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Module 8



The architectural need

Your organization is experiencing extreme growth (tens of thousands of users) and your architecture needs to handle significant changes in capacity

Module Overview

- Understanding Elasticity
- Monitoring
- Scaling

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High Availability Factors



Fault tolerance:

The **built-in redundancy** of an application's components

Scalability:

The ability of an application to **accommodate growth** without changing design

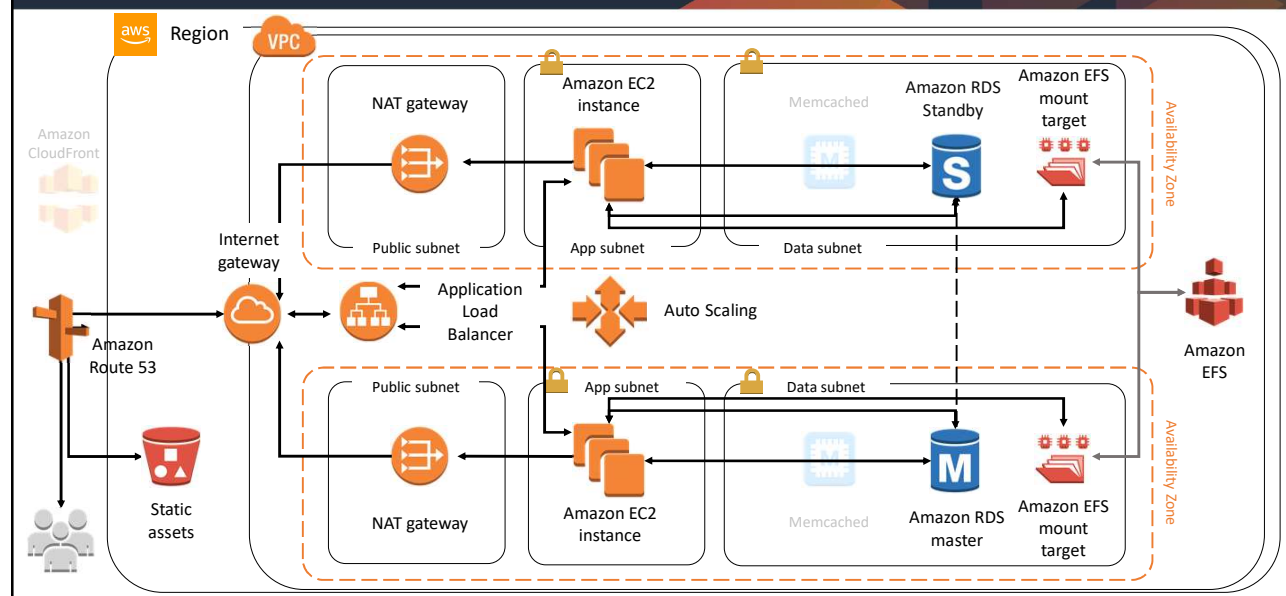
Recoverability:

The process, policies, and procedures related to **restoring service** after a catastrophic event

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Scaling



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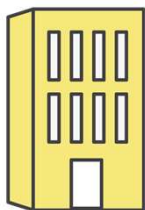
Understanding The Basics

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What Does Inelasticity Look Like?

Traditional data
centers



Pay for your resources up front and hope they cover your demand

OR



Too many extra resources, wasting money, and burning electricity

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Example: Amazon.com



Provisioned capacity



Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

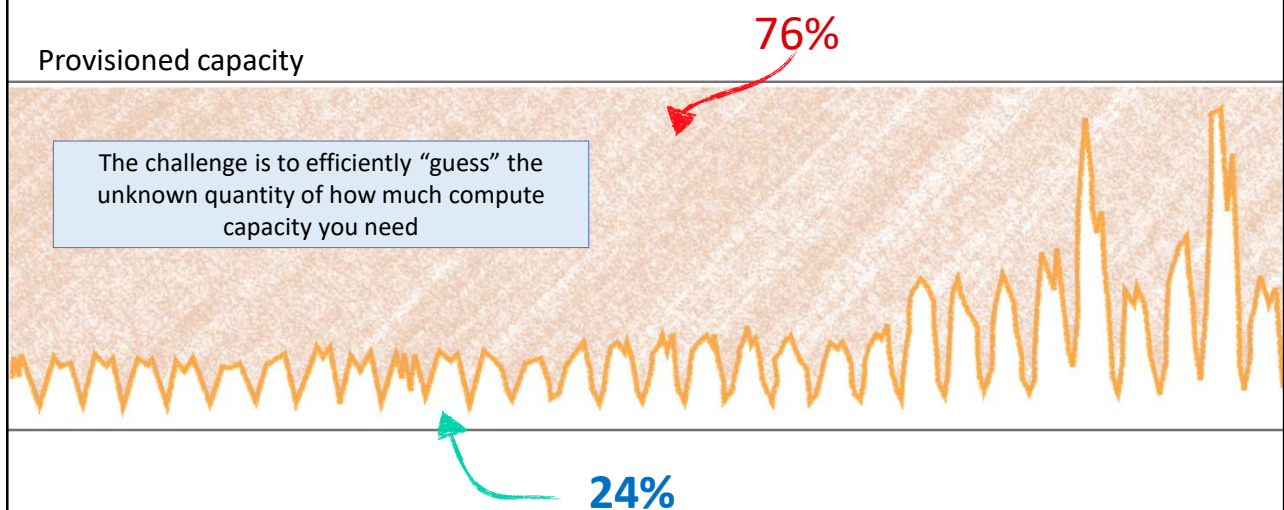
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November Traffic To Amazon.com



Provisioned capacity



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What is Elasticity?



An elastic infrastructure can **intelligently expand and contract** as its capacity needs change.

Examples:

- Increasing the number of web servers when traffic spikes
- Lowering write capacity on your database when that traffic goes down
- Handling the day-to-day fluctuation of demand throughout your architecture

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Two Types Of Elasticity



Time-Based

Turning off resources when they are not being used
(Dev and Test environments)

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Two Types Of Elasticity



Time-Based

Turning off resources when they are not being used
(Dev and Test environments)



Volume-Based

Matching scale to the intensity of your demand
(making sure you have enough compute power)

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Monitoring

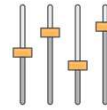
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The Reasons For Monitoring



Operational Health



Resource Utilization



Application Performance



Security Auditing

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Monitoring to Understand Cost



To create a more flexible and elastic architecture, you should know where you are spending money.

Cost Explorer



Generates reports



13 months of data



Provides estimates



See patterns in your spending

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Monitoring Infrastructure with Amazon CloudWatch



- Collects and tracks metrics for your resources
- Enables you to create alarms and send notifications
- Can trigger changes in capacity in a resource, based on rules that you set

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The Ways CloudWatch Responds



-  Metrics
-  Logs
-  Alarms
-  Events
-  Rules
-  Targets

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CloudWatch Metrics



Metrics



Logs



Alarms



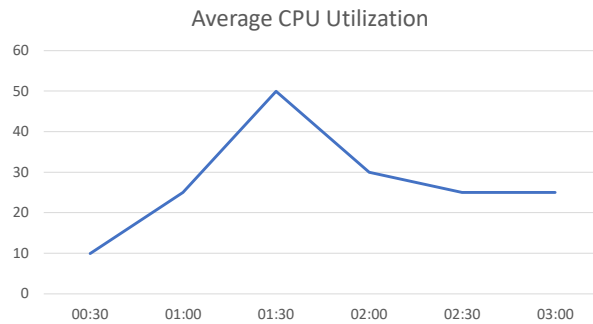
Events



Rules



Targets



Metric data is kept for a period of 15 months

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CloudWatch Logs



Metrics



Logs



Alarms



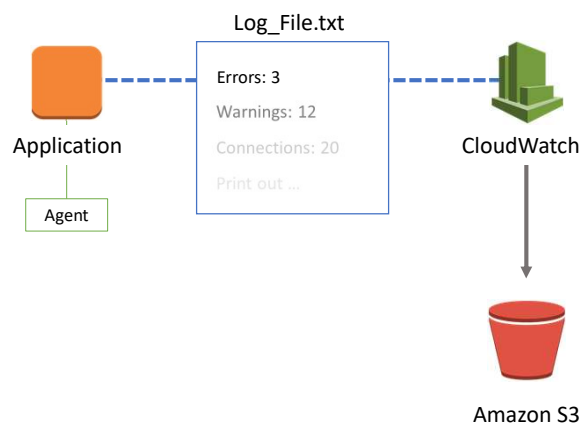
Events



Rules



Targets



Source Examples

VPC Flow Logs

Route 53

ALB Access Logs

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CloudWatch Alarms



Metrics

Logs

Alarms

Events

Rules

Targets

Application

CPU Utilization

80% 60% 45% 25% 10% 10% 10% 10% 5%

Alarm

If CPU utilization is > 50% for 5 minutes

Trigger an action like:

- Send a message to the dev team
- Create another instance to handle the load

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CloudWatch Events



Metrics

Logs

Alarms

Events

Rules

Targets

Event



Event Examples

Console sign-in
Auto Scaling state change
EC2 instance state change
EBS volume creation
Any API call



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CloudWatch Rules



- Metrics
- Logs
- Alarms
- Events
- Rules
- Targets

Event



Rule

```
{
  "source": [ "aws.ec2" ],
  "detail-type": [ "EC2
Instance State-change
Notification" ],
  "detail": {
    "state": [ "terminated" ]
  }
}
```



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CloudWatch Targets



- Metrics
- Logs
- Alarms
- Events
- Rules
- Targets

Event



Rule

```
{
  "source": [ "aws.ec2" ],
  "detail-type": [ "EC2
Instance State-change
Notification" ],
  "detail": {
    "state": [ "terminated" ]
  }
}
```



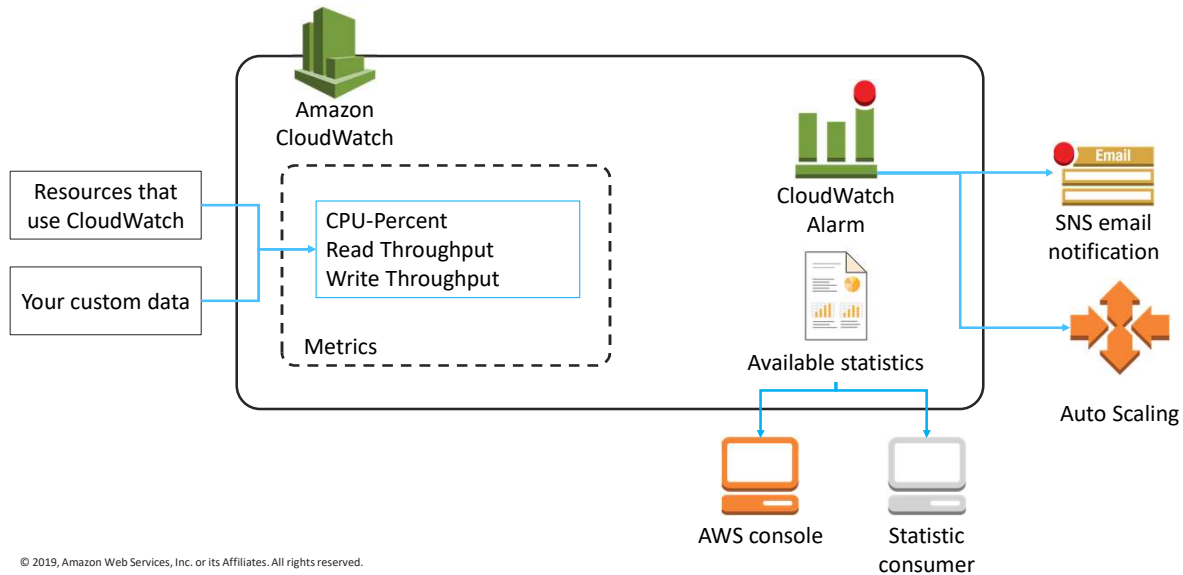
Targets

EC2 instances
AWS Lambda
Kinesis streams
Amazon ECS
Step Functions
Amazon SNS
Amazon SQS

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Visualizing CloudWatch

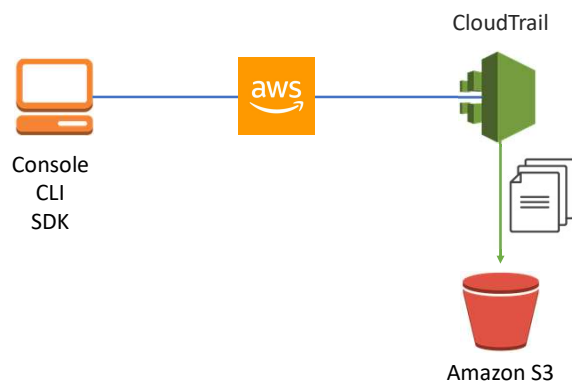


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Monitoring Your Users with AWS CloudTrail



CloudTrail **records all API calls made in your account** and **saves logs** in your designated Amazon S3 bucket.



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Monitoring your Network with VPC Flow Logs



VPC Flow Logs



- Captures **traffic flow details** in your VPC
- Accepted, rejected, or all traffic
- Can be enabled for **VPCs**, **subnets**, and **ENIs**
- Logs published to **CloudWatch Logs**

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Gaining Elasticity and Scaling Your Architecture

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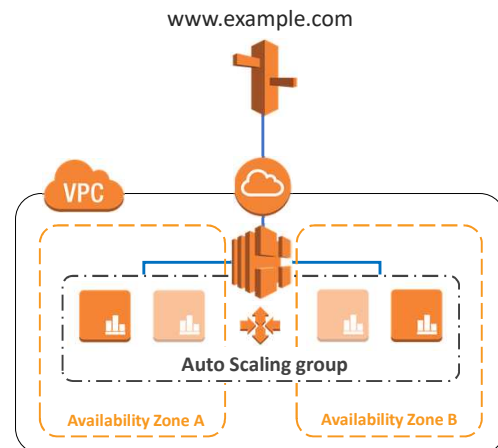
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Using Auto Scaling to Provide Elasticity



Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling

- Launches or terminates instances based on specified conditions
- Automatically registers new instances with load balancers when specified
- Can launch across Availability Zones



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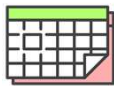
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Ways to Auto Scale



Scheduled

Good for predictable workloads



Scale based on time
or day

Use case: Turning off your Dev and
Test instances at night

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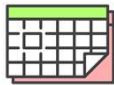
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Ways to Auto Scale



Scheduled

Good for predictable workloads



Scale based on time
or day

Use case: Turning off your Dev and
Test instances at night

Dynamic

Excellent for general scaling



Supports target
tracking

Use case: Scaling based on CPU
utilization

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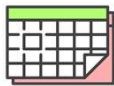
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Ways to Auto Scale



Scheduled

Good for predictable workloads



Scale based on time
or day

Use case: Turning off your Dev and
Test instances at night

Dynamic

Excellent for general scaling



Supports target
tracking

Use case: Scaling based on CPU
utilization

Predictive

Easiest to use



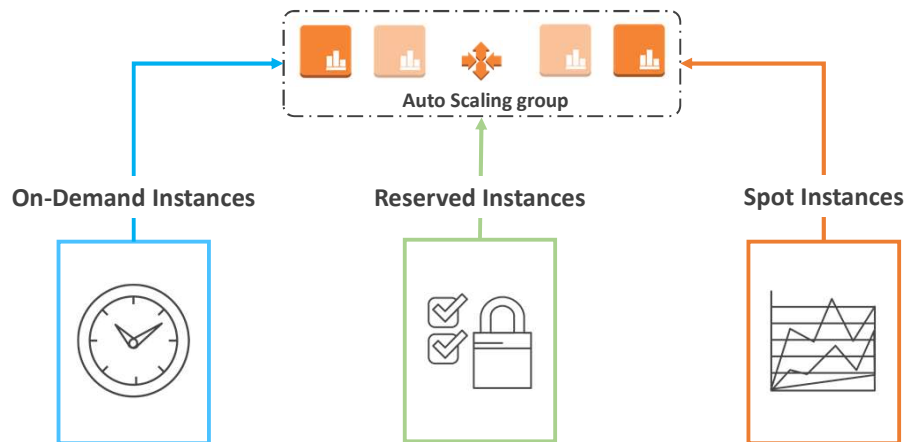
Machine learning
based scaling

Use case: No longer need to
manually adjust rules

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Auto Scaling – Purchasing Options



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Auto Scaling Minimum Capacity



Auto Scaling group defines:

- Desired capacity
- Minimum capacity
- Maximum capacity



What would be a good **minimum** capacity to set it to?

What would be a good **maximum** capacity to set it to?

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Auto Scaling Considerations



- You might need to combine **multiple** types of autoscaling
- Your architecture might require more hands scaling using: **Step Scaling**
- Some architectures need to **scale on two or more metrics** (e.g. not just CPU)
- Try to **scale out early and fast**, while **scaling in slowly** over time
- Use **lifecycle hooks**

Perform custom actions as Auto Scaling launches or terminates instances

Remember: Instances can take several minutes after launch to be fully usable.

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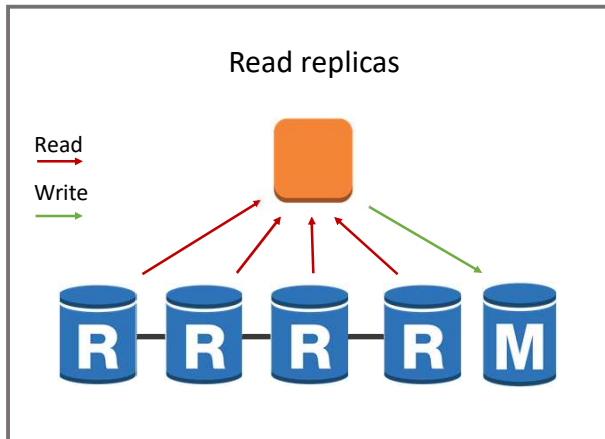
Scaling Your Databases



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Horizontal Scaling with Read Replicas: Amazon RDS



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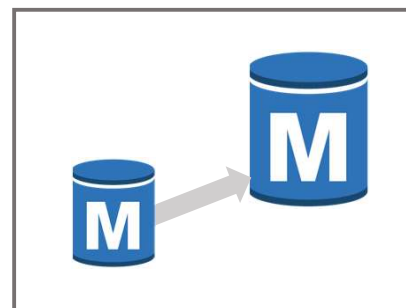
- Horizontally scale for **read-heavy** workloads
- Offload **reporting**
- Keep in mind:
 - Replication is **asynchronous**
 - Currently available for: Amazon Aurora, MySQL, MariaDB, and PostgreSQL

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Scaling Amazon RDS: Push-Button Scaling



- Scale nodes **vertically** up or down
- From **micro** to **8xlarge** and everything in-between
- Scale vertical often with **no downtime***



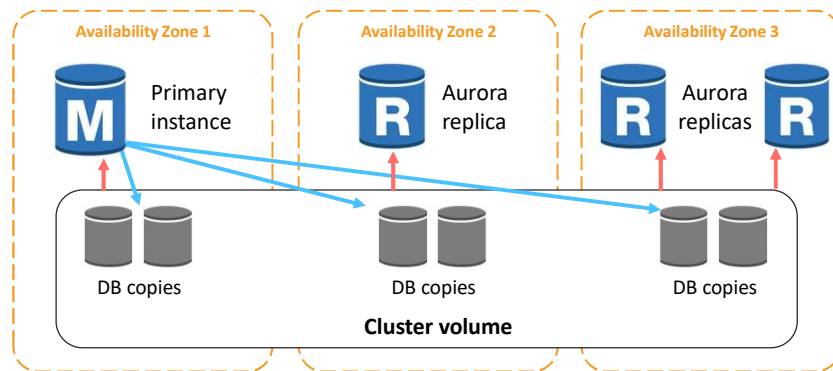
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Aurora DB Cluster



Each Aurora DB cluster can have up to 15 Aurora replicas



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Aurora Serverless

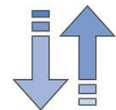


Responds to your application automatically:

- Scales capacity
- Shut down
- Start up



Pay for number of ACUs used



Good for spiky, unpredictable workloads.

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Scaling Amazon RDS Writes with Database Sharding



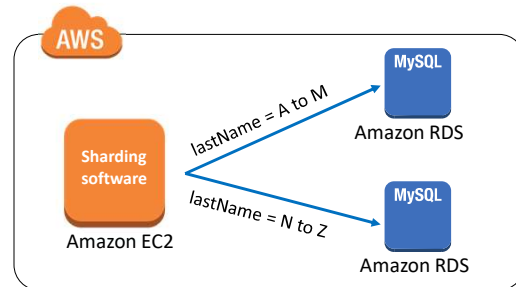
Without shards, all data resides in **one partition**

- Example: Users by last name, A to Z, in one database

With **sharding**, split your data into **large chunks** (shards)

- Example: Users by last name, A through M, in one database; N through Z in another database

In many circumstances, sharding gives you **higher performance** and **better operating efficiency**



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Lab M08-01: Creating a 3 Tier Environment

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Lab M08-01: Creating a 3 Tier Environment



"I want 3-tier infrastructure."

Technologies used:

- Amazon VPC
- Application Load Balancer
- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group
- Amazon RDS
- Amazon Route 53

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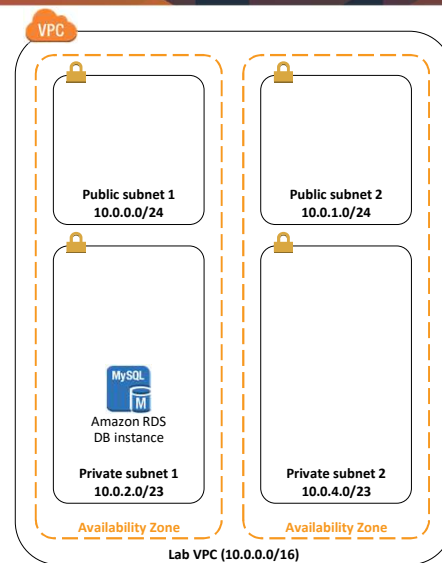
Lab M08-01: Creating a 3 Tier Environment



Provided at start of lab:

- VPC across two Availability Zones
- 2 x Public subnets
- 2 x DB private subnets
- Amazon RDS DB instance

You will make this highly available!



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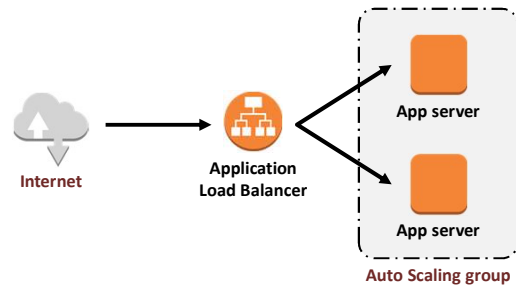
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Lab M08-01: Creating a 3 Tier Environment



To distribute requests across multiple servers, use:

- Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling group
- Load Balancer



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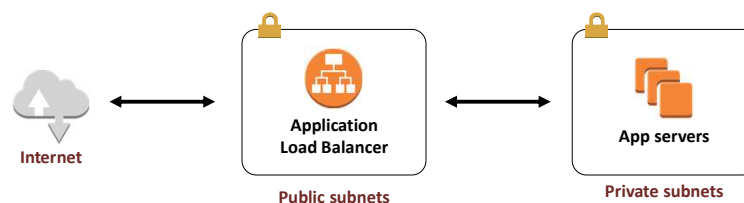
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Lab M08-01: Creating a 3 Tier Environment



The Load Balancer is distributed across the **public subnets**.

The application servers are in the **private subnets**.



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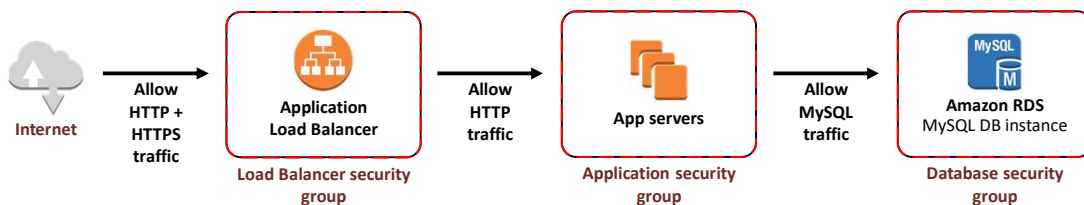
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Lab M08-01: Creating a 3 Tier Environment



You will create a **3-tier architecture**.

Security groups provide additional security between each tier.



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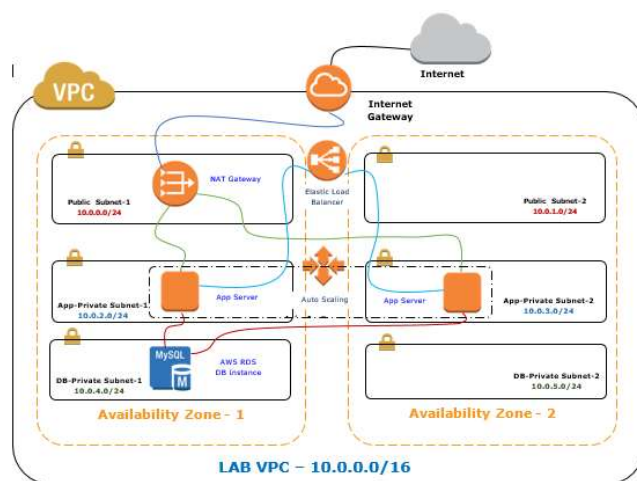
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Lab M08-01: Creating a 3 Tier Environment



Final configuration:

- Load balancer
- Multiple Application servers
- RDS Database instance
- NAT Gateway



Duration: 60m

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