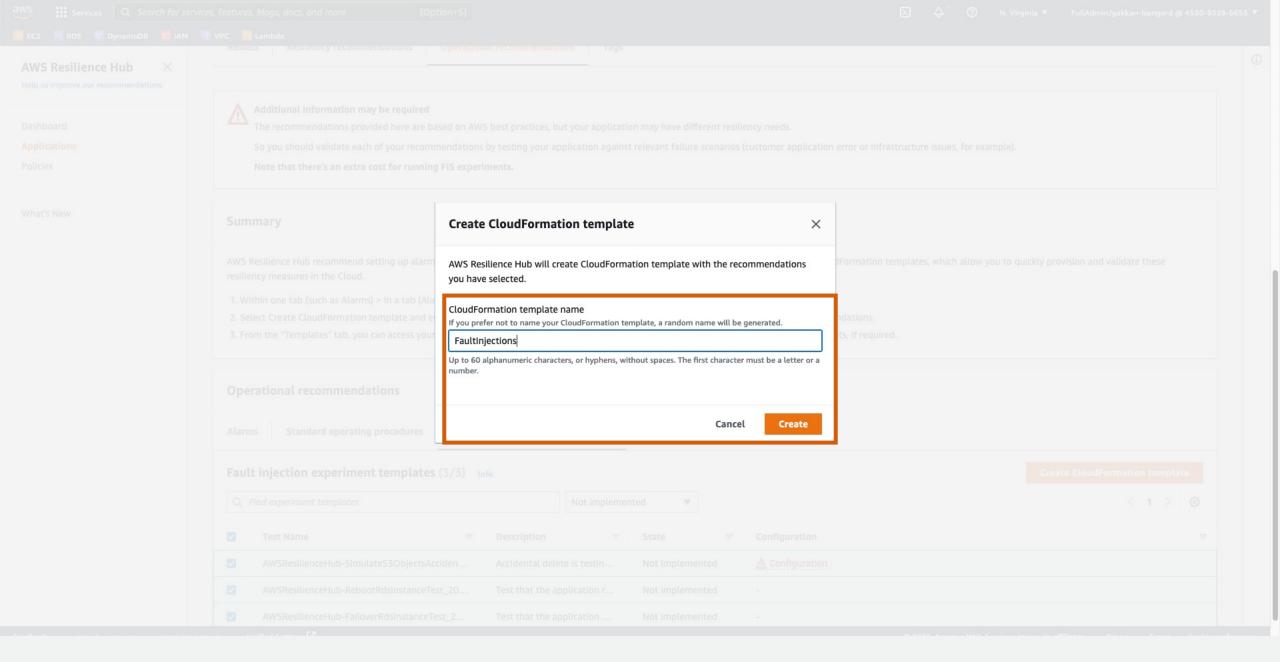




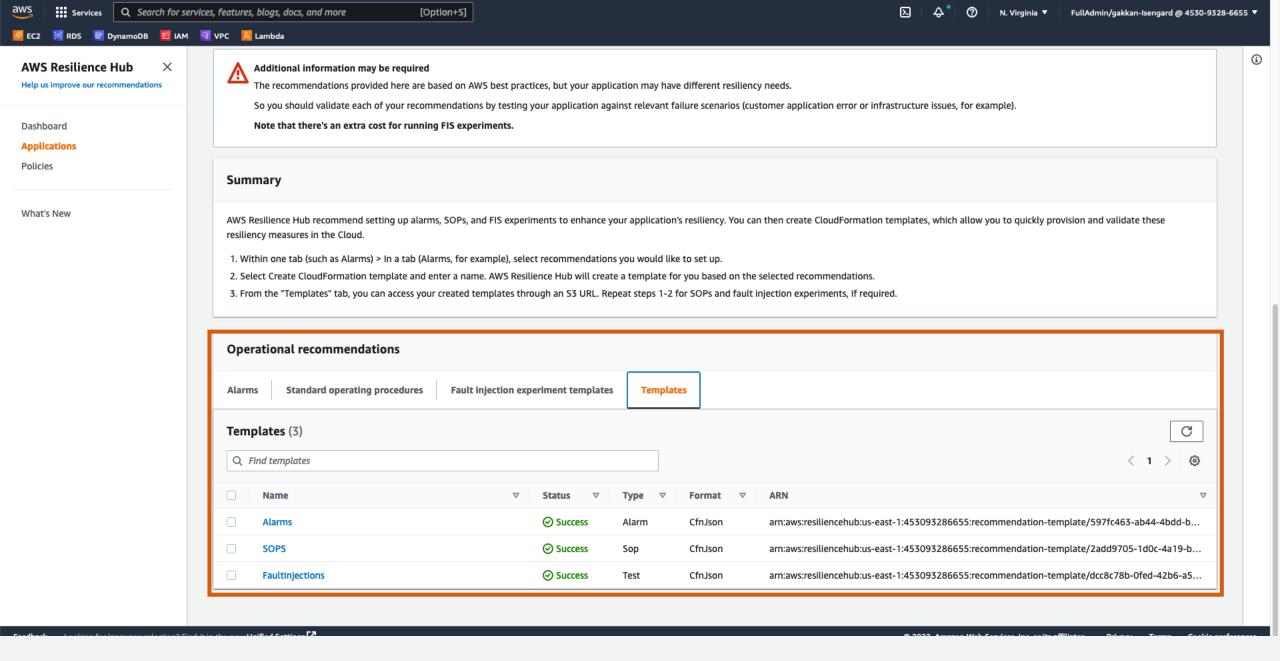




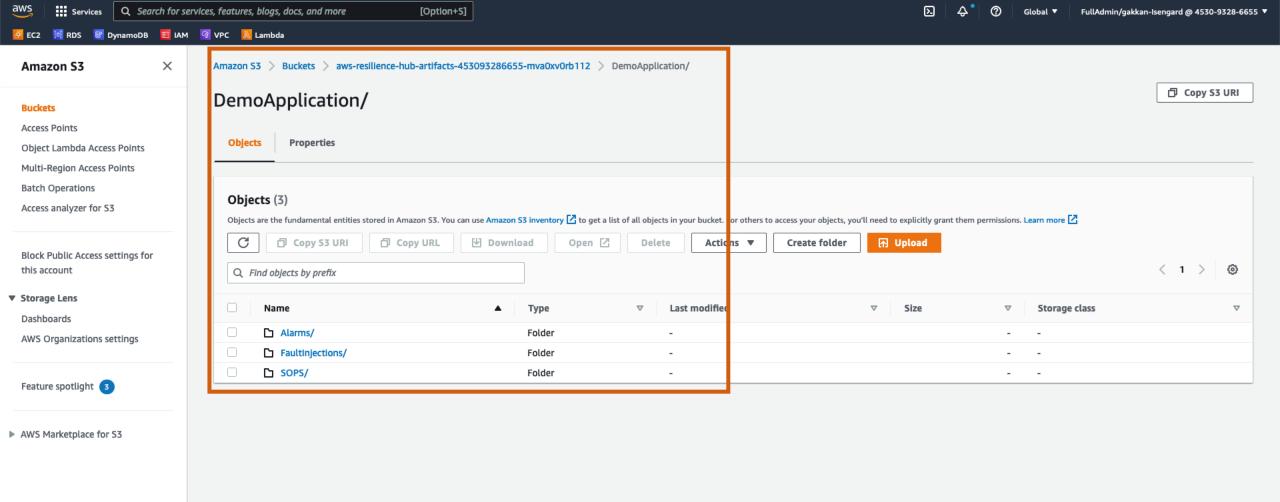


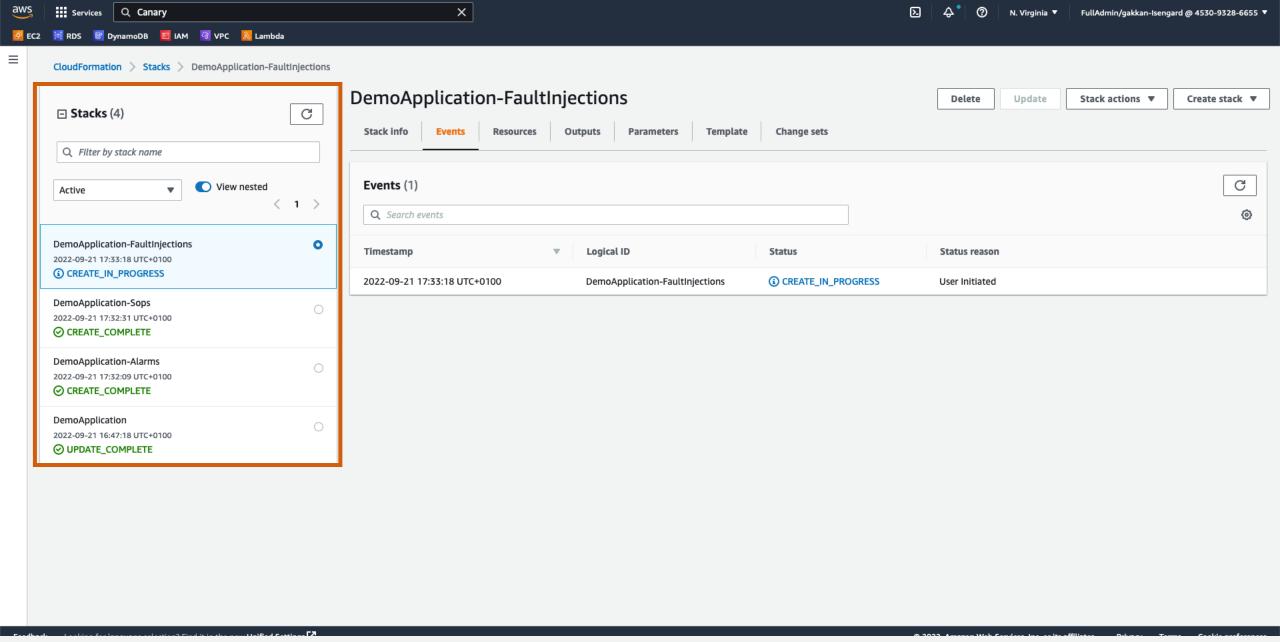


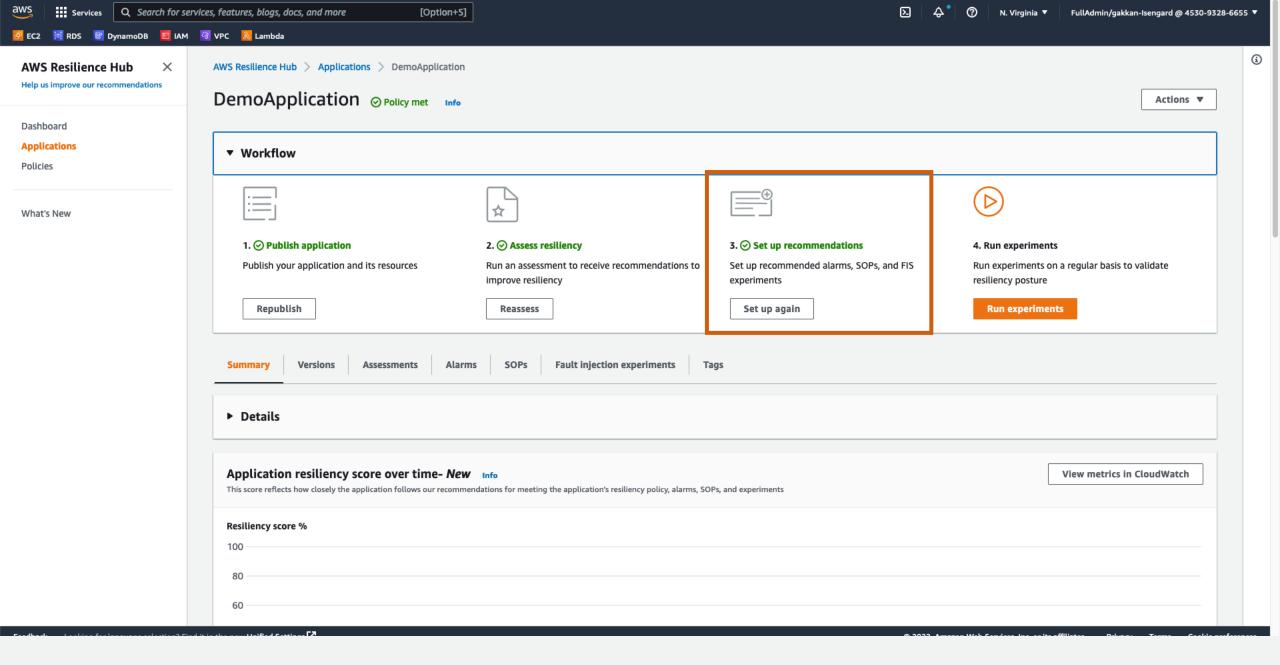






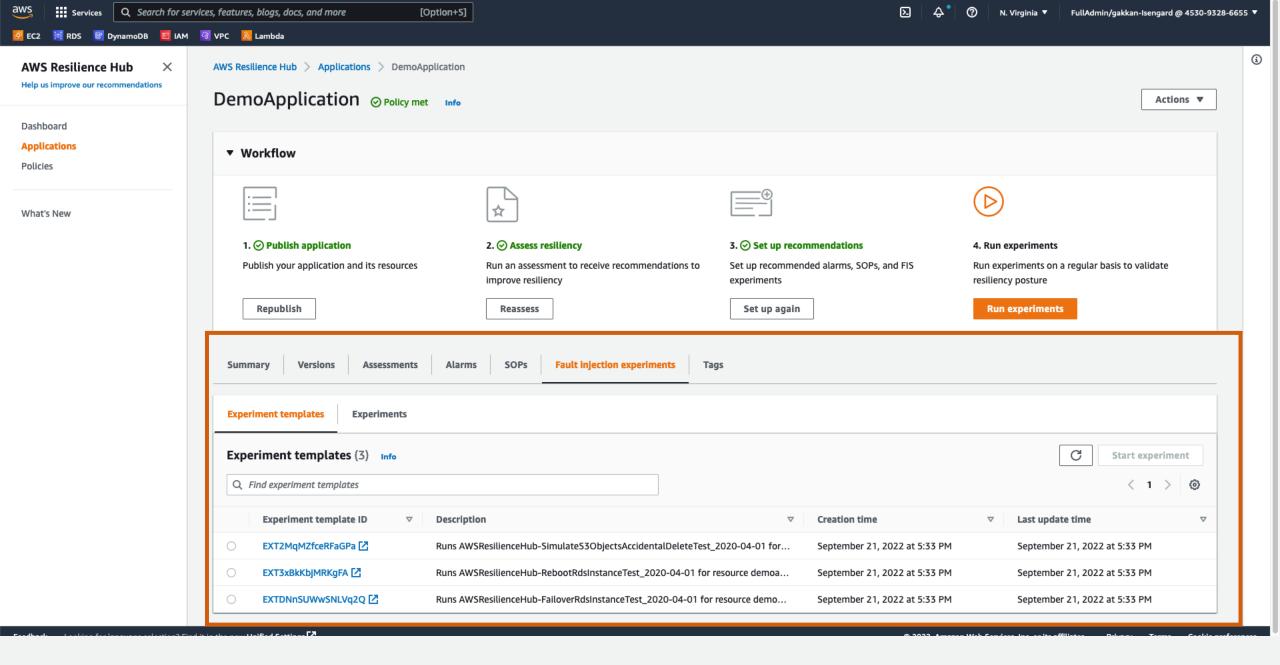




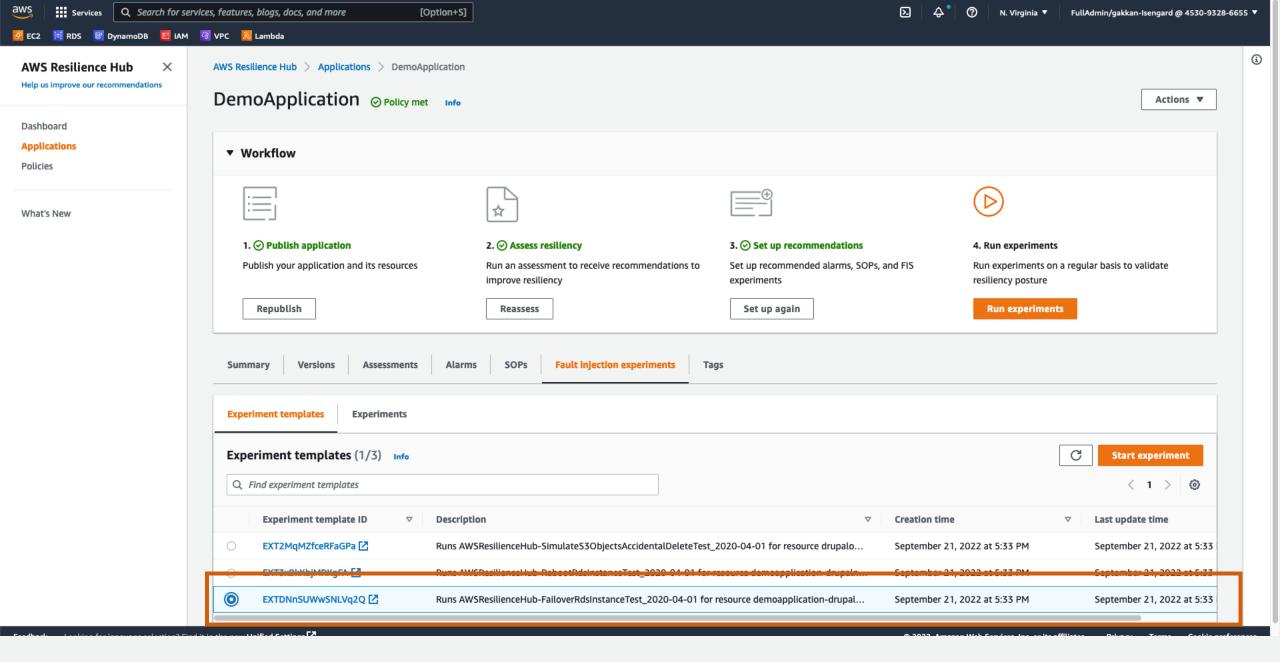


# Testing Resilience using Fault Injection Simulator

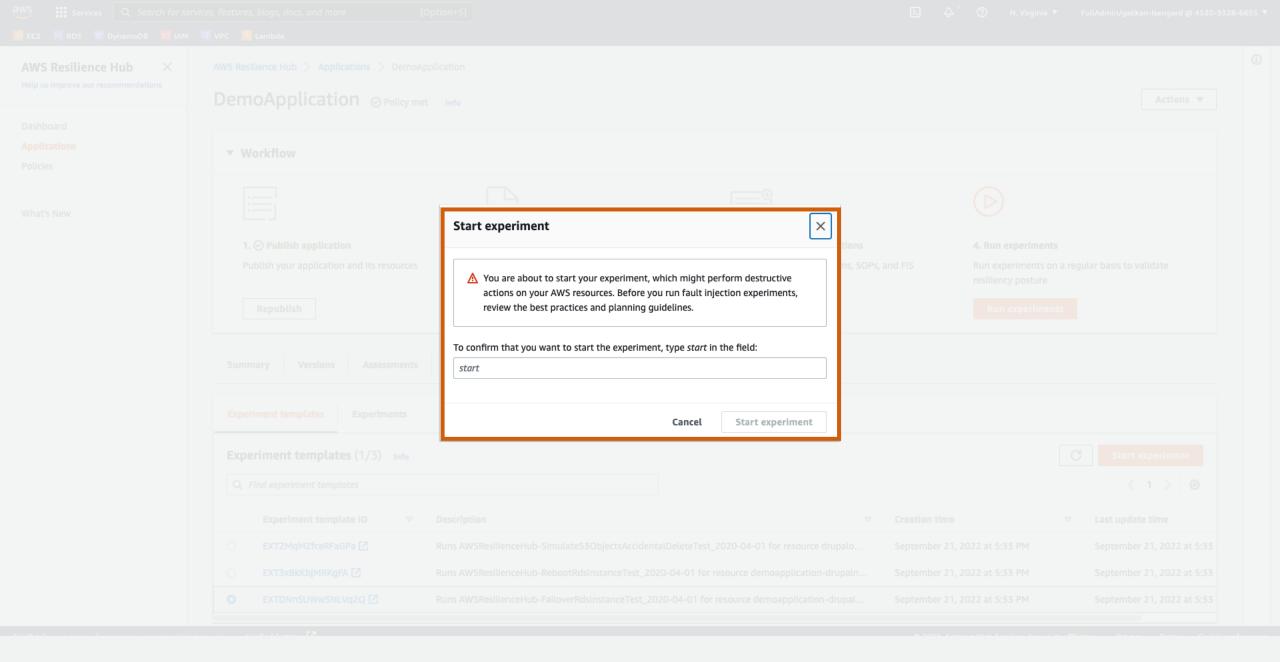




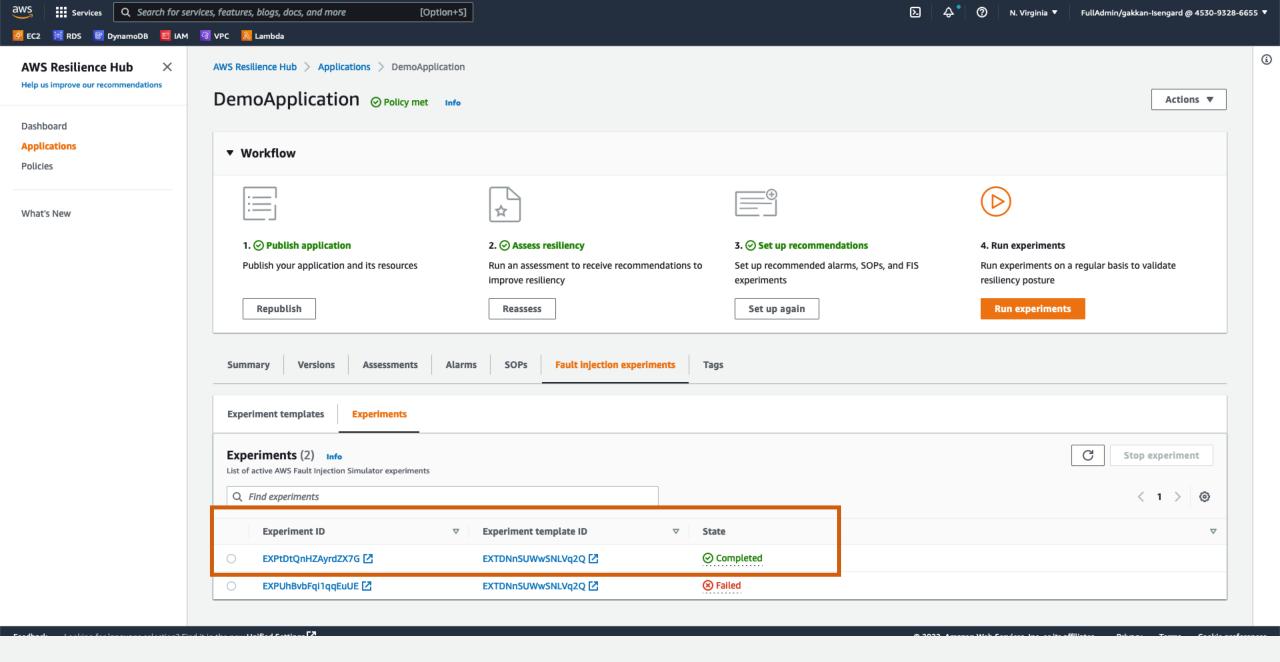


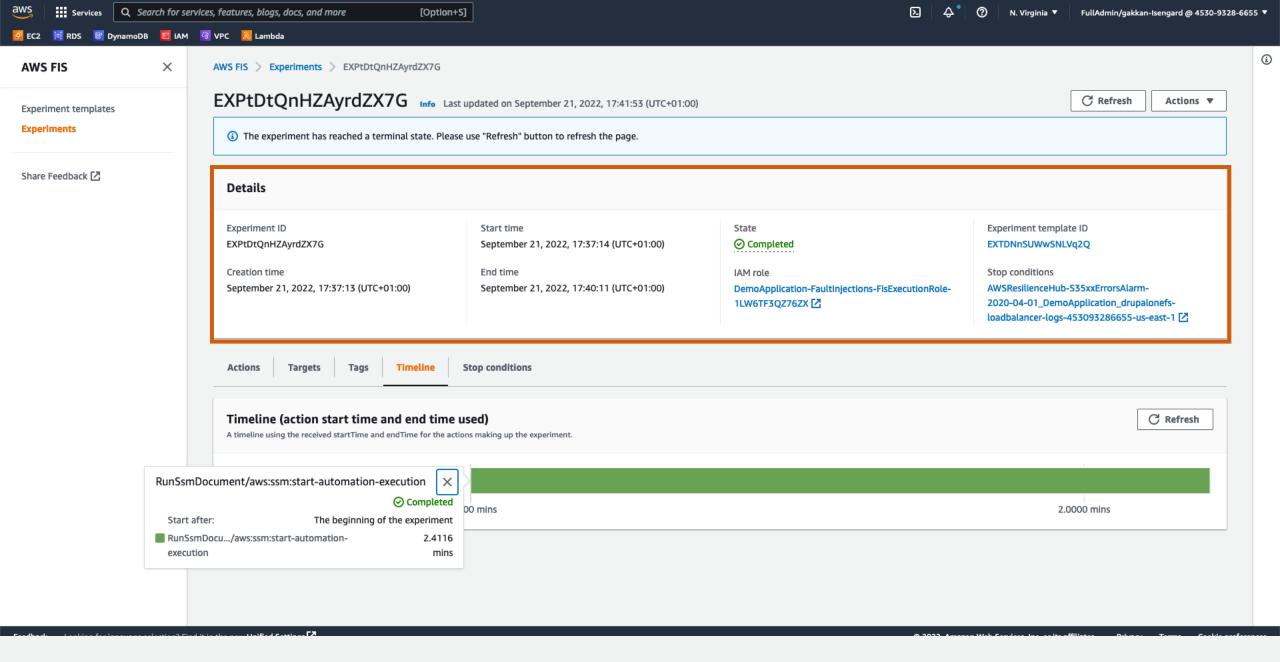




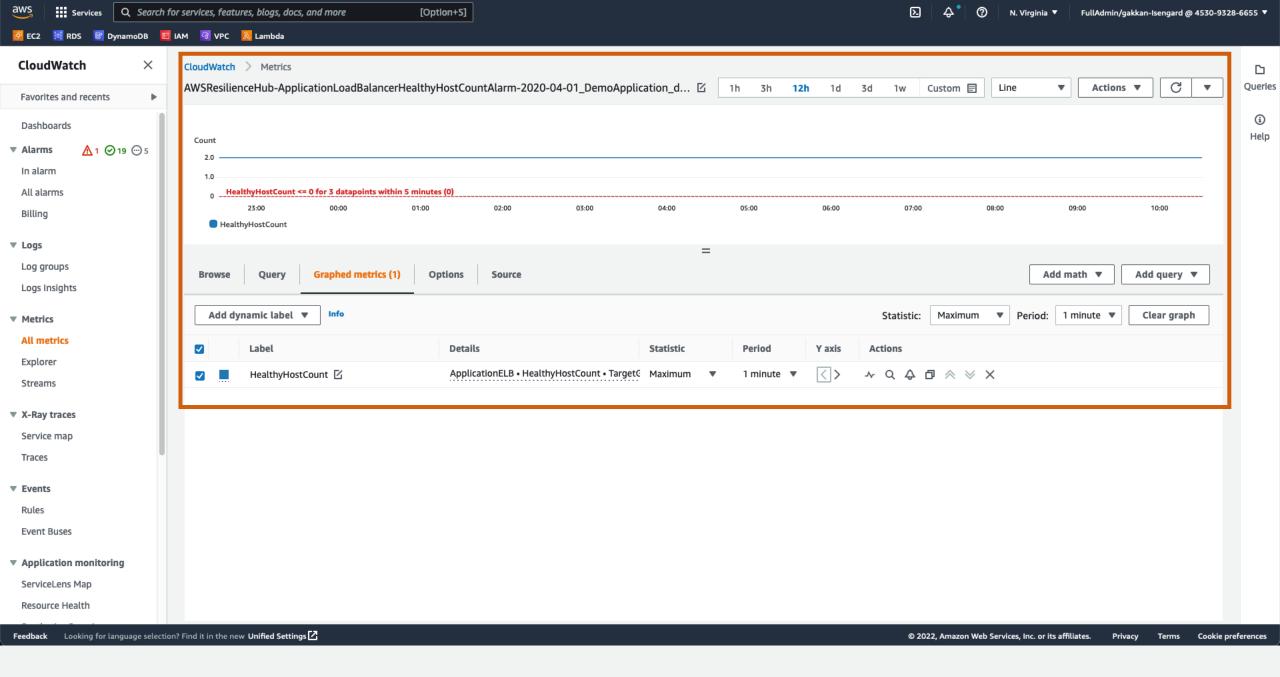








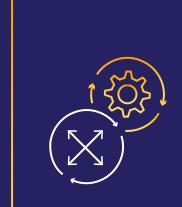




### **AWS Programs**



#### **AWS Well-Architected**



Operational Excellence



Security



Reliability



Performance Efficiency



Cost Optimization



Sustainability



#### **AWS Well-Architected**



Operational Excellence



Reliability

#### REL 11. How do you design your workload to withstand component failures? Info Workloads with a requirement for high availability and low mean time to recovery (MTTR) must be architected for resiliency. Question does not apply to this workload Info Select from the following Monitor all components of the workload to detect failures Info Fail over to healthy resources Info Automate healing on all layers Info Use static stability to prevent bimodal behavior Info Send notifications when events impact availability Info



#### **Summary**

- Resilience and Shared Responsibility Model
- The mental model for Resilience
  - High Availability
  - Disaster Recovery
  - Continous improvement
- AWS services and programs for Resilience





### Thank you!