AWS – Well Architected Framework

By

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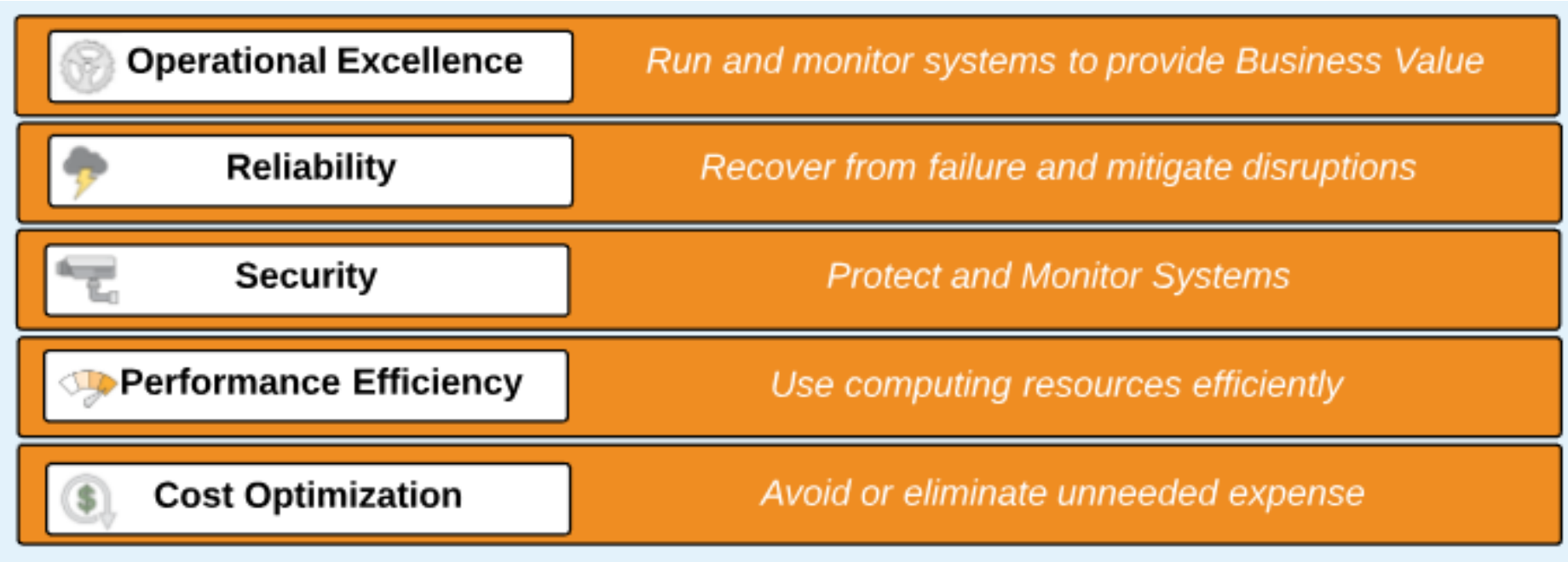
What is Well Architected Framework?

- 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

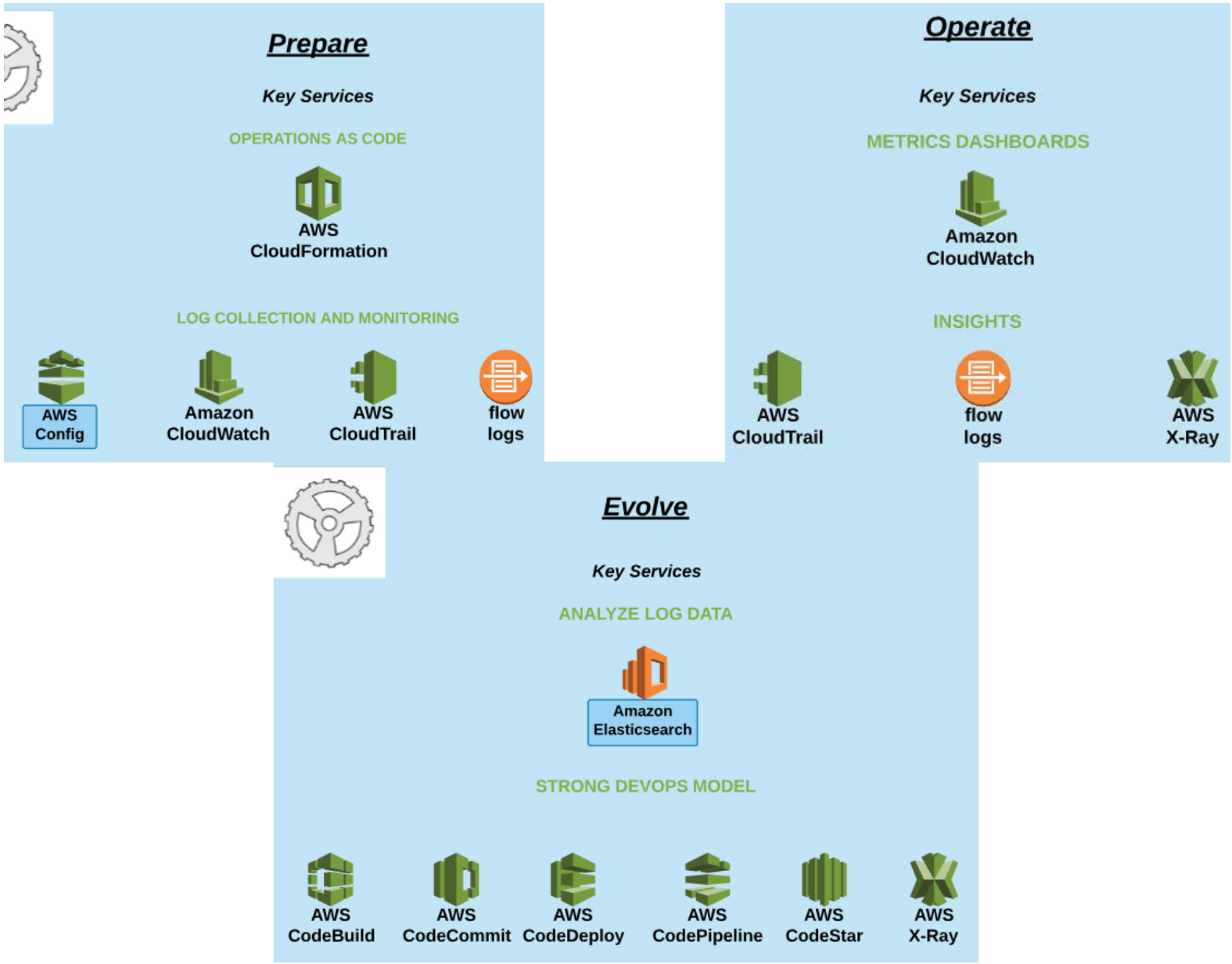
- Perform operations as code
- Annotate documentation
- Make frequent, small, reversible changes
- Refine operations procedures frequently
- Anticipate failure
- Learn from all operational failures

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*


Prepare
Key Services
OPERATIONS AS CODE
AWS CloudFormation
LOG COLLECTION AND MONITORING
AWS Config
Amazon CloudWatch
AWS CloudTrail
flow logs
Operate
Key Services
METRICS DASHBOARDS
Amazon CloudWatch
INSIGHTS
AWS CloudTrail
flow logs
AWS X-Ray
Evolve
Key Services
ANALYZE LOG DATA
Amazon Elasticsearch
STRONG DEVOPS MODEL
AWS CodeBuild
AWS CodeCommit
AWS CodeDeploy
AWS CodePipeline
AWS CodeStar
AWS X-Ray

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

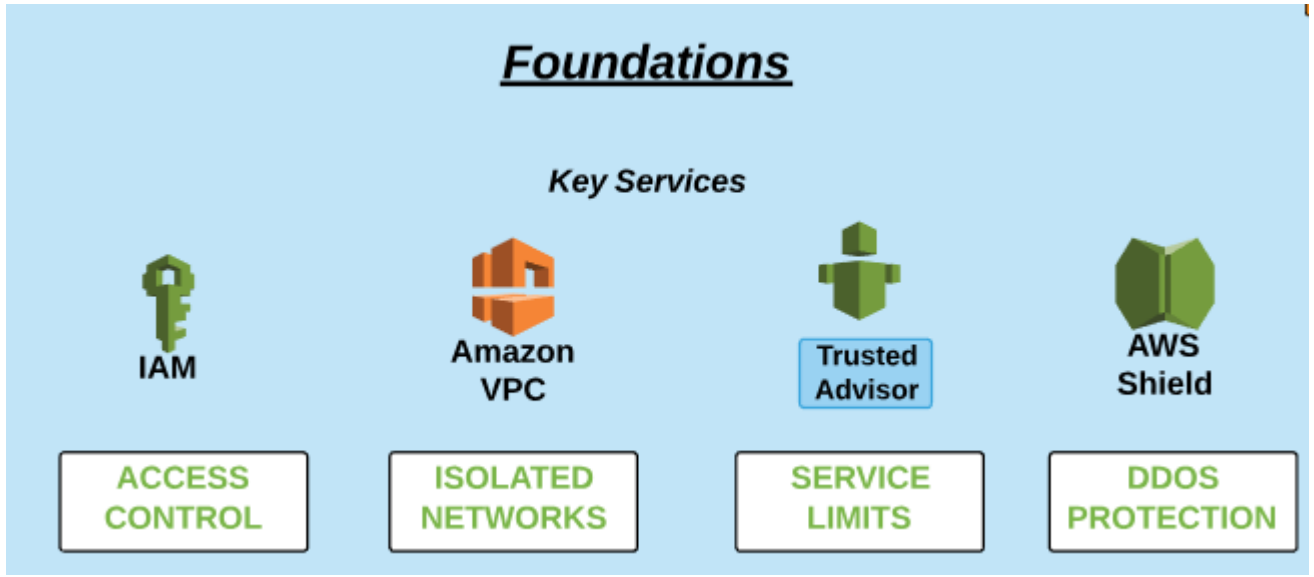
Amazon CloudWatch

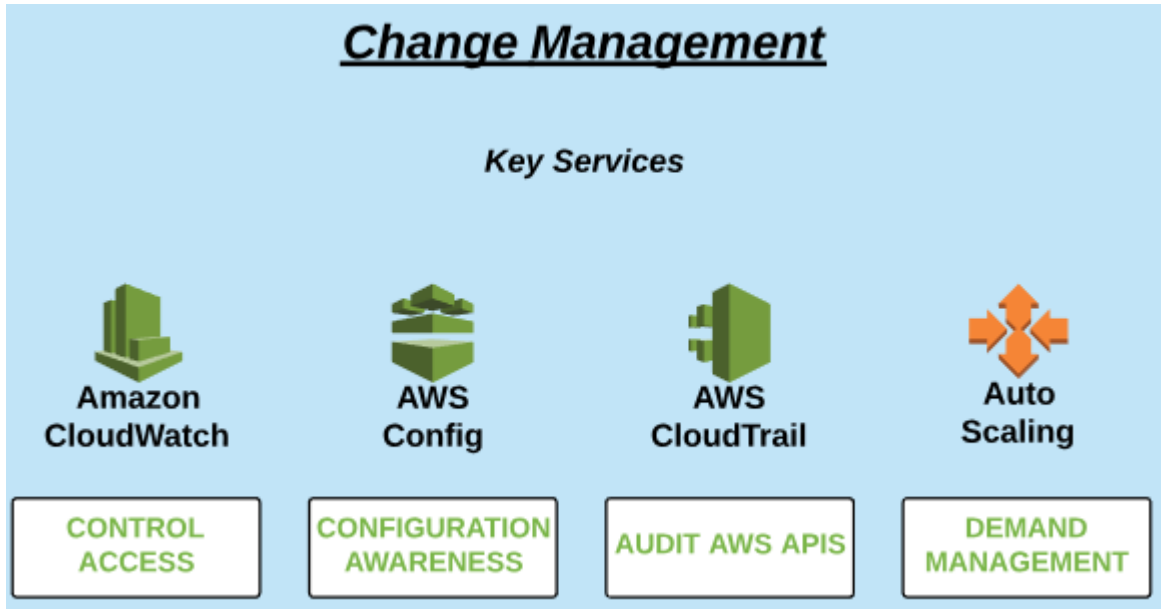
Best Practices

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
Amazon VPC
Trusted Advisor
AWS Shield
ACCESS CONTROL
ISOLATED NETWORKS
SERVICE LIMITS
DDOS PROTECTION


Change Management
Key Services
Amazon CloudWatch
AWS Config
AWS CloudTrail
Auto Scaling
CONTROL ACCESS
CONFIGURATION AWARENESS
AUDIT AWS APIS
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

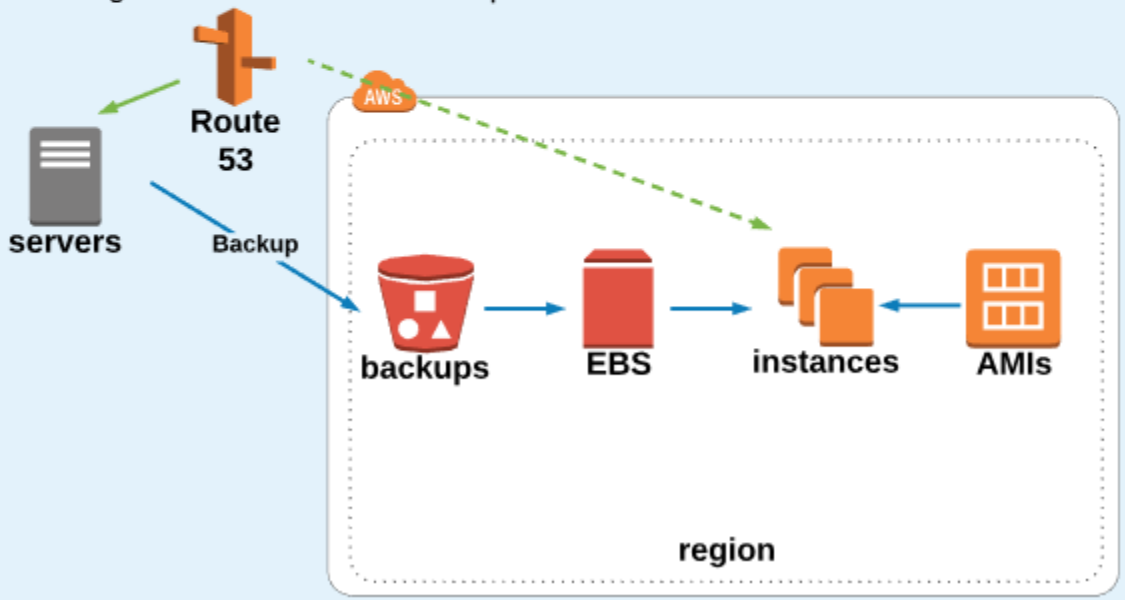
- RTO (Recovery Time Objective) - How long to recover
- RPO (Recovery Point Objective) - How much data is lost

Backup and Restore	Pilot Light	Low Capacity Standby	Multi-Site Active-Active

Backup and Restore

Backup and Restore

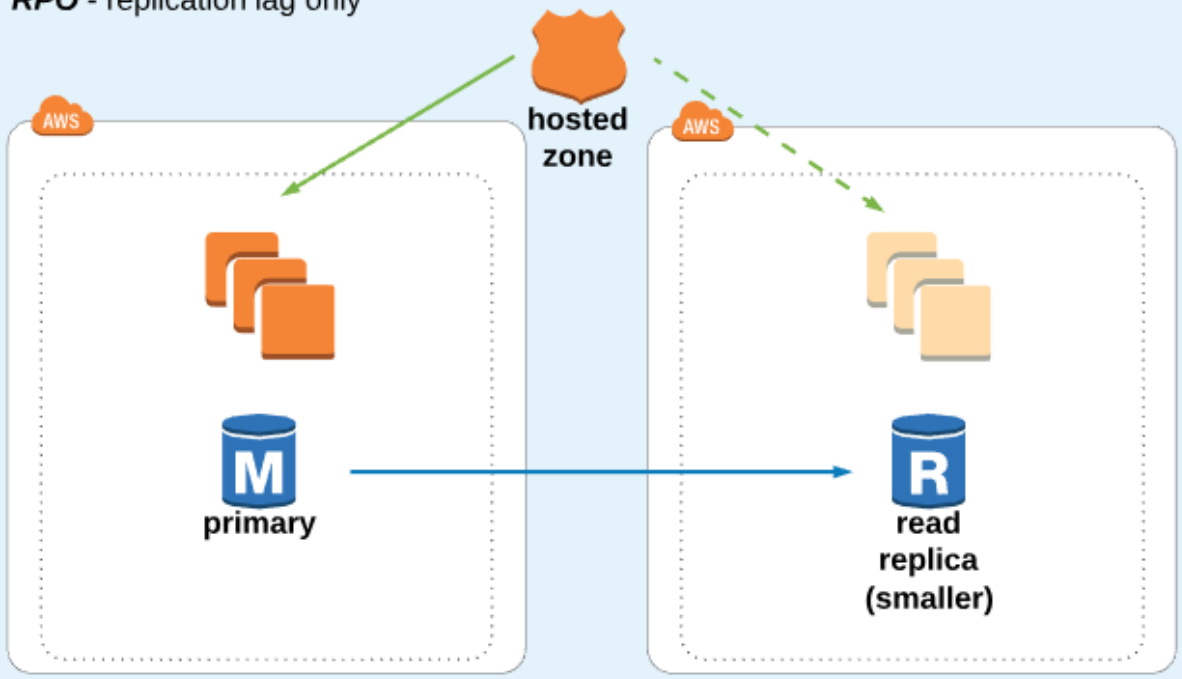
- Backup data to AWS or second region (S3, snapshots)
- Have AMIs in recovery region
- CloudFormation templates standing by
- *In Case of Disaster*
  - Spin up Instances from AMIs (use templates)
  - Restore backup data
  - Modify DNS to point to new instances
- ***RTO*** - Time it takes to launch instances,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



Pilot Light

Pilot Light

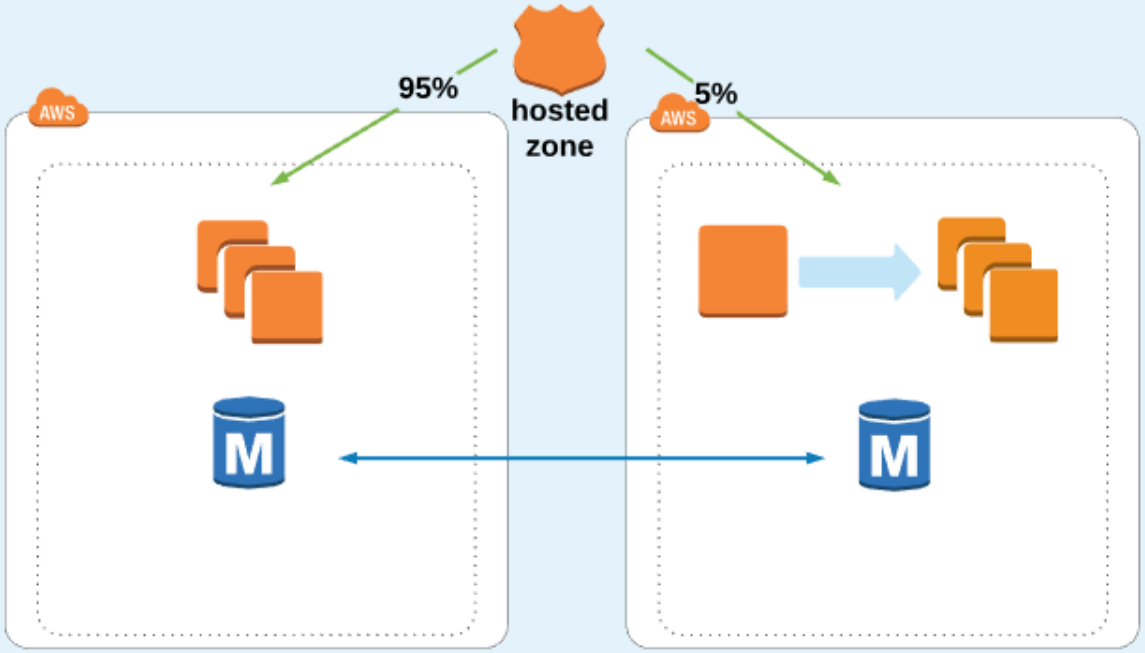
- Cross Region Replication
  - RDS, DynamoDB, S3
- Instances stopped
- Smaller DB instance
- *In Case of Disaster*
  - Start instances
  - Scale up DB, Promote to Primary
  - Modify DNS or use Route 53 Failover
- ***RTO*** - time to startup instances and scale
- ***RPO*** - replication lag only



Low Capacity Standby

Low Capacity Standby

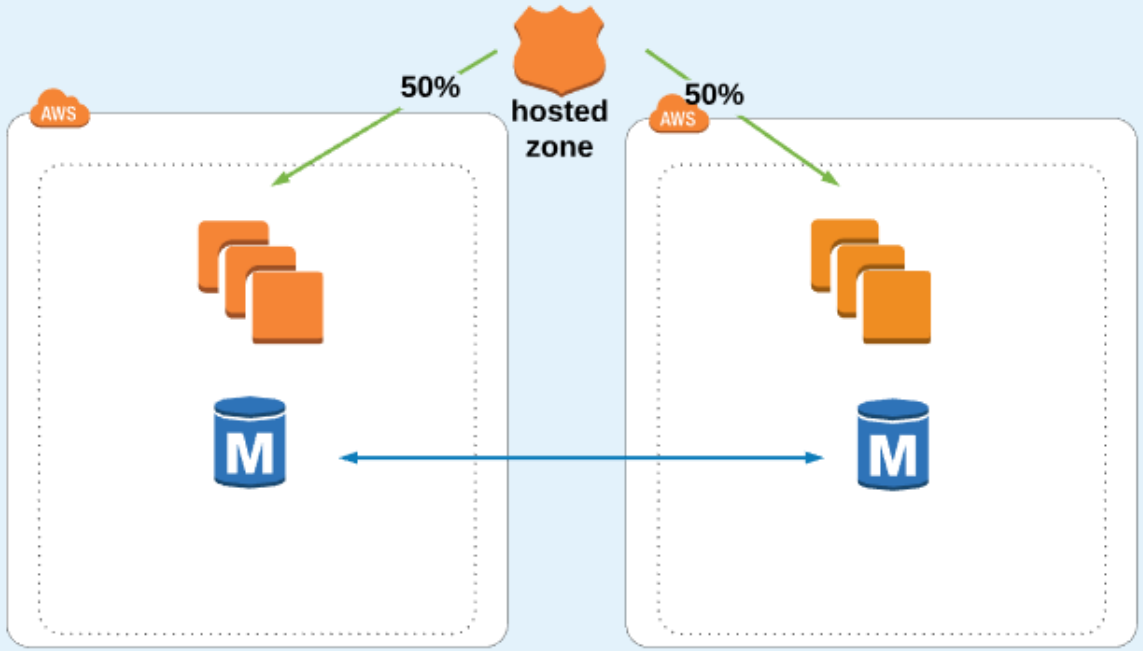
- Cross region replication
- Similar to Pilot Light
- Some capacity running 24/7
- Continuous testing with trick traffic
- Mulit-Master Option (Aurora)
- *In Case of Disaster*
  - Scale up / Autoscale to full production capacity
  - Route 53 failover for DNS
- ***RTO*** - time to scale
- ***RPO*** - 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
- Mulit-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 responsbile 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
Physical security of hardware
Storage Decommissioning
Network infrastructure
Virtualization infrastructure

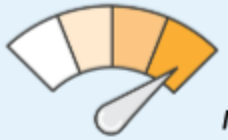
Security IN the Cloud

- 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)
Operating systems
Applications
Security Groups
Firewalls
Data-in-transit
Data-at-rest
Data stores
Credentials
Policies and configuration
Intrusion Detection
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."

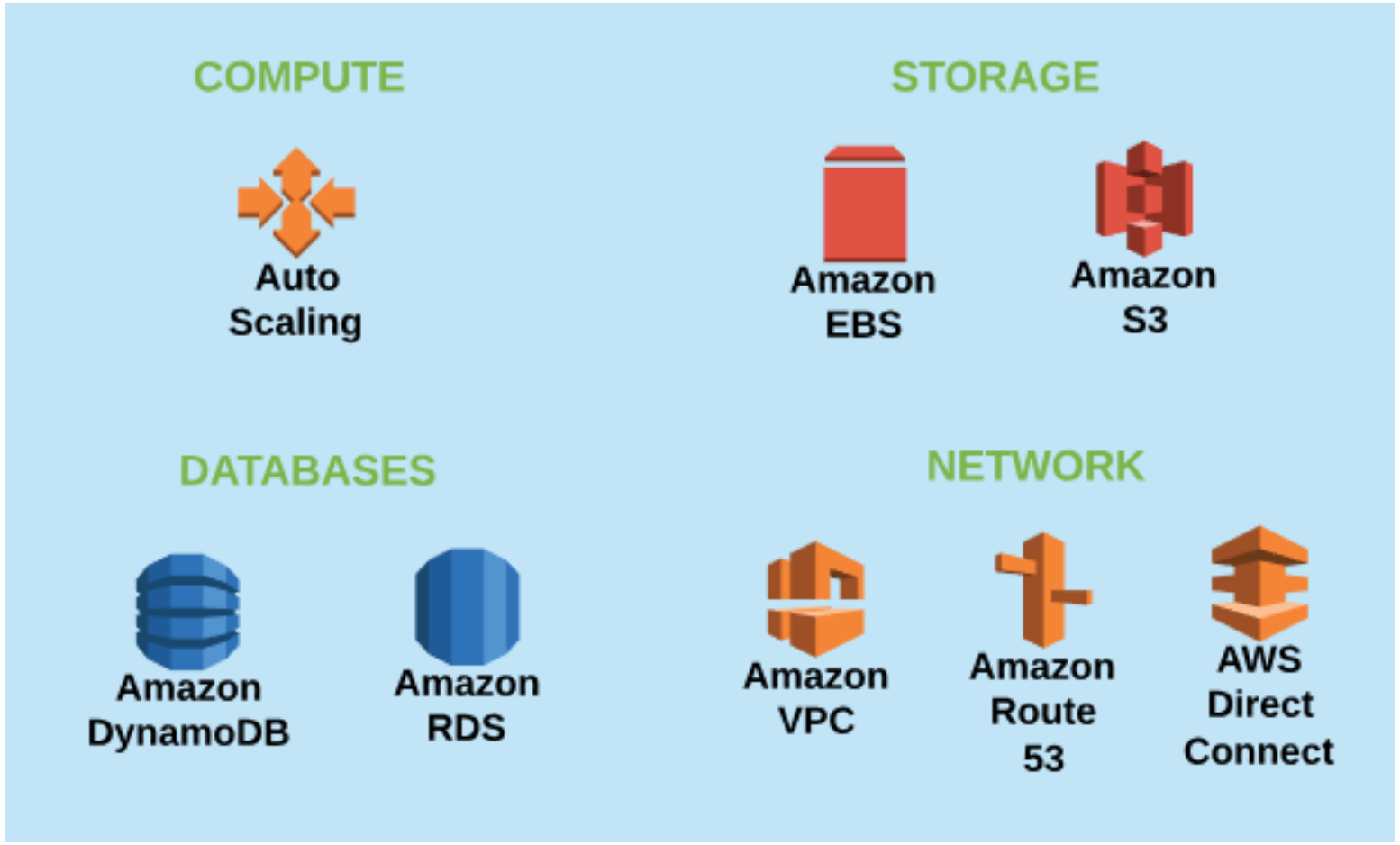
Design Principles

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

Best Practices

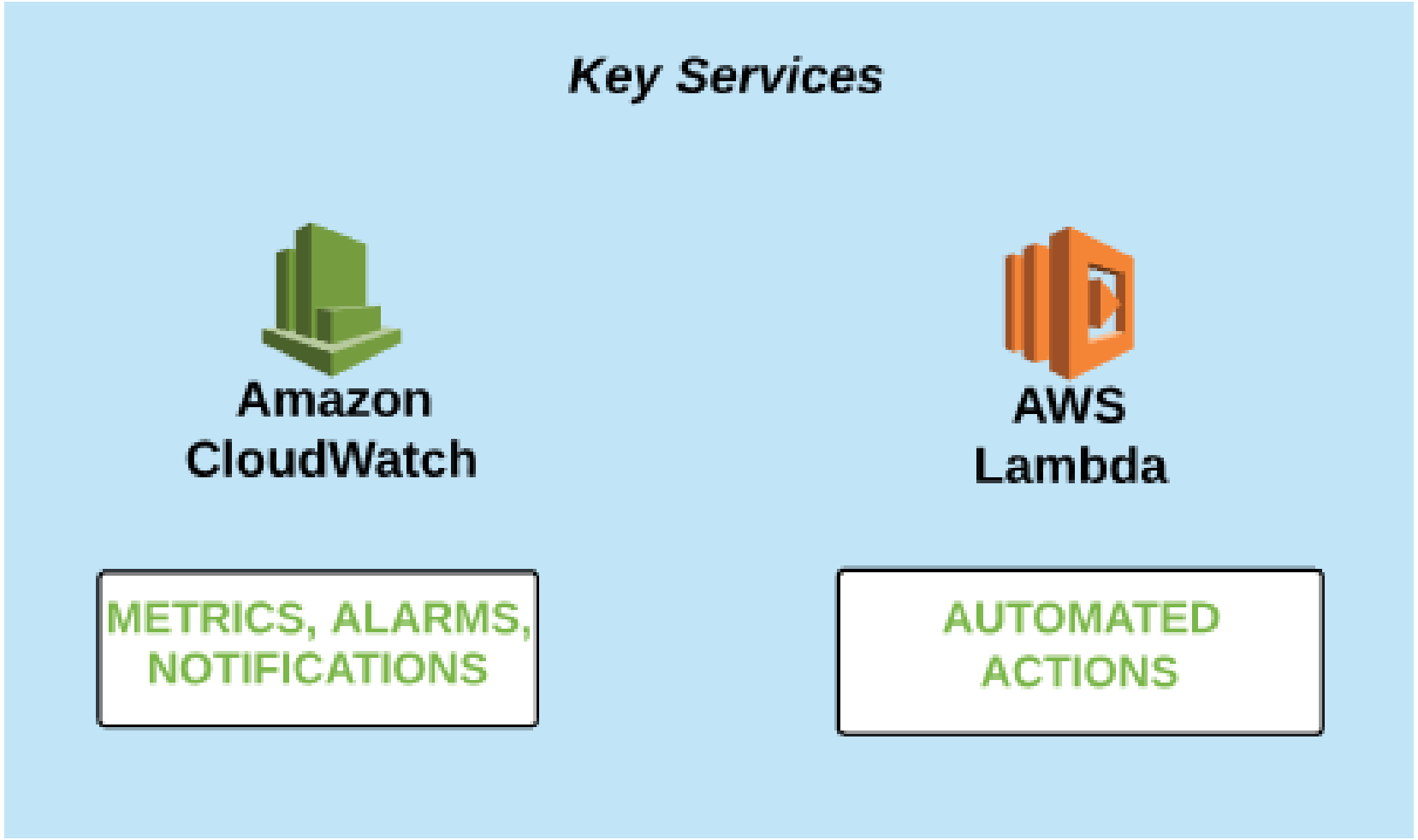
Selection	*Choosing the right instance and storage options*
Review	*Re-evaluate when AWS announces new features and services*
Monitoring	*Verify resources perform as expected*
Tradeoffs	*Consider caching and read replicas*

Key Services

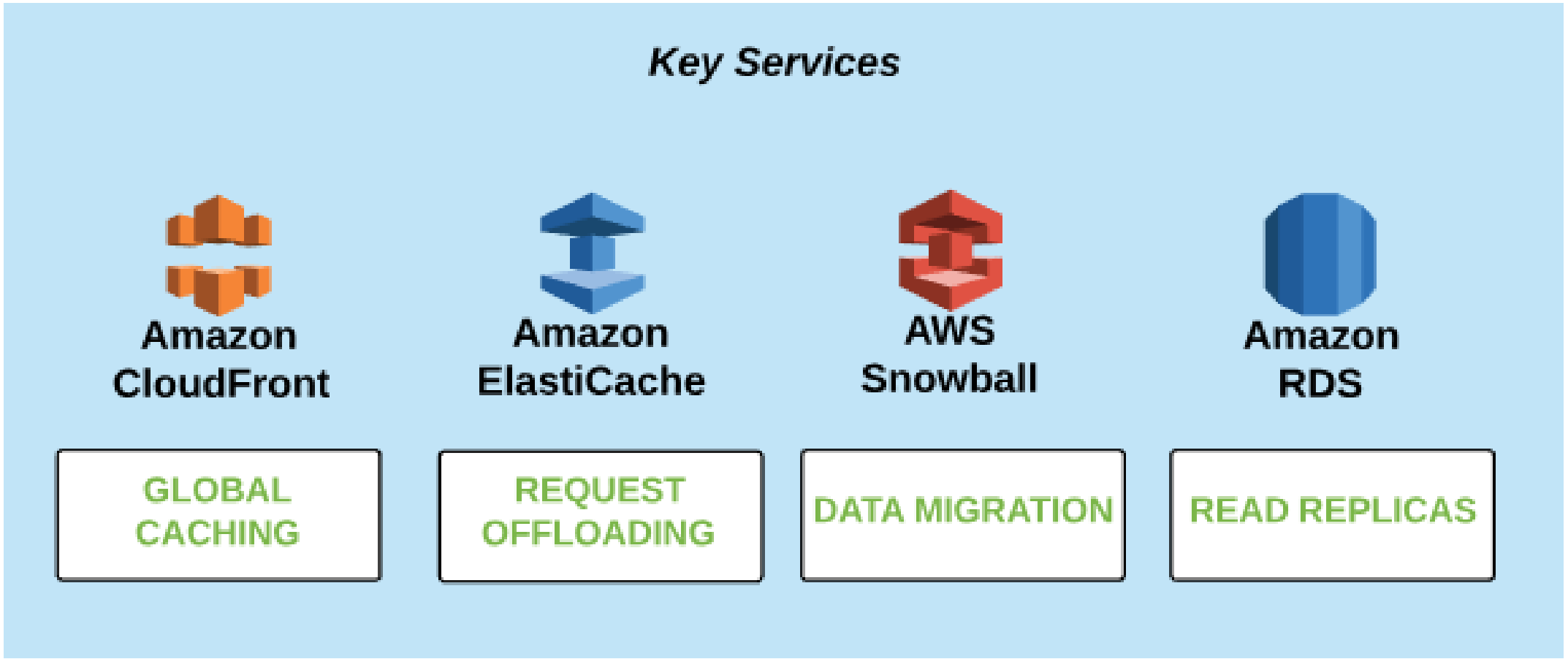


Review

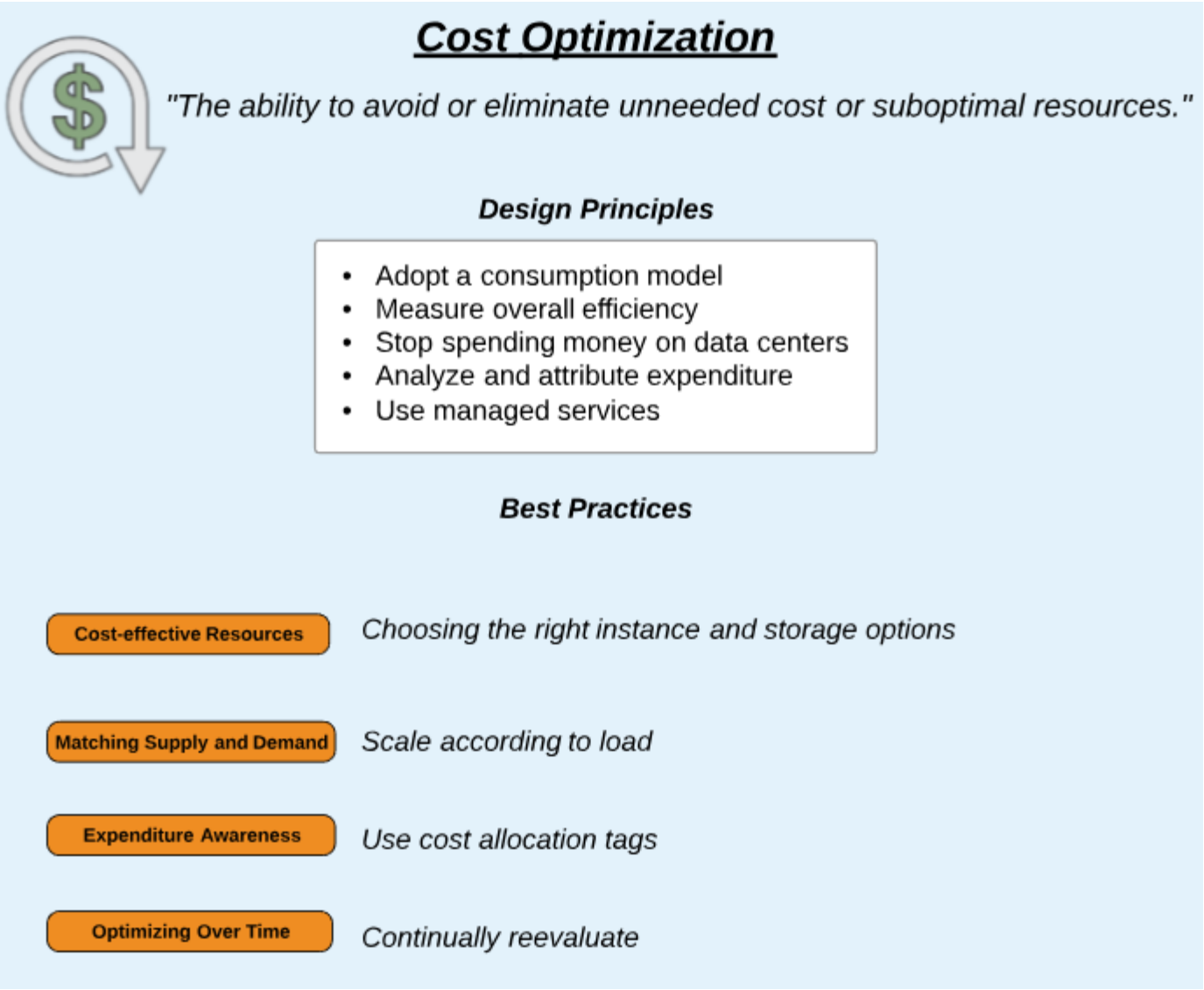
Monitoring


Key Services
Amazon CloudWatch
AWS Lambda
METRICS, ALARMS, NOTIFICATIONS
AUTOMATED ACTIONS

Tradeoffs


Key Services
Amazon CloudFront
Amazon ElastiCache
AWS Snowball
Amazon RDS
GLOBAL CACHING
REQUEST OFFLOADING
DATA MIGRATION
READ REPLICAS

Cost Optimization



Cost-Effective Resources

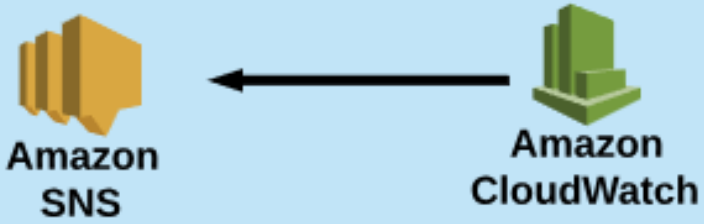
Matched Supply and Demand

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