

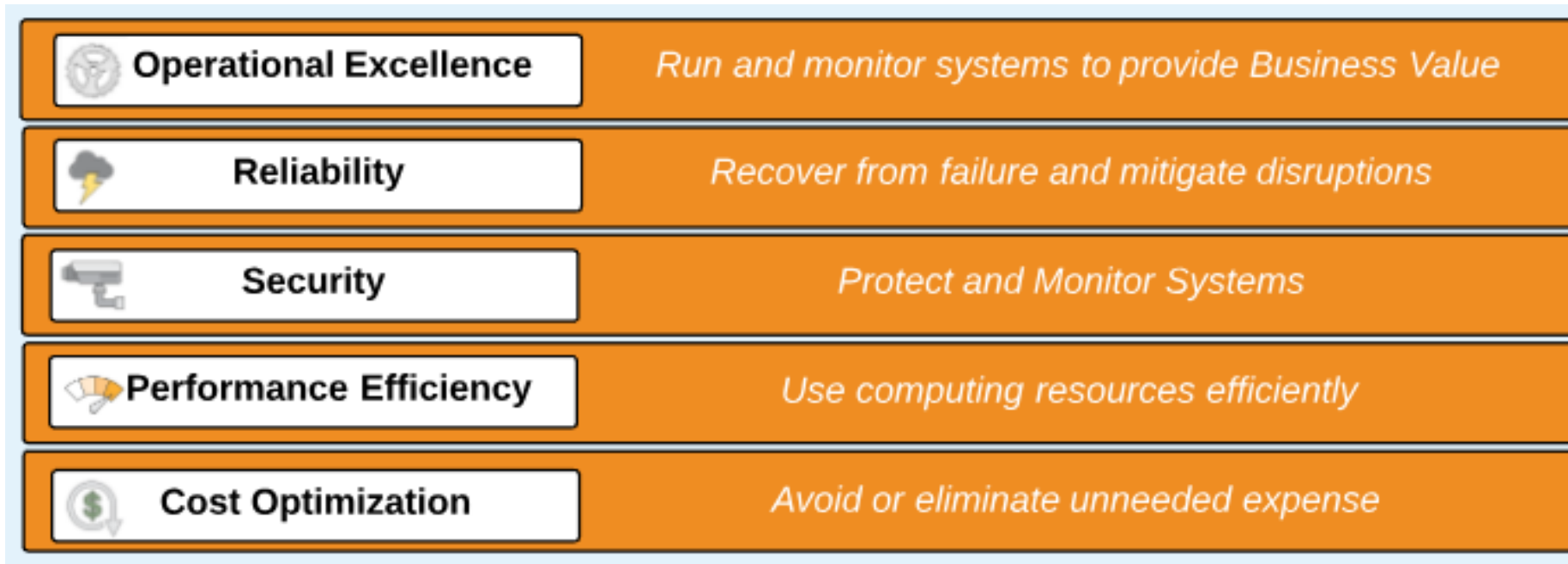
AWS – Well Architected Framework

By

Keshav Kummari

What is Well Architected Framework?

- The Well Architected Framework is a series of best practice recommendations and questions to ask when designing and developing cloud architectures.
- It consists of Five Pillars:



Operational Excellence



Operational Excellence

"The ability to run and monitor systems to deliver business value and to continually improve supporting processes and procedures."

Design Principles

- Perform operations as code
- Annotate documentation
- Make frequent, small, reversible changes
- Refine operations procedures frequently
- Anticipate failure
- Learn from all operational failures

Best Practices

Prepare

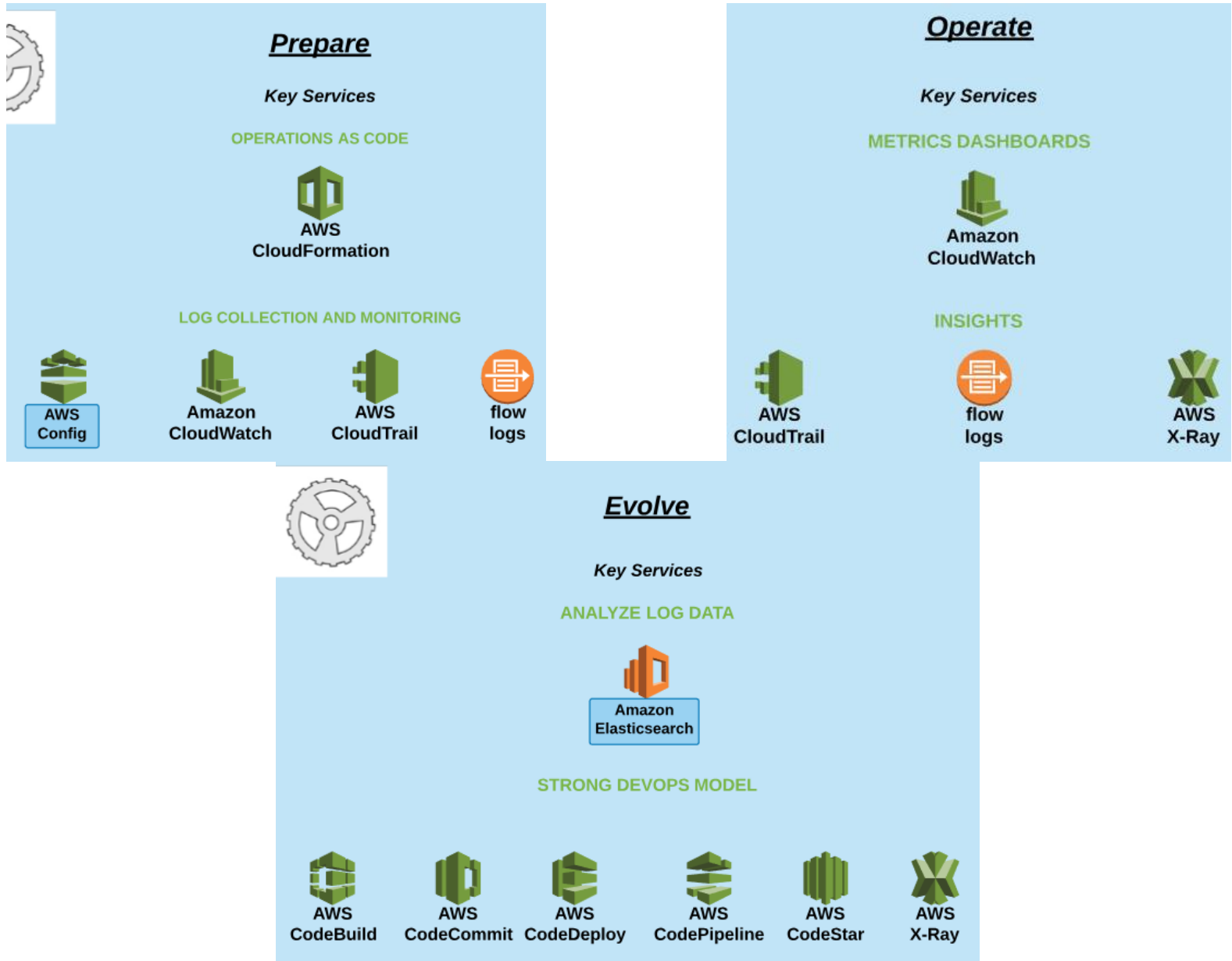
Drive Operational Excellence with Effective Preparation

Operate

Measure Success with the Achievement of Business and Customer Outcomes

Evolve

Evolve Operations to Sustain Operational Excellence



Reliability



Reliability

"The ability to recover from failure and mitigate disruptions."

Design Principles

- Test recovery procedures
- Automatically recover from failure
- Scale horizontally
- Stop guessing capacity
- Automate change

Key Service



**Amazon
CloudWatch**

Best Practices

Foundatons

Limit Access, Isolate Resources, Safeguard Applications

Change Management

Monitor AWS APIs, Automatically Scale, Monitor Key Metrics

Failure Management

Disaster Recovery Strategy, Maintatin Backups

Foundations

Key Services



IAM

ACCESS
CONTROL



Amazon
VPC

ISOLATED
NETWORKS



Trusted
Advisor

SERVICE
LIMITS



AWS
Shield

DDOS
PROTECTION

Change Management

Key Services



Amazon
CloudWatch

CONTROL
ACCESS



AWS
Config

CONFIGURATION
AWARENESS



AWS
CloudTrail

AUDIT AWS APIS



Auto
Scaling

DEMAND
MANAGEMENT

Failure Management

Key Services



**AWS
CloudFormation**



**Amazon
S3**



**Amazon
Glacier**



AWS KMS

**INFRASTRUCTURE
AS CODE**

**DURABLE
BACKUPS**

**DURABLE
ARCHIVES**

**RELIABLE KEY
MANAGEMENT**

Disaster Recovery Strategy

- RTO (Recovery Time Objective) - How long to recover
- RPO (Recovery Point Objective) - How much data is lost

**Backup and
Restore**

Pilot Light

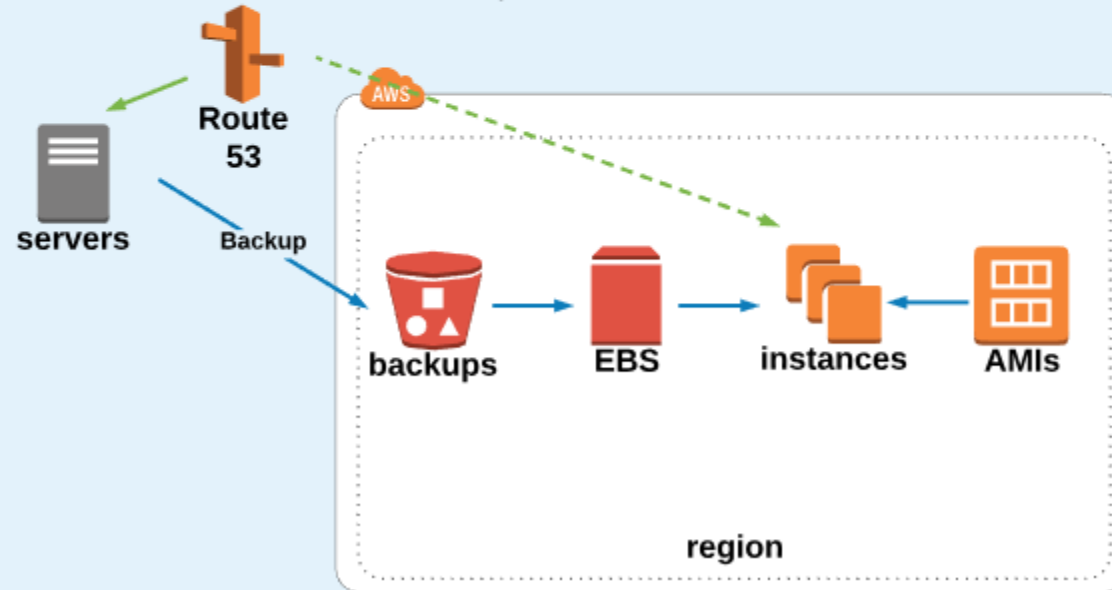
**Low Capacity
Standby**

**Multi-Site
Active-Active**

Backup and Restore

Backup and Restore

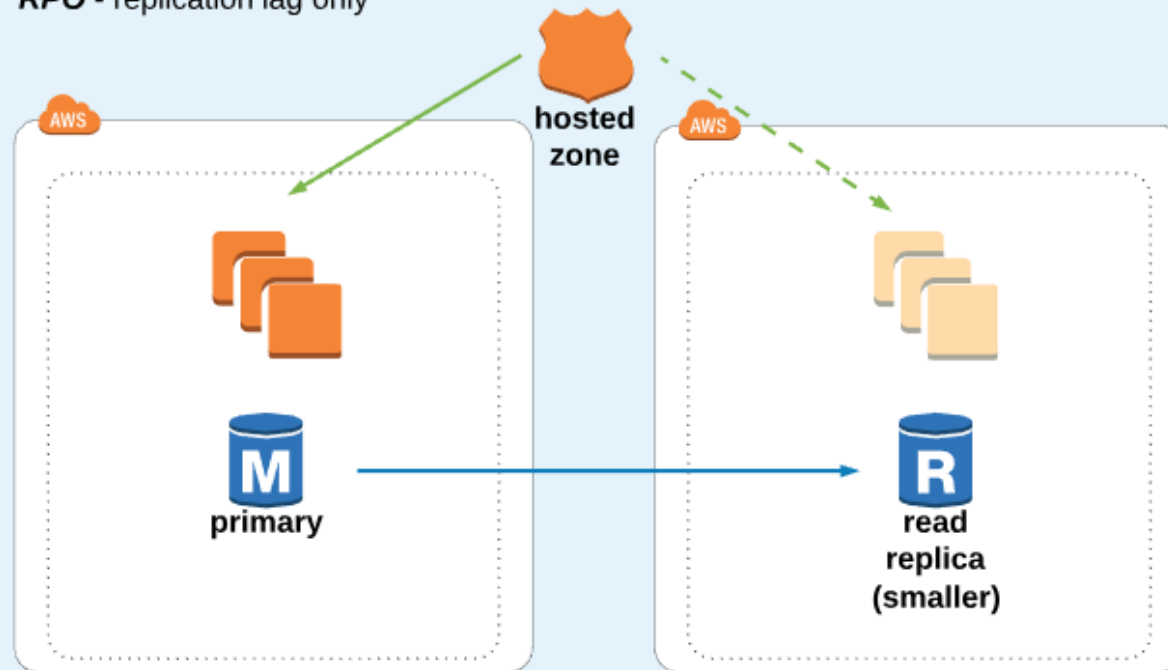
- Backup data to AWS or second region (S3, snapshots)
- Have AMIs in recovery region
- CloudFormation templates standing by
- *In Case of Disaster*
 - Spin up Instances from AMIs (use templates)
 - Restore backup data
 - Modify DNS to point to new instances
- **RTO** - Time it takes to launch instances, restore data, update DNS
- **RPO** - Data generated since last backup



Pilot Light

Pilot Light

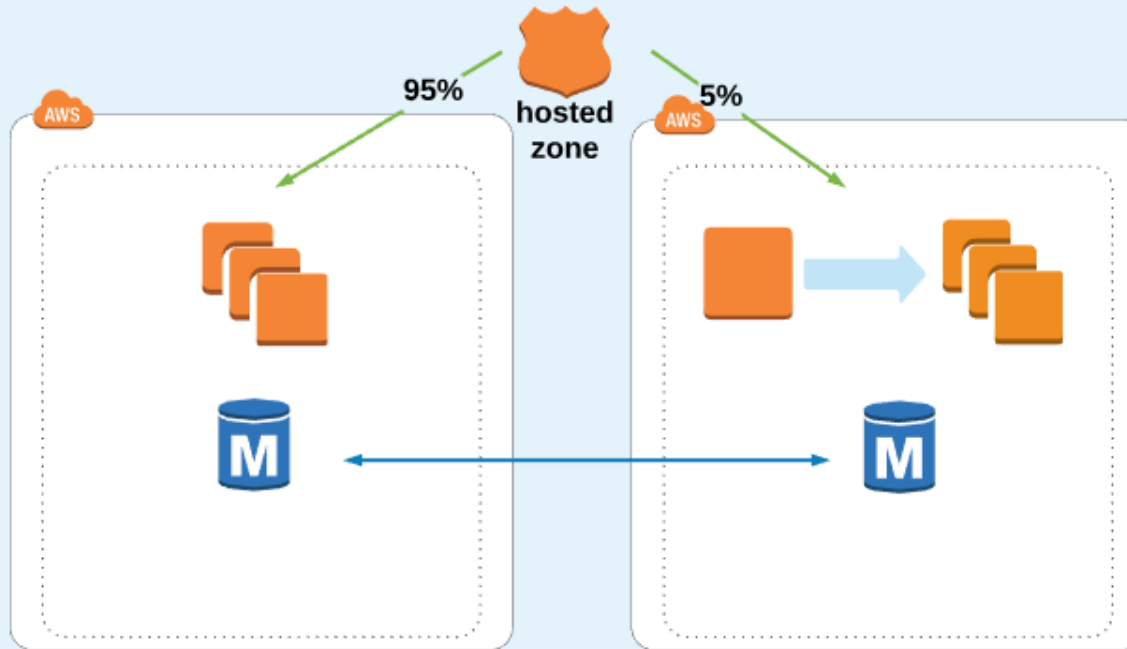
- Cross Region Replication
 - RDS, DynamoDB, S3
- Instances stopped
- Smaller DB instance
- *In Case of Disaster*
 - Start instances
 - Scale up DB, Promote to Primary
 - Modify DNS or use Route 53 Failover
- **RTO** - time to startup instances and scale
- **RPO** - replication lag only



Low Capacity Standby

Low Capacity Standby

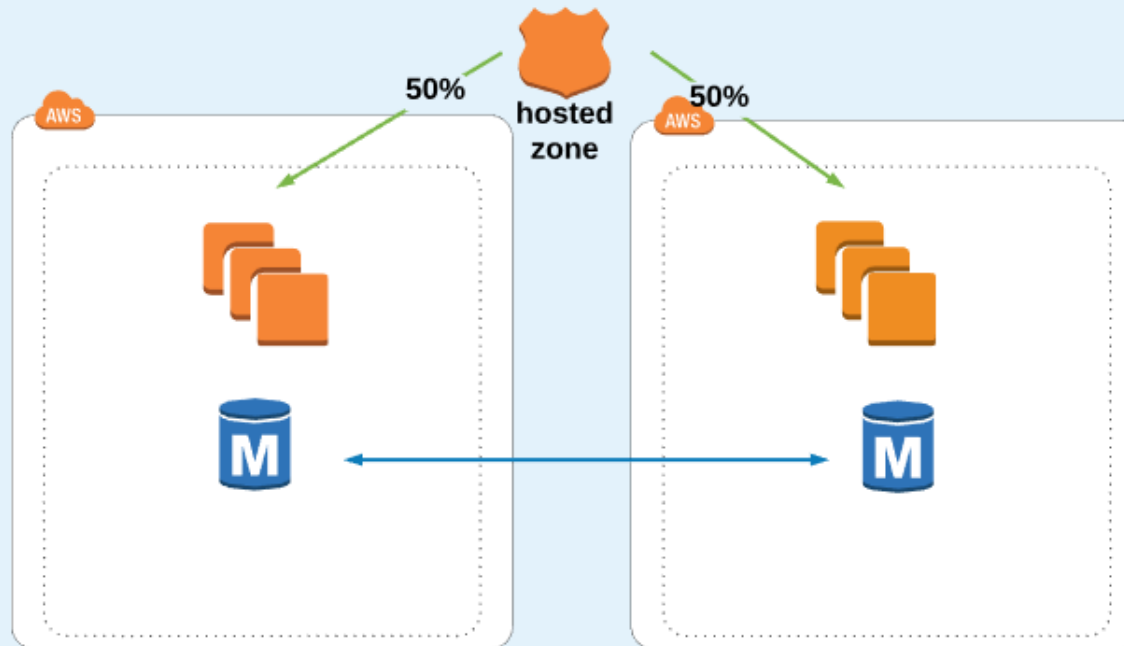
- Cross region replication
- Similar to Pilot Light
- Some capacity running 24/7
- Continuous testing with trick traffic
- Multi-Master Option (Aurora)
- *In Case of Disaster*
 - Scale up / Autoscale to full production capacity
 - Route 53 failover for DNS
- **RTO** - time to scale
- **RPO** - replication lag only



Multi-Site Active Active

Multi-Site Active Active

- Cross region replication or Multi-Master
- Full capacity running 24/7 in two regions
- Multi-Master Option (Aurora)
- *In Case of Disaster*
 - Route 53 failover for DNS
- **RTO** - time to fail over
- **RPO** - replication lag only



Security



Security

"The ability to protect information, systems, and assets while delivering business value through risk assessments and mitigation strategies."

Design Principles

- Implement a strong identity foundation
- Enable tracability
- Apply security at every layer
- Automate security
- Protect data in transit and at rest
- Prepare for security events

Security is a Shared Responsibility

Shared Responsibility Model

Best Practices

Identity and Access Management

Securely Control Access

Detective Controls

Real-time Monitoring, Access Logging

Infrastructure Protection

Isolated Private Networks

Data Protection

Limit Access, Use Encryption

Incident Response

Incident Response Team, Automate Response

Identity and Access Management

Key Services



IAM

**ACCESS
CONTROL**



**AWS
Organizations**

**CENTRALLY
MANAGE
ACCOUNTS**



**MFA
Token**

**IDENTITY
AUTHENTICATION**



**temporary
security
credential**

**LIMITED LIFE
CREDENTIALS**

Detective Controls

Key Services



**AWS
CloudTrail**

API ACCESS LOGS



**AWS
Config**

**RESOURCE
INVENTORY**



**Amazon
CloudWatch**

**LOGS METRIC
FILTERS**



GuardDuty

**THREAT
DETECTION**

Infrastructure Protection

Key Services



Amazon
VPC

ISOLATED VIRTUAL
NETWORKS



Amazon
Inspector

VULNERABILITY
DETECTION



AWS
Shield

DDOS
MITIGATION



AWS
WAF

APPLICATION
FIREWALL

Data Protection

Key Services



Amazon
Macie

DATA SECURITY
AUTOMATION



Amazon
S3

OBJECT
ENCRYPTION



Amazon
EBS

BLOCK
ENCRYPTION



AWS
KMS

ENCRYPTION
KEY
MANAGEMENT

Incident Response

Key Services



AWS
CloudFormation

INFRASTRUCTURE
AS CODE



IAM

RESPONSE TEAM
AUTHORIZAITON

Shared Security Responsibility Model

Security OF the Cloud

- AWS is responsible for the security of the *global infrastructure and foundation services*.
- Reduces the operational burden (on you) as AWS operates, manages, and controls the components from the host operating system and virtualization layer, down to the physical security of the facilities in which the services operate.

AWS Responsibilities

Facilities	Network infrastructure
Physical security of hardware	Virtualization infrastructure
Storage Decommissioning	

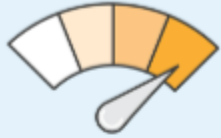
Security IN the Cloud

- The customer (you) is responsible for the security of your virtual environment, data, and applications.
- Using AWS means you assume the responsibility and management of the guest operating system (including, updates and security patches), other associated applications software, as well as the configuration of the AWS-provided security group firewall.

Customer Responsibilities

Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)	Data-at-rest
Operating systems	Data stores
Applications	Credentials
Security Groups	Policies and configuration
Firewalls	Intrusion Detection
Data-in-transit	Intrusion Prevention

Performance Efficiency



Performance Efficiency

"The ability to use computing resources efficiently to meet system requirements and to maintain that efficiency as demand changes and technologies evolve."

Design Principles

- Democratize advanced technologies
- Go global in minutes
- Use serverless architectures
- Experiment more often
- Mechanical sympathy

Best Practices

Selection

Choosing the right instance and storage options

Review

Re-evaluate when AWS announces new features and services

Monitoring

Verify resources perform as expected

Tradeoffs

Consider caching and read replicas

Key Services

COMPUTE



Auto
Scaling

STORAGE



Amazon
EBS



Amazon
S3

DATABASES



Amazon
DynamoDB



Amazon
RDS

NETWORK



Amazon
VPC



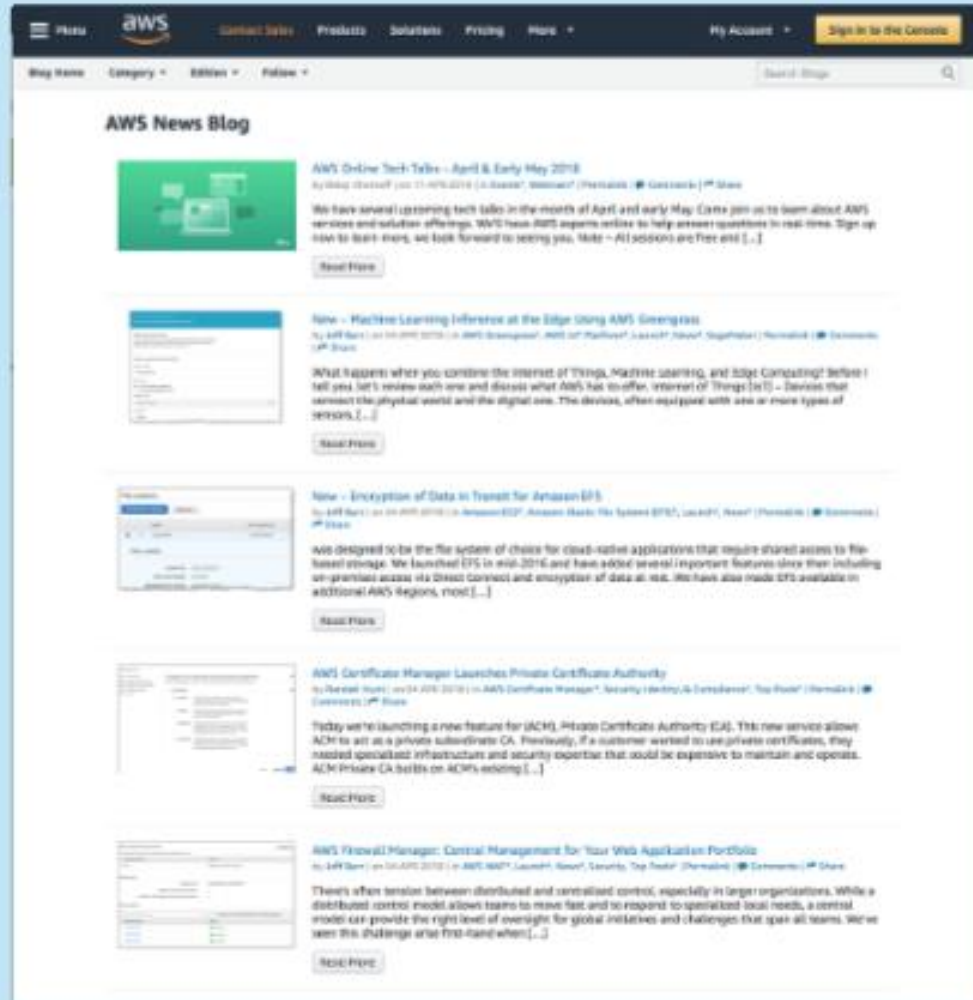
Amazon
Route
53



AWS
Direct
Connect

Review

AWS Blog and What's New



The screenshot displays the AWS News Blog interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the AWS logo, links for 'Menu', 'Contact Sales', 'Products', 'Solutions', 'Pricing', and 'More'. On the right, it says 'My Account' and 'Sign in to the Console'. Below the navigation bar, there's a search bar and a 'Blog Home' link. The main content area is titled 'AWS News Blog' and features five article cards. Each card includes a thumbnail image, a title, a byline, a short description, and a 'Read More' button.

AWS News Blog

AWS Online Tech Talks – April & Early May 2018
By Doug Blackoff | Jan 11, 2018 (2018) | AWS Support, Amazon Web Services (AWS) | [Comments](#) | [Share](#)
We have several upcoming tech talks in the month of April and early May. Come join us to learn about AWS services and solution offerings. AWS has AWS experts online to help answer questions in real time. Sign up now to learn more, we look forward to seeing you. Note – All sessions are free and [...]

Read More

Now – Machine Learning Inference at the Edge Using AWS Greengrass
By Jeff Barr | Jan 10, 2018 (2018) | AWS Greengrass, AWS IoT, Machine Learning, Amazon SageMaker | [Comments](#) | [Share](#)
What happens when you combine the Internet of Things, Machine Learning, and Edge Computing? Before I tell you, let's review each one and discuss what AWS has to offer. Internet of Things (IoT) – Devices that connect the physical world and the digital one. The devices, often equipped with one or more types of sensors, [...]

Read More

Now – Encryption of Data in Transit for Amazon S3
By Jeff Barr | Jan 10, 2018 (2018) | Amazon S3, Amazon Elastic File System (EFS), AWS Key Management Service (KMS) | [Comments](#) | [Share](#)
AWS designed to be the file system of choice for cloud-native applications that require shared access to file-based storage. We launched S3 in mid-2016 and have added several important features since then including on-premises access via Direct Connect and encryption of data at rest. We have also made S3 available in additional AWS Regions, most [...]

Read More

AWS Certificate Manager Launches Private Certificate Authority
By Patrick Stolt | Jan 10, 2018 (2018) | AWS Certificate Manager, Security, Identity, & Compliance, Top Secret | [Comments](#) | [Share](#)
Today we're launching a new feature for ACM, Private Certificate Authority (CA). This new service allows ACM to act as a private subordinate CA. Previously, if a customer wanted to use private certificates, they needed specialized infrastructure and security expertise that could be expensive to maintain and operate. ACM Private CA builds on ACM's existing [...]

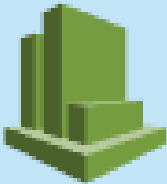
Read More

AWS Firewall Manager: Central Management for Your Web Application Portfolios
By Jeff Barr | Jan 10, 2018 (2018) | AWS IAM, AWS IoT, Amazon SageMaker, Security, Top Secret | [Comments](#) | [Share](#)
There's often tension between distributed and centralized control, especially in large organizations. While a distributed control model allows teams to move fast and to respond to specialized local needs, a central model can provide the right level of oversight for global initiatives and challenges that span all teams. We've seen this challenge arise first-hand when [...]

Read More

Monitoring

Key Services



**Amazon
CloudWatch**

**METRICS, ALARMS,
NOTIFICATIONS**

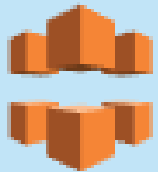


**AWS
Lambda**

**AUTOMATED
ACTIONS**

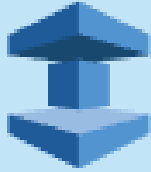
Tradeoffs

Key Services



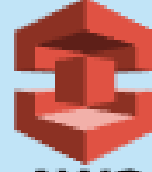
**Amazon
CloudFront**

**GLOBAL
CACHING**



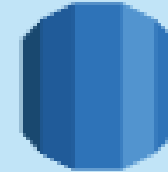
**Amazon
ElastiCache**

**REQUEST
OFFLOADING**



**AWS
Snowball**

DATA MIGRATION



**Amazon
RDS**

READ REPLICAS

Cost Optimization



Cost Optimization

"The ability to avoid or eliminate unneeded cost or suboptimal resources."

Design Principles

- Adopt a consumption model
- Measure overall efficiency
- Stop spending money on data centers
- Analyze and attribute expenditure
- Use managed services

Best Practices

Cost-effective Resources

Choosing the right instance and storage options

Matching Supply and Demand

Scale according to load

Expenditure Awareness

Use cost allocation tags

Optimizing Over Time

Continually reevaluate

Cost-Effective Resources

Cost-effective Resources

Key Services



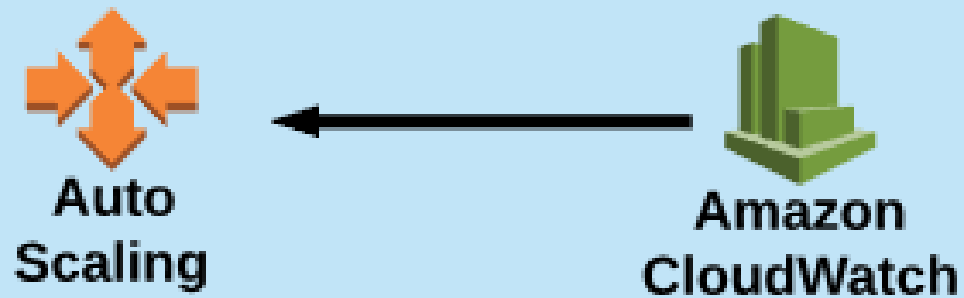
Reserved and Spot

Cost Allocation Tags



Matched Supply and Demand

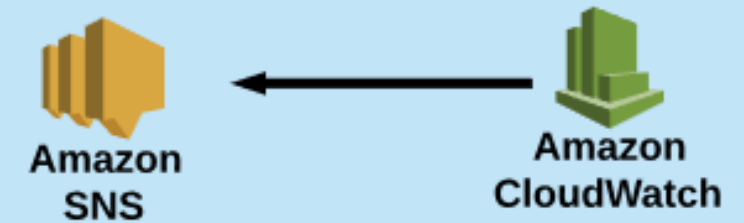
Key Services



Scale In when
Demand Drops

Expenditure Awareness

Key Services



Notification when Costs
Exceed Budget



Cost Allocation
Tags

Optimizing Over Time

Optimizing Over Time

Key Services



**AWS
Trusted
Advisor**

**Weekly Update
Email**

