

ComoClub Final Presentation

G2 Team 8

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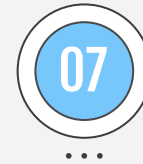
Architecture Diagram



Availability



Maintainability



Security



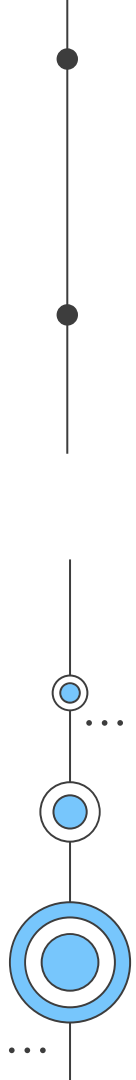
Performance



01

Key Use Cases

Use cases of our final application





Key Use Cases



01

Login

Verify if user exists in
*Memberson CRM & AWS
Cognito*

02

View list of experiences

List of experiences available
along with its details (*7Rooms*)

03

Book an experience

3.1 Payment by COMO Points
(*Memberson CRM*)

3.2 Payment by Credit Card
(*Stripe*)

04

View list of user's bookings

List of confirmed bookings
made by the user (*7Rooms*)

Key use case 1: User Login



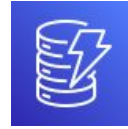
Client side



AWS Lambda



AWS Secrets Manager



AWS DynamoDB



MembersonCRM



Cognito

Login

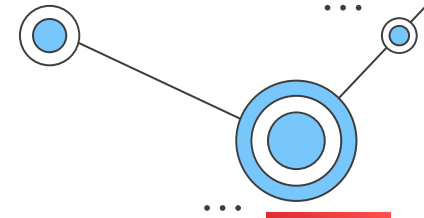
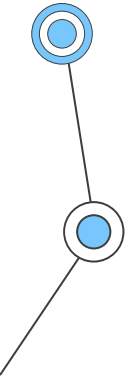
Retrieve authorisation
tokens/ credentials

Retrieve Memberson API link

Login

Get or Create user in Cognito user pool

Cognito Login



Key use case 2: View Experience



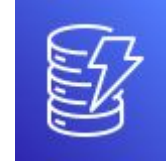
Client side



7Rooms Middleware



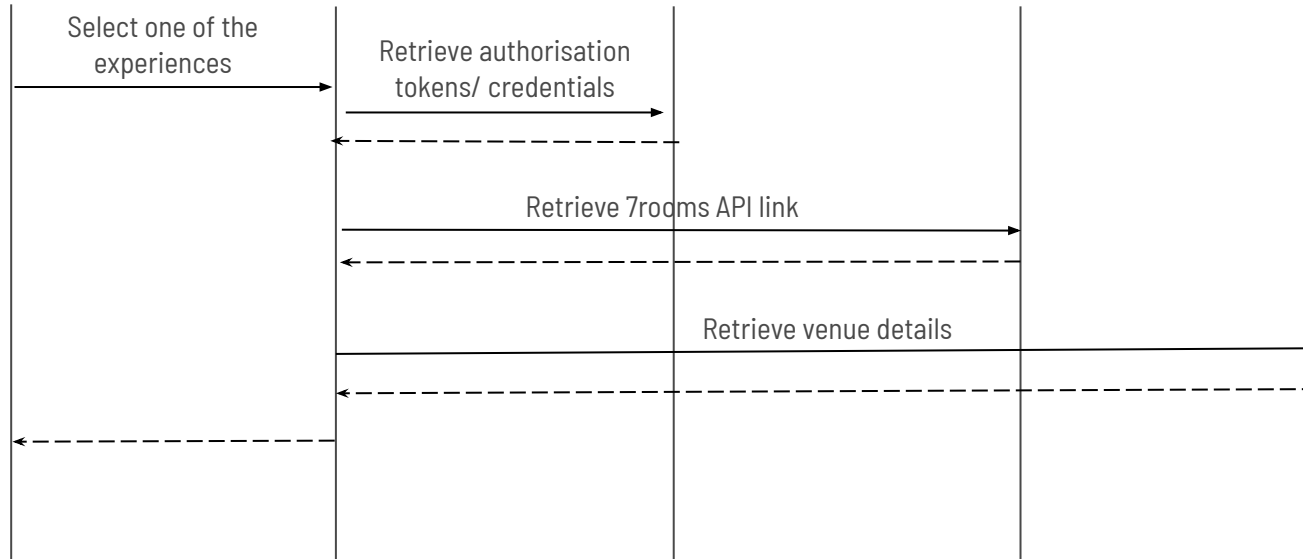
AWS Secrets Manager



DynamoDB

SEVENROOMS

7Rooms



Key use case 3.1: Book an experience with points (Get availability)



Client side



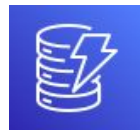
Memberson
Middleware



7Rooms
Middleware



AWS Secrets
Manager



DynamoDB

memberson
CONNECT ENGAGE TRANSACT

MembersonCRM

SEVENROOMS

7Rooms

Query availability by date, venue ID, no. pax

Retrieve authorisation
tokens/ credentials

Retrieve 7Rooms API link

Retrieve list of available timings

Key use case 3.1: Book an experience with points (Make payment)



Client side



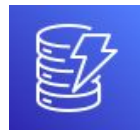
Memberson
Middleware



7Rooms
Middleware



AWS Secrets
Manager



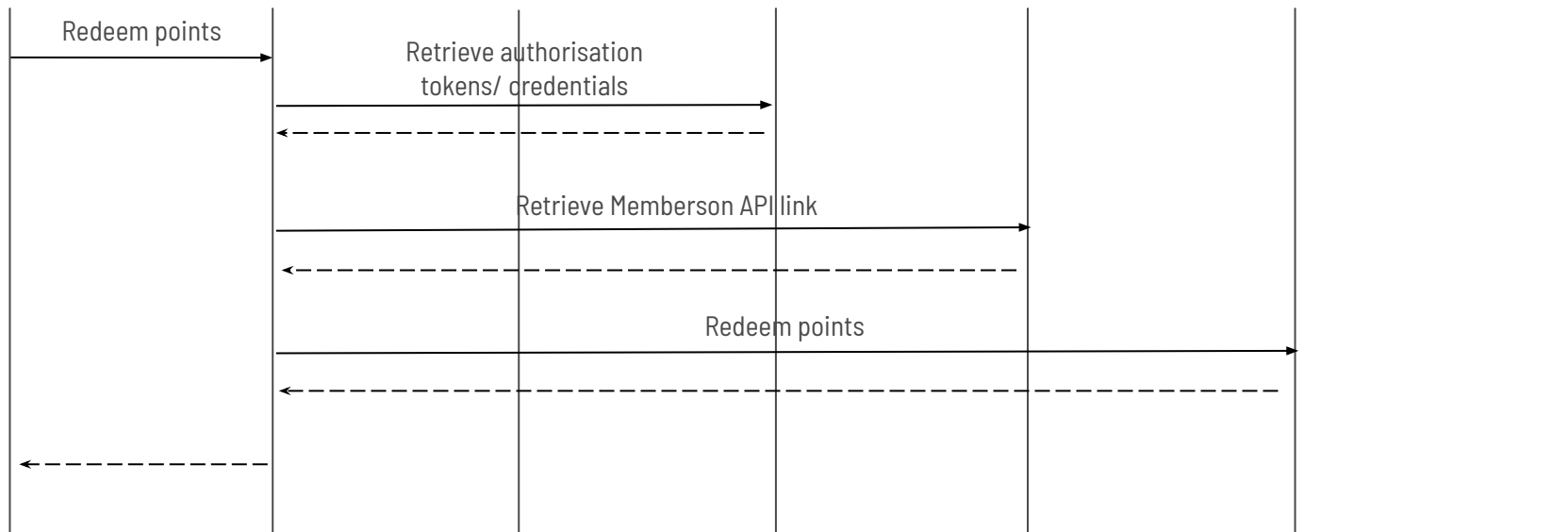
DynamoDB

memberson[®]
CONNECT ENGAGE TRANSACT

MembersonCRM

SEVENROOMS

7Rooms



Key use case 3.1: Book an experience with points (Book experience)



Client side



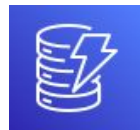
Memberson
Middleware



7Rooms
Middleware



AWS Secrets
Manager



DynamoDB

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MembersonCRM

SEVENROOMS

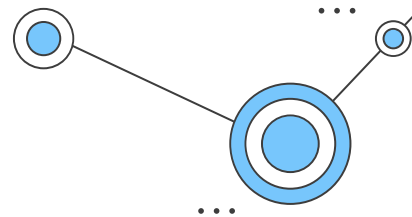
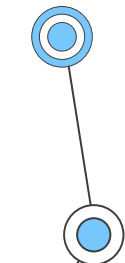
7Rooms

Booking request

Retrieve authorisation tokens/
credentials

Retrieve 7room API link

Send booking request



Key use case 4: View list of booking requests



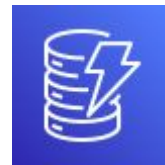
Client side



7Rooms Middleware



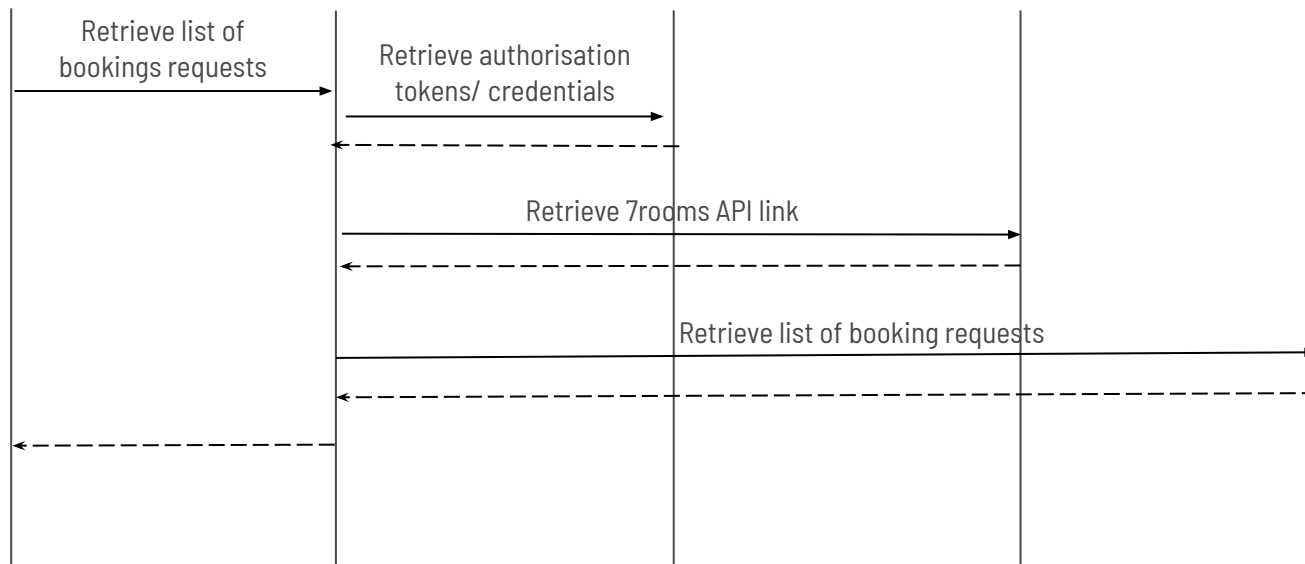
AWS Secrets Manager



DynamoDB

SEVENROOMS

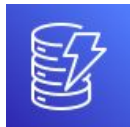
7Rooms



Token rotation



AWS Lambda
(w/ CRON job)



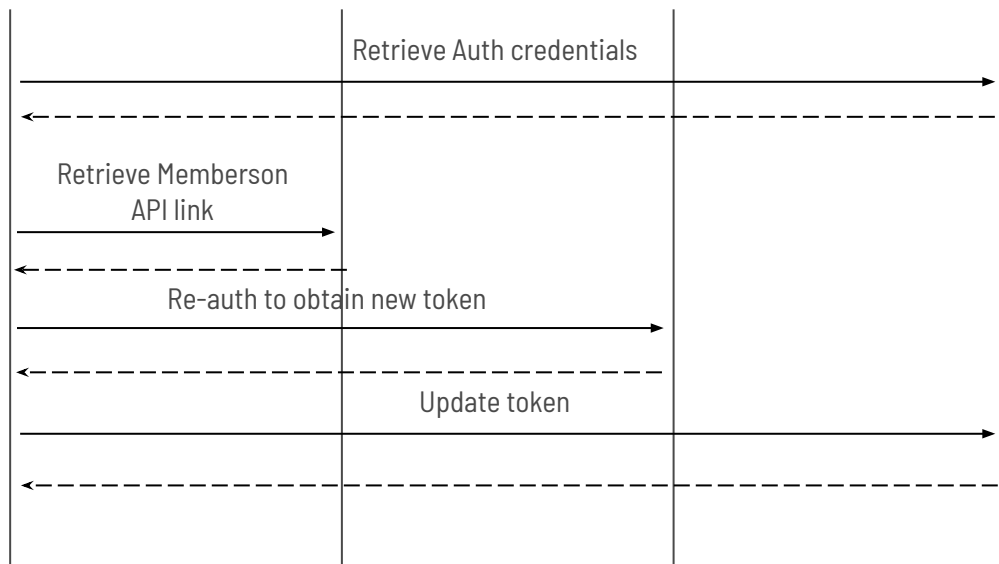
AWS DynamoDB

memberson®
CONNECT ENGAGE TRANSACT

MembersonCRM



AWS Secrets Manager



Book Experience (Failover)



7Rooms Middleware



AWS Secrets Manager



DynamoDB

SEVENROOMS

7Rooms



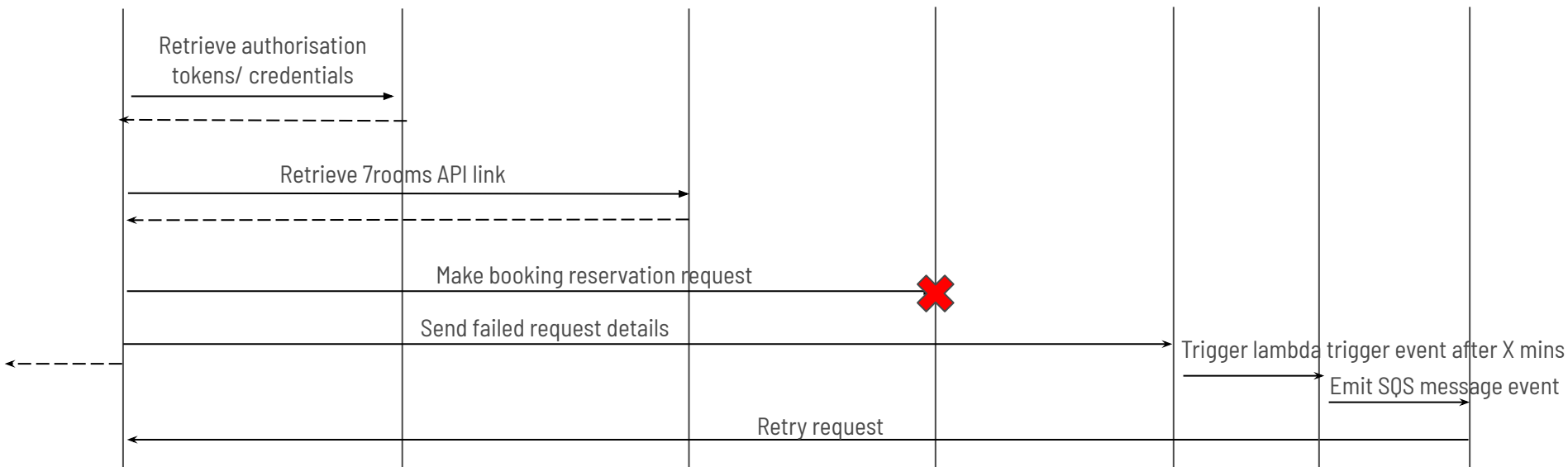
AWS SQS



EventBridge

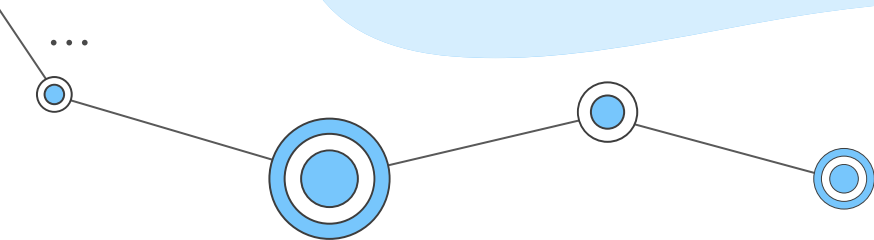
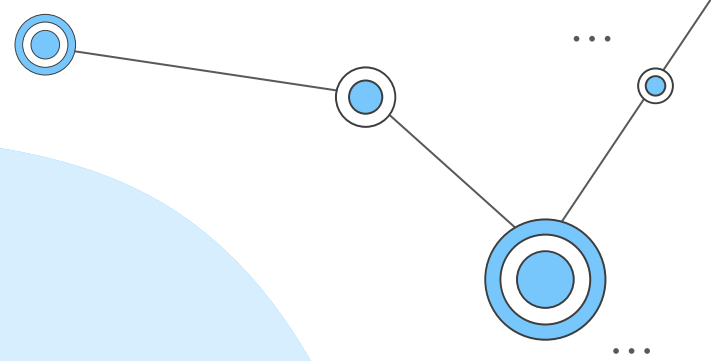


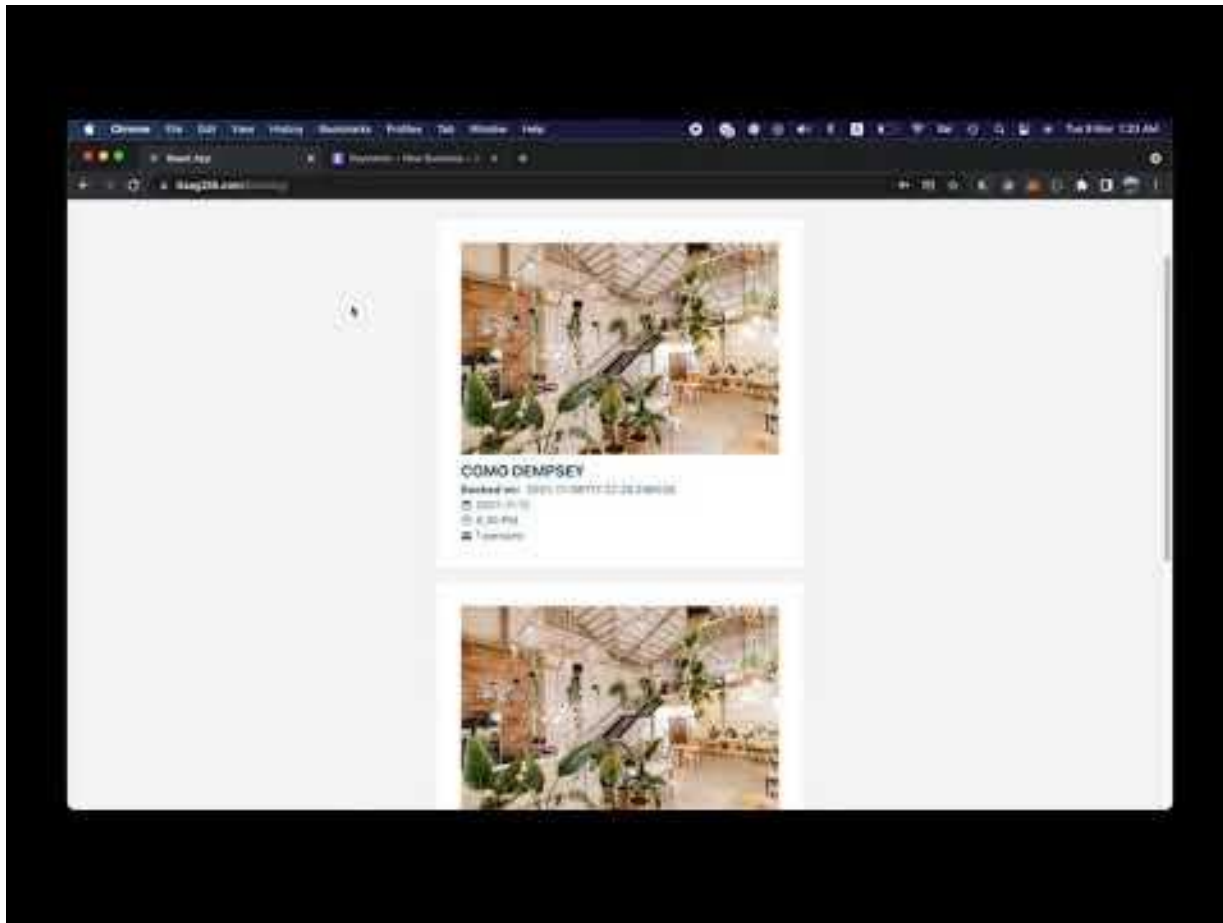
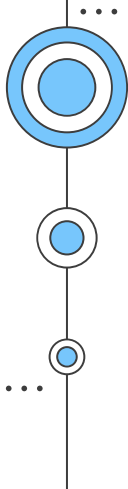
AWS Lambda





App demo





02

Quality Attributes

Non-functional requirements by COMO Club



Maintainability

System must be able to handle daily deployments with **no (<1 minute) downtime allowed.**

Automated health checks should be put in place for AWS Services



Availability

System must be **99.9% available** during **normal operating hours**

Mission critical systems must be able to **recover from failure** in **less than 15 minutes (RTP0)**



Security

Personal information should be **encrypted** for **data at rest, motion and in use**, closely following PCI, HIPAA, GDPR compliance



Performance

API round-trip time from a request to a response should be **less than 2 seconds under normal operations with 70 concurrent users**

API round-trip time from a request to a response should be **less than 3 seconds under peak operations with 300 concurrent users**



Scalability

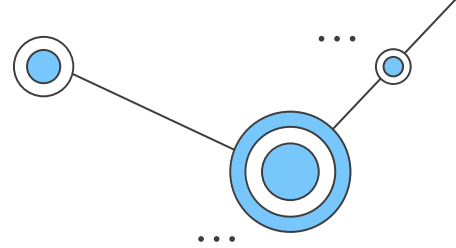
System must be able to support **300 requests per second during the 6pm to 7pm peak hour**

System must be able to support **70 requests (on average) per second during normal operations throughout the day**

03

Key Architecture Decisions

Architecture Decision #1 – Microservices & ECS



Issue:

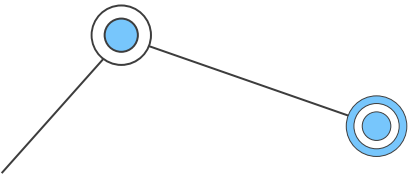
- Applications are **tightly coupled** and run as a **single service**
- Harder and more **resource-intensive** to implement changes

Alternatives:

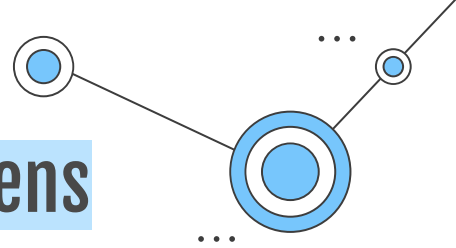
- Monolithic Application

Justification

- **Less prone to failures**
- **More resilient** and **better performance**
- **ECS enabled microservice architecture**



Architecture Decision #2 – Authentication with authorization tokens

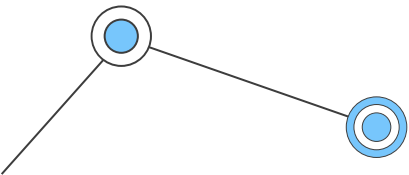


Issue:

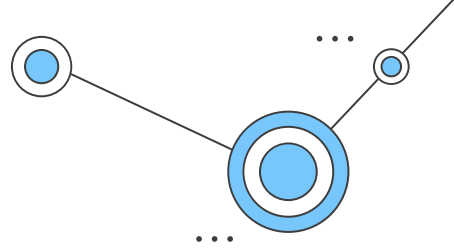
- **Unsecured API endpoints** = easily compromised systems

Justification

- **AWS Cognito** is integrated with AWS Amplify and AWS API gateway to secure our frontend pages and our API endpoints
- Prevents our client facing endpoints from being publicly accessible



Architecture Decision #3 – Infrastructure as Code



Issue:

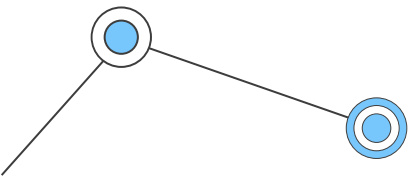
- Large-scale infrastructure involves a variety of components and configurations
- Configuring components one by one → **difficult to maintain**

Alternatives:

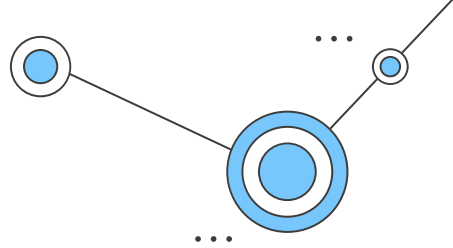
- CloudFormation

Justification

- **Provision infrastructure through code > manual processes**
- Terraform takes **shorter time** to implement support for new AWS Features & supports other cloud providers as well as third-party services



Architecture Decision #4 – Amazon SQS



Issue:

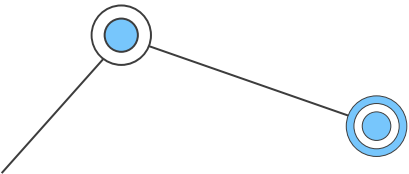
- **Availability of external APIs services** we used in our application is not within our control
- When an external API goes down, it can cause our services to fail

Alternatives:

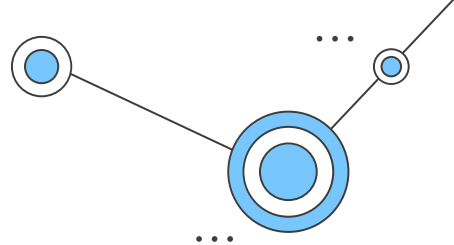
- AWS MQ

Justification:

- Our middleware containers will push incoming requests from the user to AWS SQS when external APIs go down
- **More cost efficient** than AWS MQ for a **simple use case**



Architecture Decision #5 – VPC Endpoints



Issue:

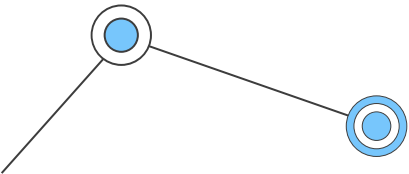
- Servers running on private subnets **do not have internet access** and they will not be able to access AWS services

Alternatives:

- NAT Gateway

Justification:

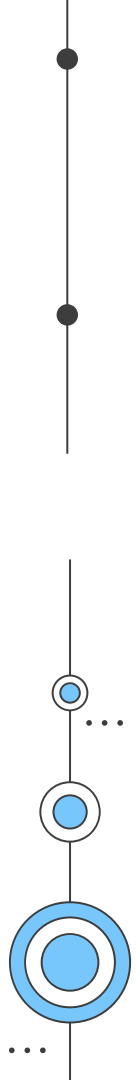
- If only a NAT Gateway is provisioned, traffic will traverse the internet to connect to these AWS services
- Opens up attack surfaces which could compromise our system
- Through VPC Endpoints, **a secure connection** that is not exposed to the internet between our API gateway and our servers is created

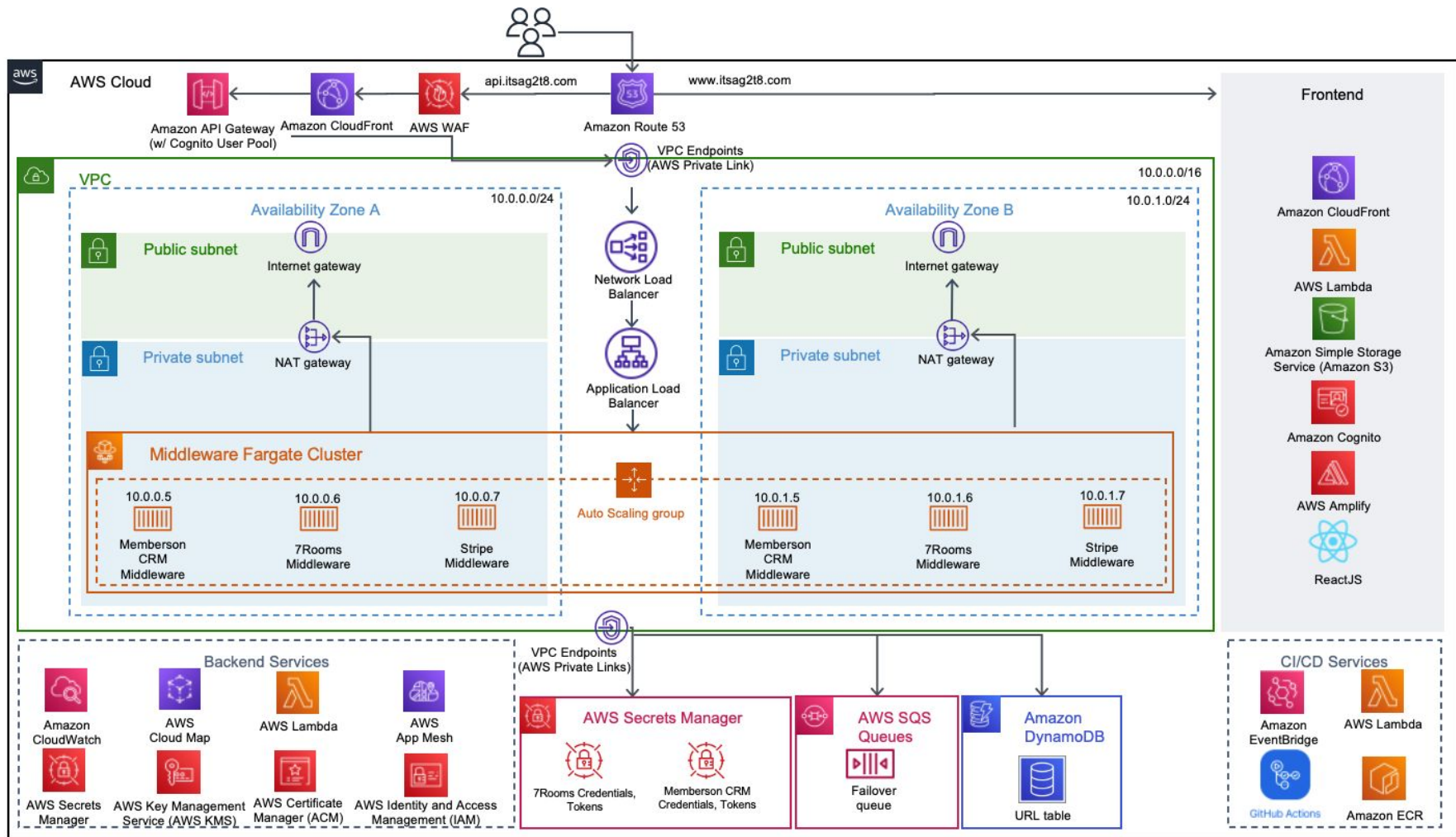




04

Architecture Diagram



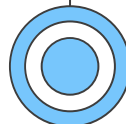




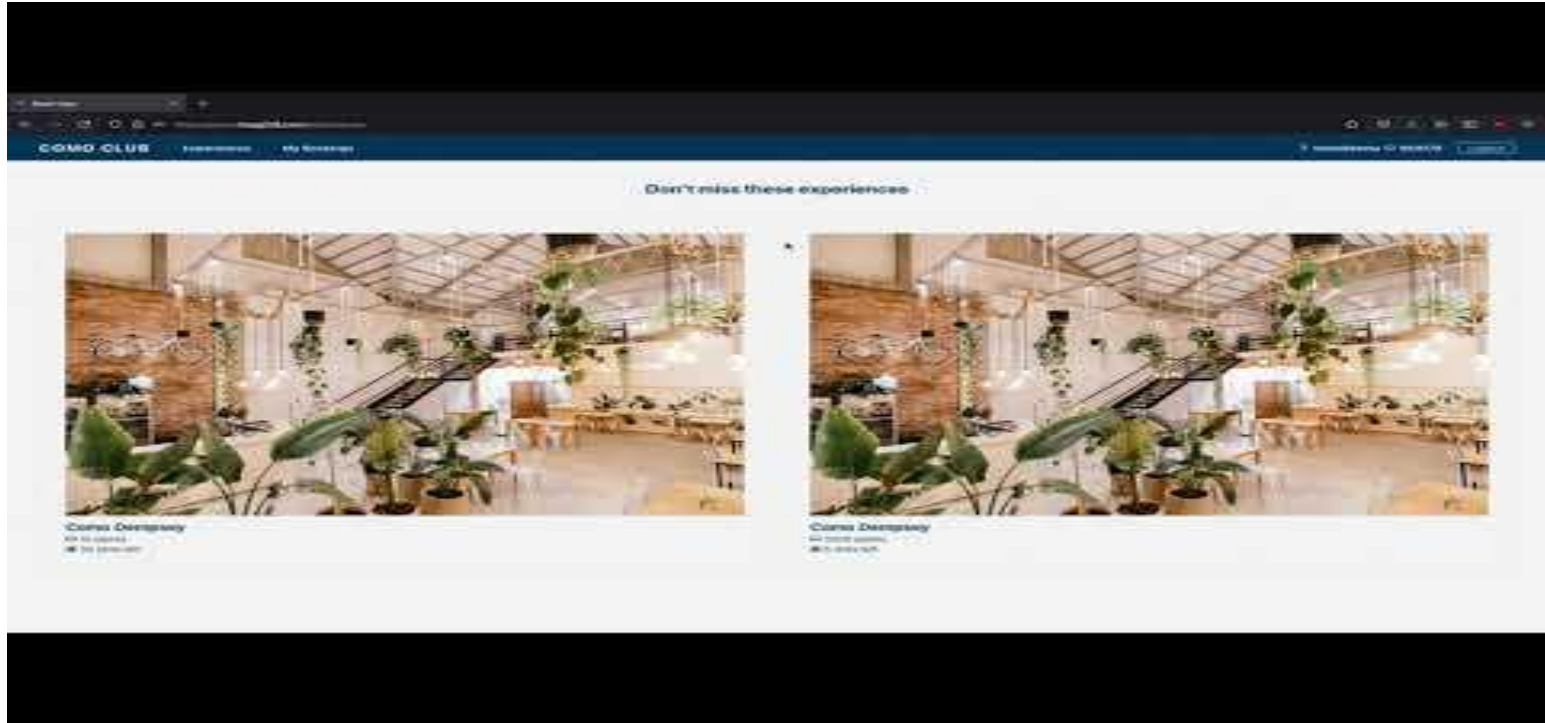
05

Availability

Designs for Availability



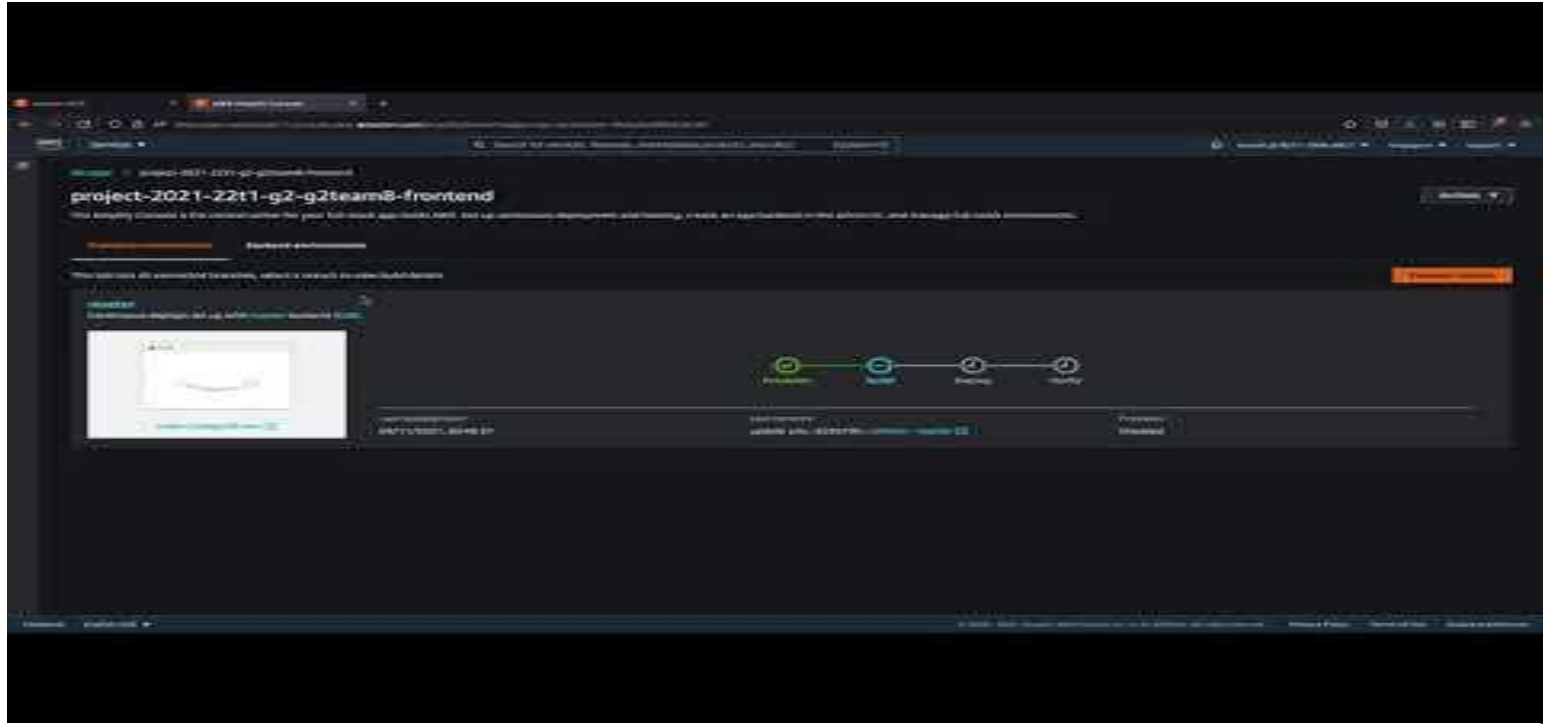
Scenario #1: 1 Availability zone down



Scenario #2: All containers down temporarily



Scenario #3: Disaster Recovery





06

Maintainability

Our Development Strategy & CI/CD Pipeline



Development strategy

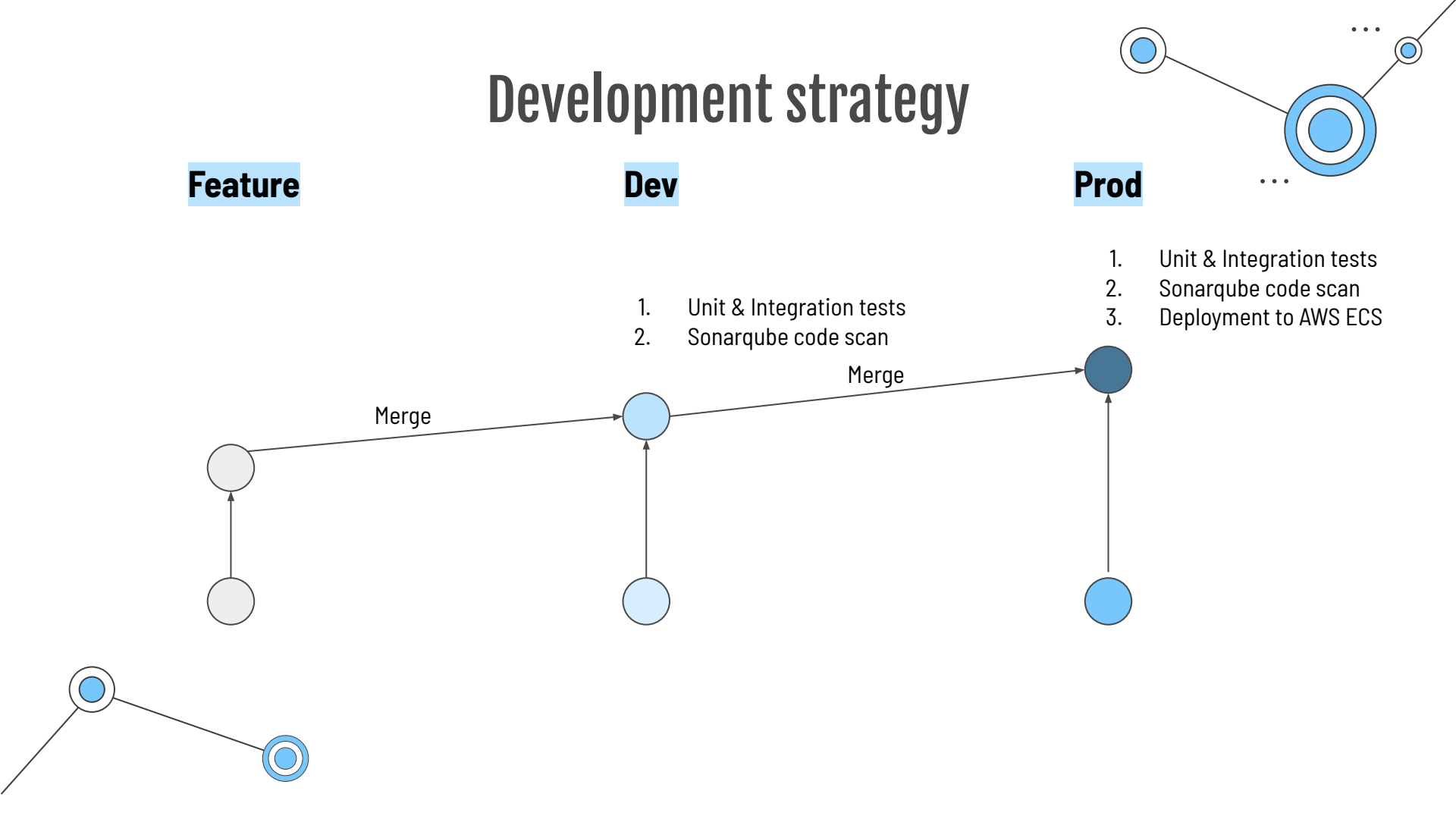
Feature

Dev

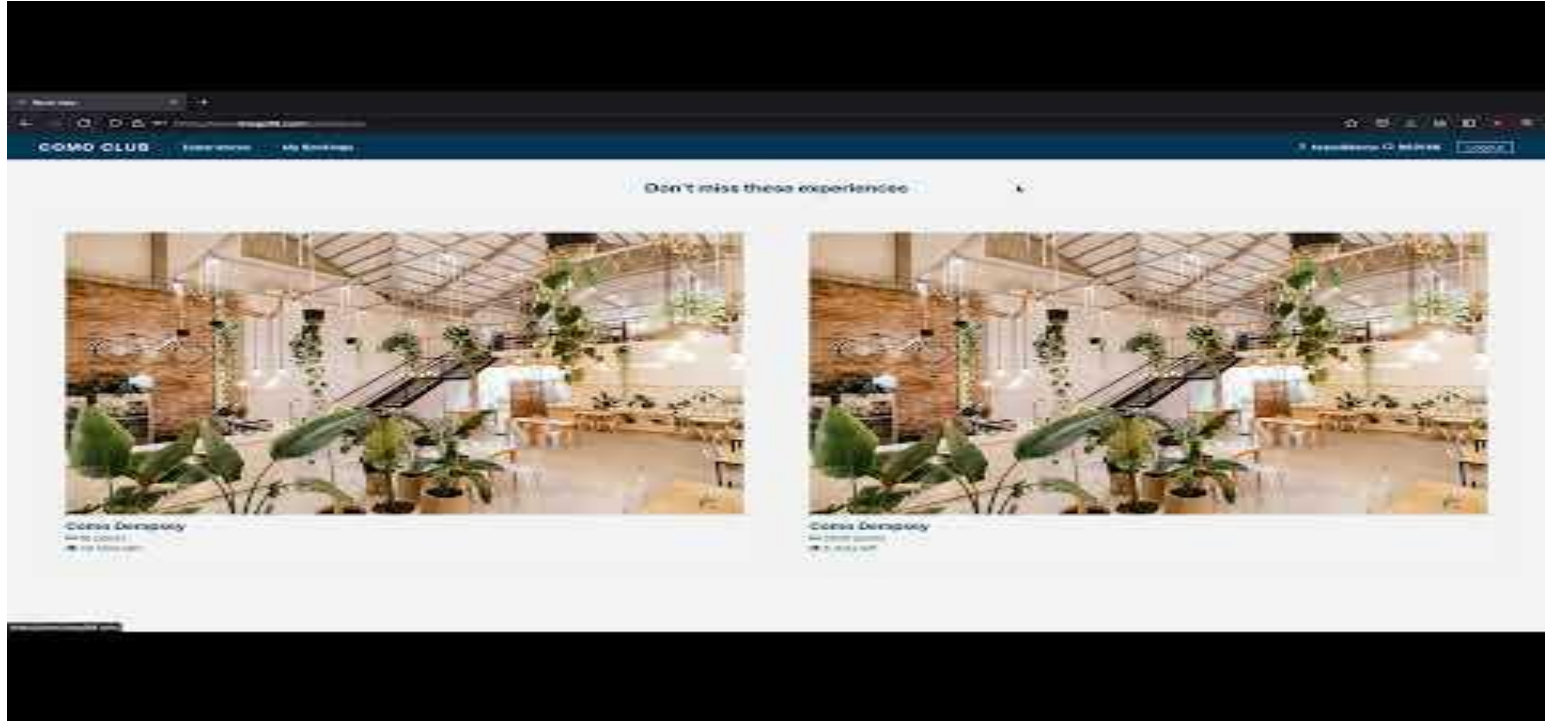
Prod

1. Unit & Integration tests
2. Sonarqube code scan

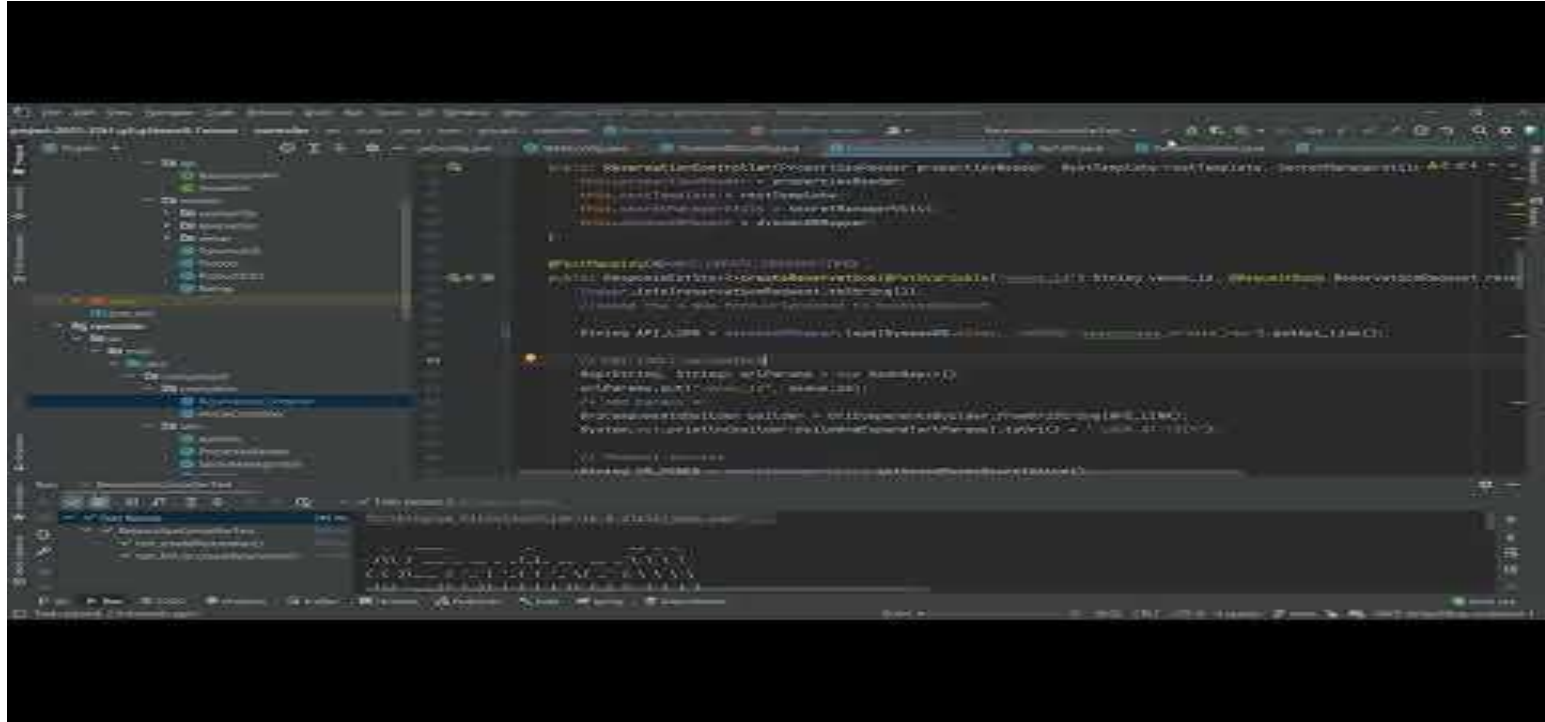
1. Unit & Integration tests
2. Sonarqube code scan
3. Deployment to AWS ECS



CI/CD demo



Integration Test Demo



```
import org.junit.Test
import org.junit.runner.RunWith
import org.mockito.Mock
import org.mockito.Mockito.`when`
import org.mockito.Mockito.verify
import org.mockito.runners.MockitoJUnitRunner
import org.springframework.test.context.ContextConfiguration
import org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner

@ContextConfiguration(classes = { ReservationControl.class })
@RunWith(MockitoJUnitRunner.class)
class ReservationControlTest {

    @Mock
    private ReservationService reservationService

    @Mock
    private PaymentService paymentService

    @Test
    fun testReservationSuccess() {
        // Mock the reservationService to return a successful reservation
        `when`(reservationService.reserveRoom(
            ReservationRequest(
                HotelId(1),
                RoomId(100),
                ReservationPeriod(
                    ReservationPeriodType(1),
                    ReservationPeriodDate(
                        ReservationPeriodDateType(1),
                        ReservationPeriodDateValue(1)
                    )
                )
            )
        )).thenReturn(ReservationResponse(
            ReservationStatus(1),
            ReservationDetails(
                ReservationDetailsType(1),
                ReservationDetailsValue(1)
            )
        ))

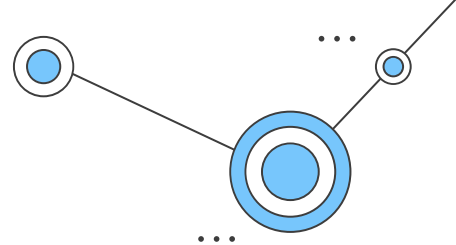
        // Mock the paymentService to return a successful payment
        `when`(paymentService.payReservation(
            ReservationResponse(
                ReservationStatus(1),
                ReservationDetails(
                    ReservationDetailsType(1),
                    ReservationDetailsValue(1)
                )
            )
        )).thenReturn(PaymentResponse(
            PaymentStatus(1),
            PaymentDetails(
                PaymentDetailsType(1),
                PaymentDetailsValue(1)
            )
        ))

        // Create the ReservationControl object
        val reservationControl = ReservationControl(
            reservationService,
            paymentService
        )

        // Call the makeReservation method
        val reservationResponse = reservationControl.makeReservation(
            ReservationRequest(
                HotelId(1),
                RoomId(100),
                ReservationPeriod(
                    ReservationPeriodType(1),
                    ReservationPeriodDate(
                        ReservationPeriodDateType(1),
                        ReservationPeriodDateValue(1)
                    )
                )
            )
        )

        // Assert that the reservation was successful
        assertEquals(ReservationStatus(1), reservationResponse.reservationStatus)
        assertEquals(ReservationDetailsType(1), reservationResponse.reservationDetails.type)
        assertEquals(ReservationDetailsValue(1), reservationResponse.reservationDetails.value)
    }
}
```

Architecture Design for Maintainability



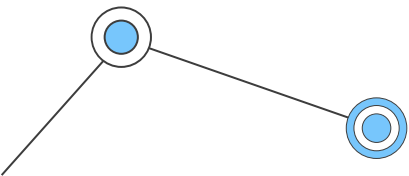
API gateway is used to manage the client facing middleware endpoints

Easy onboarding with **terraform** and **CI/CD configuration templates**

Authentication and access control is implemented at the API Gateway using AWS Cognito

Enhanced logging with log4j2 and Cloudwatch enables future integration with **Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana (ELK) stack** for logs analysis

Gain increased **visibility** and **version control** over lambda microservices using **Terraform**





07

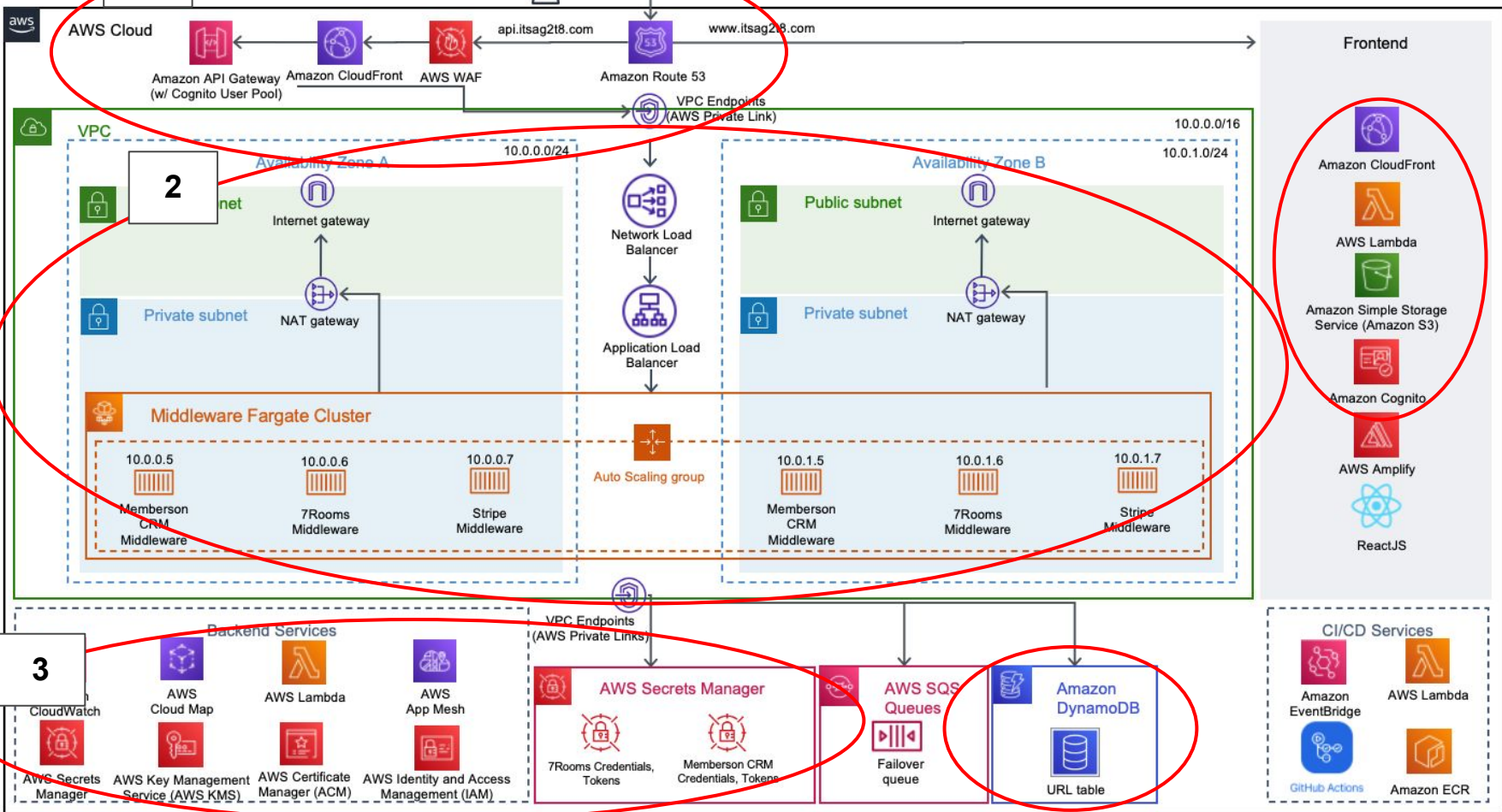
Security

Designs for Security

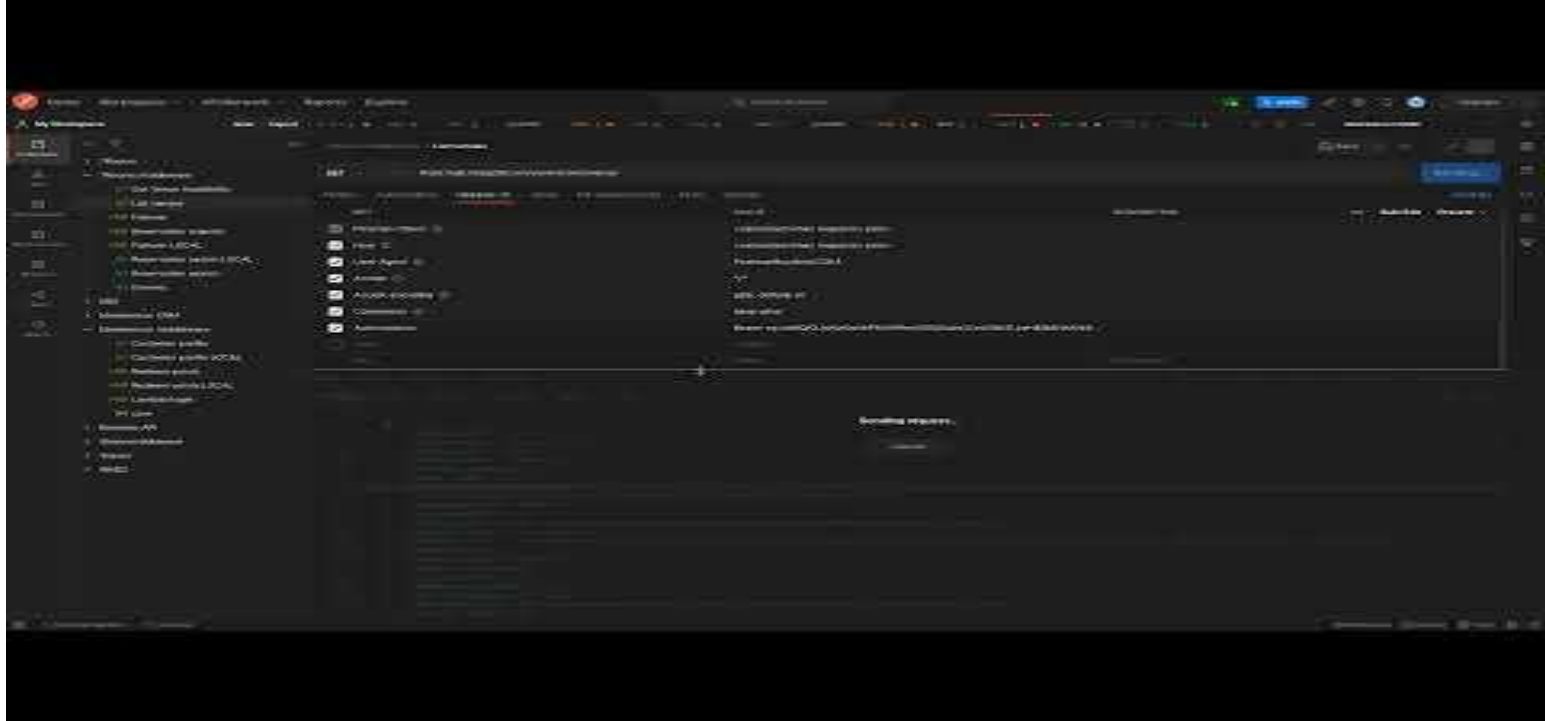


Security Implementation

1



WAF AWS Managed Rule Demo





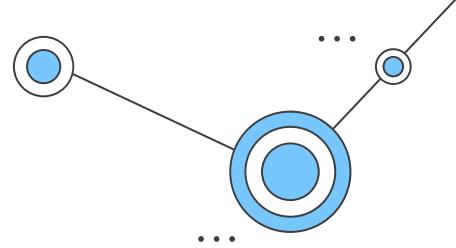
08

Performance

Designs for Performance



Performance

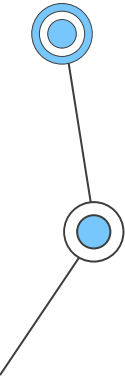


CloudFront Cache

- Caches content at the edge

LB with Auto-scaling

- Traffic assigned evenly by LB based on availability
- Adjust the capacity with Autoscaling



Performance

Testing

- `getCustomerProfile`
- `getAllVenues`
- `getVenueAvailability`
- `redeemPoints`
- `createReservationRequest`
- `searchReservationRequest`

Test	Base	CloudFront Cache
70 Users 1 Ramp up	2015ms	1011ms
300 Users 1 Ramp up	7425ms	3055ms
300 Users 30 Ramp up	5258ms	324ms

Performance

Testing

Quality requirement achieved:

- 300 hits within ~3s

- getCustomerProfile
- getAllVenues
- getVenueAvailability
- redeemPoints
- createReservationRequest
- searchReservationRequest

Label	# Samples ▲	Average	Min	Max	Std. Dev.	Error %	Throughput
getCustomerProfile	300	1688	8	3791	1183.65	0.00%	64.0/sec
getAllVenues	300	4460	34	5757	909.22	0.00%	30.6/sec
getVenueAvailability	300	1807	12	2983	324.65	0.00%	27.7/sec
redeemPoints	300	2724	408	6067	1505.83	0.00%	23.4/sec
createReservationRequest	300	6894	1692	15719	3895.04	0.33%	12.3/sec
searchReservationRequest	300	759	82	3844	427.31	0.00%	13.6/sec
TOTAL	1800	3055	8	15719	2753.01	0.06%	63.8/sec

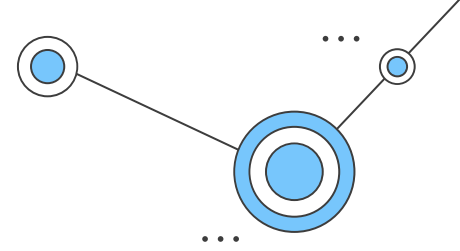


09

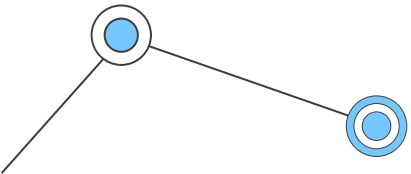
Overall Costs



Overall Cost



Environment	Monthly Cost	First 12 Months Cost
Development	114.08	1,368.96
Production	516.32	6,195.79





**Thank
You!**