aws summit

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AR-X02

Towards Continuous Resilience

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Veliswa Boya, Snr Developer Advocate

Based in Johannesburg, South Africa

Past Industries: Banks and insurance companies

Past roles: Software Developer, Solutions Architect





....."because production outages"





The cost of downtime

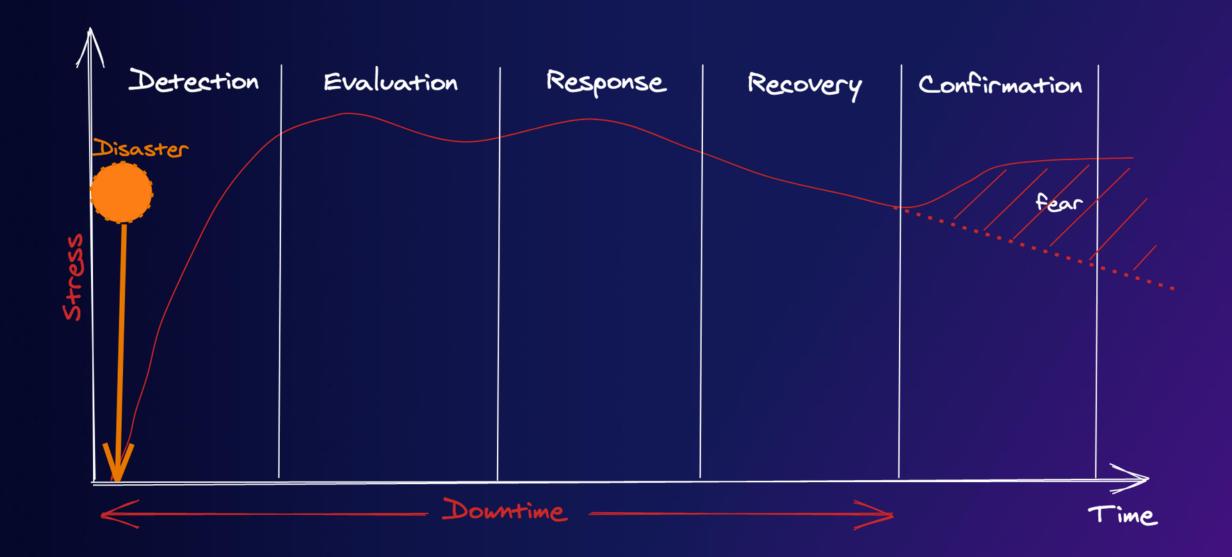
\$5,600 per minute >>> Gartner

\$1million per hour >>> IDC

A 101 Startups

What other big headline outages can you remember from the past?





Avoid outages





Maximize robustness

End-to-end, fuzz, and regression testing

Code freezes

Segregation of duties

Advisory boards for changes

Planned deployments

Outsourcing with strict SLAs and penalties



Failures are a given, and everything will eventually fail over time.

Werner Vogels
CTO, Amazon.com



How do you trade fear of failure for a growth opportunity and improvement?



Embracing failure and resilience



Resilience: Ability of a system to respond to, absorb, adapt to, and eventually recover from unexpected conditions



Four essential capabilities in a resilient system



ANTICIPATE

Understanding
what to expect;
imagining potential
failures and mitigating
those in advance



Understanding what to look for, in both internal and external conditions



Understanding what to do and adjusting responses, if necessary, in a flexible way

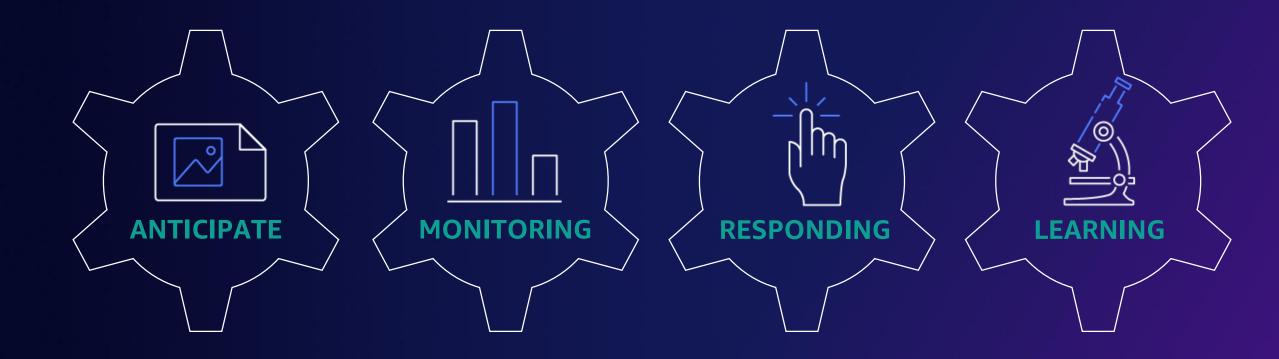


Understanding and sharing what has happened to promote learning and changes

"Resilience Engineering In Practice", by Nemeth C., Hollnagel E. and Dekker S.



Four essential capabilities in a resilient system

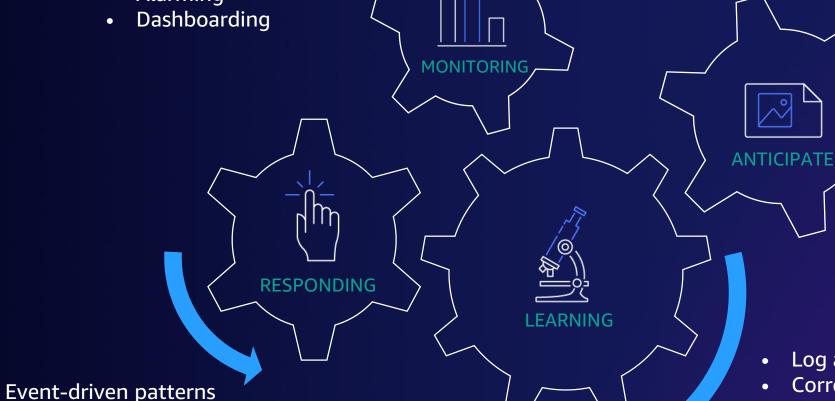


"Resilience Engineering In Practice", by Nemeth C., Hollnagel E. and Dekker S.



Continuous resilience*

- Health checks
- Tracing
- Alarming
- Dashboarding



- Code review
- Resilient application patterns
- **Immutability**
- Simple designs
- Area-of-impact reduction patterns
- ML-powered recommendations

- Log analysis
- Correction-of-errors (COE)
- Chaos engineering

aws ML-powered opsces, Inc. or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Recovery-oriented ops

Resilience: Anticipate



Continuous resilience

ANTICIPATE

- Code review
- Resilient application patterns
- **Immutability**
- Simple designs
- Area-of-impact reduction patterns
- ML-powered recommendations



Code review and profilers at Prime Day 2018

WITH AMAZON CODEGURU

Code is considered good if it:

- Does what it should
- Follows a consistent style
- Is easy to understand
- Is well-documented
- Can be tested

+325%

Efficiency increase in CPU utilization YoY

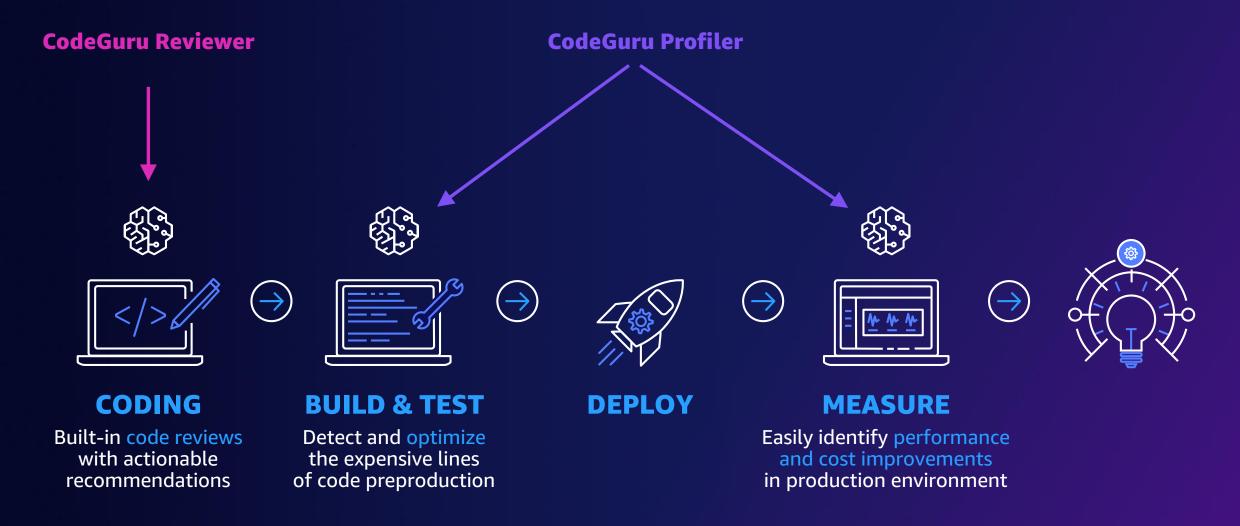
-39%

Lower cost YoY



Code review and profiling with Amazon CodeGuru

USING ML TO CODE REVIEW AND OPTIMIZE HIGH-PERFORMING APPLICATIONS





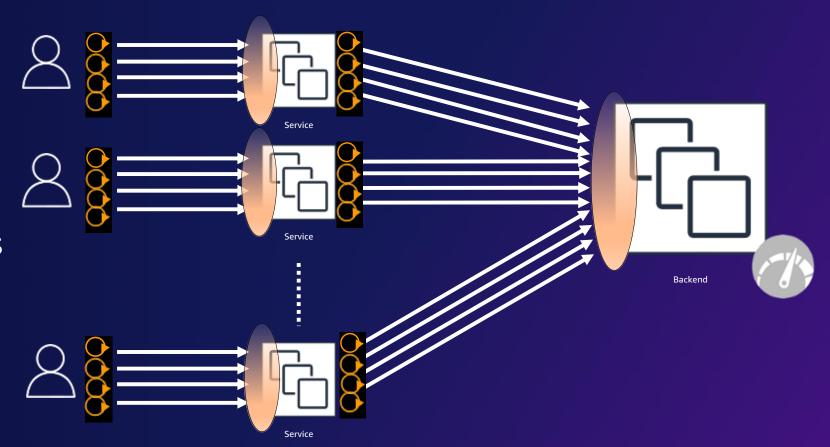
Resilient application patterns

Service (client)

- Set timeouts
- Retries w/back off
 - Add jitter
 - Set maximum retries
- Limit queue sizes

Backend

- Rate limit
- Rejection (load shedding)



Timeouts, retries, and backoff with jitter

Would you like to be notified of new content? Timeouts, retries, and backoff with jitter Send me updates ARCHITECTURE | LEVEL 200 By Marc Brooker PDF ARTICLE CONTENT A Kindle Introduction **Failures Happen Timeouts** Whenever one service or system calls another, failures can happen. These failures can come from a variety of factors. They include Retries and backoff servers, networks, load balancers, software, operating systems, or even mistakes from system operators. We design our systems to reduce the probability of failure, but impossible to build systems that never fail. So in Amazon, we design our systems to tolerate and **Jitter** reduce the probability of failure, and avoid magnifying a small percentage of failures into a complete outage. To build resilient systems, Conclusion we employ three essential tools: timeouts, retries, and backoff. Many kinds of failures become apparent as requests taking longer than usual, and potentially never completing. When a client is waiting longer than usual for a request to complete, it also holds on to the resources it was using for that request for a longer time. When a number of requests hold on to resources for a long time, the server can run out of those resources. These resources can include memory, threads, connections, ephemeral ports, or anything else that is limited. To avoid this situation, clients set timeouts. Timeouts are the maximum amount of time that a client waits for a request to complete.

Often, trying the same request again causes the request to succeed. This happens becaus

fail as a single unit. Rather, they suffer partial or transient failures. A partial failure is whe failure is when a request fails for a short period of time. Retries allow clients to survive the

transient failures by sending the same request again.

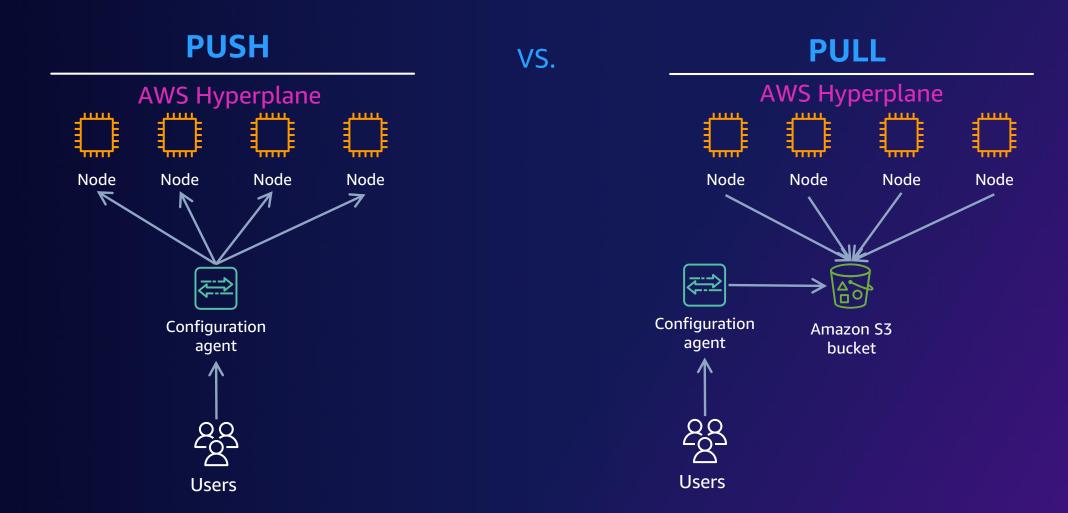


It's not always safe to retry. A retry can increase the load on the system being called, if the system is already rating because it's approaching an overload. To avoid this problem, we implement our clients to use *backoff*. This increases the time between subsequent retries, which keeps the load on the backend even. The other problem with retries is that some remote calls have side effects. A timeout or failure doesn't necessarily mean that side effects haven't happened. If doing the side effects multiple times is undesirable, a best

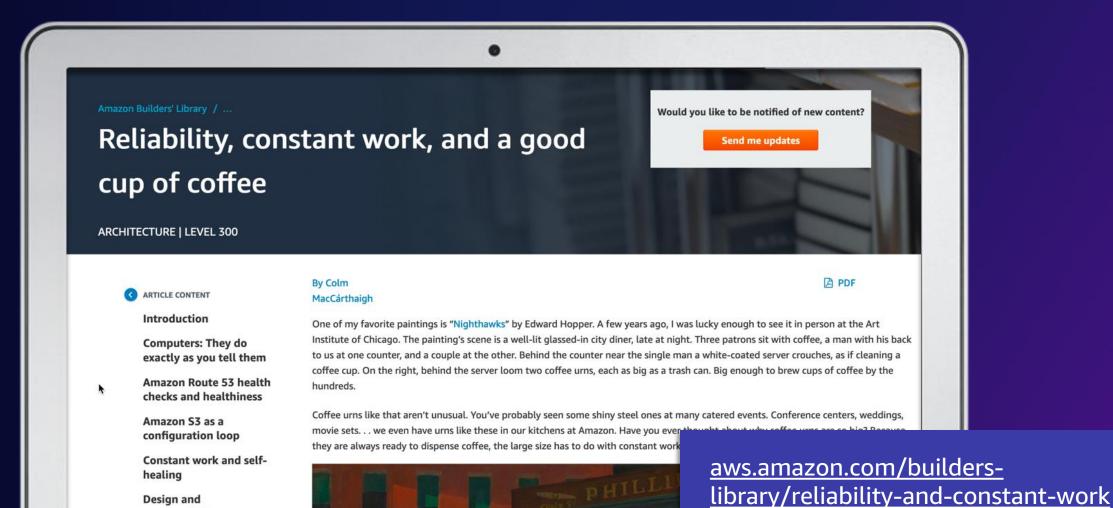
aws.amazon.com/builders-library/timeouts-

retries-and-backoff-with-jitter/

Simple designs and constant work



Reliability, constant work, and a good cup of coffee





Design and manageability

design

The value of a simple

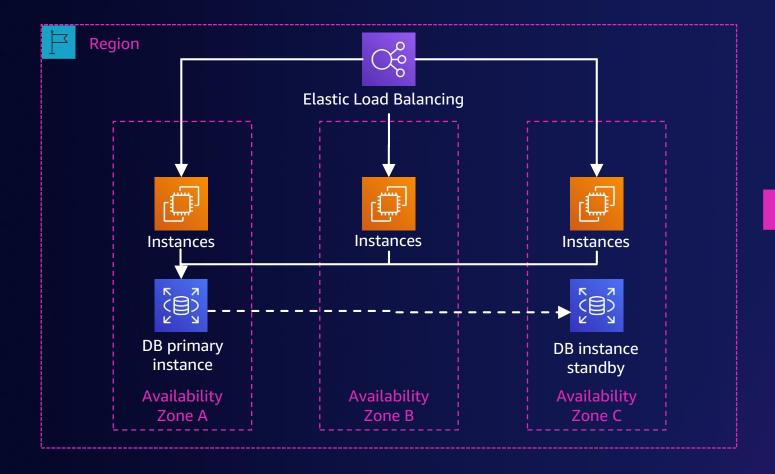
Limiting impact of failures with cells

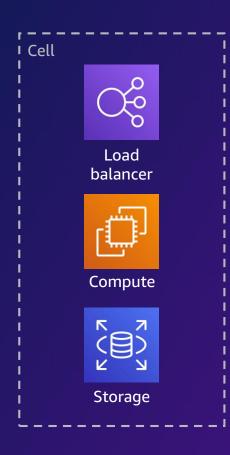




Typical service application

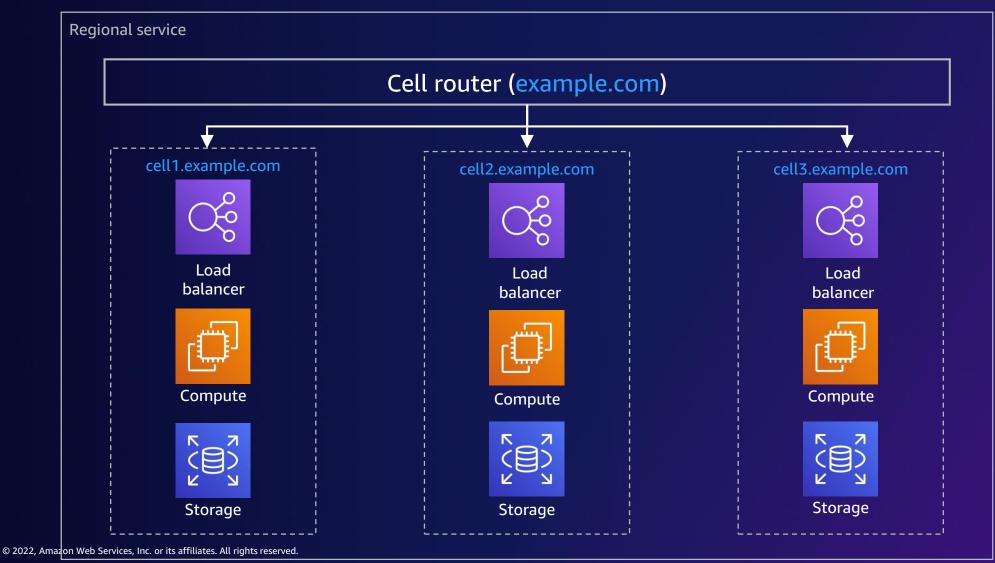
MULTI-AVAILABILITY ZONE







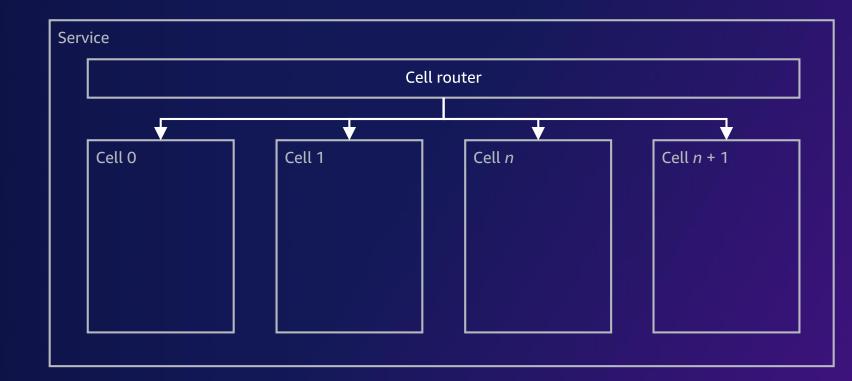
Cell-based architecture





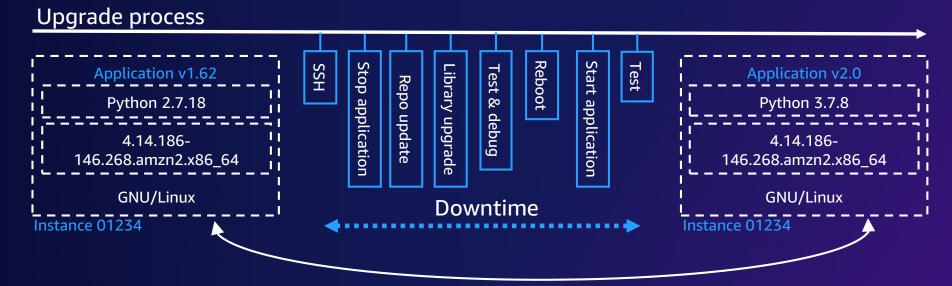
System properties

- Workload isolation
- Failure containment
- Scale out vs. scale up
- Testability
- Manageability



In-place server update





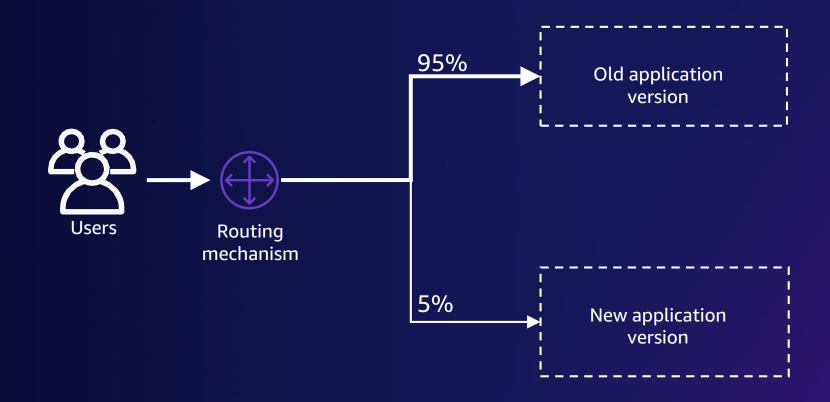
Same instance/container ID

Immutable deployments



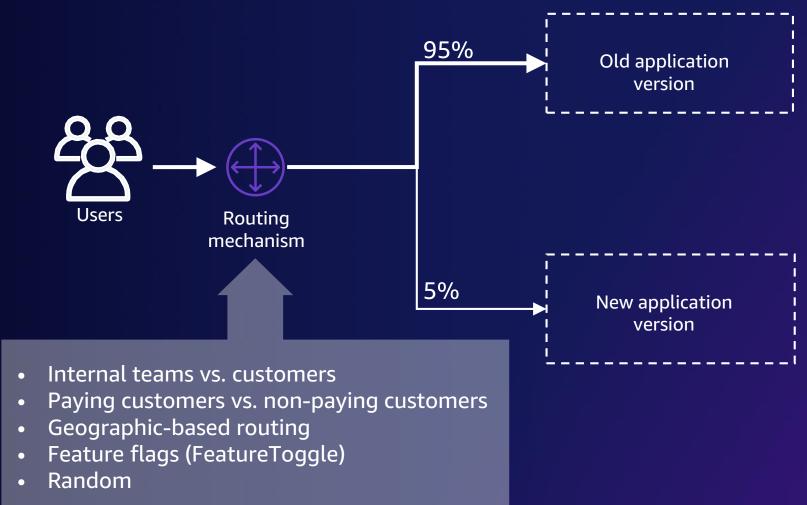


Safe deployment with canaries





Safe deployment with canaries





Cell2

Canary deployment on AWS





Amazon Route 53

Weighted routing policy



Auto Scaling groups

Rolling deployments



Application Load Balancer

Weighted target groups



Amazon API Gateway

Release deployments



AWS Lambda

Alias traffic shifting



Amazon ECS

Load balancer target group



Resilience: Monitoring

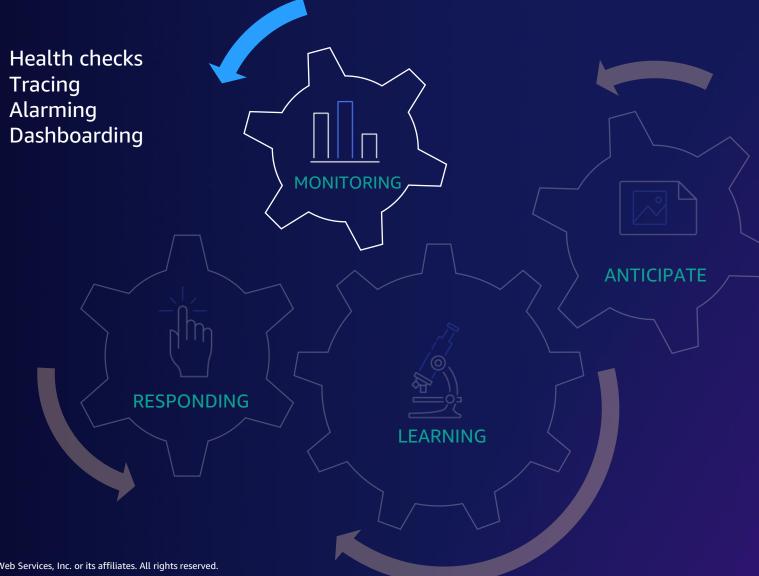


Continuous resilience





- Tracing
- Alarming
- Dashboarding



Monitoring more than failures

WITH OBSERVABILITY



High-level overviews



Highly granular insights into the implicit failure modes



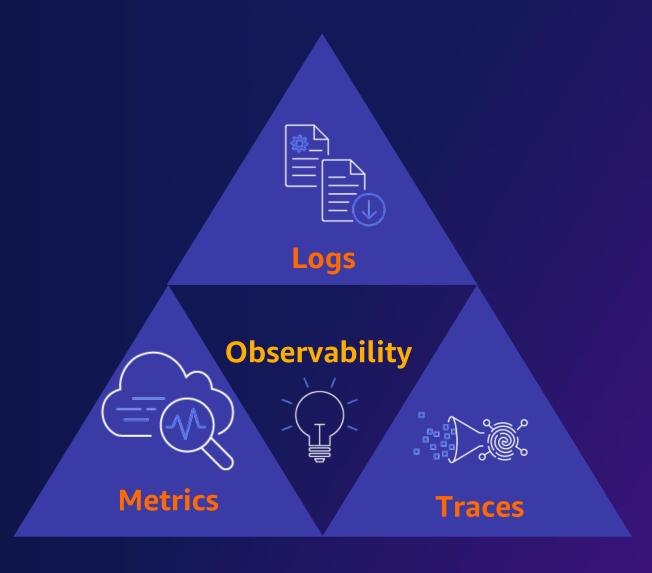
Context about its inner workings

"Distributed Systems Observability," by Cindy Sridharan



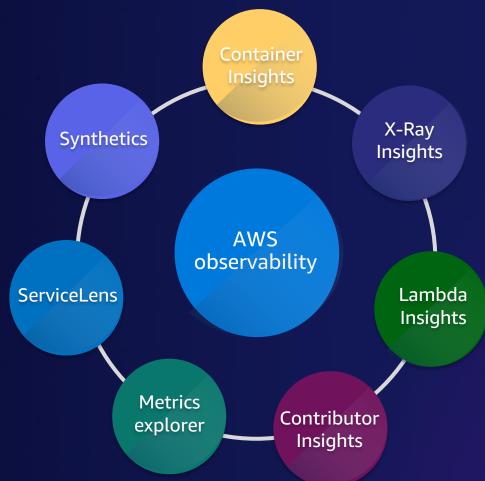
Monitor the health of your applications

THREE PILLARS OF OBSERVABILITY TOOLING



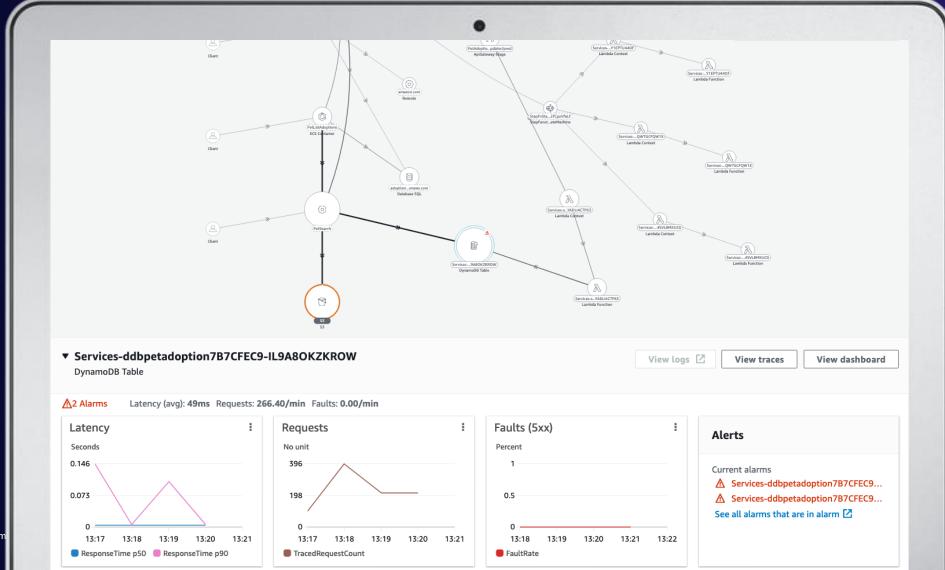
AWS observability tools

- Infrastructure monitoring
- Application monitoring
- Synthetic monitoring



AWS Distro for OpenTelemetry

CloudWatch ServiceLens





Resilience: Responding



Continuous resilience

RESPONDING

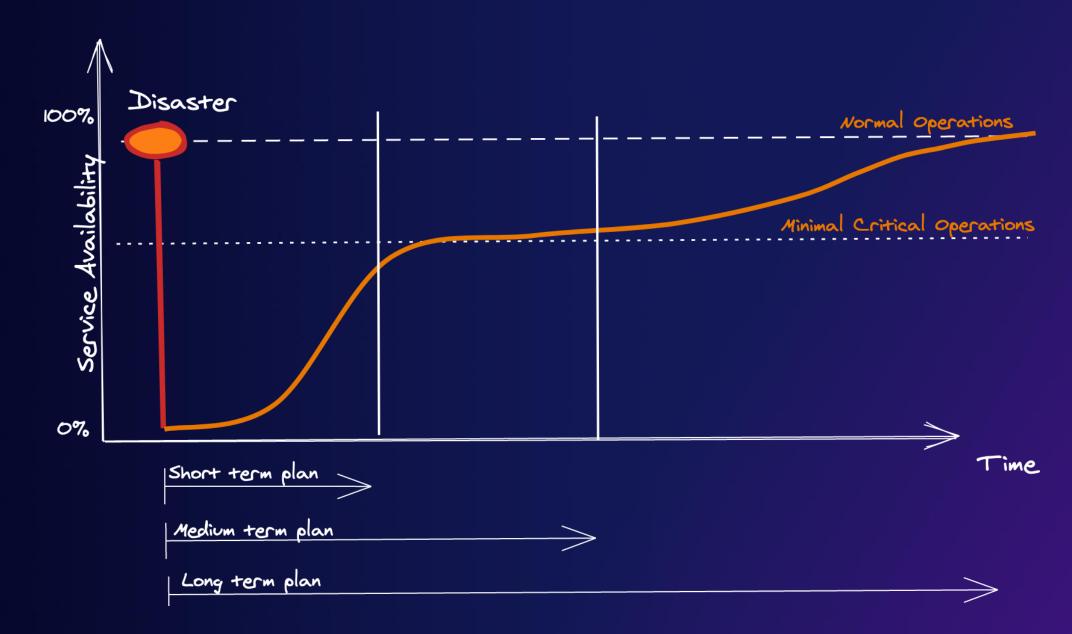


"Being able to recover quickly from failure is more important than having failures less often."

John Allspaw

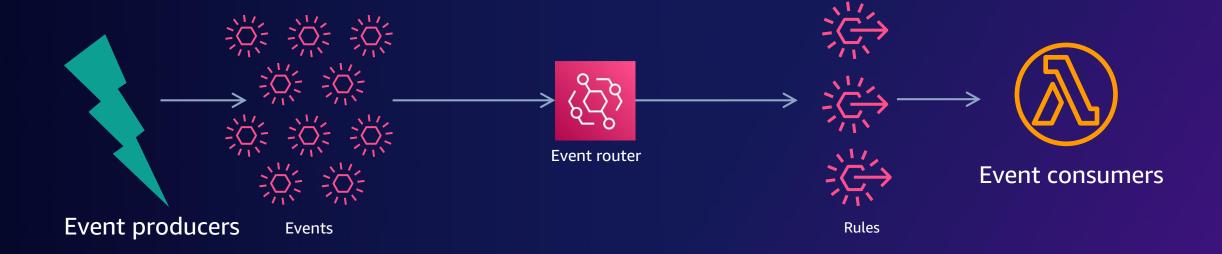
Co-Founder of Adaptive Capacity Labs





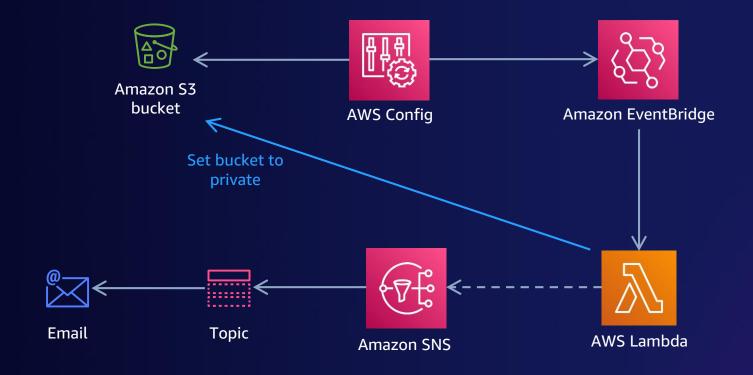
Event-driven patterns

AUTOMATED RESPONSES THAT RUN IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS



Event-driven patterns

AUTOMATED RESPONSES THAT RUN IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS



github.com/awslabs/aws-configrules/tree/master/aws-configconformance-packs



Security considerations

AUTOMATED RESPONSES THAT RUN IN RESPONSE TO EVENTS



Mutability is one of the most critical attack vectors for cyber crimes



ML-powered ops

WITH AMAZON DEVOPS GURU



Informed by years of Amazon.com and AWS operational excellence

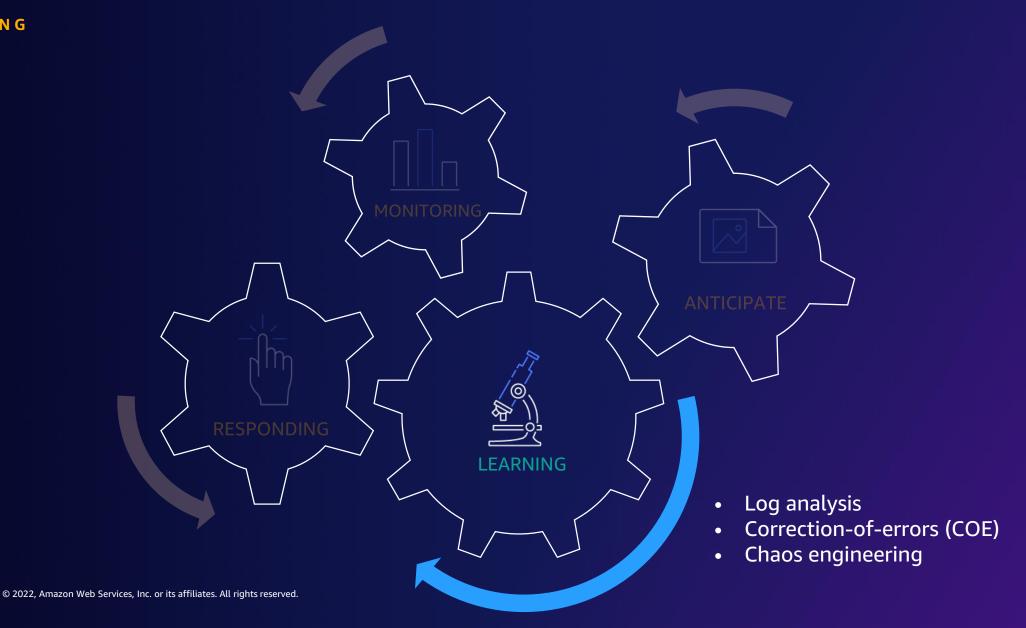
Resilience: Learning



Continuous resilience

LEARNING

aws



Correction of errors (COE)

POSTMORTEMS

Mechanism to learn from mistakes

- ✓ Technical flaws
- ✓ Process flaws
- ✓ Documentation flaws
- ✓ Organizational flaws
- ✓ Other flaws

Mechanism to identify contributing factors to failures

Mechanism to drive CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT



Anatomy of a COE

- What happened?
- What data do you have to support this? metrics and graphs
- What was the impact on customers and your business?
- What are the contributing factors? don't stop at operators
- What lessons did you learn?
 - What corrective actions are you taking?
 - Actions items
 - Related items (trouble tickets, etc.)

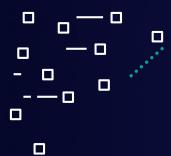
https://youtu.be/yQiRli2ZPxU



Chaos engineering

WITH AWS FAULT INJECTION SIMULATOR

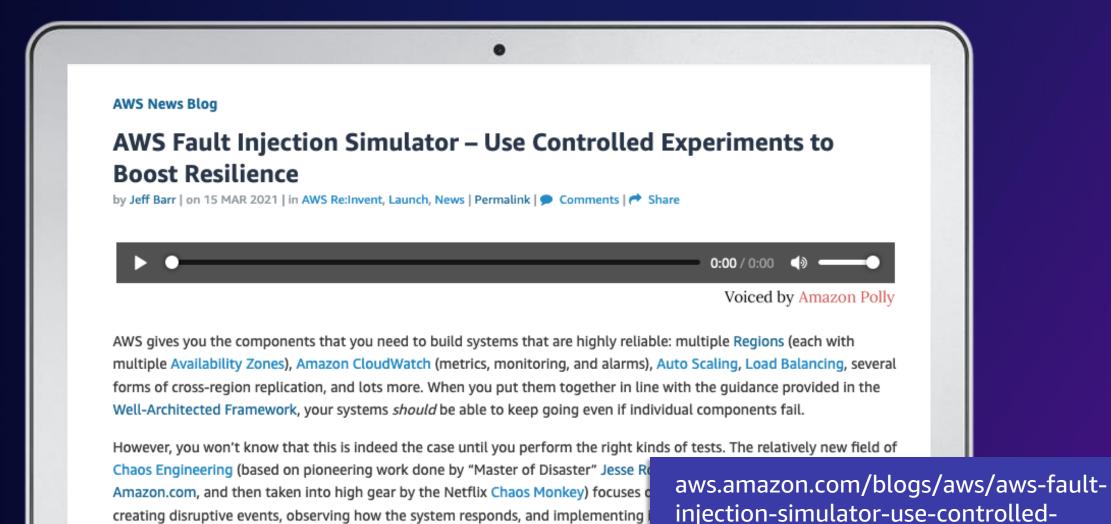






- Improve resilience and performance
- Uncover hidden issues
- Expose blind spots
 Monitoring, observability, and alarm
- And more

AWS Fault Injection Simulator



with an eye toward improving recovery time. To learn a lot more about this topic, start with Chaos Engineering - Part 1

experiments-to-boost-resilience/

out the areas for improvements, Chaos Engineering helps to discover blind spots th

alarming, uncovers once-hidden implementation issues, and gives you an opportun



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Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit."

Will Durant

Writer, historian, philosopher, and teacher



Additional resources

The Amazon Builder's Library

How Amazon builds and operates software https://amzn.to/20jslEV

The Resilient Architecture Collection

A list of resiliency-related blog posts https://bit.ly/30ERxs0

The Chaos Engineering Collection

A list of chaos engineering-related blog posts https://bit.ly/3rK9dOK

Immutable Infrastructure

Reliability, consistency, and confidence through immutability https://bit.ly/3lcQxor

Towards Operational Excellence

On culture, tools, and processes https://bit.ly/3bG5a08

The Cloud Architect

Build resilient, scalable, and highly available cloud architectures https://bit.ly/3ezpzWI

Four Concepts for Resilience and the Implications for the Future of Resilience Engineering
By David D. Woods, The Ohio State University https://bit.ly/3qFOgmv



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Thank you!

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