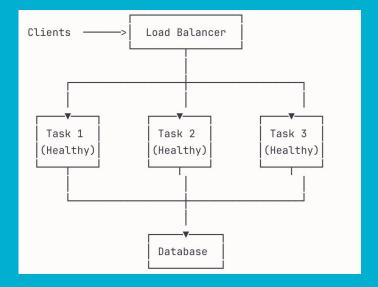
CS 6650 Midterm Mastery

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Part 1: Learnings

- 1. Horizontal Scaling = Redundancy + Load Balancing
 - Key point: Stateless services allow any request to go to any task
- Why it matters: No single point of failure



Part 1: Learnings

- 2. Three Resilience Patterns for Microservices
 - Time out / Fail Fast
 - Don't wait forever for slow services
 - Circuit Breaker
 - Stop calling broken services temporarily
 - Bulkhead
 - Isolate failures with separate thread pools

Part 1: Learnings

- 3. Mindset Shift: From Preventing Failures \rightarrow Working Despite Failures
- **Before:** "Make systems that never fail"
- After: "Make systems that survive failures"
- Multiple layers: Infrastructure + Application code

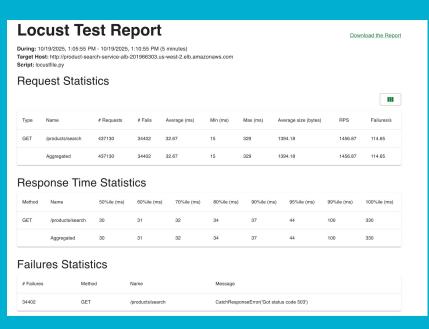
Part 2: Experiment

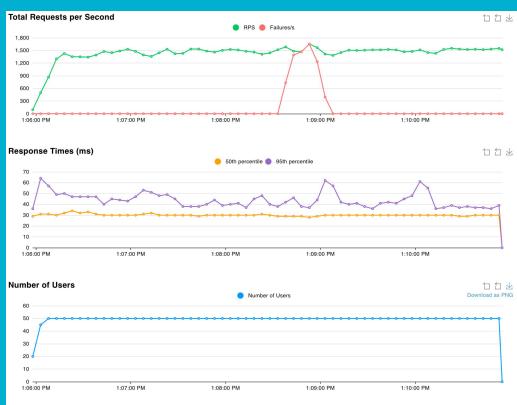
- **Experiment goal:** To test system availability and recovery behavior during task failure and validate a resilience solution
- **System:** Reused HW6 product search service on AWS ECS
 - 1 ECR repository containing the Docker image
 - ECS Fargate tasks for container orchestration
 - 1 Application Load Balancer (ALB) for traffic distribution
 - Auto-scaling group for automatic capacity management
- Load test: 50 concurrent users, spawn rate 10, 5 minutes

The Problem - Minimal Redundancy

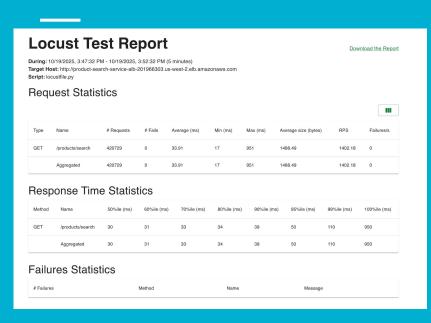
- Configuration: 2 tasks, 100% minimum healthy (default)
- Test 1: Simultaneous failure
 - \circ Stopped 2 tasks simultaneously \rightarrow 35 seconds downtime, 7.9% failures
- Test 2: Sequential failures
 - \circ Stopped 2 tasks one at a time rapidly within 5s \rightarrow 0 downtime, but...
 - 60-90 second vulnerability window
 - System survival depends on timing (lucky!)

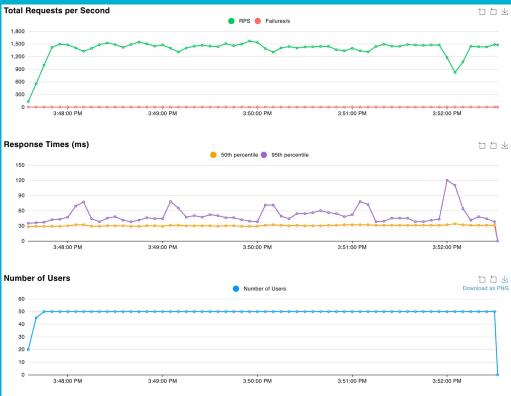
Test 1: Simultaneous Failure





Test 1: Sequential Failure

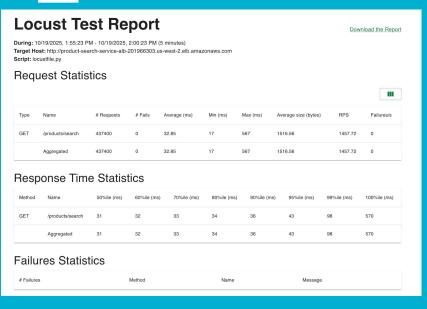




The Solution - Over-Provisioning

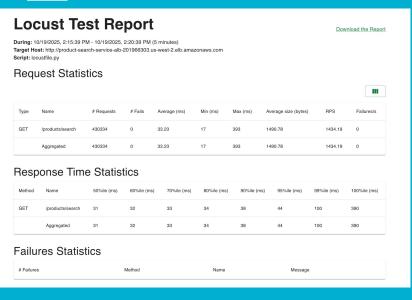
- Configuration: 3 tasks, 66% minimum healthy (at least 2 tasks healthy)
- Test 1: Rapid sequential failures
 - \circ Stopped 2 tasks rapidly within 5 seconds \rightarrow 0 downtime
- Test 2: Rolling sequential failures
 - \circ Stopped all 3 tasks sequentially with 20-30s interval \rightarrow 0 downtime, 30s vulnerability window
- Test 3: Simultaneous failures
 - \circ Stopped all 3 tasks simultaneously \rightarrow 35s downtime (unrealistic scenario)

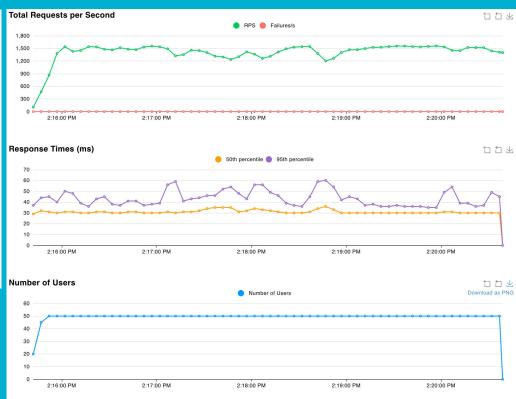
Test 1: Rapid Sequential Failure





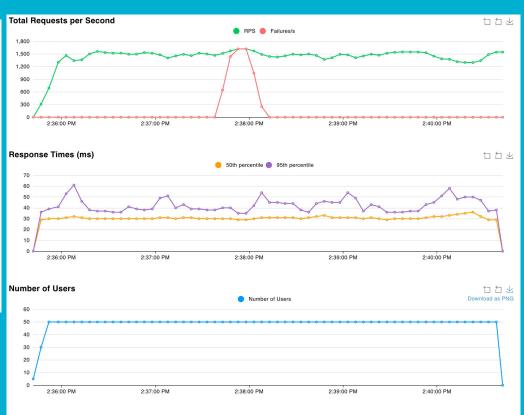
Test 2: Rolling Sequential Failure





Test 3: Simultaneous Failure

Locust Test Report Download the Report During: 10/19/2025, 2:35:42 PM - 10/19/2025, 2:40:42 PM (5 minutes) Target Host: http://product-search-service-alb-201966303.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com Script: locustfile.py **Request Statistics** Ш Failures/s 436954 1385.06 1456.26 110.37 Aggregated 1385.06 1456.26 110.37 Response Time Statistics 33 37 95 410 **Failures Statistics** # Failures Method Message 33116 GET /products/search CatchResponseError('Got status code 503')



Results Comparison

Test Scenario	Configuration	Fail Requests	Downtime	Key Insights
Problem: Simultaneous	2 tasks, 100% min	7.9%	35s	No redundancy buffer
Problem: Sequential	2 tasks, 100% min	0%	0s	60-90s vulnerability window
Solution: Rapid Failure	3 tasks, 66% min	0%	0s	Proactive capacity maintenance (66%min)
Solution:Rolling Failure	3 tasks, 66% min	0%	0s	30s vulnerability window
Solution: Simultaneous	3 tasks, 66% min	7.6%	35s	Unrealistic edge case

Cost-Benefit & Takeaways

- Cost: +1 task = +\$15/month (50% increase)
- Benefits:
 - Tolerates 1 failure with no vulnerability
 - Shorter vulnerability window (30s vs 60-90s)
 - More resilient to realistic failure patterns
- Key Learnings:
 - Over-provisioning (N+1) reduces vulnerability windows
 - Lower minimum healthy % with more tasks = better buffer
 - Proactive capacity > reactive auto-scaling
 - Real reliability needs multiple layers of protection

Future Improvements - Zero Downtime

- Multi-AZ Deployment → Distribute tasks across availability zones → Survives entire zone failures
- 2. Pre-Warmed Standby Tasks \rightarrow Keep warm tasks ready (no cold start) \rightarrow Instant replacement (0s instead of 60-90s)
- 3. Blue-Green Deployment \rightarrow Run 2 parallel environments \rightarrow Instant failover between them
- 4. Cross-Region Redundancy → Deploy in multiple AWS regions → Survives regional disasters

Trade-off: Higher cost + complexity, but zero vulnerability windows

Thank you