

# INTRODUCTION

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This workshop provides an introduction to chaos engineering using Amazon Web Services (AWS) tooling, with a focus on AWS Fault Injection Simulator (FIS). It introduces the core elements of chaos engineering:

- form a hypothesis (plan),
- introduce stress (do),
- observe (check), and
- improve (act).

You will learn how to use FIS and other AWS tools to inject faults in your infrastructure to validate your system's resilience as well as verifying your alarms, observability, and monitoring practices.

## Target audience

This is a technical workshop introducing chaos engineering practices for Dev, QA and Ops teams. For best results, the participants should have familiarity with the AWS console as well as some proficiency with command-line tooling.

Additionally, chaos engineering is about proving or disproving a hypothesis of how a particular fault might affect the overall system behavior (steady-state) so an understanding of the systems being disrupted is helpful but not required to do the workshop.

## Duration

When run in a prepared AWS account the core sections of the workshop will take between 1-2h. The whole workshop about 2-4h. Using the

Amazon DevOps Guru section will require an additional 2-24h of wait time after the infrastructure has been configured.

When run in a customer account, deploying the workshop's core infrastructure will require an additional 45min.

## Cost

When run in a private customer account, this workshop will incur costs on the order of USD1/h for the infrastructure created. Please ensure you clean up all infrastructure after finishing the workshop to prevent continuing expenses. You can find instructions in the [Cleanup](#) section.



# START THE WORKSHOP

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To start the workshop, follow one of the following links: depending on whether you are...

- [Running the workshop in your own account](#)
- [Running in an AWS provided account \(using AWS provided hashes\)](#)

Once you have completed one of the setup paths above, continue with [Region Selection](#)



## ...ON YOUR OWN

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### Running the workshop on your own

#### Warning

Only complete this section if you are running the workshop on your own. If you are at an AWS hosted event (such as re:Invent, Kubecon, Immersion Day, etc), go to [Start the workshop at an AWS event](#).

Next step:

- Create an AWS account



# CREATE AN AWS ACCOUNT

## Warning

Your account must have the ability to create new AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM) roles and scope other IAM permissions.

1. If you don't already have an AWS account with "**Administrator**" access:

[\*\*Create an AWS account by clicking here.\*\*](#)

2. Once you have an AWS account, ensure you are following the remaining workshop steps as an IAM user with administrator access to the AWS account: [\*\*Create a new IAM user to use for the workshop\*\*](#)
3. Enter the user details:

## Set user details

You can add multiple users at once with the same access type and permissions. [Learn more](#)

User name\* workshop  1) Create a new user

[+ Add another user](#)

## Select AWS access type

Select how these users will access AWS. Access keys and autogenerated passwords are provided in the last step. [Learn more](#)

Access type\*  Programmatic access

Enables an **access key ID** and **secret access key** for the AWS API, CLI, SDK, and other development tools.

2) Enable Console 

AWS Management Console access

Enables a **password** that allows users to sign-in to the AWS Management Console.

Console password\*  Autogenerated password

Custom password

3) Set a password 

Show password

Require password reset

4) Uncheck reset next sign-in

User can automatically get the [AmazonUserChangePassword](#) policy to allow them to change their own password.

5) Next 

\* Required

[Cancel](#)

[Next: Permissions](#)

4. Attach the **"AdministratorAccess"** IAM Policy:

# Add user

1 2 3 4

## ▼ Set permissions

 Add user to group

 Copy permissions from existing user

 Attach existing policies directly

1) Attach Policy

Create policy



Filter policies ▾

Search

Showing 359 results

|                                     | Policy name ▾  | Type         | Used as                | Description                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------|------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |  AdministratorAccess  | Job function | Permissions policy (3) | Provides full access to AWS services and re...  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |  AlexaForBusiness...  | AWS managed  | None                   | Provide device setup access to AlexaForBu...    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |  AlexaForBusiness...  | AWS managed  | None                   | Grants full access to AlexaForBusiness reso...  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |  AlexaForBusinessG... | AWS managed  | None                   | Provide gateway execution access to Alexa...    |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |  AlexaForBusinessR... | AWS managed  | None                   | Provide read only access to AlexaForBusine...   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |  AmazonAPIGatewa...   | AWS managed  | None                   | Provides full access to create/edit/delete A... |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |  AmazonAPIGatewa...   | AWS managed  | None                   | Provides full access to invoke APIs in Amaz...  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>            |  AmazonAPIGatewa...   | AWS managed  | None                   | Allows API Gateway to push logs to user's ...   |

## ► Set permissions boundary

3) Next



Cancel

Previous

Next: Review

5. Select “Create user”:

# Add user

1 2 3 4

## Review

Review your choices. After you create the user, you can view and download the autogenerated password and access key.

### User details

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| User name              | workshop  |
| AWS access type        | AWS Management Console access - with a password |
| Console password type  | Custom  |
| Require password reset | No  |
| Permissions boundary   | Permissions boundary is not set                 |

### Permissions summary

The following policies will be attached to the user shown above.

| Type           | Name                                |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Managed policy | <a href="#">AdministratorAccess</a> |

1) Create User



Cancel

Previous

Create user

6. Take note of the sign-in URL and save:

# Add user

1 2 3 4

### Success

You successfully created the users shown below. You can view and download user security credentials. You can also email users instructions for signing in to the AWS Management Console. This is the last time these credentials will be available to download. However, you can create new credentials at any time.

Users with AWS Management Console access can sign-in at: [https://\[REDACTED\].signin.aws.amazon.com/console](https://[REDACTED].signin.aws.amazon.com/console)

**Save this URL**

Download .csv

|   | User     |
|---|----------|
| ▶ | workshop |

7. Sign out of your current AWS Console session: on the top menu, select your login and select **"Sign out"**



Oregon ▾

Support ▾

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda console interface. At the top right, there is a user menu with options: My Account (7209), My Organization, My Service Quotas, My Billing Dashboard, Switch Roles, and Sign Out. The 'Sign Out' button is highlighted with a red box. On the left, there is a sidebar with a 'Stay connected to your AWS go' section featuring an icon of a smartphone with a gear inside, and text about the AWS Console Mobile App. Below this is an 'Explore AWS' section.

8. Sign in to a new AWS Console session by using the sign-in URL saved and the newly created user credentials.
9. Once you have completed the steps above, you can head straight to the **Region Selection**.



## ...AT AN AWS EVENT

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### Running the workshop at an AWS Event

#### Warning

Only complete this section if you are at an AWS hosted event (such as re:Invent, AWS Summit, Immersion Day, or any other event hosted by an AWS employee). If you are running the workshop on your own, go to: **Start the workshop on your own**.

Next step:

- [AWS Workshop Portal](#)



# AWS WORKSHOP PORTAL

## Login to AWS Workshop Portal

This workshop uses an AWS account and a AWS Cloud9 environment. You will need the **Participant Hash** provided by the event organizers and your email address to track your unique session.

Connect to the portal by following instructions sent by the organizers or by browsing to <https://dashboard.eventengine.run/>. You should see the following screen:

**Who are you?**

**Terms & Conditions:**

1. By using the Event Engine for the relevant event, you agree to the Event Terms and Conditions and the AWS Acceptable Use Policy. You acknowledge and agree that are using an AWS-owned account that you can only access for the duration of the relevant event. If you find residual resources or materials in the AWS-owned account, you will make us aware and cease use of the account. AWS reserves the right to terminate the account and delete the contents at any time.
2. You will not: (a) process or run any operation on any data other than test data sets or lab-approved materials by AWS, and (b) copy, import, export or otherwise create derivative works of materials provided by AWS, including but not limited to, data sets.
3. AWS is under no obligation to enable the transmission of your materials through Event Engine and may, in its discretion, edit, block, refuse to post, or remove your materials at any time.
4. Your use of the Event Engine will comply with these terms and all applicable laws, and your access to Event Engine will immediately and automatically terminate if you do not comply with any of these terms or conditions.

Team Hash (e.g. abcdef123456)

This is the 12 digit hash that was given to you or your team.

✓ Invalid Hash

Enter the provided hash in the text box. The button on the bottom right corner changes to **Accept Terms & Login**. Select that button to continue.

# Team Dashboard



Event

[Set Team Name](#)

[AWS Console](#)

[SSH Key](#)

Event: reinvent

Select **AWS Console** on dashboard.

## AWS Console Login

**Remember to only use "us-west-2" as your region, unless otherwise specified.**

### Login Link



[Open AWS Console](#)



[Copy Login Link](#)

### Credentials / CLI Snippets

Mac / Linux

Windows

Mac or Linux A blue clipboard icon.

```
export AWS_DEFAULT_REGION=us-west-2  
-----  
Access Key ID: ACTASDDESSAFZGUV  
Secret Access Key: 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890
```

Keep the defaults and select **Open AWS Console**. This will open AWS Console in a new browser tab.

Once you have completed the steps above, you can head straight to the **Region Selection**.

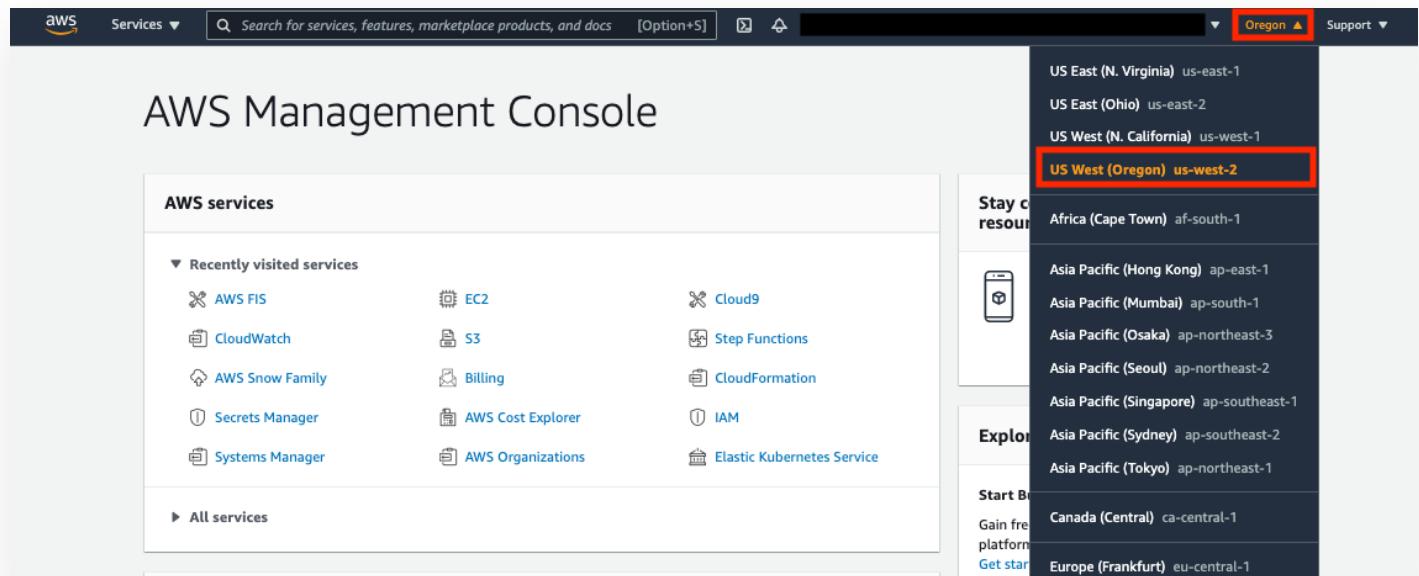
<

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# REGION SELECTION

This workshop relies heavily on AWS Fault Injection Simulator (FIS) and assumes you will be running all your experiments in the same region. If not otherwise instructed, please **choose a region** in which FIS is currently available.

To select this region for navigate to the **AWS Console** and select the desired region from the drop-down menu on the top right:



A number of services, in particular AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM), are region independent and will show "**Global**" as the selection.



# CREATE A WORKSPACE

## Info

A list of supported browsers for AWS Cloud9 (Cloud9) is found [here](#).

## Tip

Ad blockers, javascript disablers, and tracking blockers should be disabled for the Cloud9 domain, or connecting to the workspace might be impacted. Cloud9 requires third-party-cookies. You can whitelist specific domains by following [these instructions](#).

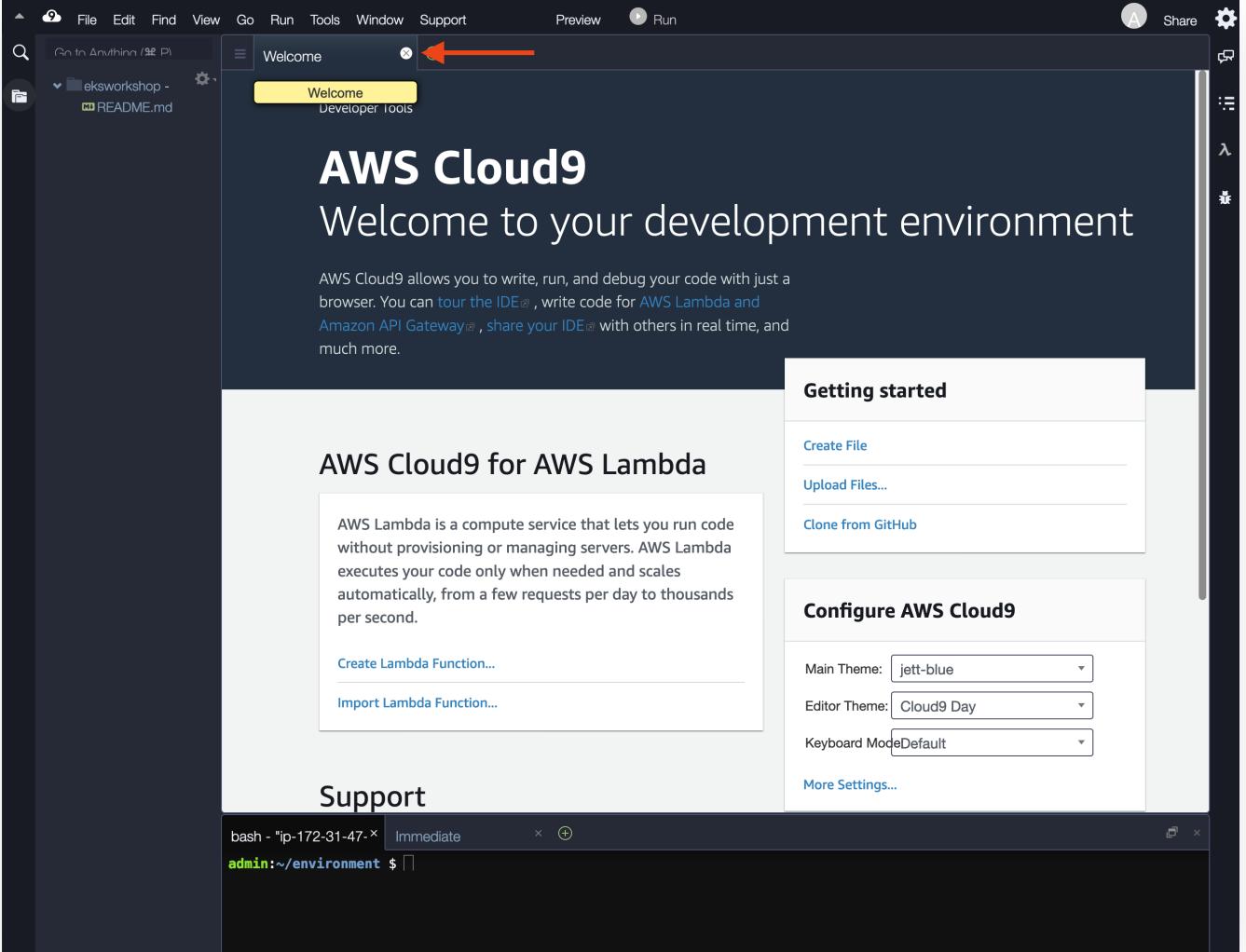
## Launch Cloud9 in the region selected previously

Using the region selected in [Region Selection](#), navigate to the [Cloud9 console](#).

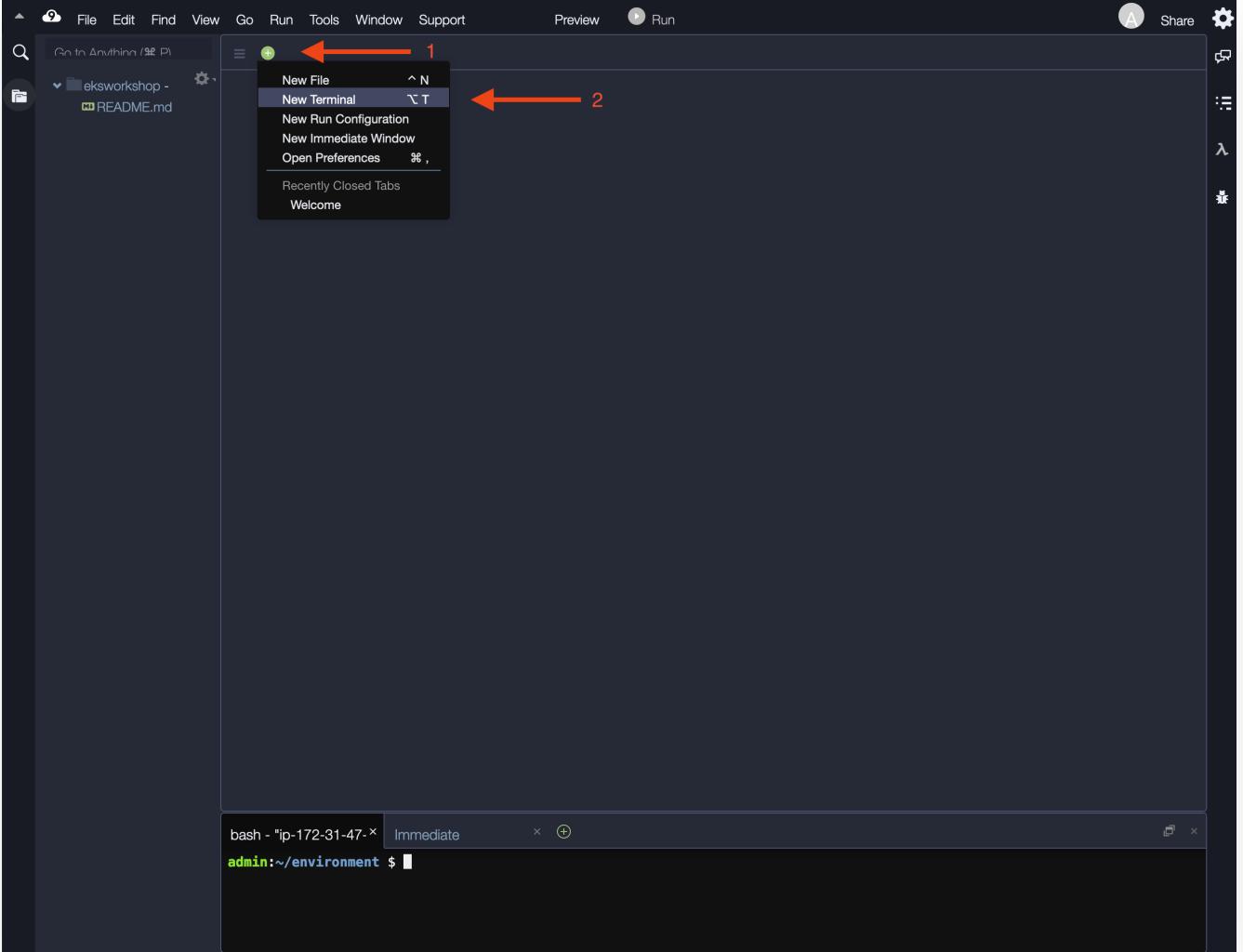
- Select **Create environment**
- Name it **fisworkshop** and select **Next step**.
- Since we only need to access our Cloud9 environment via web browser, please select the **Create a new no-ingress EC2 instance for environment (access via Systems Manager)** under the Environment Type.
- Choose **t3.small** for instance type, go through the wizard with the default values. Finally select **Create environment**

When it comes up, customize the environment by:

- Closing the **Welcome tab**



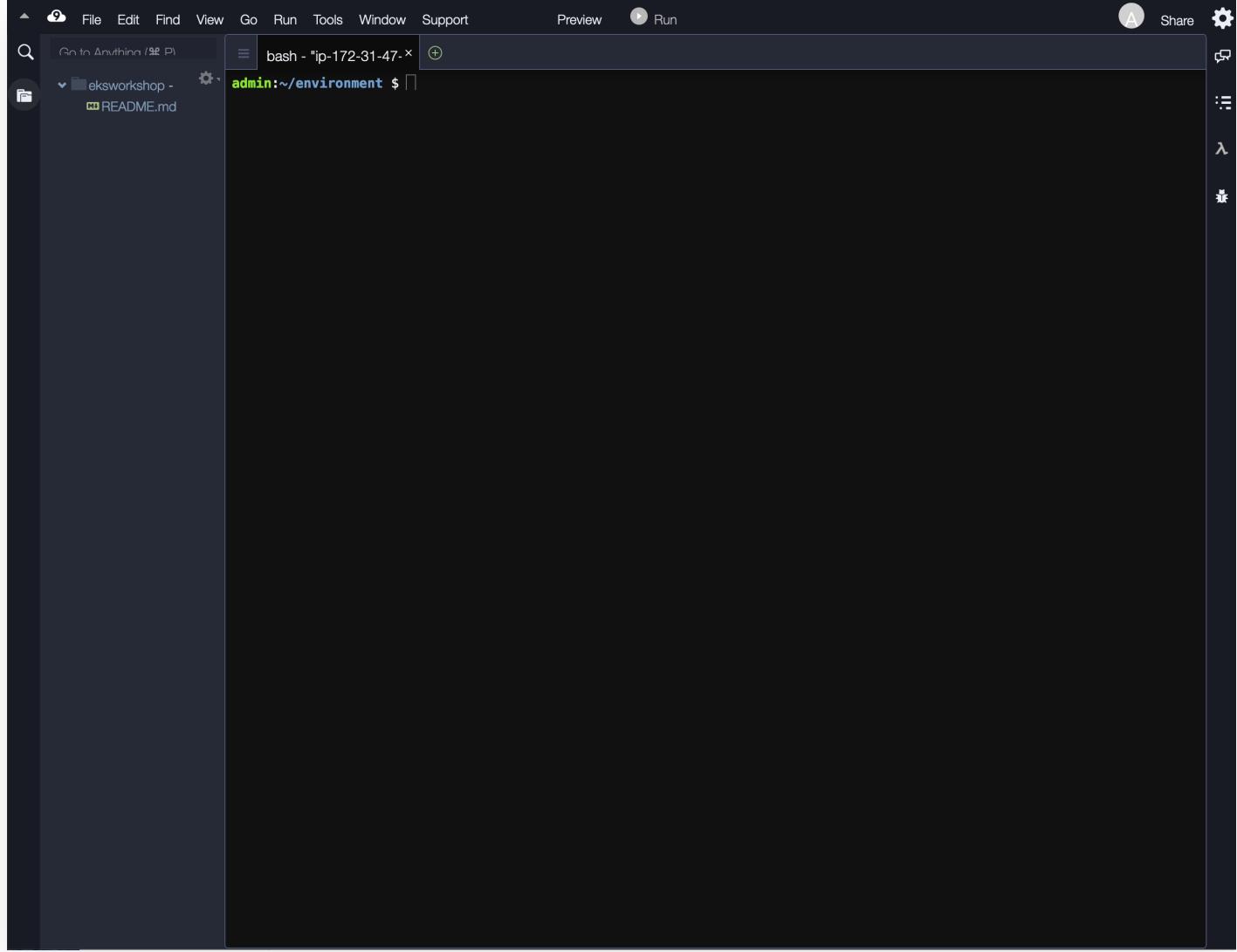
- Opening a new **Terminal** tab in the main work area



- Closing the lower work area

A screenshot of a terminal window within a dark-themed IDE. The terminal title bar reads "bash - "ip-172-31-47-x" and shows the prompt "admin:~/environment \$". The main pane is blank. Below the terminal is a status bar with tabs: "Immediate" (selected), "Preview", and "Run". The status bar also includes a search icon, a gear icon, and a share icon. A red arrow points to the "Run" tab in the status bar.

Your workspace should now look like this



## Increase the disk size on the Cloud9 instance

### Info

Some commands in this workshop require more than the default disk allocation on a Cloud9 workspace. The following command adds more disk space to the root volume of the Amazon EC2 (EC2) instance that Cloud9 runs on.

Copy/Paste the following code in your Cloud9 terminal (you can paste the whole block at once). Once the command completes, we reboot the instance and it could take a minute or two for the Integrated Development Environment (IDE) to come back online.

```
# Ensure we have newest boto3 installed
pip3 install --user --upgrade boto3

# Identify instance ID of the Cloud9 environment
export instance_id=$(curl -s http://169.254.169.254/latest/meta-data/instance-id)
```

```

# Use API to identify attached volume and increase size
python -c "import boto3
import os
from botocore.exceptions import ClientError
ec2 = boto3.client('ec2')
volume_info = ec2.describe_volumes(
    Filters=[
        {
            'Name': 'attachment.instance-id',
            'Values': [
                os.getenv('instance_id')
            ]
        }
    ]
)
volume_id = volume_info['Volumes'][0]['VolumeId']
try:
    resize = ec2.modify_volume(
        VolumeId=volume_id,
        Size=30
    )
    print(resize)
except ClientError as e:
    if e.response['Error']['Code'] == 'InvalidParameterValue':
        print('ERROR MESSAGE: {}'.format(e))

# Reboot - on restart the cloud-init will adjust FS size
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
    sudo reboot
fi

```

## Update tools and dependencies



The instructions in this workshop assume you are using a bash shell in a linux-like environment. They also rely on a number of tools. Follow these instructions to install the required tools in an AWS Cloud9 workspace:

Copy/Paste the following code in your Cloud9 terminal (you can paste the whole block at once).

```

# Update to the latest stable release of npm and nodejs.
nvm install stable

# Install typescript
npm install -g typescript

```

```
# Install CDK  
npm install -g aws-cdk  
  
# Install the jq tool  
sudo yum install jq -y
```



# PROVISION AWS RESOURCES

## ⚠ Warning

Only complete this section if you are running the workshop on your own. If you are at an AWS hosted event (such as re:Invent, Kubecon, Immersion Day, etc), these steps have already been executed for you.

Before we start running fault injection experiments we need to provision our resources in the cloud. The rest of the workshop uses these resources.

Clone the repository

```
cd ~/environment  
git clone https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop.git
```

Deploy the resources

```
cd aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop  
cd resources/templates  
. ./deploy-parallel.sh
```

It can take up to 30 minutes to complete.

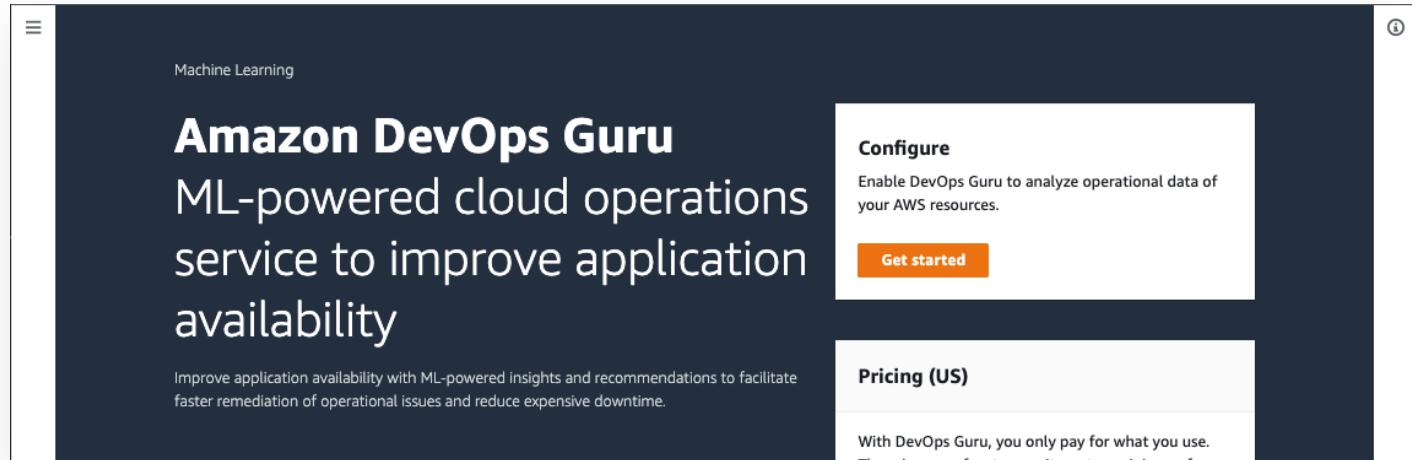


# OPTIONAL: SETUP FOR AMAZON DEVOPS GURU

## ⚠ Warning

Only complete this section if you are planning to explore the Amazon DevOps Guru (DevOps Guru) section at the end of the workshop. If you are planning to explore DevOps Guru in this way please allow sufficient time for DevOps Guru to perform initial resource discovery and baselining. Depending on the number of resources in the account/region you select this may take from 2-24h.

Navigate to the [DevOps Guru console](#) and select the “**Get Started**” button:



For “Amazon DevOps Guru analysis coverage” select “**Choose later**” if you will only be exploring as part of this workshop. Otherwise you can select “Analyze all AWS resources in the current AWS account in this Region” but it may take more time and incur more cost to get started.

## Amazon DevOps Guru analysis coverage

DevOps Guru analyzes the operational data for your AWS resources based on your selection. You pay for the number of AWS resource hours analyzed, for each active resource. A resource is only active if it produces metrics, events, or log entries within an hour. See the [pricing page](#) for complete details.

Choose which AWS resources to analyze by specifying the coverage boundary

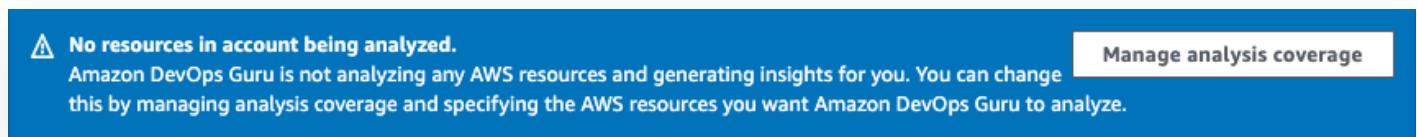
- Analyze all AWS resources in the current AWS account in this Region
- Choose later

You can specify specific AWS resources to analyze using AWS CloudFormation stacks as your coverage boundary.

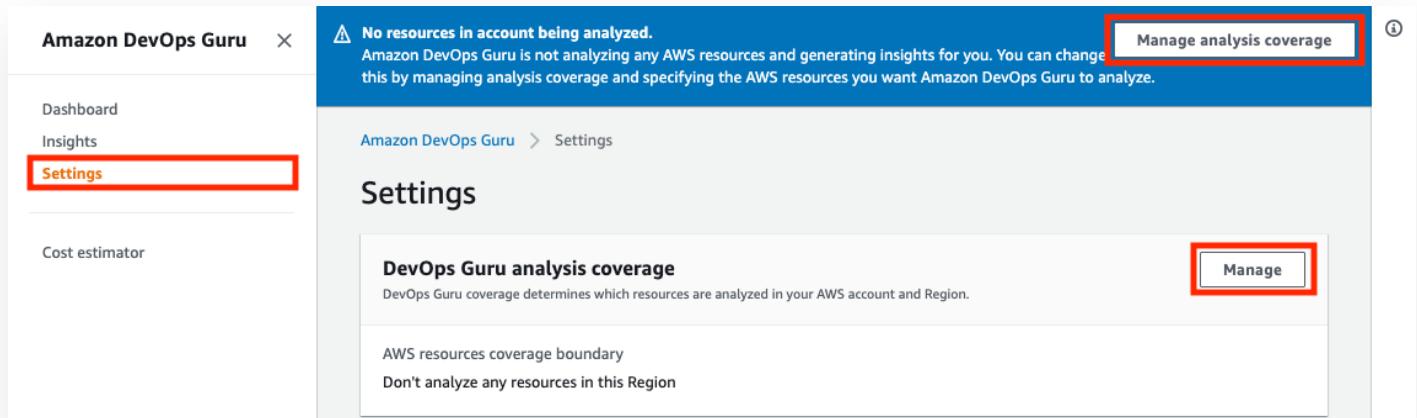
During this workshop we will not be exploring Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) notifications and thus don't need to specify an SNS topic.

Select “**Enable**”.

If you set coverage to “Choose later” you should now see an information banner notifying you that you have not yet selected resources:



Select the “**Manage analysis coverage**” option in the banner or navigate to the [DevOps Guru console](#), choose “**Settings**” and select “**Manage**” option under “DevOps Guru analysis coverage”:



Select all the stacks with names starting with **Fis**:

# Manage DevOps Guru analysis coverage

## AWS resource selection

### Choose DevOps Guru resource coverage

DevOps Guru coverage determines which resources are analyzed in your AWS account and region.

- Analyze all AWS resources in the current AWS account in this Region
- Analyze all AWS resources in the specified CloudFormation stacks in this Region
- Don't analyze any resources in this Region

### CloudFormation stacks (4/16)

You can choose up to 500 CloudFormation stacks.

X

4 matches

&lt;

1

&gt;



| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stack name        | Description | Status      |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | FisStackAsg       | -           | Not enabled |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | FisStackRdsAurora | -           | Not enabled |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | FisStackLoadGen   | -           | Not enabled |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | FisStackVpc       | -           | Not enabled |

CancelSave

Select “Save”.



# WORKSHOP

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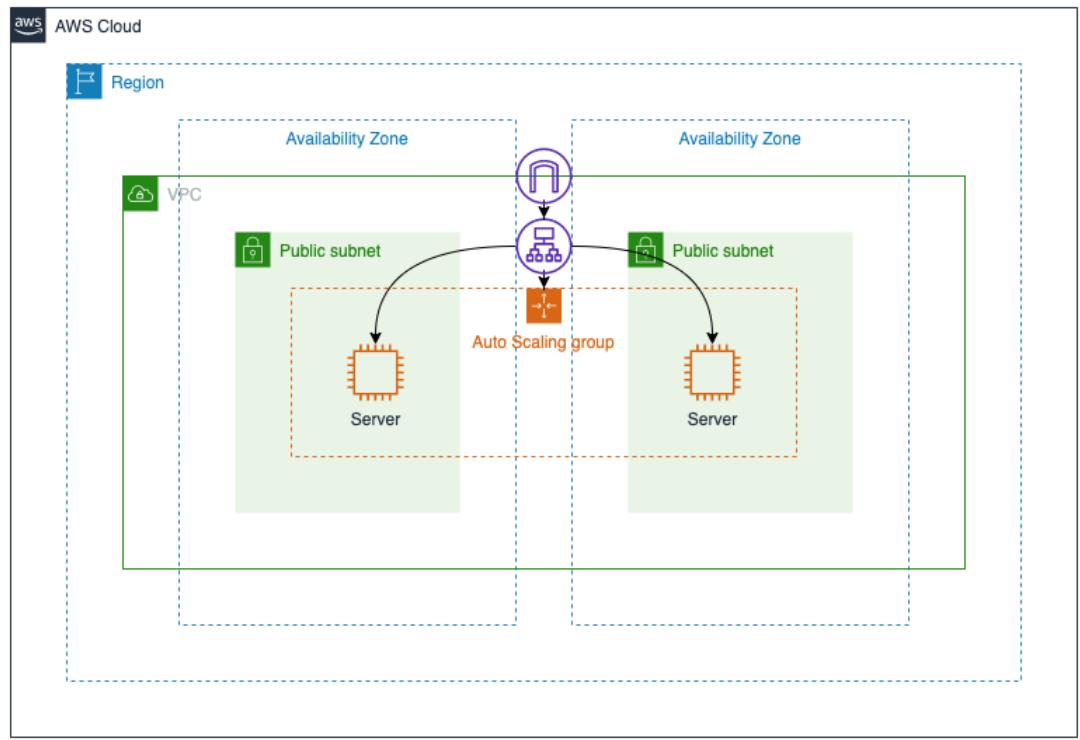
This workshop is broken into multiple chapters. The chapters are designed to be done in sequence with each chapter assuming familiarity with some concepts from previous chapters and focusing on new learnings. We include refresher links to relevant prior sections to help you skip over materials you are already familiar with.

## Chapters:

- Baselining and Monitoring
- Synthetic User Experience
- First Experiment
- AWS Systems Manager Integration
- Databases
- Containers
- Serverless
- API Failures
- Recurrent Experiments - CI/CD
- Common scenarios
- Observability

## Architecture Diagrams

This workshop is focused on how to inject fault into an existing infrastructure. For this purpose the template in the **Provision AWS resources** section sets up a variety of components. Throughout this workshop we will be showing you architecture diagrams focusing on only the components relevant to the section, e.g.:



You can click on these images to enlarge them.

- › Click to expand if you are hosting a demo



# BASELINING AND MONITORING

Before we start injecting faults into our system we should consider the following thought experiment:

*"If a tree falls in a forest and no one is around to hear it, does it make a sound?"*

For the purpose of our fault injection experiments we can rephrase this in two ways:

*"If part of our system is disrupted and we do not receive any irate calls from users, did anything break?"*

*"If part of our system is disrupted and sysops isn't alerted, did anything break?"*

Think about this for a second. There is a distinct difference between those two statements because users and Ops teams have very different experiences.

## What the users see

What the users see is immediate, e.g. the website not loading or loading slowly. What the users see is also an end-to-end test of all system components, and not all components of the system are in your purview, e.g. you cannot see the speed of the users' network connection or the state of their DNS caches. Finally an individual user can have an experience entirely different from all other users. For this workshop, this is particularly important for a particular edge case: developers and ops typically have better system configurations and better experiences than the average user but tend to rely on the anecdotal evidence of "it worked for me".

## What sysops sees

Typically, what SysOps see is a wealth of individual health and performance indicators. These often grow organically over time and especially after outages. Even where dashboards have been built with overall system health in mind, the metrics are delayed against the user experience and aggregate over the experience of many users, requiring extra effort to notice poor experiences specific to a subset of users.

# To disrupt production - or not

Chaos engineering was popularized by Netflix who famously ran it in production. This view of chaos engineering being a production practice is so entrenched that it was even spelt out in the [wikipedia definition](#).

*Chaos engineering is the discipline of experimenting on a software system **in production** in order to build confidence in the system's capability to withstand turbulent and unexpected conditions.*

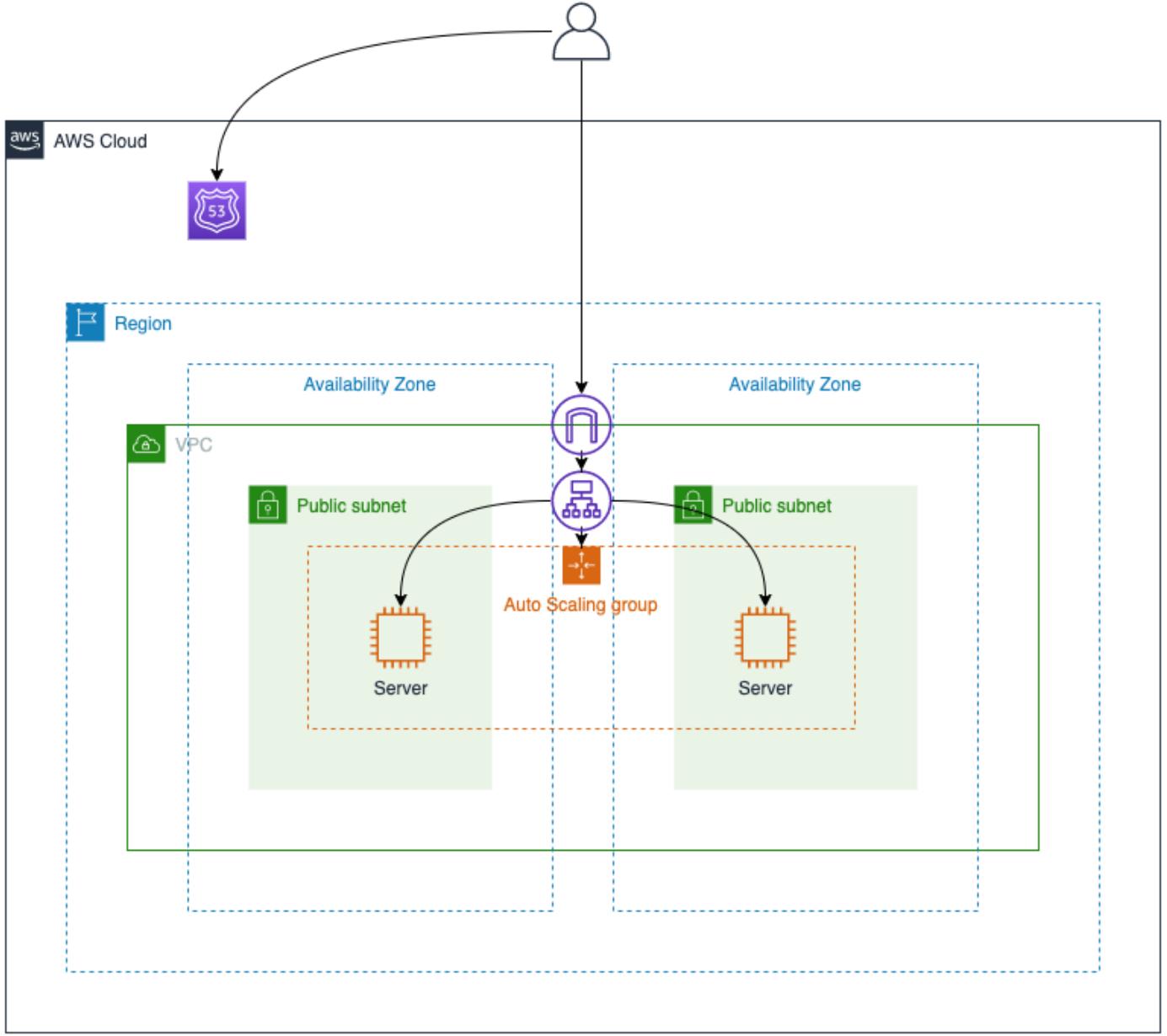
This is so counterintuitive that Gene Kim used to have a section in his presentations where he would spell this out to immediate audience laughter:

*One of the things people don't tell you about chaos engineering: before you do it in production, do it in dev/test.*

Once you stop laughing, stop to think: if *you* ran a chaos experiment in dev/test, would you have the same monitoring and alerting? Would you know if anything broke?

## Setting up for fault injection

Before starting our first fault injection experiment, let's take a look at our most basic infrastructure:

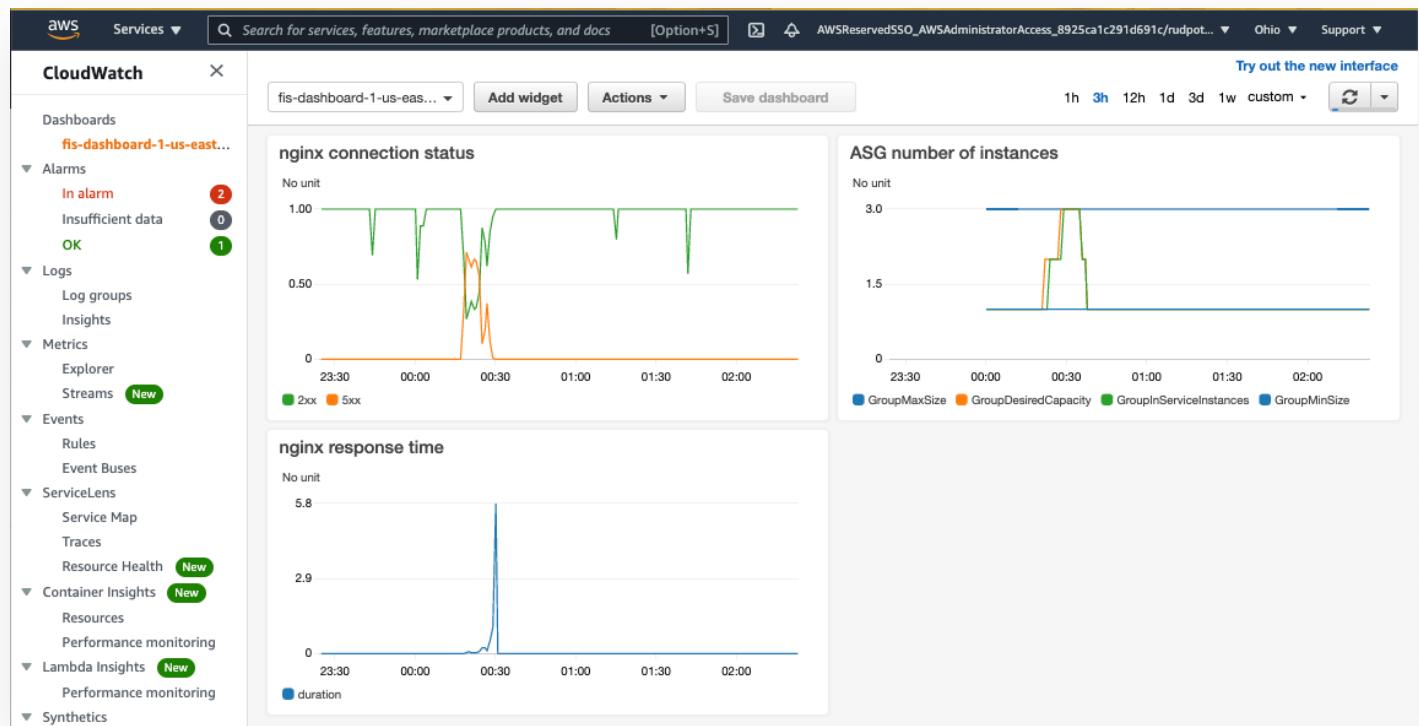


We have a user trying to access a website running on AWS. We have designed it for high availability. We used EC2 instances with an Auto Scaling group and a load balancer to ensure that users can always reach our website even under heavy load or if an instance suddenly fails.

Once you've created the resources as described in [Provision AWS resources](#) you can navigate to [CloudFormation](#), select the `FisStackAsg` stack and select the “**Outputs**” tab which will show you the server URL:

| Outputs (1) |   |                        |             |
|-------------|---|------------------------|-------------|
| Key         |   | Description            | Export name |
| URL         | <a href="http://fis-a-Appli-DYENM5VTHFYU-1588384914.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com">http://fis-a-Appli-DYENM5VTHFYU-1588384914.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com</a> | The URL of the website | -           |

To gain visibility into the user experience from the sysops side we've used the **AWS CloudWatch agent** to export our web server logs to **AWS CloudWatch Logs** and we created **AWS CloudWatch Logs metrics filters** to track server response codes and speeds on a **dashboard**. Note that the dashboard's name is based on the region in which we deployed. If you chose a region other than **us-west-2** the dashboard's name will be different. The dashboard also shows the number of instances in our Auto Scaling Group (ASG).



## › Accessing the dashboard from the console

In the next section we will cover how to measure the user experience.

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# SYNTHETIC USER EXPERIENCE

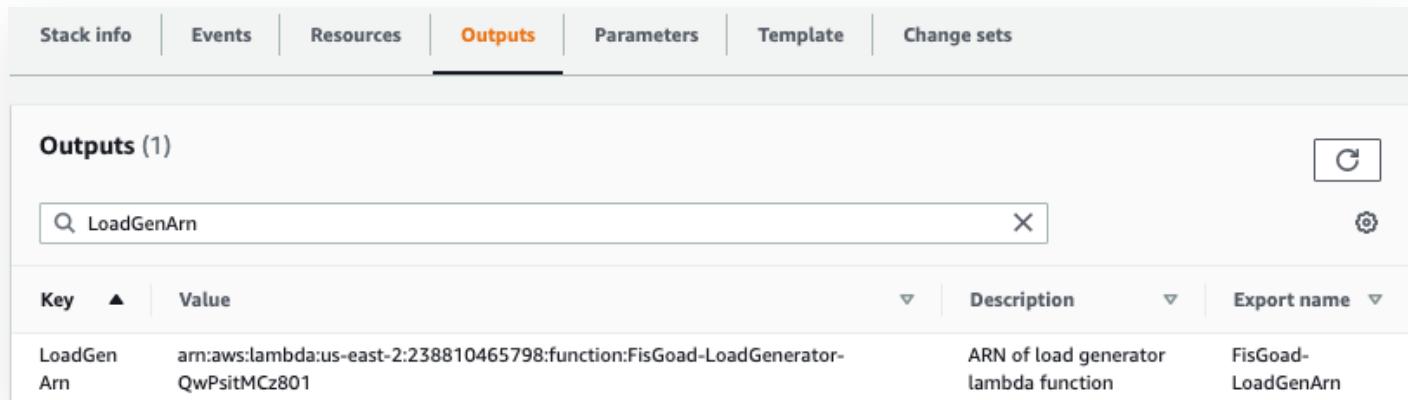
To gain insights from our fault injection experiments, we want to correlate user-experience with the sysops view from the previous section. In production, we could instrument the clients to send telemetry back to us, but in non-production we don't usually have sufficient load to do this. You also probably have better things to do than sit there clicking reload on a browser page while your experiment is running.

## Generating load against our website

In the previous section, you navigated to the basic website setup as well as the sysops performance dashboard. Open a linux terminal and save the URL from the previous page in an environment variable:

```
export URL_HOME=[PASTE URL HERE]
```

Next, we need to generate load. There are many [load testing tools](#) available to generate a variety of load patterns. However, for the purpose of this workshop we have included an AWS Lambda (Lambda) function that will make HTTP GET calls to our website and log performance data to Amazon CloudWatch (CloudWatch). To find the Lambda function, navigate to the AWS CloudFormation (CloudFormation) [console](#), select the [FisStackLoadGen](#) stack, and click on the “**Outputs**” tab. It will show you the Lambda function ARN:



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudFormation Outputs tab. The tab bar includes Stack info, Events, Resources, Outputs (which is highlighted in orange), Parameters, Template, and Change sets. Below the tab bar, the title "Outputs (1)" is displayed. A search bar contains the text "LoadGenArn". The main table has columns for Key, Value, Description, and Export name. One row is visible: Key "LoadGenArn" has Value "arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:238810465798:function:FisGoad-LoadGenerator-QwPsitMCz801", Description "ARN of load generator lambda function", and Export name "FisGoad-LoadGenArn".

| Key        | Value   | Description                           | Export name        |
|------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| LoadGenArn | arn:aws:lambda:us-east-2:238810465798:function:FisGoad-LoadGenerator-QwPsitMCz801 | ARN of load generator lambda function | FisGoad-LoadGenArn |

Save the Lambda function ARN in another environment variable:

```
export LAMBDA_ARN=[PASTE ARN HERE]
```

Finally, invoke the Lambda function using the AWS CLI:

```
aws lambda invoke \
--function-name ${LAMBDA_ARN} \
--payload "{
    \"ConnectionTargetUrl\": \"${URL_HOME}\",
    \"ExperimentDurationSeconds\": 180,
    \"ConnectionsPerSecond\": 1000,
    \"ReportingMilliseconds\": 1000,
    \"ConnectionTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000,
    \"TlsTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000,
    \"TotalTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000
}" \
--invocation-type Event \
invoke.txt
```

### ⚠️ Warning

If you are running AWS CLI v2, you need to pass the parameter

`--cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out` or you'll get the error "Invalid base64" when sending the payload.

Now, let's generate some load. The invocation above will generate 1000 connections per second for 3 minutes. We expect our website's performance to degrade and for Auto Scaling to kick in.

## Explore impact of load

While our load is running let's explore the setup a little more.

## Webserver logs and metrics

The first thing we want to look at is our webserver logs. Because we are using an Auto Scaling group, virtual machines can be terminated and recycled which means logs written locally on the EC2 instance won't be accessible anymore. Therefore, we have installed the **Unified CloudWatch Agent** and configured our webserver to write logs to a **CloudWatch Log Group**.

› Navigating to CloudWatch Log Groups

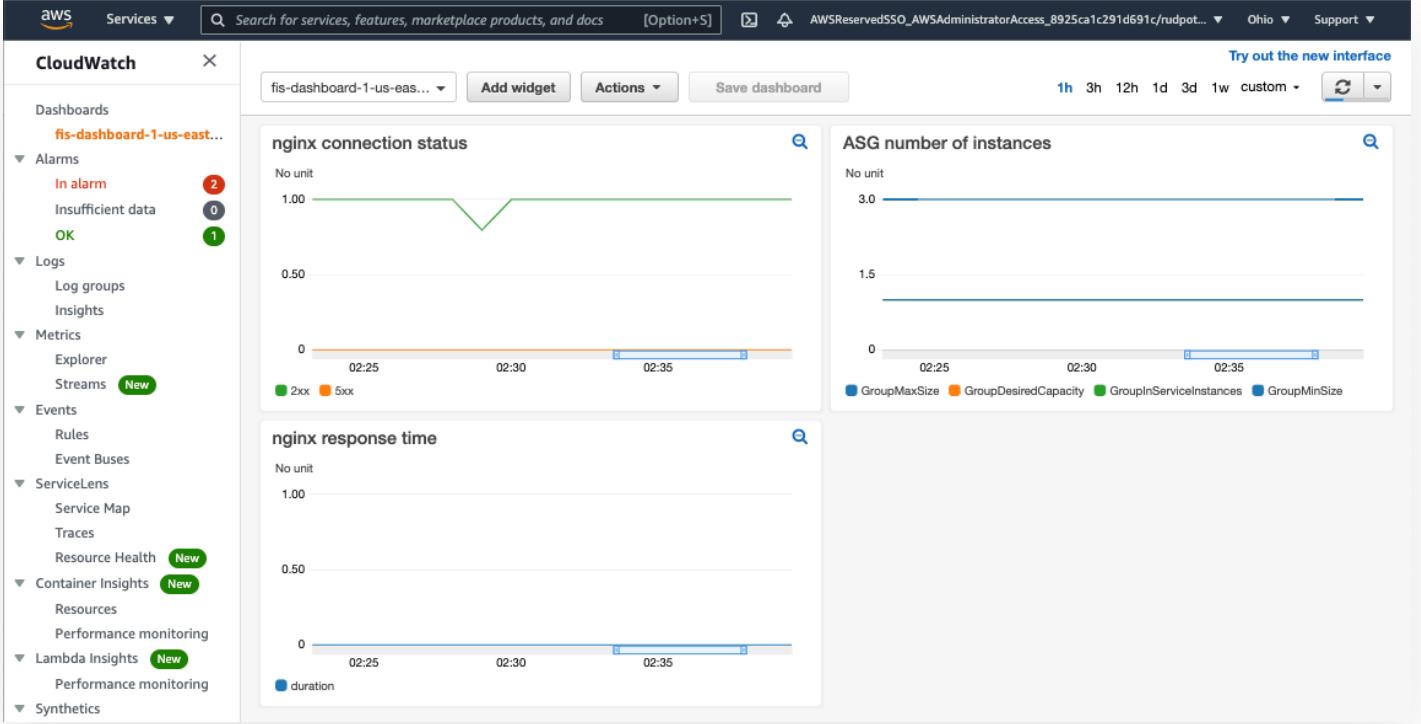
| Log streams (3)  |                     | <input type="button" value="C"/> | Delete | Create log stream | Search all |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------|
| <input type="text"/> Filter log streams or try prefix search |                     |                                  | < 1 >  |                   |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                                     | Log stream          | Last event time                  |        |                   |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                                     | i-08256301c14f8b6c3 | 2021-05-21 19:53:21 (UTC-06:00)  |        |                   |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                                     | i-0ccfa12ad27166f2c | 2021-05-21 18:38:13 (UTC-06:00)  |        |                   |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/>                                     | i-0f631388d3a092c74 | 2021-05-21 18:36:22 (UTC-06:00)  |        |                   |            |

Click through on the topmost entry and expand any of the log lines. You may notice that we've modified the Nginx output format to use JSON instead of the default format:

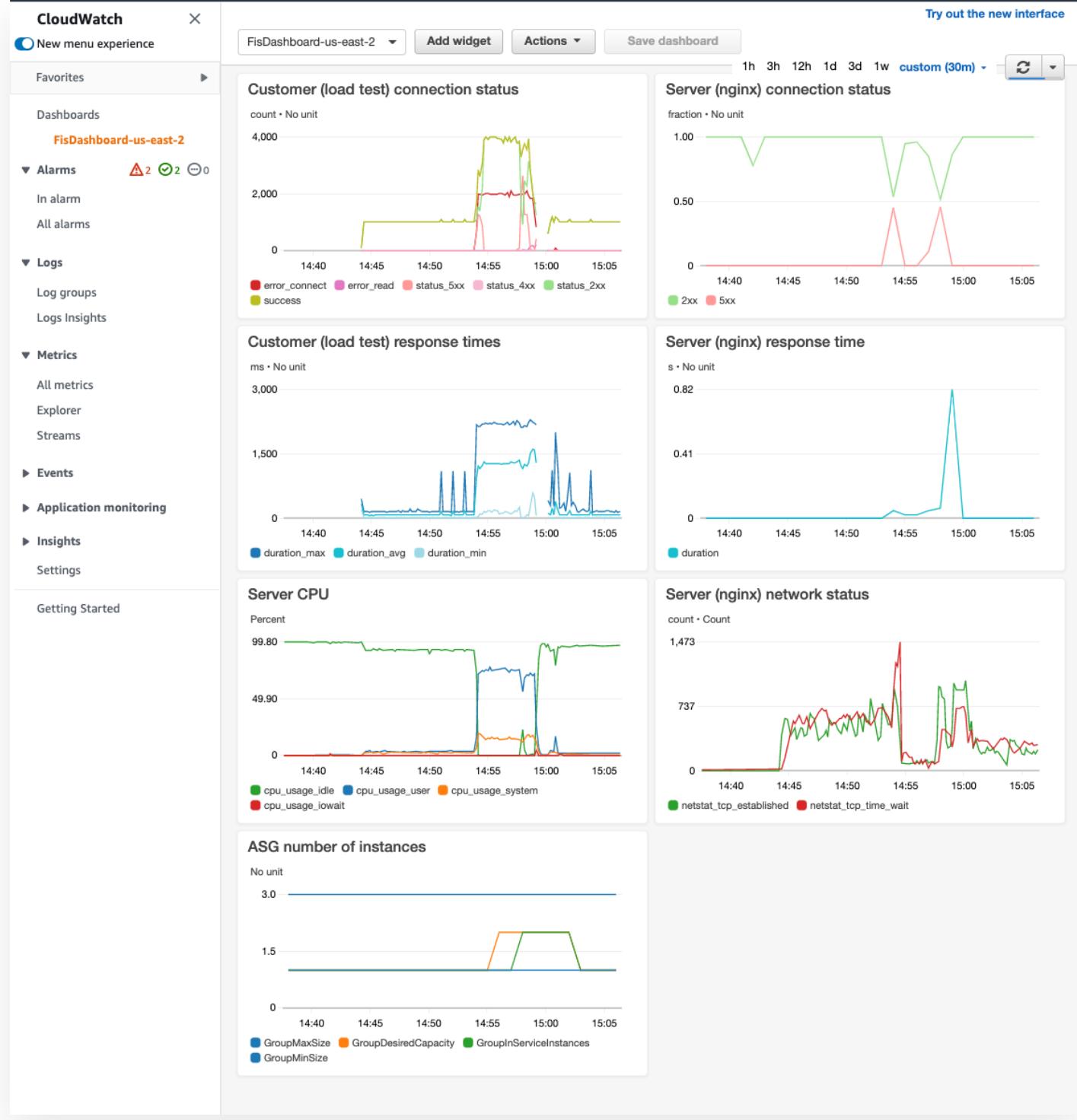
| Log events  |   |
|---|---|
| You can use the filter bar below to search for and match terms, phrases, or values in your log events. <a href="#">Learn more about filter patterns</a> |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> View as text   | <input type="button" value="C"/>  |
| <input type="text"/> Filter events  |   |
| <input type="button" value="Actions"/>  | <input type="button" value="Create Metric Filter"/>   |
| <input type="button" value="Clear"/>  | 1m 30m 1h 12h Custom <input type="button" value=""/>  |
| Timestamp   | Message   |
| There are older events to load. <a href="#">Load more</a> .   |   |
| ▼ 2021-05-22T01:47:51.362Z  | {"time_local": "22/May/2021:01:47:46 +0000", "remote_addr": "10.0.0.169", "remote_user": "", "request": "GET / ..."}<br>{"time_local": "22/May/2021:01:47:46 +0000", "remote_addr": "10.0.0.169", "remote_user": "", "request": "GET / HTTP/1.1", "status": "200", "body_bytes_sent": 3520, "request_time": 0, "http_referer": "", "http_user_agent": "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0"}<br><input type="button" value="Copy"/> |
| ▶ 2021-05-22T01:48:05.362Z  | {"time_local": "22/May/2021:01:48:01 +0000", "remote_addr": "10.0.0.169", "remote_user": "", "request": "GET / ..."}<br>{"time_local": "22/May/2021:01:48:01 +0000", "remote_addr": "10.0.0.169", "remote_user": "", "request": "GET / HTTP/1.1", "status": "200", "body_bytes_sent": 3520, "request_time": 0, "http_referer": "", "http_user_agent": "ELB-HealthChecker/2.0"}  |

While not necessary, this makes it easy to create **Metric Filters**. Navigate back to the `/fis-workshop/asg-access-log` log group and select the "**Metric filters**" tab. You will see that we have created filters to extract the count of responses with HTTP `status` codes in the `2xx` (good responses) and `5xx` (bad responses) ranges. We also created a filter to select all entries that have a `request_time` set. The resulting metrics can be found under **Metrics / All metrics / Custom Namespaces / fisworkshop**. These are also the metrics for `Server (nginx) connection status` and `Server (nginx) response time` you saw on the dashboard in the previous section.

Let's look at our dashboard:



That's odd, did anything happen? According to Nginx, it looks like nothing happened. Remember the falling tree in the forest and no one is around to hear it? We need to look at what the server CPU and the load runner. For this, we have added a more detailed dashboard:



Now, it's clearer what happened. We were requesting a small static page and Nginx is really efficient. In the [Server CPU](#) graph, we can see minimal CPU utilization correlating with the load data in the [Customer \(load test\)](#) graphs.

## Increasing the load

Clearly, hitting a static page isn't a good test to validate our Auto Scaling configuration works as intended. Fortunately, the server also exposes a [phpinfo.php](#) page. Let's try loading that instead. Define another

environment variable and run the load test against the new URL. Since we want to see the Auto Scaling group adjust capacity, let's run more than one copy:

```
export URL_PHP=${URL_HOME}/phpinfo.php

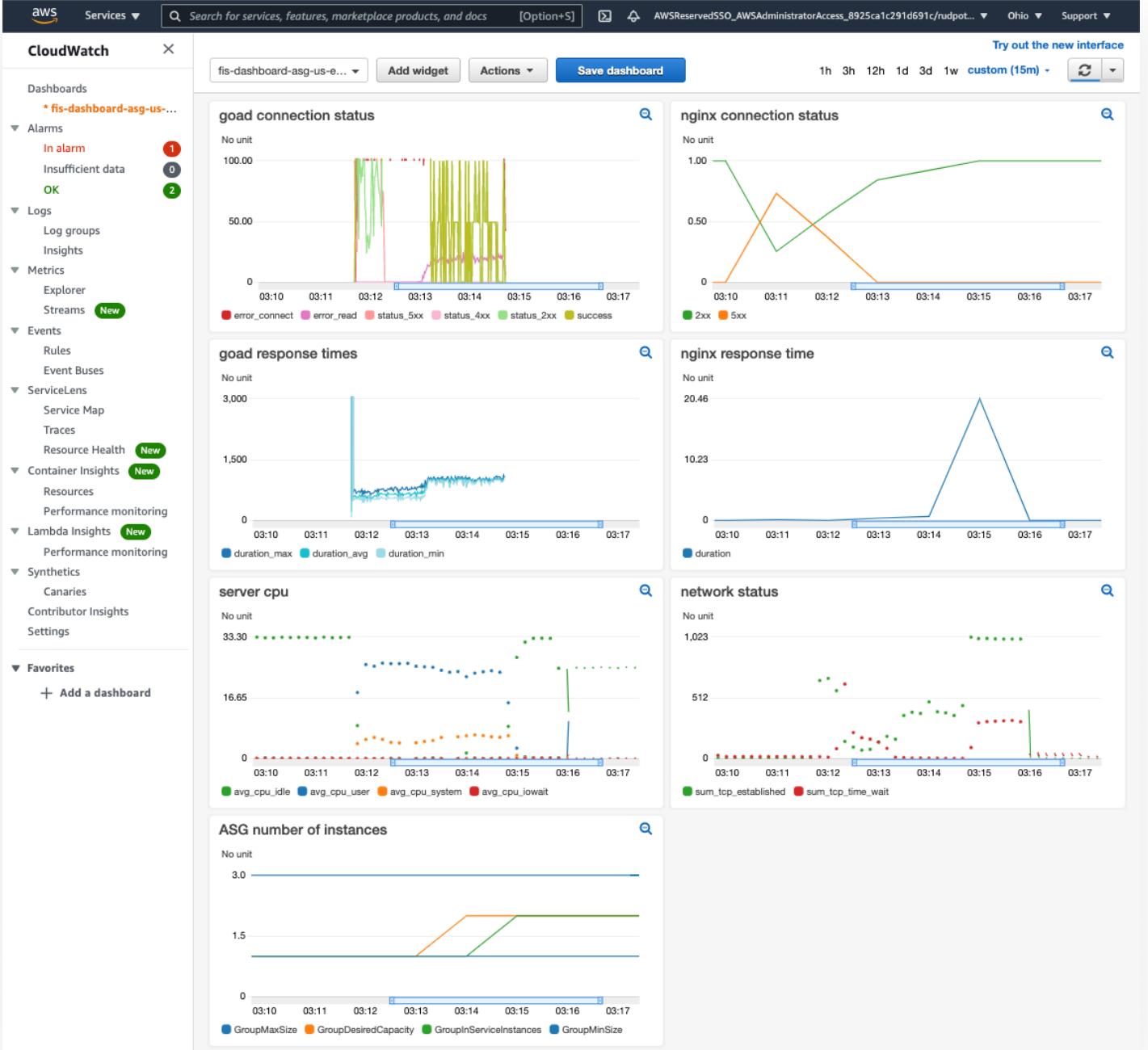
for ii in 1 2 3; do
aws lambda invoke \
--function-name ${LAMBDA_ARN} \
--payload "{
  \"ConnectionTargetUrl\": \"${URL_PHP}\",
  \"ExperimentDurationSeconds\": 300,
  \"ConnectionsPerSecond\": 1000,
  \"ReportingMilliseconds\": 1000,
  \"ConnectionTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000,
  \"TlsTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000,
  \"TotalTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000
}"
--invocation-type Event \
invoke-$ii.txt
done
```

### Warning

If you are running AWS CLI v2, you need to pass the parameter

`--cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out` or you'll get the error "Invalid base64" when sending the payload.

While this is executing, we encourage you to explore CloudWatch logs and create some dashboard views of your own.



According to the dashboards, we've now generated enough load to force a scaling event. We can also see how different the user experience is from the Nginx report. Requests timeout after 2s, substantially affecting user experiences, and rendering the website unavailable. Nginx, in contrast, doesn't report this as an error because the connection was terminated by the client before being served. We will leave it as an exercise to the reader to figure out more details and will move on to fault injection experiments.



# FIRST EXPERIMENT

In this section, we will cover the setup required for using AWS FIS to run our first fault injection experiment

## Experiment idea

In the previous section, we ensured that we can measure the user experience. We also have configured an Auto Scaling group that should make sure we can “always” provide a good experience to the customer. Let’s validate this:

- **Given:** we have an Auto Scaling group with multiple instances
- **Hypothesis:** Failure of a single EC2 instance may lead to slower response times but should not affect service availability for our customers.



# CONFIGURING PERMISSIONS

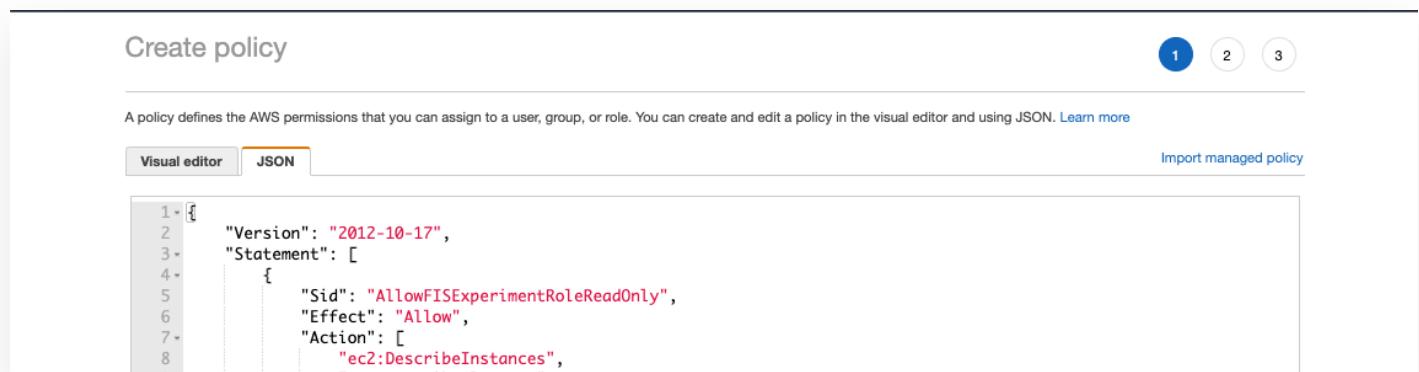
The AWS FIS security model uses two IAM roles. The first IAM role, the one you used to log into the console, controls access to AWS FIS service. It governs whether you are able to see, modify, and run AWS FIS experiments.

The second role governs what resources an AWS FIS experiment can affect during a fault injection experiment. For the purposes of this workshop, we will create one generic role. However, you can create fine grained IAM roles for each fault injection experiment.

## Create FIS service role

We need to create an **IAM role for the AWS FIS service** to grant it permissions to inject faults into the system. While we could have pre-created this IAM role for you, we think it is important to review its scope with you.

Navigate to the **IAM console** and create a new IAM policy. On the “Create Policy” page select the **JSON** tab



A screenshot of the AWS IAM "Create policy" interface. The title "Create policy" is at the top left. At the top right, there are three numbered tabs: 1 (selected), 2, and 3. Below the tabs, there are two buttons: "Visual editor" (disabled) and "JSON". A "Learn more" link is also present. The main area contains a JSON code editor with line numbers 1 through 8. The JSON code defines a policy with a single statement allowing the "AllowFISExperimentRoleReadOnly" role to perform actions like "ec2:DescribeInstances" and "ecs:DescribeClusters" on behalf of the user.

```
1 - {
2 -   "Version": "2012-10-17",
3 -   "Statement": [
4 -     {
5 -       "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleReadOnly",
6 -       "Effect": "Allow",
7 -       "Action": [
8 -         "ec2:DescribeInstances",
-         "ecs:DescribeClusters",
-         "ecs>ListContainerInstances",
-       ]
-     }
-   ]
- }
```

and paste the following policy. Take the time to look at how broad these permissions are:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleReadOnly",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "ec2:DescribeInstances",
        "ecs:DescribeClusters",
        "ecs>ListContainerInstances",
-      ]
-    }
-  ]
- }
```

```
        "eks:DescribeNodegroup",
        "iam>ListRoles",
        "rds:DescribeDBInstances",
        "rds:DescribeDbClusters",
        "ssm>ListCommands"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleEC2Actions",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "ec2:RebootInstances",
        "ec2:StopInstances",
        "ec2:StartInstances",
        "ec2:TerminateInstances"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:instance/*"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleECSActions",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "ecs:UpdateContainerInstancesState",
        "ecs>ListContainerInstances"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ecs:*:*:container-instance/*"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleEKSActions",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "ec2:TerminateInstances"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:instance/*"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleFISActions",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "fis:InjectApiInternalError",
        "fis:InjectApiThrottleError",
        "fis:InjectApiUnavailableError"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:*:fis:*:*:experiment/*"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleRDSReboot",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "rds:RebootDBInstance"
    ],
    "Resource": "arn:aws:rds:*:*:db:/*"
},
{
```

```

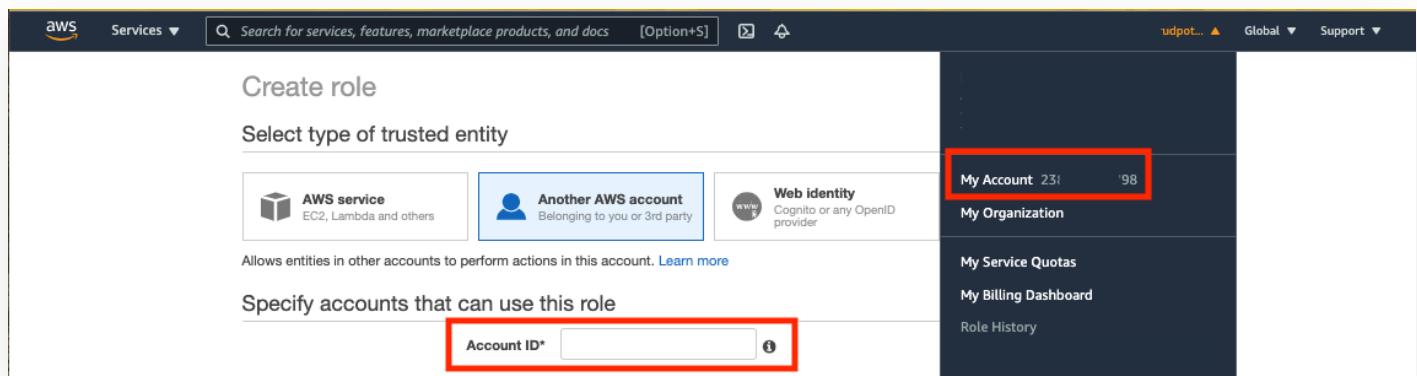
"Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleRDSFailOver",
"Effect": "Allow",
>Action": [
    "rds:FailoverDBCluster"
],
"Resource": "arn:aws:rds:*:*:cluster:/*"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleSSMSendCommand",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "ssm:SendCommand"
    ],
    "Resource": [
        "arn:aws:ec2:*:*:instance/*",
        "arn:aws:ssm:*:*:document/*"
    ]
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleSSMCancelCommand",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "ssm:CancelCommand"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
}
]
}

```

Click on **Next: Tags** to move to the next screen, adding any Tags as you'd wish. In the **Review Policy** page, save this policy as **FisWorkshopServicePolicy** and add any description you would like. Complete the policy creation by clicking on **Create Policy**.

Navigate to the **IAM console** page and create a new **Role**.

On the "Select type of trusted entity" page AWS FIS does not exist as a trusted service yet. We shall add an account trust as a placeholder and replace this with AWS FIS later. Select "**Another AWS Account**" and add the current account number. You can find the AWS account number in the drop-down menu at the top right of the page as shown:



Click on **Next: permissions**. On the “Attach permissions” page search for the **FisWorkshopServicePolicy** we just created and check the box beside it to attach it to the role.

The screenshot shows the 'Create role' step in the IAM wizard. At the top, there are four numbered steps: 1, 2 (highlighted in blue), 3, and 4. Below the steps, there's a section titled 'Attach permissions policies' with a note: 'Choose one or more policies to attach to your new role.' A 'Create policy' button is available. A search bar shows 'FisWorkshopServicePolicy'. A table titled 'Showing 1 result' lists a single policy: 'FisWorkshopServicePolicy' with 'Used as: None'.

Click on **Next: Tags** and add any Tags you would like for this role.

Click on **Next: Review** and save the role name as **FisworkshopServiceRole**. Add any description you would like for this role.

Complete the Role creation by clicking on **Create role**.

Back in the **IAM Roles** page, find and edit the **FisWorkshopServiceRole**. Select “**Trust relationships**” and the “**Edit trust relationship**” button.

The screenshot shows the 'Summary' page for the 'FisWorkshopServiceRole' in the IAM console. The left sidebar shows navigation options like Dashboard, Access management, Roles, and Trust relationships. The main area displays role details: Role ARN (arn:aws:iam::23...98:role/FisWorkshopServiceRole), Role description (FIS service role), Instance Profile ARNs, Path (/), Creation time (2021-05-28 14:09 MDT), Last activity (Not accessed in the tracking period), Maximum session duration (1 hour), and a link to switch roles. Below these are tabs for Permissions, Trust relationships (selected), Tags, Access Advisor, and Revoke sessions. A note says 'You can view the trusted entities that can assume the role and the access conditions for the role.' A 'Show policy document' link is provided. The 'Edit trust relationship' button is highlighted. The 'Trusted entities' section shows 'The account 23' (highlighted in yellow). The 'Conditions' section notes 'There are no conditions associated with this role.'

Replace the policy document with the following:

```
{  
  "Version": "2012-10-17",  
  "Statement": [  
    {  
      "Effect": "Allow",  
      "Principal": {  
        "Service": [  
          "fis.amazonaws.com"  
        ]  
      },  
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole",  
      "Condition": {}  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Click on **Update Trust Policy** to complete updating the Role.



# EXPERIMENT (CONSOLE)

In this section, we will learn how to create an AWS FIS experiment template using the AWS Console.

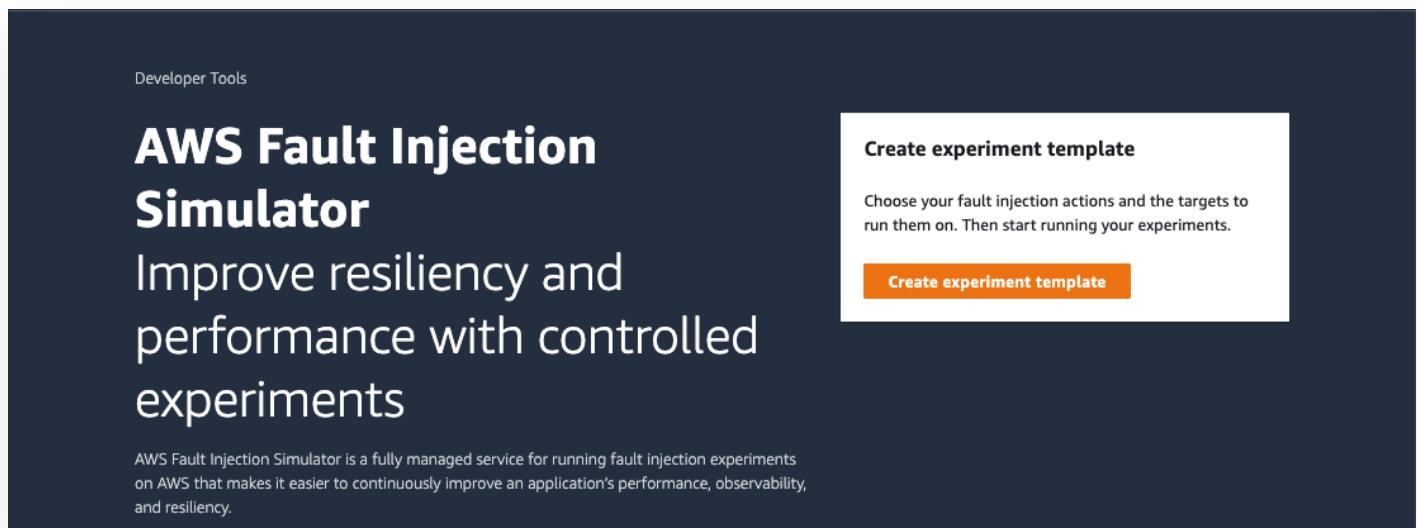
## Experiment setup

To create a fault injection experiment, we first need to create an AWS FIS template defining:

- Name (optional)
- Description (optional)
- Template permissions
- **Actions**
- **Targets**
- **Stop Conditions** (optional but strongly recommended)
- Tags

## Create an AWS FIS experiment template

Navigate to the [FIS console](#) and select “Create experiment template”.



**Note:** if you've used AWS FIS before you may not see the splash screen. In that case select "Experiment templates" in the burger menu on the left and access "**Create experiment template**" from there.

## Template description and permissions

Let's write a description for our experiment template and select an IAM role to use when performing the experiment. Go to the "Description and permission" section. For "Description" enter **Terminate half of the instances in the auto scaling group** and for "IAM Role" select the **FisWorkshopServiceRole** role you created previously.

### Description and permission

**Description**  
Add a description for your experiment.  
**Terminate half of the instances in the autoscaling group**

Enter a description of up to 512 characters.

**IAM role**  
Select an IAM role to grant it permission to run the experiment. [Learn more](#) ▾  
**FisWorkshopServiceRole**

## Action definition

Here we select the type of fault we wish to inject, the action to take. To test the hypothesis that we can safely impact half the instances in our Auto Scaling group, we will terminate those instances. Go to the "Actions" section and select "**Add Action**".

### Actions (0)

Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#) ▾

**Add action**

For "Name" enter **FisworkshopAsg-TerminateInstances** and add a "Description" like **Terminate instances**. For "Action type" select **aws:ec2:terminate-instances**.

We will leave the "Start after" section blank since we are only taking a single action in this experiment template.

Leave the default "Target" **Instances-Target-1** and select "**Save**".

### Actions (1)

Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#)

| ▼ New action               |  | Save  | Remove  |
|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Name                       | <input type="text" value="FisWorkshopAsg-TerminateInstances"/>   | Description - optional                          | <input type="text" value="Terminate instances"/>  |
| Action type                | Select the action type to run on your targets. <a href="#">Learn more</a>  | Start after - optional                          | Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins. |
|                            | <input type="text" value="aws:ec2:terminate-instances"/>   |   | <input type="text" value="Select an action"/>   |
| Target                     | A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below. | <input type="text" value="Instances-Target-1"/> |   |
| <a href="#">Add action</a> |  |   |   |

#### Note

**Instances-Target-1** was auto-generated for us because no appropriate target type existed in the experiment template. If one or more targets already exist, e.g. because we added actions before, then we will be presented with a drop down selector for existing targets instead.

## Target definition

For our action we are choosing to terminate EC2 instances. In the target section we define which instances to terminate. As a reminder, for this first experiment we want to prove the hypothesis that we can safely impact half the instances in our Auto Scaling group.

Go to the "Targets" section, select the **Instances-Target-1** section, and select "**Edit**".

## Targets (1)

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions.

### ► Instances-Target-1 (aws:ec2:instance)

Actions: FisWorkshopAsg-TerminateInstances

[Edit](#)

[Remove](#)

[Add target](#)

You may leave the default name `Instances-Target-1` but for maintainability we recommend using descriptive target names. Change the name to `FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent` (this will automatically update the name in the action as well) and make sure “Resource type” is set to `aws:ec2:instances`. For “Target method” we will dynamically select resources based on an associated tag. Select the `Resource tags and filters` checkbox. Pick `Percent` from “Selection mode” and enter `50`. Under “Resource tags” enter `Name` in the “Key” field and `FisStackAsg/ASG` for “Value” to select only from instances associated with the desired Auto Scaling group. Under filters enter `State.Name` in the “Attribute path” field and `running` under “Values” to ensure we do not consider instances that are starting or stopping due to unrelated events. For more information on filters see the [documentation](#). Select “**Save**”.

## Add target

X

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#)

Name

FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent

Resource type

aws:ec2:instance

▼

Target method

- Resource IDs
- Resource tags and filters

Selection mode

Percentage (%)

Percent

50

### Resource tags

Key

Name

Value - optional

FisStackAsg/ASG

Remove

Add new tag

### Resource filters - optional

Filter resources by the attributes you specify. [Learn more](#)

Attribute path

State.Name

Values

running

Remove

Separate multiple values with commas.

Add new filter

Cancel

Save

## Stop conditions

AWS FIS provides stop conditions tied to **Amazon CloudWatch alarms** as a safeguard to minimize the impact of experiments that do not perform as expected. In this experiment we are performing a single action that cannot be reverted so we will leave this empty.

### Stop conditions

#### Select stop conditions - optional

If these alarms are triggered, the experiment is stopped. [Learn more](#)

Select a CloudWatch alarm

## Template name and tags

Finally we can attach tags to our template. Tags can be used in IAM policy **condition keys** to control access to the experiment template. AWS FIS also recognizes the special tag `Name` which is displayed in the "Name" field of the experiment template list view.

For this experiment we will give our template a short name to be used on the list page. To do this scroll to the "Tags" section at the bottom, select "**Add new tag**", then enter `Name` in the "Key" field and `FisworkshopExp1` for "Value"

### Tags

| Key  | Value - optional  |                     |
|--|---|---------------------|
| <input type="text" value="Name"/> <span>X</span> | <input type="text" value="FisWorkshopExp1"/> <span>X</span> | <span>Remove</span> |

Add new tag

You can add 49 more tags.

## Creating template without stop conditions

Scroll to the bottom of the template definition page and select "*Create experiment template*".

Since we didn't specify a stop condition we receive a warning. This is ok, for this experiment we won't use a stop condition. Type `create` in the text box as indicated and select "**Create experiment template**".

## Create experiment template

X

**⚠** You have not specified a stop condition for your experiment template. A stop condition can help to prevent your experiment from going out of bounds by stopping it automatically. [Learn more ↗](#)

To confirm that you want to create an experiment template without a stop condition, enter *create* in the field:

*create*

Cancel

Create experiment template

## Validation procedure

We will be using the AWS CloudWatch dashboard from the previous sections for validation, no additional setup required.

## Run FIS experiment

As [previously discussed](#), we should collect both customer and ops metrics. For larger experiments we would add the load generator into our experiment.

However, for this experiment we will manually trigger load generation on the system before starting the experiment, similar to what we did in the previous section. Here we have increased the run time to 5 minutes by setting `ExperimentDurationSeconds` to `300`:

```
# Please ensure that LAMBDA_ARN and URL_HOME are still set from previous section
aws lambda invoke \
--function-name ${LAMBDA_ARN} \
--payload "{
  \"ConnectionTargetUrl\": \"${URL_HOME}\",
  \"ExperimentDurationSeconds\": 300,
  \"ConnectionsPerSecond\": 1000,
  \"ReportingMilliseconds\": 1000,
  \"ConnectionTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000,
  \"TlsTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000,
```

```
  \"TotalTimeoutMilliseconds\": 2000  
}" \  
--invocation-type Event \  
invoke.txt
```

## ⚠ Warning

If you are running AWS CLI v2, you need to pass the parameter

`--cli-binary-format raw-in-base64-out` or you'll get the error "Invalid base64" when sending the payload.

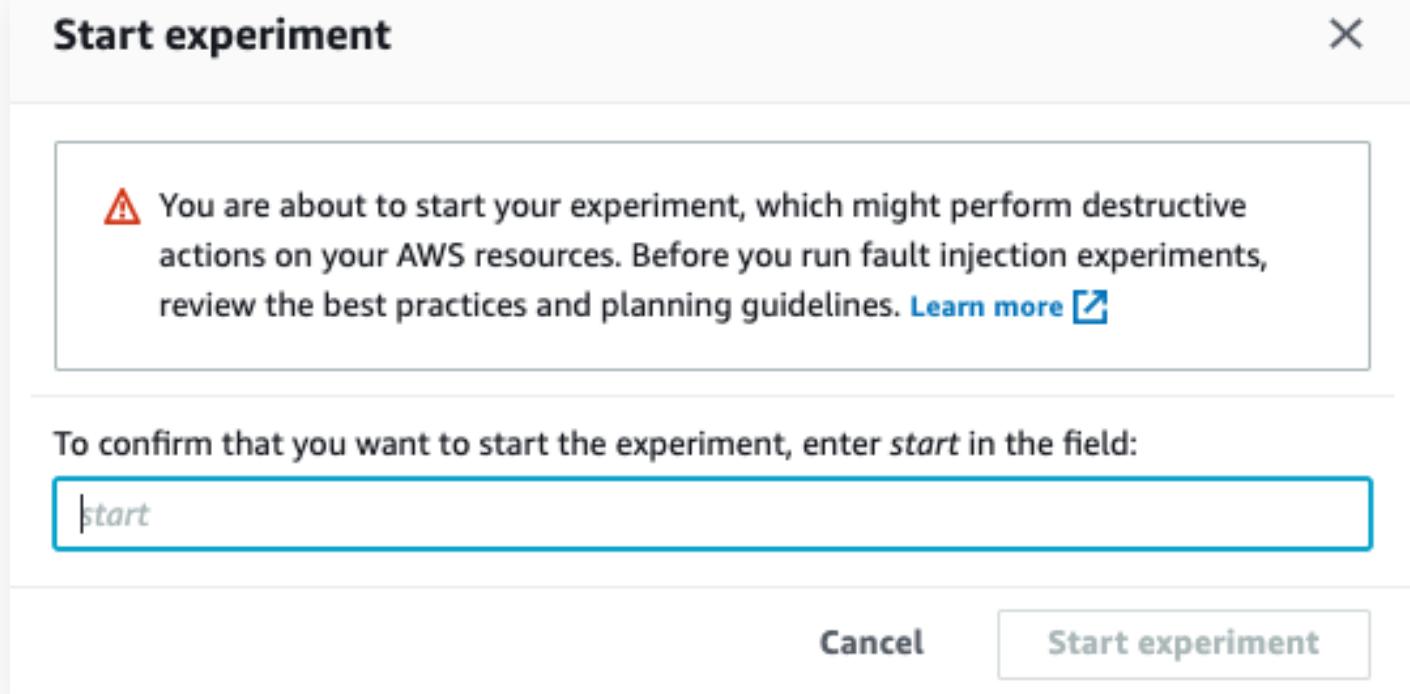
To start the experiment navigate to the **FIS console**, select the `FisWorkshopExp1` template we just created. Under **"Actions"** select **"Start experiment"**.

The screenshot shows the AWS FIS Experiment templates page. At the top, there is a search bar with the placeholder "FisWorkshopExp1" and a "Clear filters" button. Below the search bar, there is a table with one row. The table has columns for "Name" and "Experiment template ID". The first row contains "FisWorkshopExp1" and "EXT3HAoiwxmDmWqn". To the right of the table, there is a "Actions" menu with several options: "View details", "Update experiment template", "Start experiment" (which is highlighted with a red box), "Manage tags", and "Delete experiment template". There are also navigation arrows and a refresh icon above the actions menu.

Let's give the experiment run a friendly name. It will make it easier to find it from the list page. Under "Experiment tags" enter `Name` for "Key and `FisWorkshopExp1Run1` then select **"Start experiment"**.

The screenshot shows the AWS FIS Experiment tags page. At the top, there is a section titled "Experiment tags" with the sub-instruction "Associate tags with this experiment.". Below this, there is a table with two columns: "Key" and "Value - optional". A single tag is listed: "Name" (Key) and "FisWorkshopExp1Run1" (Value). To the right of the value, there is a "Remove" button. At the bottom of the page, there is a button labeled "Add new tag" and a note stating "You can add 49 more tags."

Because you are about to start a potentially destructive process, you will be asked to confirm that you really want to do this. Type **start** as directed and select “**Start experiment**”.



## Review results

Navigate to the **FIS console**, select “Experiments”, and click the experiment ID for the experiment you just started.

Look at the “State” entry. If this still shows pending, feel free to select the “**Refresh**” button a few times until you see a result. If you followed the above steps carefully there is a good chance that your experiment state will be **Failed**.

The screenshot shows the AWS FIS Experiments page. In the top navigation bar, it says "AWS FIS > Experiments > EXPg2fM6y1MfemRxmo". Below the navigation, the experiment ID "EXPg2fM6y1MfemRxmo" is displayed with an "Info" link. To the right of the experiment ID are two buttons: "Refresh" (which is highlighted with a red box) and "Actions ▾". The main area shows a table with experiment details:

| Details   |  | State  | Experiment template ID |
|---|--|--|------------------------|
| Experiment ID<br>EXPg2fM6y1MfemRxmo                     | Start time<br>June 04, 2021, 15:11:00<br>(UTC-06:00) | <b>Failed</b>                                      | EXT3HAoiwxmDmWqn       |
| Creation time<br>June 04, 2021, 15:10:59<br>(UTC-06:00) | End time<br>June 04, 2021, 15:11:02<br>(UTC-06:00)   | IAM role<br><a href="#">FisWorkshopServiceRole</a> | Stop conditions<br>-   |

Click on the failed result to get more information about why it failed. The message should say **Target resolution returned empty set**. To see why this would happen, have a look at the auto scaling group from which we tried to select instances. Navigate to the **EC2 console**, select **“Auto Scaling Groups”** on the bottom of the burger menu, and search for **FisStackAsg -**:

| Auto Scaling groups (3)  |  |                                    |           |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name   | Launch template/configuration      | Instances |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <a href="#">FisStackAsg-ASG46ED3070-OL3BET7A77OV</a> | FisStackAsg-ASGLaunchConfigC00A... | 1         |

# Learning and improving

It looks like our ASG was configured to scale down to just one instance while idle. Since we can't shut down half of one instance our 50% selector came up empty and the experiment failed.

**Great! While this wasn't really what we expected, we just found a flaw in our configuration that would severely affect our system's resilience! Let's fix it and try again!**

Click on the Auto Scaling group name and **“Edit”** the “Group Details” to raise both the “Desired capacity” and “Minimum capacity” to **2**.

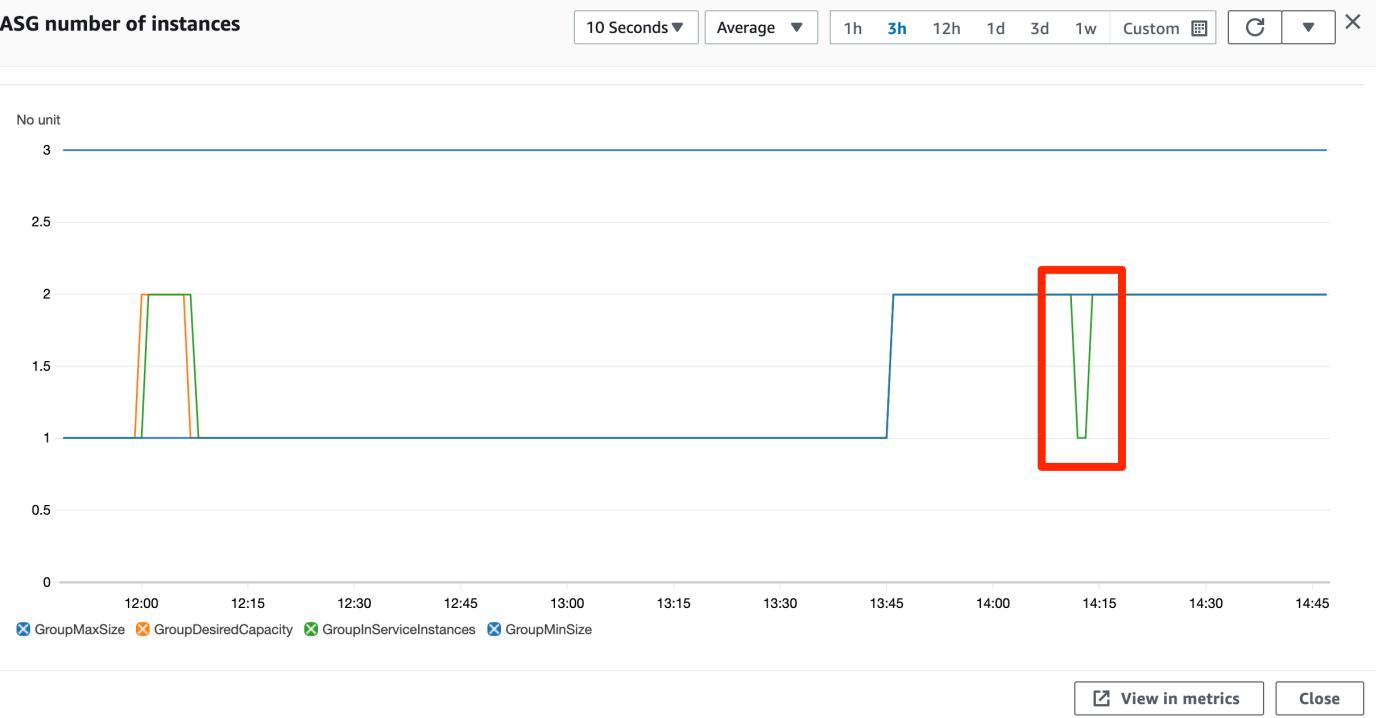
| Group details    |   |
|------------------|---|
| Desired capacity | <input type="text" value="1"/> <a href="#">Edit</a>   |
| Minimum capacity | <input type="text" value="1"/> Date created<br>Fri May 21 2021 17:08:24 GMT-0600<br>(Mountain Daylight Time)  |
| Maximum capacity | <input type="text" value="3"/> Amazon Resource Name (ARN)<br>arn:aws:autoscaling:us-east-2:238810465798:autoScalingGroup:7aa2afdc-f249-4494-9404-a1c24ec5bc65:autoScalingGroupName/FisStackAsg-WebServerGroup-1LXEZRDXBRVJ5 |

Check the ASG details or the CloudWatch Dashboard we explored in the previous section to make sure the active instances count has come up to 2.

To repeat the experiment, repeat the steps above:

- restart the load
- navigate back to the **FIS Experiment Templates Console**, start the experiment adding a **Name** tag of **FisWorkshopExp1Run2**
- check to make sure the experiment succeeded

Finally navigate to the **CloudWatch Dashboard** from the previous section. Review the number of instances in the ASG going down and then up again and review the error responses reported by the load test.



## Findings and next steps

From this experiment we learned:

- Carefully choose the resource to affect and how to select them. If we had originally chosen to terminate a single instance (**COUNT**) rather than a fraction (**PERCENT**), we would have severely affected our service.
- Spinning up instances takes time. To achieve resilience, Auto Scaling groups should be set to have at least two instances running at all times

From here you can explore how to set up experiments programatically using the [AWS CLI](#) or [AWS CloudFormation](#), or move on exploring [more fault types](#) to inject.



# EXPERIMENT (CLI)

In this section we will show you how to create an experiment using AWS FIS templates. For clarity, we will replicate the same experiment as we previously did via the AWS console.

## Template overview

**Experiment templates** are JSON files containing Actions, Targets, an IAM role, and optional Stop Conditions, and Tags:

```
{  
  "experimentTemplate": {  
    "description": "...",  
    "actions": {},  
    "targets": {},  
    "roleArn": "arn:aws:iam:...",  
    "stopConditions": [],  
    "tags": {}  
  }  
}
```

## Actions

**Actions** specify an action name and `description`, an `actionId` and matching `parameters` picked from the [AWS FIS Action reference](#), and a list of `targets` which references the target section in the same template:

```
"ActionName": {  
  "description": "ActionDescription",  
  "actionId": "aws:ec2:terminate-instances",  
  "parameters": {},  
  "targets": {}  
}
```

## Targets

**Targets** specify a name, a `resourceType` from which to select by `resourceArn`, `resourceTags` or `filters`, and `selectionMode` for sampling from the eligible resources by `COUNT()` or `PERCENT()`.

```
"TargetGroupName": {
    "resourceType": "aws:ec2:instance",
    "resourceArns": [],
    "resourceTags": {
        "TagName1": "TagValue1",
        "TagName2": "TagValue2",
        ...
    },
    "filters": [
        {
            "path": "State.Name",
            "values": [
                "running"
            ]
        }
    ],
    "selectionMode": "COUNT(1)"
}
```

A note on finding the `path` and `values` for `filters`: as described under "**Resource filters**" in the AWS documentation, filter paths are based on API output. E.g.: if we want to only target running EC2 instances we could use the AWS CLI to list instances:

```
aws ec2 describe-instances
```

To find the relevant `path` and `values` start in the `Instances` block of the API output and identify entries you would like to filter on:

```
{
    "Reservations": [
        {
            "Groups": [],
            "Instances": [
                {
                    "ImageId": "ami-00c36fdebc0d948bd",
                    "InstanceType": "t2.micro",
                    "Placement": {
                        "AvailabilityZone": "us-east-2a",
                        "GroupName": "",
                        "Tenancy": "default"
                    }
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}
```

```

},
  "State": {
    "Code": 16,
    "Name": "running"
  },
  "SubnetId": "subnet-0e912694b51e205d6",
  "VpcId": "vpc-0d4c31ce84606e7eb",
  "Tags": [
    {
      "Key": "Name",
      "Value": "FisStackAsg/ASG"
    },
    ...
  ],
  ...
},
  ...
]
}

```

E.g.: to select an instance that is `running` in `us-east-2a` we would add the following filters:

```

"filters": [
  {
    "path": "State.Name",
    "values": [
      "running"
    ]
  },
  {
    "path": "Placement.AvailabilityZone",
    "values": [
      "us-east-2a"
    ]
  }
],

```

## Stop conditions

**Stop conditions** use a list of Amazon CloudWatch alarms to prematurely stop the experiment if it does not proceed along expected lines:

```

"stopConditions": [
  {

```

```
        "source": "aws:cloudwatch:alarm",
        "value": "arn:aws:cloudwatch:..."
    }
]
```

# Finished template

Using the above, this would be the finished template.

## Note

Before using this template, please ensure that you replace the ARN for the FIS execution role on the last line with the ARN of the role you created in the [Configuring permissions](#) section.

```
{
  "description": "Terminate 50% of instances based on Name Tag",
  "tags": {
    "Name": "FisWorkshop-Exp1-CLI"
  },
  "actions": {
    "FisWorkshopTerminateAsg-1-CLI": {
      "actionId": "aws:ec2:terminate-instances",
      "description": "Terminate 50% of instances based on Name Tag",
      "parameters": {},
      "targets": {
        "Instances": "FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent"
      }
    },
    "Wait": {
      "actionId": "aws:fis:wait",
      "parameters": {
        "duration": "PT3M"
      }
    }
  },
  "targets": {
    "FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent": {
      "resourceType": "aws:ec2:instance",
      "resourceTags": {
        "Name": "FisStackAsg/ASG"
      },
      "selectionMode": "PERCENT(50)"
    }
  },
  "stopConditions": [
    {
      "source": "none"
    }
  ]
}
```

```
],  
  "roleArn":  
  "arn:aws:iam::YOUR_ACCOUNT_NUMBER_HERE:role/FisWorkshopServiceRole"  
}
```

# Working with templates

The rest of this section uses the [AWS CLI](#). If you are using [AWS Cloud9](#) this should work out of the box. Otherwise, please ensure you have installed [AWS CLI](#) and configured AWS credentials for the CLI.

## Creating templates

To create an experiment template, copy the above “Finished template” JSON into a file named `fis.json` and ensure you have changed the `roleArn` entry to the ARN of the role you created earlier. To find this role ARN, navigate to the [IAM Roles](#) page, search for the role `FisWorkshopServiceRole`, click on it and copy the value in **Role ARN**. Then, use the CLI to create the template in AWS:

```
aws fis create-experiment-template --cli-input-json file://fis.json
```

You should now be able to see the newly created experiment template in the [AWS Console](#).

## Listing templates

This command

```
aws fis list-experiment-templates
```

will list all the templates. If you happened to run the `create-experiment-template` command above multiple times you might notice that it is possible to have multiple copies of a template only differentiated by the `id` field.

While it is possible to update an existing experiment template via the `update-experiment-template` command, and while the content of the template at execution time is saved with the experiment data, this may make it harder to establish what happened during an experiment.

# Exporting / saving templates

Once you have established the `id` of an experiment template you can dump the template. This can be a good way of learning how to write templates as well:

```
export EXPERIMENT_TEMPLATE_ID=<YOUR_EXPERIMENT_TEMPLATE_ID_HERE>
aws fis get-experiment-template --id $EXPERIMENT_TEMPLATE_ID
```

You will note that the result is wrapped into an `experimentTemplate: {}` block. You may also notice that there are some additional fields that are not used during experiment template creation. You can generate reusable JSON like so:

```
aws fis get-experiment-template --id $EXPERIMENT_TEMPLATE_ID | jq
'.experimentTemplate | del(.id) | del(.creationTime) | del(.lastUpdateTime)'
```

## Running the experiment

Finally we want to run the experiment:

```
aws fis start-experiment --experiment-template-id $EXPERIMENT_TEMPLATE_ID --tags
Name=FisWorkshopTerminateAsg-1-CLI | jq '.experiment.id'
```

Using the returned `id` field you can check on the outcome of the experiment:

```
aws fis get-experiment --id YOUR_EXPERIMENT_ID_HERE
```

## Findings and next steps

The learnings here should be the same as for the console section:

- Carefully choose the resource to affect and how to select them. If we had originally chosen to terminate a single instance (`COUNT`) rather than a fraction (`PERCENT`), we would have severely affected our service.

- Spinning up instances takes time. To achieve resilience, ASGs should be set to have at least two instances running at all times

Additionally, the benefit of using AWS CLI to create and run experiments, is to allow you to document and automate the process for consistency. The best practice is to work with version controlled (e.g. in a Git repository)scripts, as shown here, or CloudFormation templates, as shown in the next section. With that you can setup peer review processes as well as the ability to run experiments continuously via a CI/CD pipeline.

From here you can explore how to set up experiments using [AWS CloudFormation](#) or move on exploring [more fault types](#) to inject.



# EXPERIMENT

## (CLOUDFORMATION)

In this section we will cover how to define and update experiment templates using [CloudFormation](#).

## CFN template format

The AWS CloudFormation template uses the same format as the API but capitalizes the first letter of section names. As such the AWS FIS experiment template from the previous section would become:

```
{  
  "Type" : "AWS::FIS::ExperimentTemplate",  
  "Properties" : {  
    "Description": "Terminate 50% of instances based on Name Tag",  
    "Tags": {  
      "Name": "FisWorkshop-Exp1-CFN-v1.0.0"  
    },  
    "Actions": {  
      "FisWorkshopTerminateAsg-1-CFN": {  
        "ActionId": "aws:ec2:terminate-instances",  
        "Description": "Terminate 50% of instances based on Name Tag",  
        "Parameters": {},  
        "Targets": {  
          "Instances": "FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent"  
        }  
      },  
      "Wait": {  
        "ActionId": "aws:fis:wait",  
        "Parameters": {  
          "duration": "PT3M"  
        }  
      }  
    },  
    "Targets": {  
      "FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent": {  
        "ResourceType": "aws:ec2:instance",  
        "ResourceTags": {  
          "Name": "FisStackAsg/ASG"  
        },  
        "Count": 50  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

        "SelectionMode": "PERCENT(50)"
    }
},
"StopConditions": [
    {
        "Source": "none"
    }
],
"RoleArn": {
    "Fn::Sub": "arn:aws:iam::YOUR_ACCOUNT_ID:role/FisWorkshopServiceRole"
}
}
}

```

We can wrap this into the `Resources` section of a **CloudFormation template**. Additionally CloudFormation allows us to use **pseudo parameters** which we can use to automatically insert the account number into the role definition using the `AWS::AccountId` parameter in conjunction with the `Fn::Sub` function. Thus, a simple CFN template would become:

```

{
"Resources" : {
    "FisExperimentDemo" : {
        "Type" : "AWS::FIS::ExperimentTemplate",
        "Properties" : {
            "Description": "Terminate 50% of instances based on Name Tag",
            "Tags": {
                "Name": "FisWorkshop-Exp1-CFN-v1.0.0"
            },
            "Actions": {
                "FisWorkshopTerminateAsg-1-CFN": {
                    "ActionId": "aws:ec2:terminate-instances",
                    "Description": "Terminate 50% of instances based on Name
Tag",
                    "Parameters": {},
                    "Targets": {
                        "Instances": "FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent"
                    }
                },
                "Wait": {
                    "ActionId": "aws:fis:wait",
                    "Parameters": {
                        "duration": "PT3M"
                    }
                }
            },
            "Targets": {
                "FisWorkshopAsg-50Percent": {
                    "ResourceType": "aws:ec2:instance",
                    "ResourceTags": {
                        "Name": "FisStackAsg/ASG"
                    },

```

```
        "SelectionMode": "PERCENT(50)"
    }
},
"StopConditions": [
{
    "Source": "none"
}
],
"RoleArn": {
    "Fn::Sub":
"arn:aws:iam::${AWS::AccountId}:role/FisworkshopServiceRole"
}
}
}
}
```

# Using the CFN template

A deep dive into **AWS CloudFormation** is beyond the scope of this workshop, so we will only cover how to create and update stacks via the CLI.

## Create a new template / experiment

To create a stack, and thus the contained FIS experiment template, copy the above JSON into a file named `cfn-fis-experiment.json` then run this AWS CLI command:

```
aws cloudformation create-stack --stack-name FisWorkshopExperimentTemplate --  
template-body file://cfn-fis-experiment.json
```

If you navigate to the **CloudFormation console** you should now see a new stack named `FisWorkshopExperimentTemplate` and navigating to the **FIS console** should show an experiment named `FisWorkshop-Exp1-CFN-v1.0.0`

## Update template / experiment

To update the experiment template you will need to update the CFN template. Let's change the `Name` tag from `FisWorkshop-Exp1-CFN-v1.0.0` to `FisWorkshop-Exp1-CFN-v2.0.0` and save the file.

Then run the AWS CLI command:

```
aws cloudformation update-stack --stack-name FisWorkshopExperimentTemplate --template-body file://cfn-fis-experiment.json
```

This should update the name of your experiment template in the FIS console. Obviously this is most useful if you make actual changes to the template itself too.

# Findings and next steps

The learnings here should be the same as for the console section:

- Carefully choose the resource to affect and how to select them. If we had originally chosen to terminate a single instance (**COUNT**) rather than a fraction (**PERCENT**), we would have severely affected our service.
- Spinning up instances takes time. To achieve resilience, ASGs should be set to have at least two instances running at all times

As mentioned in the previous section, it is valuable to version control the contents of experiment templates for consistency and automation by using AWS CLI scripting. Using CloudFormation goes one step further and allows you to version control the creation of experiment templates in addition to the template content.

In the next section we will explore more fault injection options.



# AWS SYSTEMS MANAGER INTEGRATION

In this section, we will demonstrate how you can use **AWS Systems Manager (SSM)** along with AWS Fault Injection Simulator (FIS) to emulate faults within an EC2 Instance.

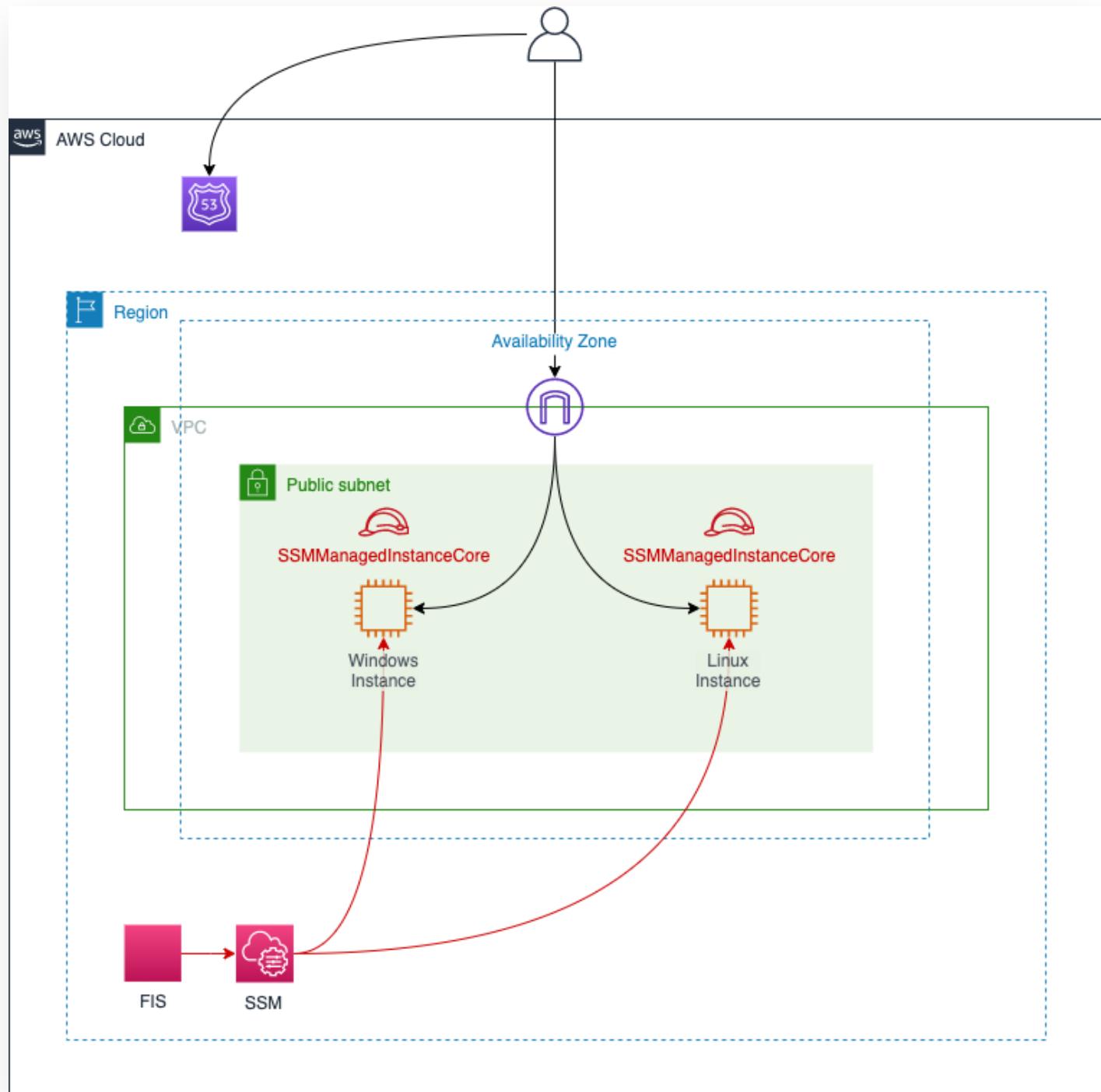
AWS FIS does not need an agent for actions affecting the AWS control plane like the ones we have worked with thus far, such as stopping instances or failing over Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) Databases. However, there are actions that require us to initiate commands within the operating system of the EC2 Instance, such as affecting CPU or Memory consumption, or terminating processes. For these types of actions AWS FIS can use AWS Systems Manager (SSM) and the **SSM Agent**. This approach provides you with the access controls to grant FIS limited access to your instances under the **shared responsibility model**.

In the following sections we will show you how to use the built-in SSM actions and how to build your own SSM documents to create custom actions.



# FIS SSM SEND COMMAND SETUP

For this section we will use Linux and Windows instances created specifically for the purpose of enabling FIS SSM commands. As shown in the diagram below, SSM access to the instance **requires an instance role** with the `AmazonSSMManagedInstanceCore` policy attached. Additionally FIS access to SSM is controlled via the execution policy as shown in the **First Experiment** section.



The resources above have been created as part of the [Start the workshop](#) section. If you would like to examine how these resources were defined you can examine the [AWS Cloud Formation template](#).



# LINUX CPU STRESS EXPERIMENT

## Experiment idea

In this section we are exploring tooling so we will start without a hypothesis. However, we will provide some learnings and next steps at the end.

Specifically, in this section we will run a CPU Stress test using AWS Fault Injection Simulator against an Amazon Linux EC2 Instance. The Linux **CPU stress** test is an out of the box FIS action. We will do the following:

1. Create experiment template to stress CPU.
2. Connect to a Linux EC2 Instance and run the `top` command.
3. Start experiment and observe results.

## Experiment setup

### Note

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous **First Experiment** section.

## General template setup

- Create a new experiment template
  - Add a name for the template using a Tag with key as `Name` and value as `LinuxBurnCPUviaSSM` (located at bottom of page)
  - Add `Description` of `Inject CPU stress on Linux`
  - Select `FisCpuStress-FISRole` as execution role

## Action definition

In the "Actions" section select the **"Add Action"** button.

Name the Action as `StressCPUViaSSM`, and under "Action Type" select `aws:ssm:send-command/AWSFIS-Run-Cpu-Stress`. This is an out of the box action to run stress test on Linux Instances using the **stress-ng** tool. Set the "documentParameters" field to `{"DurationSeconds":120}` which is passed to the script and the "duration" field to 2 minutes which tells FIS how long to wait for a result. Leave the default "Target" `Instances-Target-1` and select "**Save**".

**New action**

**Name** `LinuxBurnCPUviaSSM`

**Description - optional** Inject CPU stress on Linux

**Action type** Select the action type to run on your targets. [Learn more](#)

`aws:ssm:send-command/AWSFIS-Run-CPU-St...`

**Start after - optional** Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins.

`Select an action`

**Target** A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below.

`Instances-Target-1`

**Action parameters** Specify the parameter values for this action. [Learn more](#)

**documentArn** The ARN of the SSM document to run.

`arn:aws:ssm:us-west-2::document/AWSFIS-Run-CPU-`

**documentParameters** The JSON string of the parameters to pass to the document that is run.

`{"DurationSeconds":120}`

**documentVersion - optional** The version of the document to run. If not specified, the document's default version will be used.

**duration** The length of time to monitor the SSM command (ISO 8601 duration).

`Minutes` `2` `PT2M`

This action will use **AWS Systems Manager Run Command** to run the `AWSFIS-Run-Cpu-Stress` command document against our targets for two minutes.

## Target selection

For this action we need to designate EC2 instance targets on which to run the commands. Go to the "Targets" section, select the `Instances-Target-1` section, and select "**Edit**".

You may leave the default name `Instances-Target-1` but for maintainability we recommend using descriptive target names. Change the name to `FisWorkshop-StressLinux` (this will automatically update the name in the action as well) and make sure “Resource type” is set to `aws:ec2:instances`. To select our target instances by tag select “Resource tags and filters” and keep selection mode `ALL`. Select **“Add new tag”** and enter a “Key” of `Name` and a “Value” of `FisLinuxCPUSTress`. Finally select **“Save”**.

**Edit target**

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#)

|                                      |                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Name                                 | Resource type                 |
| <code>FisWorkshop-StressLinux</code> | <code>aws:ec2:instance</code> |

**Actions**  
`LinuxBurnCPUviaSSM`

**Target method**  
 Resource IDs  
 Resource tags and filters

**Selection mode**  
All

**Resource tags**

|      |                                |
|------|--------------------------------|
| Key  | Value - optional               |
| Name | <code>FisLinuxCPUSTress</code> |

[Remove](#)

[Add new tag](#)

**Resource filters - optional**  
Filter resources by the attributes you specify. [Learn more](#)

No resource filters are associated with the target.

[Add new filter](#)

[Cancel](#) [Save](#)

## Creating template without stop conditions

Select **“Create experiment template”** and confirm that you wish to create a template without stop conditions.

# Validation procedure

We will use the linux `top` system command to observe the increased CPU load. To do this we now need to connect to our EC2 Instance so we can observe the CPU being stressed. Head over to the **EC2 Console**.

- Once at the EC2 Console lets select our instance named `FisLinuxCpuStress` and click on the "Connect" button.

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. At the top, it displays "Instances (1/9)" and a "Connect" button. A red arrow points to the "Connect" button. Below the header is a search bar labeled "Filter instances". Underneath, there are filters for "Instance state: running" and a "Clear filters" button. The main table lists one instance: "FisLinuxCPUStress" with a checked checkbox. The columns are "Name" and "Instance ID".

- Select **"Session Manager"** and select **"Connect"**.

The screenshot shows the "Connect to instance" dialog. At the top, it says "Connect to instance" and "Info". It provides instructions to connect to instance i-0d1e1d3b5258b34b7 (CPUSTressTest) using EC2 Instance Connect, Session Manager, SSH client, or EC2 Serial Console. A yellow arrow points to the "Session Manager" tab, which is highlighted in orange. Below the tabs, under "Session Manager usage:", there is a bulleted list of features. At the bottom right are "Cancel" and "Connect" buttons, with a yellow arrow pointing to the "Connect" button.

- Connect to your instance without SSH keys or a bastion host.
- Sessions are secured using an AWS Key Management Service key.
- You can log session commands and details in an Amazon S3 bucket or CloudWatch Logs log group.
- Configure sessions on the Session Manager [Preferences](#) page.

This will open a session to the EC2 instance in another tab. In the new tab enter:

top

You should now see a continuously updating display similar to the next screenshot. Initially the CPU percentage should be at or close to zero as this instance is not doing anything. Keep this tab open, we will come back once we have started our experiment.

The screenshot shows the output of the 'top' command. At the top, it displays system load average (0.00, 0.00, 0.00), tasks (86 total, 1 running, 47 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie), CPU usage (%Cpu(s): 0.0 us, 0.2 sy, 0.0 ni, 99.8 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st), memory usage (KiB Mem: 3977792 total, 3574032 free, 122444 used, 281316 buff/cache), and swap usage (KiB Swap: 0 total, 0 free, 0 used). Below this is a detailed process list with columns: PID, USER, PR, NI, VIRT, RES, SHR, S, %CPU, %MEM, TIME+, and COMMAND. The processes listed are: 1 root (systemd), 2 root (kthreadd), 4 root (kworker/0:0H), 6 root (mm\_percpu\_wq), 7 root (ksoftirqd/0), 8 root (rcu\_sched), 9 root (rcu\_bh), and several other low-priority background tasks.

## Run CPU Stress Experiment

### Note

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

Keep the EC2 instance session with `top` running. In a new browser window navigate to the [AWS Fault Injection Simulator Console](#) and start the experiment:

- use the `LinuxBurnCPUviaSSM`
- add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopLinuxStress1`
- confirm that you want to start the experiment
- ensure that the "State" is `Running`

## Details

|               |  |                |
|---------------|--|----------------|
| Experiment ID | Start time                             | State          |
| [REDACTED]    | July 08, 2021, 22:35:20<br>(UTC-04:00) | <b>Running</b> |

In the EC2 terminal window watch the CPU percentage displayed by `top`: it should hit 100% for a few minutes and then return back to 0%. Once we have observed the action we can click the `Terminate` button to terminate our Session Manager session.

```
top - 01:50:32 up 1:48, 0 users,  Load average: 1.07, 0.28, 0.10
Tasks: 94 total, 3 running, 50 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie
%Cpu(s): 100.0 us, 0.0 sy, 0.0 ni, 0.0 id, 0.0 wa, 0.0 hi, 0.0 si, 0.0 st
KiB Mem : 3977792 total, 3536452 free, 145152 used, 296188 buff/cache
KiB Swap: 0 total, 0 free, 0 used. 3625256 avail Mem

 PID USER      PR  NI    VIRT    RES    SHR   S %CPU %MEM     TIME+ COMMAND
 2909 root      20   0  69196  2672  1820 R 100.0  0.1  0:32.83 stress-ng-cpu
 2910 root      20   0  69196  2672  1820 R 100.0  0.1  0:33.47 stress-ng-cpu
  1 root      20   0  43648  5388  3900 S  0.0  0.1  0:01.26 systemd
  2 root      20   0      0      0      0 S  0.0  0.0  0:00.00 kthreadd
  4 root      0 -20      0      0      0 I  0.0  0.0  0:00.00 kworker/0:0H
  6 root      0 -20      0      0      0 I  0.0  0.0  0:00.00 mm_percpu_wq
  7 root      20   0      0      0      0 S  0.0  0.0  0:00.04 ksoftirqd/0
```

Congratulations for completing this lab! In this lab you walked through running an experiment that took action within a Linux EC2 Instance using AWS Systems Manager. Using the integration between Fault Injection Simulator and AWS Systems Manager you can run scripted actions within an EC2 Instance. Through this integration you can script events against your applications or run other chaos engineering tools and frameworks.

## Learning and improving

Since this instance wasn't doing anything, there aren't any actions. To think about how to use this to test a hypothesis and make an improvement, consider running the same experiment against the ASG instances from the **First Experiment** section. Maybe you could use this to tune the optimal CPU levels for scaling up or down?

<

>



# WORKING WITH SSM DOCUMENTS

## Pre-configured SSM documents

The linux CPU stress experiment we saw in the previous section used one of the **pre-configured SSM documents** to run a script on our Linux instance.

To find the script, navigate to the **AWS Systems Manager console**, scroll down in the left-hand menu all the way to the bottom to “**Documents**”, select “**Owned by Amazon**”, and search for **AWSFIS**. Note that this search may take a few seconds to display results.

The screenshot shows the AWS Systems Manager console with the left navigation bar expanded. The 'Shared Resources' section has 'Documents' selected, which is highlighted with a red box. On the main page, the 'Owned by Amazon' tab is selected, also highlighted with a red box. A search bar contains the text 'Search: AWSFIS', which is also highlighted with a red box. Below the search bar, three SSM documents are listed:

| Document Name              | Type    | Owner  | Platform | Default Version |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|----------|-----------------|
| AWSFIS-Run-CPU-Stress      | Command | Amazon | Linux    | 2               |
| AWSFIS-Run-Kill-Process    | Command | Amazon | Linux    | 2               |
| AWSFIS-Run-Memory-Stress   | Command | Amazon | Linux    | 3               |
| AWSFIS-Run-Network-Latency | Command | Amazon |          |                 |

To inspect the script, click on the script name, i.e. **AWSFIS-Run-CPU-Stress**, then select the “**Content**” tab.

The content of this document is as follows:

```

1  ---
2  description: I
3  ## Document name - AWSFIS-Run-CPU-Stress
4
5  ## What does this document do?
6  It runs CPU stress on an instance via stress-ng tool.
7
8  ## Input Parameters
9  * DurationSeconds: (Required) The duration - in seconds - of the CPU stress.
10 * CPU: Specify the number of CPU stressors to use (Default 0 = all)
11 * InstallDependencies: If set to True, Systems Manager installs the required dependencies on the target instances. (Default False)
12
13 ## Output Parameters
14 None.
15
16 schemaVersion: '2.2'
17 parameters:
18   DurationSeconds:
19     type: String
20     description: "(Required) The duration - in seconds - of the CPU stress."
21     allowedPattern: "^[0-9]+$"

```

The document is a YAML file defining two `aws:runShellScript` actions: `InstallDependencies` to install the `stress-ng` package, and `ExecuteStressNg` to inject CPU stress.

# Custom SSM documents

Currently AWS does not provide a CPU stress document for Windows, but we can create our own as shown in the next section. For more information on writing SSM documents please see these resources:

- [AWS Systems Manager documentation](#)
- [Writing your own SSM documents blog](#)
- [AWS SSM workshop](#)

If you want to see an example how one might inject stress, you can have a look at the `WinStressDocument` resource in the [CloudFormation template](#). Alternatively you can follow the same search procedure as for the AWS owned documents but search the “Owned by me” or “Shared by me” tabs instead of “Owned by AWS”.

For additional SSM sample documents relating to FIS see these resources

- <https://github.com/adhorn/chaos-ssm-documents>

# Working with custom SSM documents in FIS

While writing custom SSM documents is outside the scope of this workshop, there are a few aspects of SSM documents you should be aware of:

- **Document ARN** - FIS requires the full SSM document ARN. The ARN can easily be constructed from the document name (and the owner account ID if the template is shared with you) using this format string:  
`arn:${AWS::Partition}:ssm:${AWS::Region}:${AWS::AccountId}:document/${WinStressDocumentName}`
- **Exit status** - Shell script convention is to signal success with a return/exit value of `0` and a failure with any non-zero numeric value. If FIS detects a non-zero exit status on an SSM script it will mark the action as "Failed", terminate all running actions, cancel queued actions, invoke any outstanding roll-back actions, cancel experiment execution, and mark the overall experiment as "Failed".
- **Duration** - FIS actions have a "Duration" setting and will stop action execution if the action has not finished within this time period. For SSM actions this will "**cancel**" the command. If the command has a sequence of steps, this will result in only some of the steps being executed.
- **onCancel / onFailure** - SSM provides you with a means to ensure that automation can fail / clean-up safely by providing `onCancel` and `onFailure` properties on each step. These properties allow designating clean-up steps to perform.



# WINDOWS CPU STRESS EXPERIMENT

## Warning

This section requires that you have a Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) client on your local machine. This section cannot be performed from a Cloud9 instance.

## Experiment idea

In this section we are exploring tooling so we will start without a hypothesis. However, we will provide some learnings and next steps at the end.

Specifically, in this section we will run a CPU Stress test using AWS Fault Injection Simulator against an Amazon Windows EC2 Instance. The Windows CPU stress test will use a custom SSM command document. We will do the following:

1. Create experiment template to stress CPU.
2. Reset password on Windows Instance.
3. Connect to Windows EC2 Instance and run task manager.
4. Start experiment and observe results.

## Experiment Setup

## Note

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

## General template setup

- Create a new experiment template
  - Add a name for the template using a Tag with key as **Name** and value as **WindowsBurnCPUviaSSM** (located at bottom of page)
  - Add **Description** of **Inject CPU stress on Windows**
  - Select **FisCpuStress-FISRole** as execution role

## Action definition

In the "Actions" section select the "**Add Action**" button.

"Name" the action as **StressCPUViaSSM**, and under "Action Type" select the **aws:ssm:send-command** action. Currently there is no out of box Action for Windows CPU Stress Testing, so we are using the send-command action along with a command document that was deployed by our CloudFormation template. To view this document please reference the **WinStressDocument** resource in the **CloudFormation template**.

To find the ARN of the document that was created by the template, open a new tab and browse to the **CloudFormation console**, select "**Stacks**", select the stack named "**FisCpuStress**", then select "**Outputs**". Copy the value of the **WinStressDocumentArn** entry as you will need it in the next step.

Return to the FIS console and enter the ARN you copied into the "documentArn" field. Then set the "documentParameters" field to **{"durationSeconds":120}** which is passed to the script and the "duration" field to **2** minutes which tells FIS how long to wait for a result. Leave the default "Target" **Instances-Target-1** and select "**Save**".

## ▼ StressCPUViaSSM / aws:ssm:send-command (2 min)

SaveCancel

### Name

### Description - optional

### Action type

Select the action type to run on your targets. [Learn more](#)

### Start after - optional

Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins.

### Target

A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below.

### Action parameters

Specify the parameter values for this action. [Learn more](#)

#### documentArn

The ARN of the SSM document to run.

#### documentParameters - optional

The JSON string of the parameters to pass to the document that is run.

#### documentVersion - optional

The version of the document to run. If not specified, the document's default version will be used.

#### duration

The length of time to monitor the SSM command (ISO 8601 duration).

This action will use **AWS Systems Manager Run Command** to run the `FisCpuStress-WinStressDocument` document against our targets for two minutes.

## Target selection

For this action we need to designate EC2 instance targets on which to run the commands. Go to the "Targets" section, select the `Instances-Target-1` section, and select "**Edit**".

You may leave the default name `Instances-Target-1` but for maintainability we recommend using descriptive target names. Change the name to `Fisworkshop-StressWindows` (this will automatically update the name in the action as well) and make sure "Resource type" is set to `aws:ec2:instances`. To select our target instances by tag select "Resource tags and filters" and keep selection mode `ALL`. Select "**Add new tag**" and enter a "Key" of `Name` and a "Value" of `FisWindowsCPUSTress`. Finally select "**Save**".

## Edit target

X

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#)

Name

`FisWorkshop-StressWindows`

Resource type

aws:ec2:instance

▼

Actions

LinuxBurnCPUviaSSM

Target method

- Resource IDs  
 Resource tags and filters

Selection mode

All

▼

Resource tags

Key

Name

Value - optional

FisWindows|CPUSTress

Remove

Add new tag

Resource filters - optional

Filter resources by the attributes you specify. [Learn more](#)

No resource filters are associated with the target.

Add new filter

Cancel

Save

## Creating template without stop conditions

Select “**Create experiment template**” and confirm that you wish to create a template without stop conditions.

## Validation procedure

We will use the Windows task manager to observe increased CPU load. To do this we now need to connect to our EC2 Instance so we can observe the CPU being stressed.

# Use AWS Systems Manager Run Command to reset Password

When we deployed the instance we didn't use SSH Keys, and we don't know the password. However, with the SSM Agent along with the right IAM privileges we have a break glass scenario where we can reset the password. Please adjust the value of `TMP_PASSWORD` and use the commands below to find the InstanceId of the `FisWindowsCPUSTress` instance and help you reset the admin password to the password of choice.

```
# For readability - passing passwords this way is not secure
TMP_PASSWORD=ENTER_NEW_PASSWORD_HERE

# For readability and convenience
TMP_INSTANCE=$( aws ec2 describe-instances --filter
Name=tag:Name,Values=FisWindowsCPUSTress --query
'Reservations[*].Instances[0].InstanceId' --output text )

# Reset password on instance - this is not a secure method,
# in real life use AWS-PasswordReset document
aws ssm send-command \
--document-name "AWS-RunPowerShellScript" \
--document-version "1" \
--targets '[{"Key":"InstanceIds","Values":["'$TMP_INSTANCE'""]}]' --parameters
'{"workingDirectory":[""], "executionTimeout":["3600"], "commands":["net user
administrator '$TMP_PASSWORD'"]}' \
--timeout-seconds 600 \
--max-concurrency "50" \
--max-errors "0" \
--cloud-watch-output-config '{"CloudWatchOutputEnabled":false}'
```

# Use AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to connect to Target Instance

We now need to connect to our EC2 Instance so we can observe the CPU being stressed. We are going to do this by using the port forwarding capability of AWS Systems Manager Session Manager and using RDP.

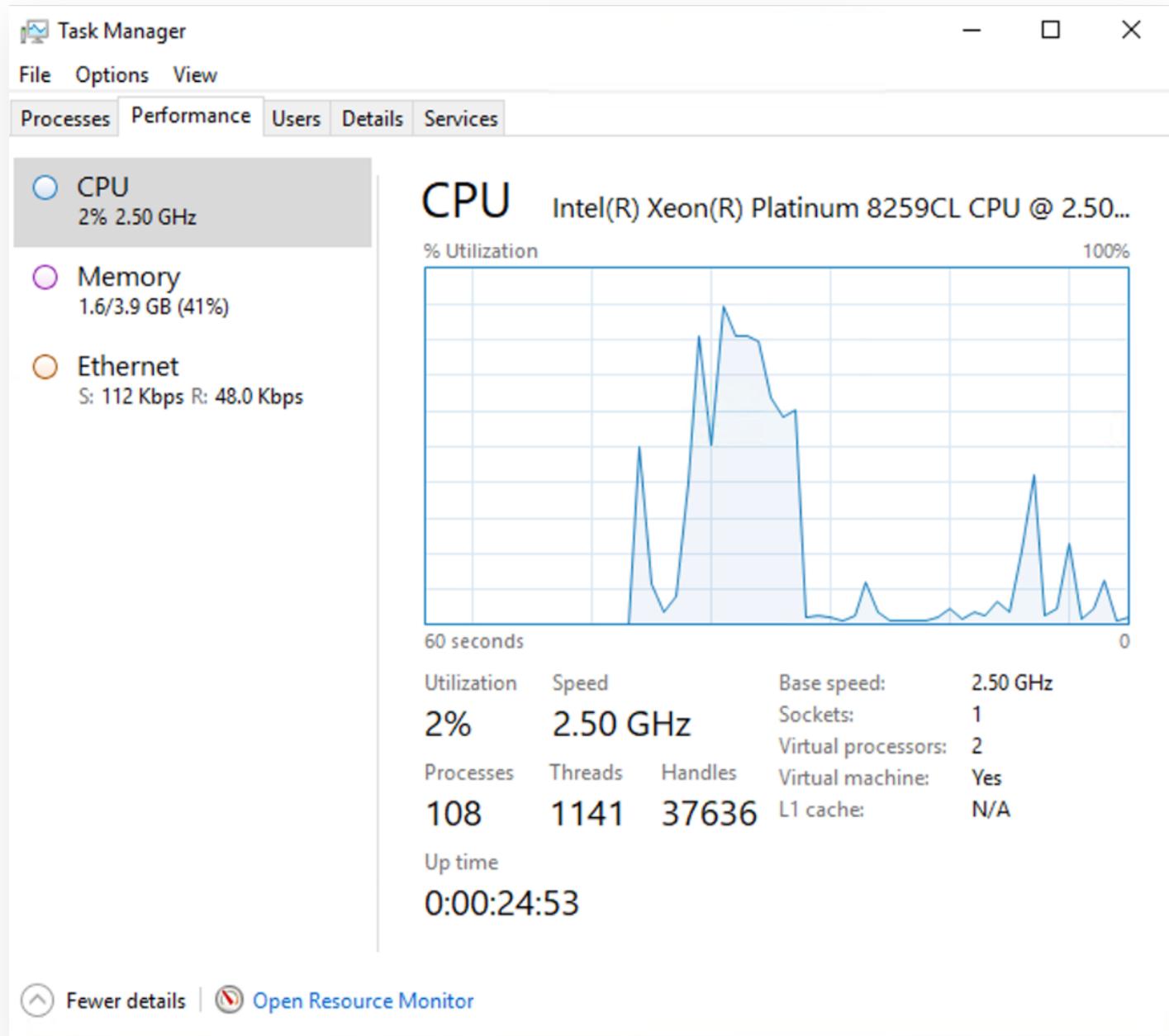
1. First make sure that the **Session Manager plugin for the AWS CLI** is installed on your local machine.
2. Run the following command first, this will securely forward local port 56788 to port 3389 on the Windows EC2 Instance. Note that we are targeting a specific instance by passing the `TMP_INSTANCE` variable from above.

```
# This presumes you set TMP_INSTANCE (see above)
aws ssm start-session --target ${TMP_INSTANCE} --document-name AWS-
StartPortForwardingSession --parameters '{"portNumber":'
["3389"], "localPortNumber":["56788"]}'
```

3. Once the command says **waiting for connections** you can launch the RDP client and enter **localhost:56788** for the server name and login as **administrator** with the password you set in the previous section.

› Troubleshooting connectivity

4. Once you have RDP'ed into the Windows Instance, launch task manager by right clicking on the menu bar and selecting "Task Manager" (or by using the SHIFT-CTRL-ESC keyboard shortcut). Click on "**More details**" button and then on the "**Performance**" tab so you can see the CPU graph as shown below.



# Run CPU Stress Experiment

## Note

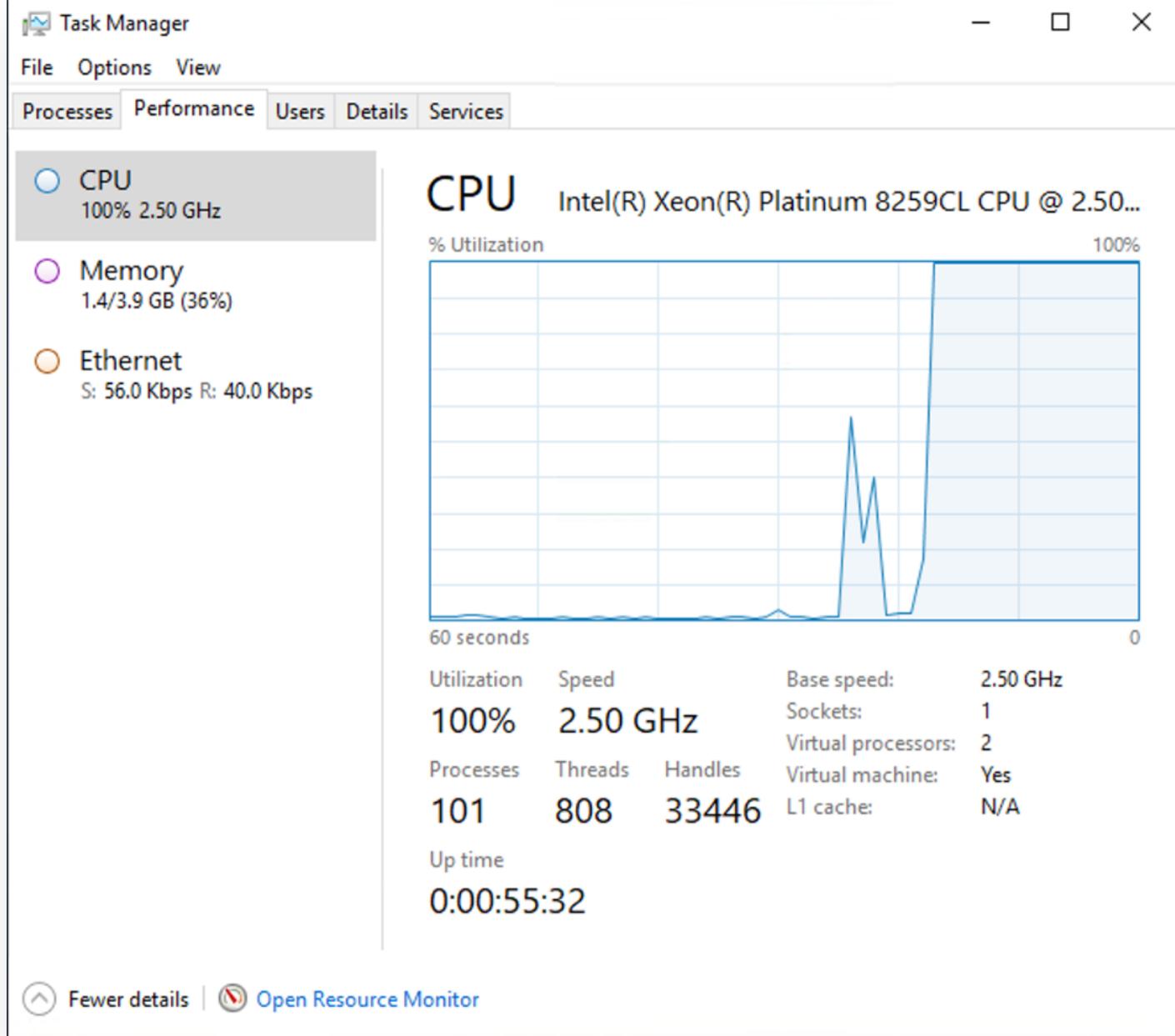
We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

Keep the RDP session with "Task Manager" running. In a new browser window navigate to the [AWS Fault Injection Simulator Console](#) and start the experiment:

- use the `WindowsBurnCPUviaSSM`
- add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopWindowsStress1`
- confirm that you want to start the experiment
- ensure that the "State" is `Running`

Once the experiment is running, lets go back to the RDP session and observe the task manager graph.

Watch the CPU percentage, it should hit 100% for a few minutes and then return back to 0%. Once we have observed the action we can logout of the Windows Instance and hit CTRL + C on the window you ran the port forwarding command to close the session.



Congratulations for completing this lab! In this lab you walked through running an experiment that took action within a Windows EC2 Instance using AWS Systems Manager and a custom run command. Using the integration between Fault Injection Simulator and AWS Systems Manager you can run scripted actions within an EC2 Instance. Through this integration you can script events against your applications or run other chaos engineering tools and frameworks.

## Learning and improving

Since this instance wasn't doing anything there aren't any actions. To think about how to use this to test a hypothesis and make an improvement consider building custom SSM scripts to run custom scenarios. We will cover some of these in the [Common Scenarios](#) section.

# Cleanup

If you created an additional **CpuStress** CloudFormation stack in the **FIS SSM Setup** section, make sure to delete that stack to avoid incurring additional costs.



# FIS SSM START AUTOMATION

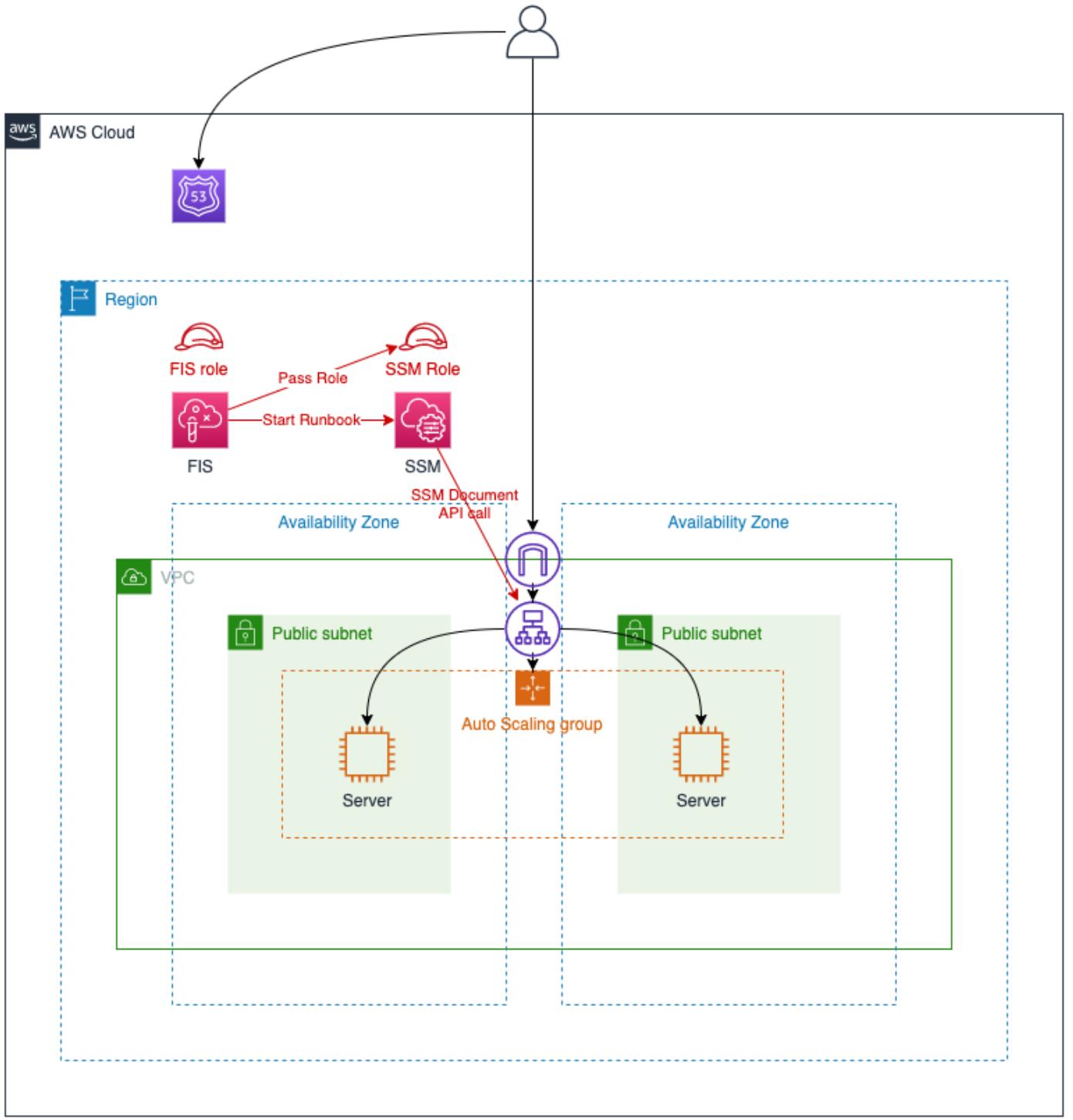
## SETUP

### Warning

The automation in this section creates and modifies IAM roles. With the current workshop description this will not work in Cloud9. Please either perform the role creation on the console or use [AWS CloudShell](#). If you use CloudShell, you will need to check out the GitHub repository in CloudShell as described in [Provision AWS resources](#).

In the previous sections we used AWS FIS actions to directly interact with AWS APIs to terminate EC2 instances, and the [SSM SendCommand](#) option to execute code directly on our virtual machines.

In this section we will cover how to execute additional actions against AWS APIs that are not yet supported by FIS by using [SSM Runbooks](#).



# Configure permissions

In the **Configuring Permissions** section we defined a service role `FisworkshopServiceRole` that granted us access to running the FIS `aws:ssm:send-command` on our instances. To use the `aws:ssm:start-automation-execution` action we will need to update our permissions

## Create SSM role

As shown in the image above, SSM Runbooks require us to define and pass a separate role. Let's say we want to create an SSM document that can terminate instances in an autoscaling group. A policy for that might need the following permissions (see [EC2 Actions](#) and [Autoscaling Actions](#)):

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": [  
        {  
            "Sid": "EnableAsgDocument",  
            "Effect": "Allow",  
            "Action": [  
                "autoscaling:DescribeAutoScalingGroups",  
                "autoscaling:SuspendProcesses",  
                "autoscaling:ResumeProcesses",  
                "ec2:DescribeInstances",  
                "ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus",  
                "ec2:TerminateInstances"  
            ],  
            "Resource": "*"  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Since SSM needs to be able to assume this role for running an SSM document we also need to define a trust policy:

```
{  
    "Version": "2012-10-17",  
    "Statement": {  
        "Effect": "Allow",  
        "Principal": {  
            "Service": "ssm.amazonaws.com"  
        },  
        "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"  
    }  
}
```

To create a role, save the two JSON blocks above into files named `iam-ec2-demo-policy.json` and `iam-ec2-demo-trust.json` and run the following CLI commands to create a role named `FisWorkshopSsmEc2DemoRole`

```
cd ~/environment/aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop  
cd workshop/content/030_basic_content/040_ssm/050_direct_automation
```

```
ROLE_NAME=FisWorkshopSsmEc2DemoRole
```

```
aws iam create-role \
--role-name ${ROLE_NAME} \
--assume-role-policy-document file://iam-ec2-demo-trust.json

aws iam put-role-policy \
--role-name ${ROLE_NAME} \
--policy-name ${ROLE_NAME} \
--policy-document file://iam-ec2-demo-policy.json
```

Note the ARN of the created role as we will need it below.

› Troubleshooting Security Token Invalid when Creating IAM Role

## Update FIS service role

The [FisWorkshopServiceRole](#) we defined in the [Configuring Permissions](#) only grants limited access to SSM so we need to add the following two policy statements.

```
{
    "Sid": "EnableSSMAutomationExecution",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "ssm:GetAutomationExecution",
        "ssm:StartAutomationExecution",
        "ssm:StopAutomationExecution"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
},
{
    "Sid": "AllowFisToPassListedRolesToSsm",
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
        "iam:PassRole"
    ],
    "Resource": "PLACE_ROLE_ARN_HERE"
},
```

The first statement allows FIS to use SSM actions. The second statement defines the role that SSM will use. Make sure to insert the ARN of the [FisWorkshopSsmEc2DemoRole](#) role you created above.

To update the [FisWorkshopServiceRole](#), navigate to the [IAM console](#), select “**Roles**” on the left, and search for [FisWorkshopServiceRole](#).

Dashboard

▼ Access management

User groups

Users

**Roles**

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

▼ Access reports

Access analyzer

Archive rules

Analyzers

Settings

Credential report

Organization activity

Service control policies (SCPs)

 Search IAM

AWS account ID:

**i New feature to generate a policy based on CloudTrail events.**  
AWS uses your CloudTrail events to identify the services and actions used and generate a least privileged policy that you can attach to this role.

Roles > **FisWorkshopServiceRole** Delete role

### Summary

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Role ARN                 | arn:aws:iam::██████████:role/FisWorkshopServiceRole |
| Role description         | FIS service role   <a href="#">Edit</a>             |
| Instance Profile ARNs    |   |
| Path                     | /   |
| Creation time            | 2021-05-28 14:09 MDT                                |
| Last activity            | 2021-08-05 13:48 MDT (Today)                        |
| Maximum session duration | 1 hour <a href="#">Edit</a>                         |

**Permissions** **Trust relationships** **Tags** **Access Advisor** **Revoke sessions**

▼ Permissions policies (1 policy applied)

**Attach policies** [+ Add inline policy](#)

| Policy name                     | Policy type    | X |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---|
| <b>FisWorkshopServicePolicy</b> | Managed policy | X |

[Policy summary](#) [{ } JSON](#) **Edit policy** [Simulate policy](#)

Expand the **FisWorkshopServicePolicy** and select “**Edit Policy**”. Then select the “**JSON**” tab and copy the above JSON block just above the first statement **AllowFISExperimentRoleReadOnly**:

### Edit FisWorkshopServicePolicy

1 2

A policy defines the AWS permissions that you can assign to a user, group, or role. You can create and edit a policy in the visual editor and using JSON. [Learn more](#)

**Visual editor** **JSON**[Import managed policy](#)

```

1  {
2    "Version": "2012-10-17",
3    "Statement": [
4      {
5        "Sid": "EnableSSMAutomationExecution",
6        "Effect": "Allow",
7        "Action": [
8          "ssm:GetAutomationExecution",
9          "ssm:StartAutomationExecution",
10         "ssm:StopAutomationExecution"
11       ],
12       "Resource": "*"
13     },
14     {
15       "Sid": "AllowFisToPassListedRolesToSsm",
16       "Effect": "Allow",
17       "Action": [
18         "iam:PassRole"
19       ],
20       "Resource": "arn:aws:iam::██████████:role/FisWorkshopSsmEc2DemoRole"
21     },
22     {
23       "Sid": "AllowFISExperimentRoleReadOnly",
24       "Effect": "Allow".

```

Then select “**Review policy**” and “**Save Changes**”.



If the policy editor shows errors, check that you have separated blocks with commas, and that you have updated the Role ARN to a valid value.

# Create SSM document

For this section we will replicate the FIS terminate instance action using SSM. This has no real value in and of itself but is a starting point for the advanced SSM documents in the **Common Scenarios** section. Copy the YAML below into a file named `ssm-terminate-instances-asg-az.yaml`

```
---
description: Terminate all instances of ASG in a particular AZ
schemaVersion: '0.3'
assumeRole: "{{ AutomationAssumeRole }}"
parameters:
  AvailabilityZone:
    type: String
    description: "(Required) The Availability Zone to impact"
  AutoscalingGroupName:
    type: String
    description: "(Required) The names of the autoscaling group"
  AutomationAssumeRole:
    type: String
    description: "The ARN of the role that allows Automation to perform
      the actions on your behalf."
mainSteps:
# Find all instances in ASG
- name: DescribeAutoscaling
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  onFailure: 'step:ExitReview'
  onCancel: 'step:ExitReview'
  timeoutSeconds: 60
  inputs:
    Service: autoscaling
    Api: DescribeAutoScalingGroups
    AutoScalingGroupNames:
      - "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
  outputs:
    - Name: InstanceIds
      Selector: "$..InstanceId"
      Type: StringList
# Find all ASG instances in AZ
- name: DescribeInstances
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  onFailure: 'step:ExitReview'
  onCancel: 'step:ExitReview'
  timeoutSeconds: 60
```

```

inputs:
  Service: ec2
  Api: DescribeInstances
  Filters:
    - Name: "availability-zone"
      Values:
        - "{{ AvailabilityZone }}"
    - Name: "instance-id"
      Values: "{{ DescribeAutoscaling.InstanceIds }}"
outputs:
  - Name: InstanceIds
    Selector: "$..InstanceId"
    Type: StringList
# Terminate 100% of selected instances
- name: TerminateEc2Instances
  action: aws:changeInstanceState
  onFailure: 'step:ExitReview'
  onCancel: 'step:ExitReview'
  inputs:
    InstanceIds: "{{ DescribeInstances.InstanceIds }}"
    DesiredState: terminated
    Force: true
# Wait for up to 90s to make sure instances have been terminated
- name: VerifyInstanceStateTerminated
  action: aws:waitForAwsResourceProperty
  onFailure: 'step:ExitReview'
  onCancel: 'step:ExitReview'
  timeoutSeconds: 90
  inputs:
    Service: ec2
    Api: DescribeInstanceStatus
    IncludeAllInstances: true
    InstanceIds: "{{ DescribeInstances.InstanceIds }}"
    PropertySelector: "$..InstanceState.Name"
    DesiredValues:
      - terminated
# On normal exit or failure list instances in ASG/AZ
- name: ExitReview
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  timeoutSeconds: 60
  inputs:
    Service: ec2
    Api: DescribeInstances
    Filters:
      - Name: "availability-zone"
        Values:
          - "{{ AvailabilityZone }}"
      - Name: "instance-id"
        Values: "{{ DescribeAutoscaling.InstanceIds }}"
outputs:
  - Name: InstanceIds
    Selector: "$..InstanceId"
    Type: StringList
outputs:

```

- `DescribeInstances.InstanceIds`
- `ExitReview.InstanceIds`

Use the following CLI command to create the SSM document and export the document ARN:

```
cd ~/environment/aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop
cd workshop/content/030_basic_content/040_ssm/050_direct_automation

SSM_DOCUMENT_NAME=TerminateAsgInstancesWithSsm

# Create SSM document
aws ssm create-document \
--name ${SSM_DOCUMENT_NAME} \
--document-format YAML \
--document-type Automation \
--content file://ssm-terminate-instances-asg-az.yaml

# Construct ARN
REGION=$(aws ec2 describe-availability-zones --output text --query
'AvailabilityZones[0].[RegionName]')
ACCOUNT_ID=$(aws sts get-caller-identity --output text --query 'Account')
DOCUMENT_ARN=arn:aws:ssm:${REGION}:${ACCOUNT_ID}:document/${SSM_DOCUMENT_NAME}
echo $DOCUMENT_ARN
```

# Create FIS Experiment Template

Finally we have to create the FIS experiment template to call the SSM document. Copy the following JSON into a file called `fis-terminate-instances-asg-az.json`. You will need to replace the following:

- `DOCUMENT_ARN` - use the ARN from constructed in the previous step. See explanation at the end of the [Working with SSM documents](#) section.
- `AZ_NAME` - use the name of your target AZ, e.g. `us-east-1a` if you are working in `us-east-1`
- `ASG_NAME` - navigate to the [EC2 console](#), select the Auto Scaling group (ASG) starting with `FisStackAsg`, then copy the full name of the ASG, e.g. `FisStackAsg-ASG46ED3070-1RAQ30VBLWE1`
- `SSM_ROLE_ARN` - use the role ARN of the `FisWorkshopSsmEc2DemoRole` created in the first step of this section. You can also find this by navigating to the [IAM console](#), searching for `FisWorkshopSsmEc2DemoRole`, clicking on the role and copying the "Role ARN"
- `FIS_WORKSHOP_ROLE_ARN` - use the role ARN of the `FisworkshopServiceRole` that you updated in the second step of this section. You can also find this by navigating to the [IAM console](#), searching for

`FisWorkshopServiceRole`, clicking on the role and copying the "Role ARN"

```
{  
    "description": "Terminate All ASG Instances in AZ",  
    "stopConditions": [  
        {  
            "source": "none"  
        }  
    ],  
    "targets": {},  
    "actions": {  
        "terminateInstances": {  
            "actionId": "aws:ssm:start-automation-execution",  
            "description": "Terminate Instances in AZ",  
            "parameters": {  
                "documentArn": "DOCUMENT_ARN",  
                "documentParameters": "{\"AvailabilityZone\": \"AZ_NAME\",  
\\\"AutoscalingGroupName\\\": \"ASG_NAME\", \\\"AutomationAssumeRole\\\":  
\\\"SSM_ROLE_ARN\\\"}",  
                "maxDuration": "PT3M"  
            },  
            "targets": {}  
        }  
    },  
    "roleArn": "FIS_WORKSHOP_ROLE_ARN"  
}
```

Once this is done, create the experiment template with this AWS CLI command:

```
aws fis create-experiment-template \  
--cli-input-json file://fis-terminate-instances-asg-az.json
```

Note the experiment template ID as we will use this to start the experiment next.

## Run FIS experiment using SSM automation

Using the experiment template ID from the previous step, run the following AWS CLI command to start the experiment:

```

TEMPLATE_ID=[PASTE_ID_HERE]
aws fis start-experiment \
--tags Name=DemoSsmAutomationDocument \
--experiment-template-id ${TEMPLATE_ID}

```

Let's get back to EC2 console and check what's happening to our EC2 instances in the AZ we selected. If the experiment runs successfully, all of our instances in that particular AZ will be terminated, and spin back up after some time.

| Instances (4) <a href="#">Info</a> |                 | <a href="#">C</a>   | <a href="#">Connect</a>                    | <a href="#">Instance state ▾</a> | <a href="#">Actions ▾</a>                          |                             |                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <a href="#">Filter Instances</a>   |                 |                     |  |                                  |  |                             |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>           | Name            | Instance ID         | Instance state                             | Instance type                    | Status check                                       | Alarm status                | Availability Zone |
| <input type="checkbox"/>           | FisStackAsg/ASG | I-0e59778e4b34733d0 | <span>Running</span> <a href="#">@Q</a>    | t2.micro                         | <span>2/2 checks passed</span> <a href="#">+/-</a> | No alarms <a href="#">+</a> | ap-southeast-1b   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>           | FisStackAsg/ASG | I-0942529f496dae286 | <span>Terminated</span> <a href="#">@Q</a> | t2.micro                         | -  | No alarms <a href="#">+</a> | ap-southeast-1a   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>           | FisStackAsg/ASG | I-028d8d47d682f1164 | <span>Terminated</span> <a href="#">@Q</a> | t2.micro                         | -  | No alarms <a href="#">+</a> | ap-southeast-1a   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>           | FisStackAsg/ASG | I-013a60849d0331b31 | <span>Running</span> <a href="#">@Q</a>    | t2.micro                         | <span>2/2 checks passed</span> <a href="#">+/-</a> | No alarms <a href="#">+</a> | ap-southeast-1a   |

# Troubleshooting

If you run into issues with your FIS experiment failing check the following:

- Experiment fails with "Unable to start SSM automation, not authorized to perform required action" - you probably didn't update your FIS role to enable SSM AutomationExecution and allow PassRole. You can search the "**Event history**" in the [CloudTrail console](#) for "Event name" [StartAutomationExecution](#). Note that events can take up to 15min to appear in CloudTrail.
- Experiment fails with "Unable to start SSM automation. A required parameter for the document is missing, or an undefined parameter was provided." - make sure that you properly replaced all the document parameters. You can check this by editing the experiment template. This can also be caused by a role misconfiguration that prevents SSM from assuming the execution role. You can search the "**Event history**" in the [CloudTrail console](#) for "Event name" [StartAutomationExecution](#). Note that events can take up to 15min to appear in CloudTrail.
- Experiment fails with "Automation execution completed with status: Failed." - this can be caused by insufficient privileges on the role passed to SSM for execution. This can also happen if there are no instances found in the selected AZ. You can examine the history and output of SSM automation runs by navigating to the [AWS Systems Manager console](#) and selecting "**Automation**" in the burger menu on the left. Then click on the automation run associated with your failed experiment and examine the output of the individual steps for more detail.

- Experiment succeeds but SSM automation status shows "Cancelled" steps. This can happen if you set the "Duration" in the FIS action to be shorter than the time it takes for the SSM document to finish. In this situation FIS will call the `onCancel` action on the SSM document (see the end of the [Working with SSM documents](#) section). Edit the FIS template and ensure that you allow enough time in FIS for the SSM document to finish.



# SSM ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

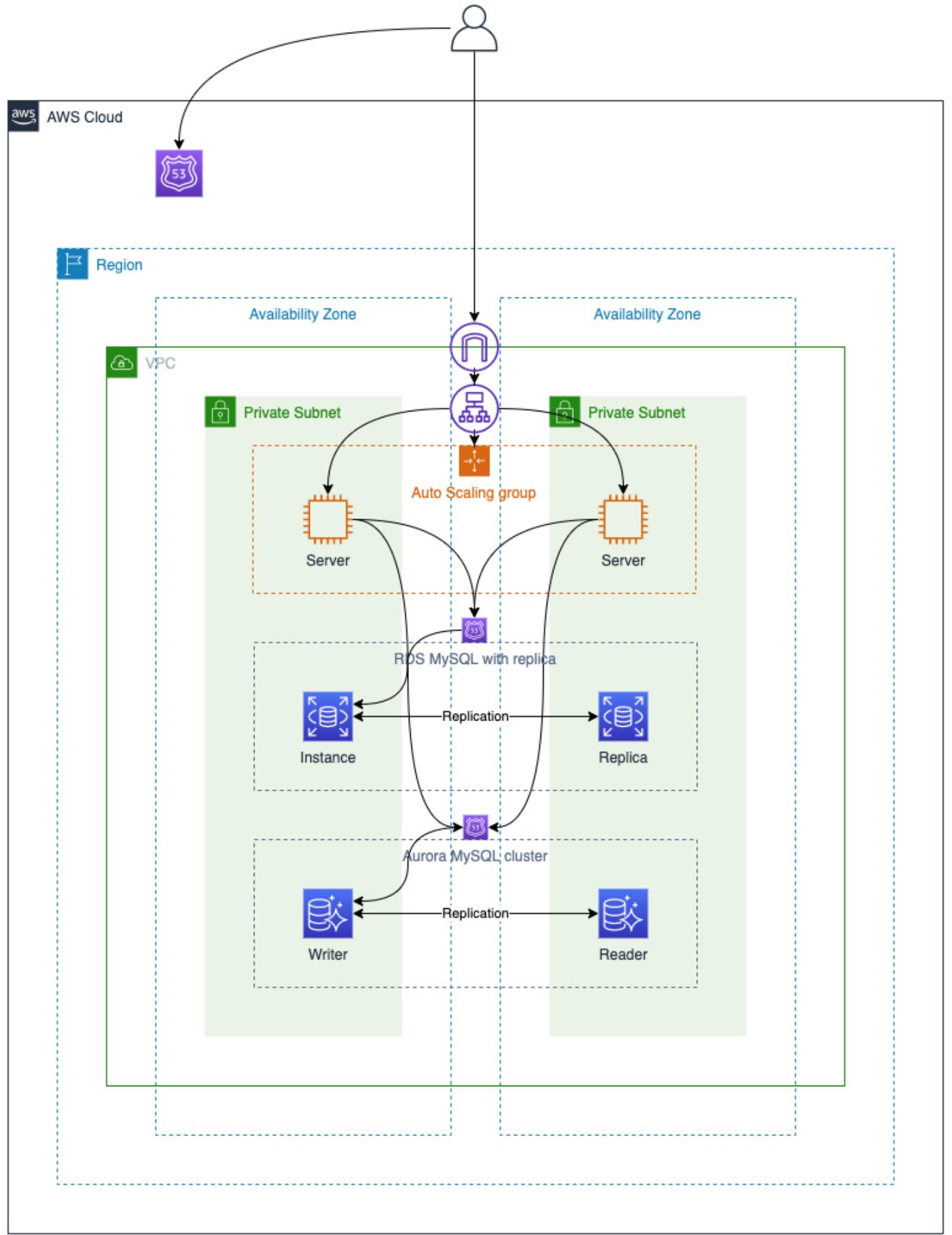
For additional AWS Systems Manager (SSM) automation resources see:

- [SSM Workshop](#)
- [SSM Chaos Documents](#)
- [SSM Documents AWS documentation](#)
- [SSM working with inputs and outputs](#)



# DATABASES

In this section we will cover working with databases. For this setup we are adding Amazon Relational Database Service (RDS) MySQL and Amazon Aurora (Aurora) for MySQL to our test architecture:



Both RDS MySQL and Aurora for MySQL provide MySQL databases but they are different products. RDS MySQL is a managed service based on stock MySQL while Aurora is a custom built MySQL and PostgreSQL-compatible relational database with better performance and reliability.

Since these are different products they have slightly different failover patterns. They also use slightly different naming conventions:

- For RDS MySQL your dashboard will show "Instances" which may have "Replicas" attached for failover.
- For Aurora MySQL your dashboard will show "Clusters" with "Writers" and "Readers".

For this workshop we are using a similar configuration that replicates data across two Availability Zones (AZs) for resilience.



# RDS DB INSTANCE REBOOT

## Experiment idea

In the previous section we ensured that we have a resilient front end of servers in an Auto Scaling group. Typically these servers would depend on a resilient database configuration. Let's validate this:

- **Given:** we have a managed database with a replica and automatic failover enabled
- **Hypothesis:** failure of a single database instance / replica may slow down a few requests but will not adversely affect our application

## Experiment setup

### Note

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

## General template setup

- Create a new experiment template
  - Add **Name** tag of `FisWorkshopRds1`
  - Add **Description** of `RebootRDSDInstance`
  - Select `FisworkshopServiceRole` as execution role

## Action definition

In the "Actions" section select the **"Add Action"** button.

For "Name" enter `RDSInstanceReboot` and you can skip the Description. For "Action type" select `aws:rds:reboot-db-instances`.

For this experiment we are using a Multi-AZ database and we want to force a failover to the standby instance to minimize outage time. To do this, set the `forceFailover` parameter to `true`.

Leave the default "Target" `DBInstances-Target-1` and select "**Save**".

**New action**

**Name** RDSInstanceReboot

**Description - optional**

**Action type**  
Select the action type to run on your targets. [Learn more](#)

aws:rds:reboot-db-instances

**Start after - optional**  
Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins.

Select an action

**Target**  
A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below.

DBInstances-Target-1

**Action parameters**  
Specify the parameter values for this action. [Learn more](#)

**forceFailover - optional**  
If instances are Multi-AZ, force a failover from the Availability Zone to another one.

true

This action will reboot the main database instance and, due to the "forceFailover" setting, promote the previous replica and update the information associated with the connection string (see below).

## Target selection

For this action we need to select our RDS MySQL "Instance". For this we will need to know the instance resource ID. To find this ID open a new browser window and navigate to the [RDS console](#)). Note the "DB identifier" for the target DB instance, the one with "Engine" type "MySQL Community".

Filter databases

|                       | DB identifier   | Role             | Engine          |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | ffcsbufk247s8   | Instance         | MySQL Community |
| <input type="radio"/> | fisstackrdsaurora-fisworkshoprdsauroraeefbf768-gs9ha69qku6a | Regional cluster | Aurora MySQL    |
| <input type="radio"/> | ffa9mkjyj1wpx   | Writer instance  | Aurora MySQL    |
| <input type="radio"/> | ffhxkk5la659ca  | Reader instance  | Aurora MySQL    |

Return to the FIS experiment setup, scroll to the "Targets" section, select **DBInstances-Target-1** and select "**Edit**".

You may leave the default name **Instances-Target-1** but for maintainability we recommend using descriptive target names. Change "Name" to **FisWorkshopRDSDB** for name (this will automatically update the name in the action as well) and make sure "Resource type" is set to **aws:rds:db**.

For "Target method" we will select resources based on the ID. Select the "Resource IDs" checkbox. Under "Resource IDs" pick the target DB instance matching the "DB Identifier" you noted above, then select **All** from "Selection mode". Select "**Save**".

### Edit target

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#)

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Name  | Resource type                           |
| <input type="text" value="FisWorkshopRDSDB"/>   | <input type="text" value="aws:rds:db"/> |
| <b>Actions</b><br><input type="text" value="RDSInstanceReboot"/>  |   |
| <b>Target method</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="radio"/> Resource IDs</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Resource tags and filters</li> </ul> |   |
| Resource IDs  | Selection mode                          |
| <input type="text" value="Select a resource ID"/>   | <input type="text" value="ALL"/>        |
| <input type="text" value="ffcsbufk247s8"/> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">X</span>   |   |
| <span style="float: right;"><b>Cancel</b> <b>Save</b></span>  |   |

# Creating template without stop conditions

Select “**Create experiment template**” and confirm that you wish to create a template without stop conditions.

## Validation procedure

Before running the experiment we should consider how we will define success. How will we know that our failover was in fact non-impacting. For this workshop we have installed a python script that will read and write data to the database, conceptually like this but with some added safeguards (see [full code in GitHub](#)):

```
import mysql.connector
mydb = mysql.connector.connect(....)
cursor = mydb.cursor()
while True:
    cursor.execute("insert into test (value) values (%d)" %
int(32768*random.random()))
    cursor.execute("select * from test order by id desc limit 10")
    for line in cursor:
        cursor.append("%-30s" % str(line))
```

We would expect that this would keep writing output while the DB is available, stop while it's failing over and restart when the DB has successfully failed over.

Additionally, because the DB connection does a DNS lookup, our script will also print the IP address of the database it's currently connected to. A healthy output should look like this:

| AURORA        | RDS           |
|---------------|---------------|
| 10.0.89.224   | 10.0.95.247   |
| (7711, 2282)  | (5419, 15189) |
| (7710, 5964)  | (5418, 15841) |
| (7709, 10634) | (5417, 8071)  |
| (7708, 4834)  | (5416, 21948) |
| (7707, 20291) | (5415, 27256) |
| (7706, 9343)  | (5414, 8187)  |
| (7705, 5496)  | (5413, 9359)  |
| (7704, 30985) | (5412, 6058)  |
| (7703, 21808) | (5411, 26174) |
| (7702, 20243) | (5410, 21155) |

## Starting the validation procedure

Connect to one of the EC2 instances in your auto scaling group. In a new browser window - we need to be able to see this side-by-side with the FIS experiment later - navigate to your **EC2 console** and search for instances named `FisStackAsg/ASG`. Select one of the instances and select the “**Connect**” button:

The screenshot shows the AWS EC2 Instances page. At the top, there's a header with "Instances (1/1)" and a "Info" link. Below the header are buttons for "Connect" (which is highlighted with a red box), "Instance state", "Actions", and "Launch instances". There's also a "Filter instances" search bar and some filter options like "Instance state: running" and "search: FisStackAsg/ASG". The main table lists one instance: "FisStackAsg/ASG" (with a checked checkbox), "i-054562513f4f2bb4f", "Running", "t3.large", "2/2 checks passed", and "No alarms".

On the next page select “**Session Manager**” and “**Connect**”:

The screenshot shows the "Connect to instance" page for the instance "i-054562513f4f2bb4f (FisStackAsg/ASG)". The "Session Manager" tab is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below it, the "Session Manager usage:" section lists the following points:

- Connect to your instance without SSH keys or a bastion host.
- Sessions are secured using an AWS Key Management Service key.
- You can log session commands and details in an Amazon S3 bucket or CloudWatch Logs log group.
- Configure sessions on the Session Manager [Preferences](#) page.

At the bottom right, there are "Cancel" and "Connect" buttons, with the "Connect" button highlighted with a red box.

This will open a linux terminal session. In this session sudo to assume the `ec2-user` identity:

```
sudo su - ec2-user
```

If this is the first time you are doing this run the `create_db.py` script (review [code in GitHub](#)) to ensure we can connect to the DB and we have created the required tables:

```
./create_db.py
```

If all went well you should see output similar to this:

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| AURORA<br>10.0.89.224<br>done | RDS<br>10.0.95.247 |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|

Now start the test script and leave it running:

```
./test_mysql_connector_curses.py
```

## Run FIS experiment



We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

## Record current RDS state

Navigate to the [RDS console](#), select “**Databases**” on the left menu, and select the “MySQL Community” instance. Note that the current instance state is “Available”:

The screenshot shows the Amazon RDS console interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with links: Dashboard, Databases (which is highlighted in orange), Query Editor, Performance Insights, Snapshots, Automated backups, Reserved instances, and Proxies. The main area has a breadcrumb navigation path: RDS > Databases > ffc809i9ltvodd. Below the path is the database identifier "ffc809i9ltvodd". To the right are two buttons: "Modify" and "Actions ▾". A summary table provides the following details:

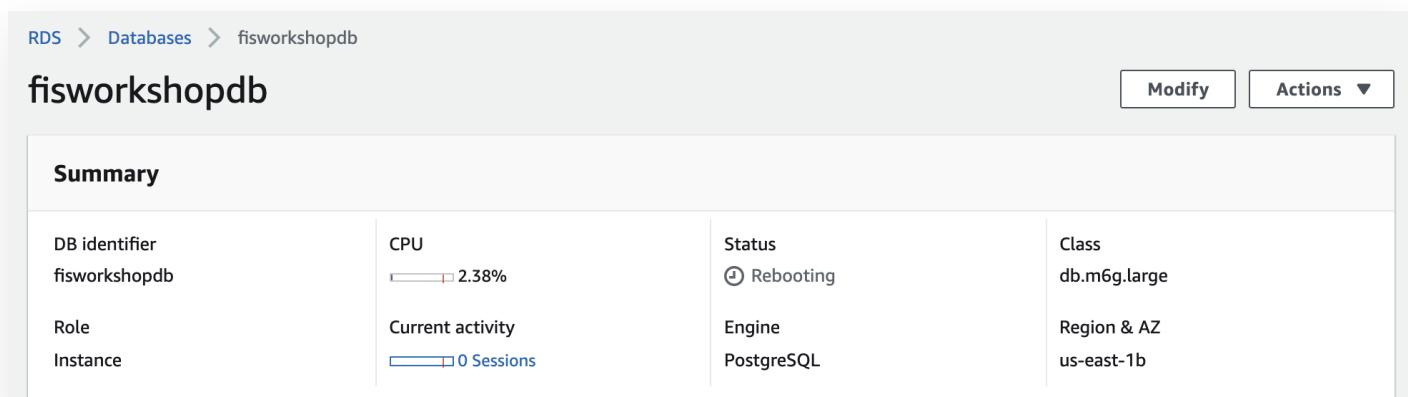
| Summary                         |                                   |                           |                           |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DB identifier<br>ffc809i9ltvodd | CPU<br>2.62%                      | Status<br>Available       | Class<br>db.t3.micro      |
| Role<br>Instance                | Current activity<br>0 Connections | Engine<br>MySQL Community | Region & AZ<br>us-east-2a |

# Start the experiment

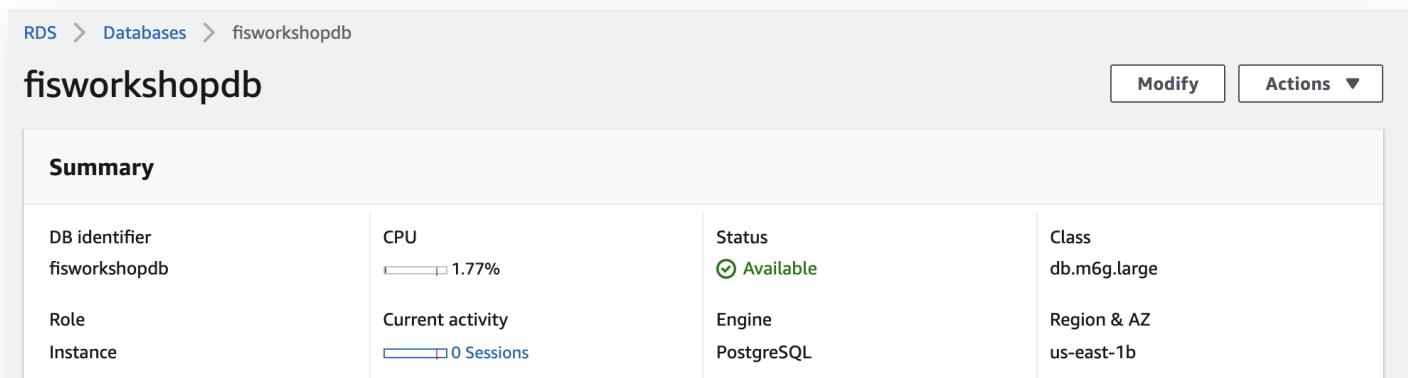
- Select the `FisWorkshopRds1` experiment template you created above
- Select start experiment
- Add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopMysql1Run1`
- Confirm that you want to start an experiment
- Watch the output of your test script
- Check the state of your database in the **RDS console**

## Review results

If all went "well" the status of the database in the RDS console should have changed from "Available" to "Rebooting"



and back to "Available".



However, even though your database failed over successfully, your script should have locked up during the failover - no more updates to your data and it didn't recover even after the DB successfully failed over.

# Learning and Improving

What happened is that our script used a common MySQL database connector library that does not have a `read_timeout` setting. The database successfully failed over but the `INSERT` or `SELECT` statement that was in flight during the failover never timed out and locked our code into waiting forever.

Fortunately there is another common library that has very similar configuration and does implement `read_timeout`. For your convenience we have provided an updated script (review [code in GitHub](#)). CTRL-C out of the hung script and repeat the experiment but this time running

```
./test_pymysql_curses.py
```

This time you should see almost no interruption in your code's ability to interact with the database.

To end the session, hit CTRL+C to stop the script, and click "**Terminate**" button.



# AURORA CLUSTER FAILOVER

## Experiment idea

In the previous section we ensured that we have a resilient front end of servers in an Auto Scaling group. Typically these servers would depend on a resilient database configuration. Let's validate this:

- **Given:** we have a managed database with a replica and automatic failover enabled
- **Hypothesis:** failure of a single database instance / replica may slow down a few requests but will not adversely affect our application

## Experiment setup

### Note

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

## General template setup

- Create a new experiment template
  - Add **Name** tag of `FisWorkshopAurora1`
  - Add **Description** of `FailoverAuroraCluster`
  - Select `FisworkshopServiceRole` as execution role

## Action definition

In the "Actions" section select the **"Add Action"** button.

For "Name" enter `FisWorkshopFailoverAuroraCluster` and add a "Description" like `Failover Aurora Cluster`. For "Action type" select `aws:rds:failover-db-cluster`.

Leave the default "Target" `Clusters-Target-1` and select **"Save"**.

## ▼ New action

[Save](#)[Remove](#)

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Name   | Description - optional  |
| FisWorkshopFailoverAuroraCluster   | Failover Aurora Cluster   |
| Action type  | Start after - optional  |
| Select the action type to run on your targets. <a href="#">Learn more</a>  | Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins. |
| aws:rds:failover-db-cluster  | Select an action  |
| Target   |   |
| A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below. |   |
| Clusters-Target-1  |   |

# Target selection

For this action we need to select our Amazon Aurora "Cluster". For this we will need to know the instance resource ID. To find this ID open a new browser window and navigate to the [RDS console](#)). Note the "DB identifier" for the target cluster, the one with "Engine" type "Aurora MySQL" and "Role" "Regional Cluster".

| Databases             |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group resources |   | Modify | Actions ▾ | Restore from    |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|--------|-----------|-----------------|
|                       |  | <input type="text"/> Filter databases               |   |        |           |                 |
|                       | DB identifier  |   | ▲ | Role   | ▼         | Engine          |
| <input type="radio"/> | ffcslnbufk247s8  | Instance  |   |        |           | MySQL Community |
| <input type="radio"/> | fisstackrdsaurora-fisworkshoprdsaurorae7bf768-gs9ha69qku6a | Regional cluster                                    |   |        |           | Aurora MySQL    |
| <input type="radio"/> | ffa9mkjyj1wpx  | Writer instance                                     |   |        |           | Aurora MySQL    |
| <input type="radio"/> | ffhxkk5la659ca   | Reader instance                                     |   |        |           | Aurora MySQL    |

Return to the FIS experiment setup, scroll to the "Targets" section, select [Clusters-Target-1](#) and select "Edit".

You may leave the default name [Clusters-Target-1](#) but for maintainability we recommend using descriptive target names. Change "Name" to [FisWorkshopAuroraCluster](#) for name (this will automatically update the name in the action as well) and make sure "Resource type" is set to [aws:rds:cluster](#).

For “Target method” we will select resources based on the ID. Select the “Resource IDs” checkbox. Under “Resource IDs” pick the target DB instance matching the “DB Identifier” you noted above, then select **All** from “Selection mode”. Select **“Save”**.

The screenshot shows the 'Add target' dialog box. At the top, it says 'Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions.' with a 'Learn more' link. Below that, there are two main sections: 'Name' and 'Resource type'. The 'Name' field contains 'FisWorkshopAuroraCluster'. The 'Resource type' field is set to 'aws:rds:cluster'. Under 'Target method', the radio button for 'Resource IDs' is selected, while 'Resource tags and filters' is unselected. In the 'Resource IDs' section, a dropdown menu shows 'Select a resource ID'. Below it, a list box contains the resource ID 'fisstackrdsaurora-fisworkshoprdsauroraee7bf768-gs9ha69qku6a / cluster-JPGL5RHN6JFB2LI72UP5TT73HQ'. To the right, under 'Selection mode', the dropdown is set to 'All'. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Save' buttons.

## Creating template without stop conditions

Select **“Create experiment template”** and confirm that you wish to create a template without stop conditions.

## Validation procedure

The validation procedure is identical to what we did in the **RDS DB Instance Reboot** section. If you have not explored that section before, perform the steps as described there under the “Validation Procedure” heading and return here when you reach the “Run FIS experiment” heading.

## Run FIS experiment

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

## Record current Aurora state

Navigate to the [RDS console](#), select “**Databases**” on the left menu, and search for “fisworkshop”. Take a screenshot or write down the “Reader” and “Writer” AZ information, e.g.:

| DB identifier                     | Role     | Engine            | Region & AZ |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|
| fisworkshop                       | Regional | Aurora PostgreSQL | us-east-1   |
| fisworkshop-instance-1            | Writer   | Aurora PostgreSQL | us-east-1d  |
| fisworkshop-instance-1-us-east-1a | Reader   | Aurora PostgreSQL | us-east-1a  |

## Start the experiment

- Select the `FisWorkshopAurora1` experiment template you created above
- Select start experiment
- Add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopAurora1Run1`
- Confirm that you want to start an experiment
- Watch the output of your test script

## Review results

Verify that the experiment worked. If you are not already on the pane viewing your experiment, navigate to the [FIS console](#), select “**Experiments**”, and select the experiment ID for the experiment you just started. This should show “success”.

Verify that the failover actually happened. Navigate to the RDS console again and about a minute after you started the experiment you’ll see the “Reader” and “Writer” instances flipped to the other AZ:

| DB Identifier                     | Role     | Engine            | Region & AZ |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------|
| fisworkshop                       | Regional | Aurora PostgreSQL | us-east-1   |
| fisworkshop-instance-1-us-east-1a | Writer   | Aurora PostgreSQL | us-east-1a  |
| fisworkshop-instance-1            | Reader   | Aurora PostgreSQL | us-east-1d  |

If all went well, the “Reader” and “Writer” instances should have traded places.

If you were watching the output of your test script carefully you might also have noticed that for a short period of time DNS returns no value for Aurora. To address this our code already contains an additional try/except block for DB reconnection (see [code in GitHub](#)).

## Learning and improving

As this was essentially the same as the previous [RDS DB Instance Reboot](#) section there are no new learnings here.

However, you may want to experiment further with built-in Aurora [fault injection queries](#).

To access your Aurora database, you can extract the connection information from the [AWS Secrets Manager console](#) by selecting the `FisAuroraSecret` and selecting “**Retrieve secret value**”:



Using the information you can open another terminal, e.g. from the same instance you were using for testing, and connect to your Aurora database with the retrieved secret values:

```
mysql -h HOST -u USERNAME -p DBNAME
```

you can then run fault injection queries as further explained in this [blog post](#) and observe the effect on the test script, e.g.:

```
ALTER SYSTEM CRASH NODE;
```

<

>



# CONTAINERS

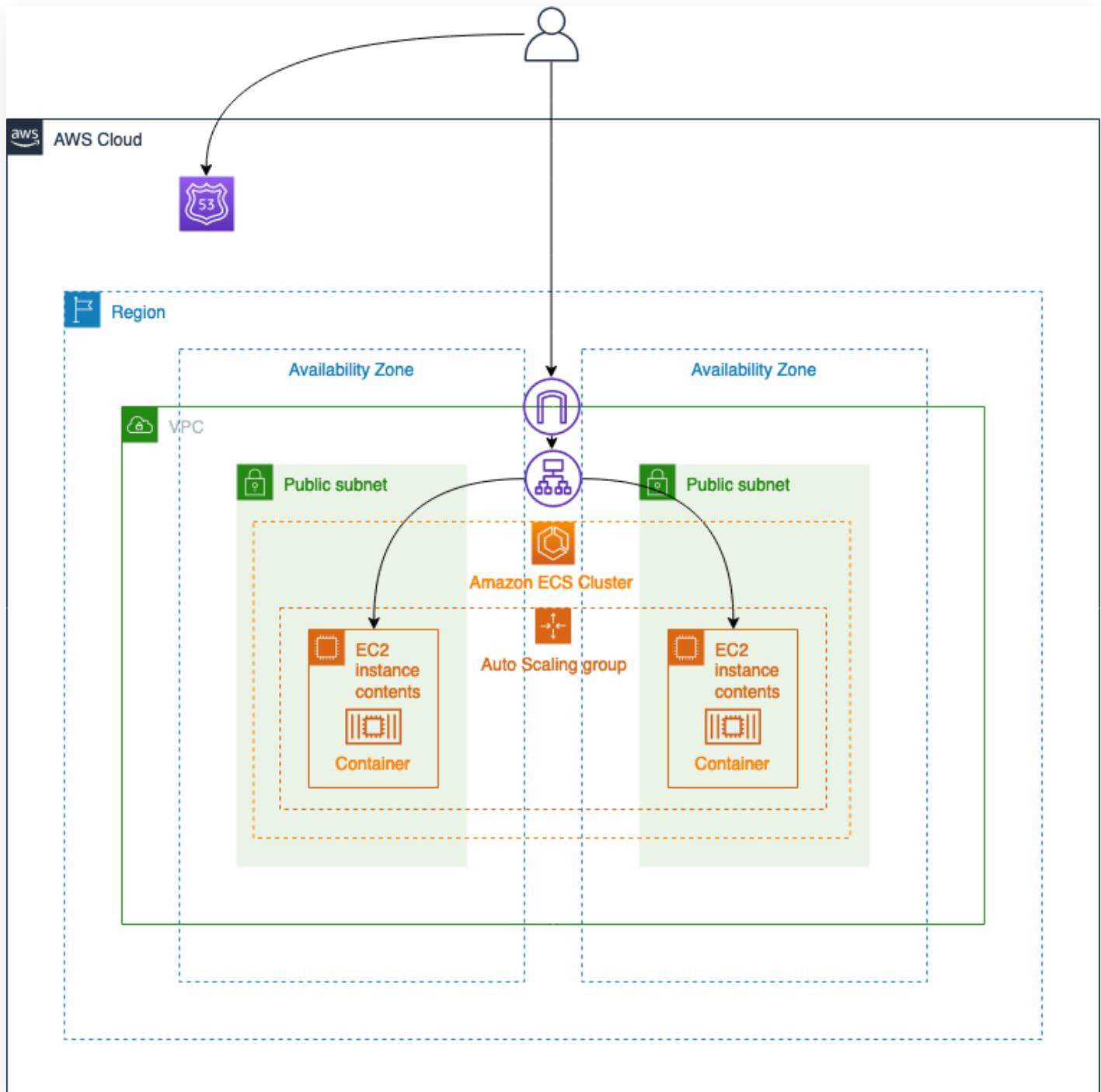
AWS provides managed services to help run containers at scale. This section covers fault injection experiments on:

- [Amazon ECS](#)
- [Amazon EKS](#)



# AMAZON ECS

In this section we will cover working with containers running on **Amazon Elastic Container Service** (ECS). For this setup we'll be using the following test architecture:



Amazon ECS is a fully managed container orchestration service that helps you easily deploy, manage, and scale containerized applications. It deeply integrates with the rest of the AWS platform to provide a secure and easy-to-use solution for running container workloads in the cloud and now on your infrastructure with Amazon ECS Anywhere.



# HYPOTHESIS & EXPERIMENT

## Experiment idea

In this section we want to ensure that our containerized application running on Amazon ECS is designed in a fault tolerant way, so that even if an instance in the cluster fails our application is still available. Let's validate this:

- **Given:** we have a containerized application running on Amazon ECS exposing a web page.
- **Hypothesis:** failure of a single container instance will not adversely affect our application. The web page will continue to be available.

## Experiment setup

### Note

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

## General template setup

### Note

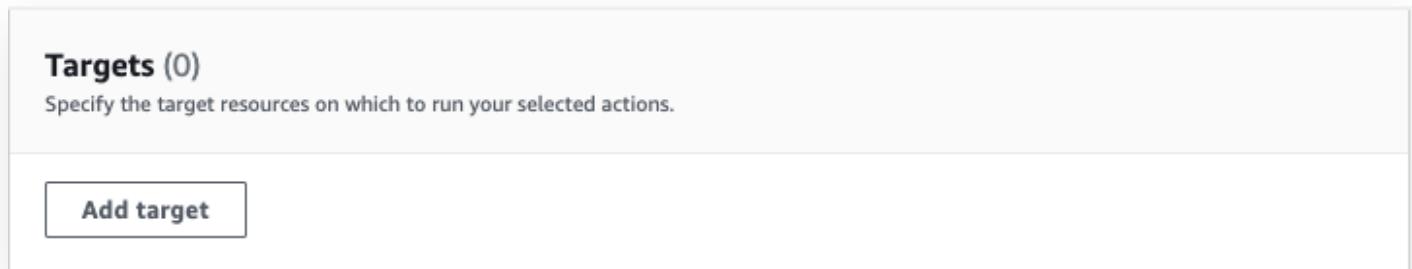
We are assuming that you have already set up an IAM role for this workshop. If you haven't, see the [Create FIS Service Role](#) section.

Create a new experiment template:

- add `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopECS`
- add `Description` of `Terminate ECS Cluster Instance`
- select `FisWorkshopServiceRole` as execution role

# Target selection

Now we need to define targets. Scroll to the "Targets" section and select "Add Target"



On the "Add target" popup enter `FisWorkshopECSInstance` for name and select `aws:ec2:instance` for resource type. For "Target method" we will dynamically select resources based on an associated tag. Select the `Resource tags and filters` checkbox. Pick `Count` from "Selection mode" and enter `1`. Under "Resource tags" enter `Name` in the "Key" field and `FisStackEcs/EcsAsgProvider` for "Value". Under filters enter `State.Name` in the "Attribute path" field and `running` under "Values". Select "Save".

## Add target

X

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#)

Name

FisWorkshopECSInstance

Resource type

aws:ec2:instance

▼

Target method

- Resource IDs
- Resource tags and filters

Selection mode

Count

Number of resources

1

### Resource tags

Key

Value - optional

Name

FisStackEcs/EcsAsgProvider

Remove

Add new tag

### Resource filters - optional

Filter resources by the attributes you specify. [Learn more](#)

Attribute path

Values

State.Name

running

Remove

Separate multiple values with commas.

Add new filter

Cancel

Save

# Action definition

With targets defined we define the action to take. Scroll to the "Actions" section and select "Add Action"

### Actions (0)

Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#)

Add action

For "Name" enter `ECSInstanceTerminate` and you can skip the Description. For "Action type" select `aws:ec2:terminate-instances`.

We will leave the "Start after" section blank since the instances we are terminating are part of an auto scaling group and we can let the auto scaling group create new instances to replace the terminated ones.

Under "Target" select the `FisworkshopECSInstance` target created above. Select "Save".

**Actions (1)**  
Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#)

**▼ New action**

**Name**  **Description - optional**

**Action type**  **Start after - optional**

**Select the action type to run on your targets.** [Learn more](#)

**Target**  
A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below.

**Add action**

**Save** **Remove**

## Creating template without stop conditions

Confirm that you wish to create the template without stop condition.

## Create experiment template

X

**⚠** You have not specified a stop condition for your experiment template. A stop condition can help to prevent your experiment from going out of bounds by stopping it automatically. [Learn more ↗](#)

To confirm that you want to create an experiment template without a stop condition, enter *create* in the field:

create

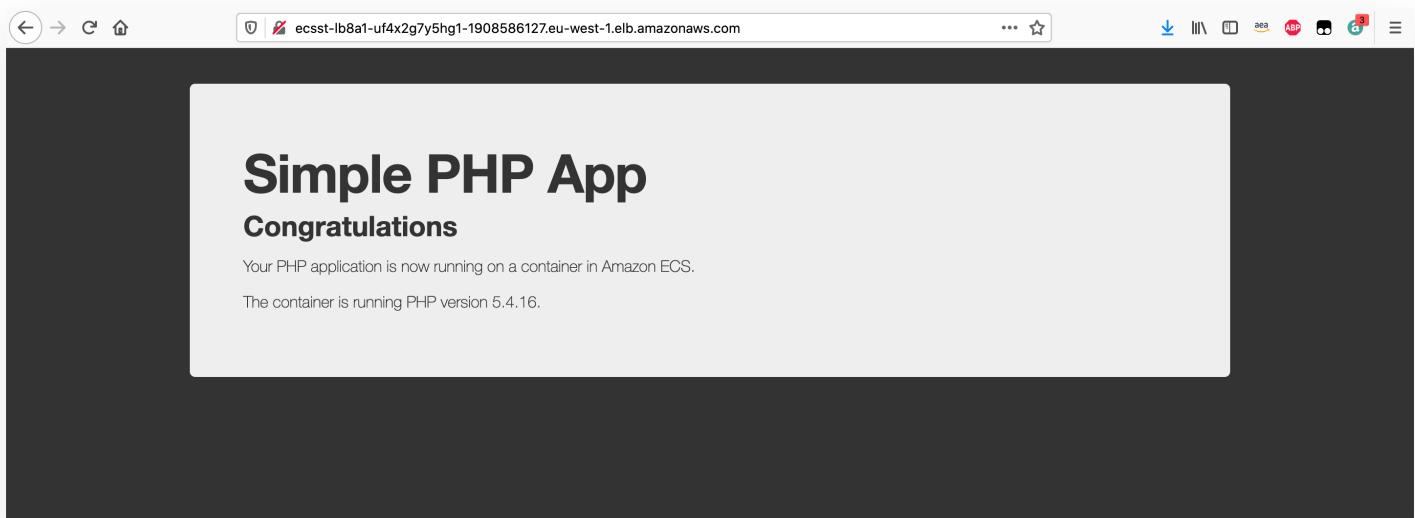
Cancel

Create experiment template

## Validation procedure

Before running the experiment we should consider how we will define success. Let's check the webpage we are hosting. To find the URL of the webpage navigate to the [CloudFormation console](#), select the [FisStackEcs](#) stack, Select "Outputs", and copy the value of "FisEcsUrl".

Open the URL in a new tab to validate that our website is in fact up and running:



How will we know that our instance failure was in fact non-impacting? For this workshop we'll be using a simple Bash script that continuously polls our application.

# Starting the validation procedure

In your local terminal, run the following script. For your convenience we are automating the query for the load balancer URL but you could also paste the URL you've found above:

```
# Query URL for convenience
ECS_URL=$( aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name FisStackEcs --query
"Stacks[*].Outputs[?OutputKey=='FisEcsUrl'].OutputValue" --output text )

# Busy loop queries. CTRL-C to end loop
while true; do
    curl -sLo /dev/null -w 'Code %{response_code} Duration %{time_total}\n'
${ECS_URL}
done
```

We would expect that all requests will return a [HTTP 200](#) OK code with some variability in the request duration, meaning the application is still responding successfully. Healthy output should look like this:

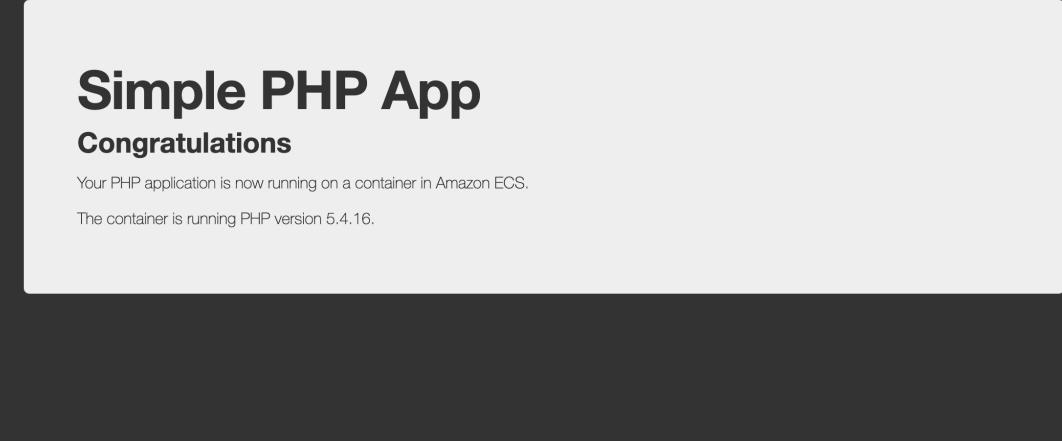
```
Code 200 Duration 0.140314
Code 200 Duration 0.086206
Code 200 Duration 0.085946
Code 200 Duration 0.084102
Code 200 Duration 0.085972
```

Leave the script running while we run the FIS experiment next.

## Run FIS experiment

### Record current application state

In a new browser window navigate to the load balancer URL you copied earlier, this is your application endpoint. Notice that the application is currently running:



You can also verify the HTTP return code using this command, replacing `REPLACE_WITH_ECS_SERVICE_ALB_URL` with the load balancer DNS name you copied earlier:

```
curl -IL <REPLACE_WITH_ECS_SERVICE_ALB_URL> | grep "HTTP\/"
```

## Start the experiment

- Select the `FisWorkshopECS` experiment template you created above
- Select **Start experiment** from the **Action** drop-down menu
- Add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopECSRun1`
- Confirm that you want to start an experiment

## Start experiment



**⚠** You are about to start your experiment, which might perform destructive actions on your AWS resources. Before you run fault injection experiments, review the best practices and planning guidelines. [Learn more](#)

To confirm that you want to start the experiment, enter `start` in the field:

`start`

[Cancel](#)

[Start experiment](#)



# OBSERVE THE SYSTEM

## Review results

Let's take a look at the output in the terminal window where your Bash script is running:

```
Code 200 Duration 0.137204
Code 200 Duration 0.080911
Code 200 Duration 0.081539
Code 200 Duration 0.077265
Code 200 Duration 0.085331
Code 200 Duration 0.081634
```

...

```
Code 503 Duration 0.083001
Code 503 Duration 0.088983
Code 502 Duration 0.085972
Code 502 Duration 0.086619
Code 502 Duration 0.086554
Code 503 Duration 0.083428
Code 502 Duration 0.084929
```

...

```
Code 200 Duration 0.082434
Code 200 Duration 0.081427
Code 200 Duration 0.087983
Code 200 Duration 0.081950
Code 200 Duration 0.082790
```

You'll notice that as not all the requests were successful. As the FIS experiment starts you should see some [HTTP 502](#) "Bad Gateway" and [HTTP 503](#) "Service Unavailable" return codes. This means our application was not available for a period of time. This is not what we were expecting, so let's dive a bit deeper to find out why it happened.

## Check number of containers

In a new browser window navigate to the *Clusters* section in the [ECS console](#) and search for the cluster named [FisStackEcs-Cluster...](#), e.g. [FisStack-ClusterEB0386A7-xJ4yY19a5jLP](#). Click on the cluster name and look at the ECS services running on this cluster:

The screenshot shows the AWS ECS Cluster details page for the cluster `EcsStack-ClusterEB0386A7-xJ4yY19a5jLP`. The cluster ARN is listed as `arn:aws:ecs:eu-west-1:560846014933:cluster/EcsStack-ClusterEB0386A7-xJ4yY19a5jLP`. The status is **ACTIVE**. Registered container instances: 1. Pending tasks count: 0 Fargate, 0 EC2, 0 External. Running tasks count: 0 Fargate, 1 EC2, 0 External. Active service count: 0 Fargate, 1 EC2, 0 External. Draining service count: 0 Fargate, 0 EC2, 0 External.

**Services** tab selected. Table of services:

| Service Name  | Status | Service type | Task Definition | Desired tasks... | Running task... | Launch type | Platform vers... |
|---|--------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| <a href="#">EcsStack-ServiceD69D759B-PsBz3nNuocPp</a> | ACTIVE | REPLICA      | EcsStackTask... | 1                | 1               | EC2         | --               |

You'll notice that the service named [FisStackEcs-SampleAppService...](#), e.g.

[FisStackEcs-SampleAppServiceD69D759B-PsBz3nNuocPp](#) - i.e. our application - only has **one** desired task, meaning that only one copy of our containerized application will be running at any time.

| Service Name  | Status | Service type | Task Definition | Desired tasks... | Running task... | Launch type | Platform vers... |
|---|--------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| <a href="#">EcsStack-ServiceD69D759B-PsBz3nNuocPp</a> | ACTIVE | REPLICA      | EcsStackTask... | 1                | 1               | EC2         | --               |

## Check number of instances

Now click on the "ECS Instances" tab. You'll see here that there's only one instance registered with our cluster.

An Amazon ECS instance is either an External instance registered using ECS Anywhere or an Amazon EC2 instance.

To register an External instance, choose Register External Instances and follow the steps. [Learn More](#)

To register an Amazon EC2 instance, you can use the Amazon EC2 console. [Learn More](#)

| Register External Instances  |                           | Actions           |                     | Last updated on July 26, 2021 1:03:56 PM (0m ago)  |                 |        |                  |               |               |  |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------|------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
|  |                           |                   |                     | <span style="float: right;">1-1</span> <span style="float: right;">Page size</span> <span style="float: right;">50</span> <span style="float: right;">▼</span> |                 |        |                  |               |               |  |
| Status: <span style="color: blue; font-weight: bold;">ALL</span> ACTIVE DRAINING |                           |                   |                     |  |                 |        |                  |               |               |  |
| Filter by attributes (click or press down arrow to view filter options)          |                           |                   |                     |  |                 |        |                  |               |               |  |
|  | Container Instance        | ECS Instance      | Availability Zon... | External Instan...   | Agent Connec... | Status | Running tasks... | CPU available | Memory availa |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | 1db2d2bc84fd40e19acded... | i-0315f3d6b712... | eu-west-1a          | false  | true            | ACTIVE | 1                | 2048          | 3372          |  |

# Observations

This configuration is not optimal:

- A cluster with a single instance means that if that instance fails, all the containers running on that instance will also be killed. This is what happened during our experiment and the reason why we observed some [HTTP 503](#) “Service Unavailable” return codes. We should change this so that our cluster has more than one instance across multiple Availability Zones (AZs).
- Having an ECS Service with **one** desired task also means that if that task fails, there aren’t any other tasks to continue serving requests. We can modify this by adjusting the desired task capacity to **2** (or any number greater than **1**).

Now that we have identified some issues with our current setup, let’s move to the next section to fix them.



# IMPROVE & REPEAT

## Learning and Improving

In the previous section we have identified some issues with our current setup: our ECS cluster only had **one** instance and our application's ECS Service desired capacity was set to **1**. Now, let's improve our infrastructure setup.

## Increase the number of instances

In our ECS configuration we have chosen to use EC2 with an auto scaling group as our capacity provider. To adjust desired instance capacity open a browser window and navigate to the *Auto Scaling Groups* section in the [EC2 console](#) and search for an auto scaling group named [FisStackEcs-EcsAsgProvider...](#), e.g. [FisStackEcs-EcsAsgProviderASG51CCF8BD-4L06D3044727](#). Select the check box next to our Auto Scaling group. A split pane opens up in the bottom part of the Auto Scaling groups page, showing information about the group that's selected.

The screenshot shows the AWS Auto Scaling Groups page. At the top, there is a header with 'EC2 &gt; Auto Scaling groups'. Below the header, there is a table titled 'Auto Scaling groups (1/2)' with one item listed. The table has columns: Name, Launch template/configuration, Instances, Status, Desired capacity, Min, and Max. The item listed is 'EcsStack-ClusterDefaultAutoScaling...' with a status of '1' instance and a desired capacity of '1'. In the bottom right corner of the table, there is an orange button labeled 'Create an Auto Scaling group'. Below the table, there is a navigation bar with tabs: Details, Activity, Automatic scaling, Instance management, Monitoring, and Instance refresh. The 'Details' tab is currently selected. In the bottom half of the page, there is a section titled 'Group details' with an 'Edit' button. This section contains several pairs of key-value pairs: Desired capacity (1), Auto Scaling group name (EcsStack-ClusterDefaultAutoScalingGroupCapacityASGA16CBFC4-19 CDXR3FUOQO), Minimum capacity (1), Date created (Mon Jul 26 2021 11:33:14 GMT+0100 (British Summer Time)), Maximum capacity (1), and Amazon Resource Name (ARN) (arn:aws:autoscaling:eu-...).

In the lower pane, in the **Details** tab and under **Group details** section, click the **Edit** button.

- Change the current settings for “minimum” to **2** to ensure we always have at least 2 instances available for redundancy. Note: if you only increase “desired” and “maximum” then the scaling policy for the auto scaling group could decrease the “desired” value back to **1** during low load periods.
- Set “desired” and “maximum” to **2** or more. Note: setting the desired value to more than the number of tasks (see below) will leave you with idle instances.
- Click **Update** to complete the changes:

**Group size** X

Specify the size of the Auto Scaling group by changing the desired capacity. You can also specify minimum and maximum capacity limits. Your desired capacity must be within the limit range.

**Desired capacity**

**Minimum capacity**

**Maximum capacity**  
 ▲

**Cancel** **Update**

## Increase the number of tasks

Navigate to the *Clusters* section in the [ECS console](#) and search for the cluster named

**FisStackEcs-Cluster...**, e.g. **FisStackEcs-ClusterEB0386A7-xJ4yY19a5jLP**. Click on the cluster name and look at the ECS service named **FisStackEcs-SampleAppService...**, e.g.

**FisStackEcs-SampleAppServiceD69D759B-PsBz3nNuocPp**, running on this cluster. Select the check box next to our ECS Service and click **Update**:

| Services                            | Tasks                  | ECS Instances          | Metrics                   | Scheduled Tasks                                   | Tags | Capacity Providers |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|------|--------------------|
| <a href="#">Create</a>              | <a href="#">Update</a> | <a href="#">Delete</a> | <a href="#">Actions</a> ▾ | Last updated on July 26, 2021 1:20:30 PM (0m ago) |      |                    |
| <a href="#">Filter in this page</a> |                        | Launch type            | ALL                       | Service type                                      | ALL  | 1 selected         |

Scroll to the bottom of the *Configure service* screen and change the value of the **Number of tasks** setting from **1** to **2**. Click **Skip to review** and complete the process by selecting **Update Service**.

## Configure service

A service lets you specify how many copies of your task definition to run and maintain in a cluster. You can optionally use an Elastic Load Balancing load balancer to distribute incoming traffic to containers in your service. Amazon ECS maintains that number of tasks and coordinates task scheduling with the load balancer. You can also optionally use Service Auto Scaling to adjust the number of tasks in your service.

**Task Definition** Family  [Enter a value](#)

Revision

**Launch type** EC2 [i](#)

[Switch to capacity provider strategy](#)

**Force new deployment**  [i](#)

**Cluster** EcsStack-ClusterEB0386A7-xJ4yY... [i](#)

**Service name** EcsStack-ServiceD69D759B-PsBz... [i](#)

**Service type\*** REPLICA [i](#)

**Number of tasks**  [i](#)

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# Repeat the experiment

Now that we have improved our configuration, let's re-run the experiment. Before starting review the ECS Cluster to ensure that the instance capacity has increased to **2** and that the number of running tasks is **2**.

This time we should observe that, even when one of the container instances gets terminated, our application is still available and successfully serving requests. In the output of the Bash script there we should no longer see the [HTTP 503 "Service Unavailable"](#) return codes.

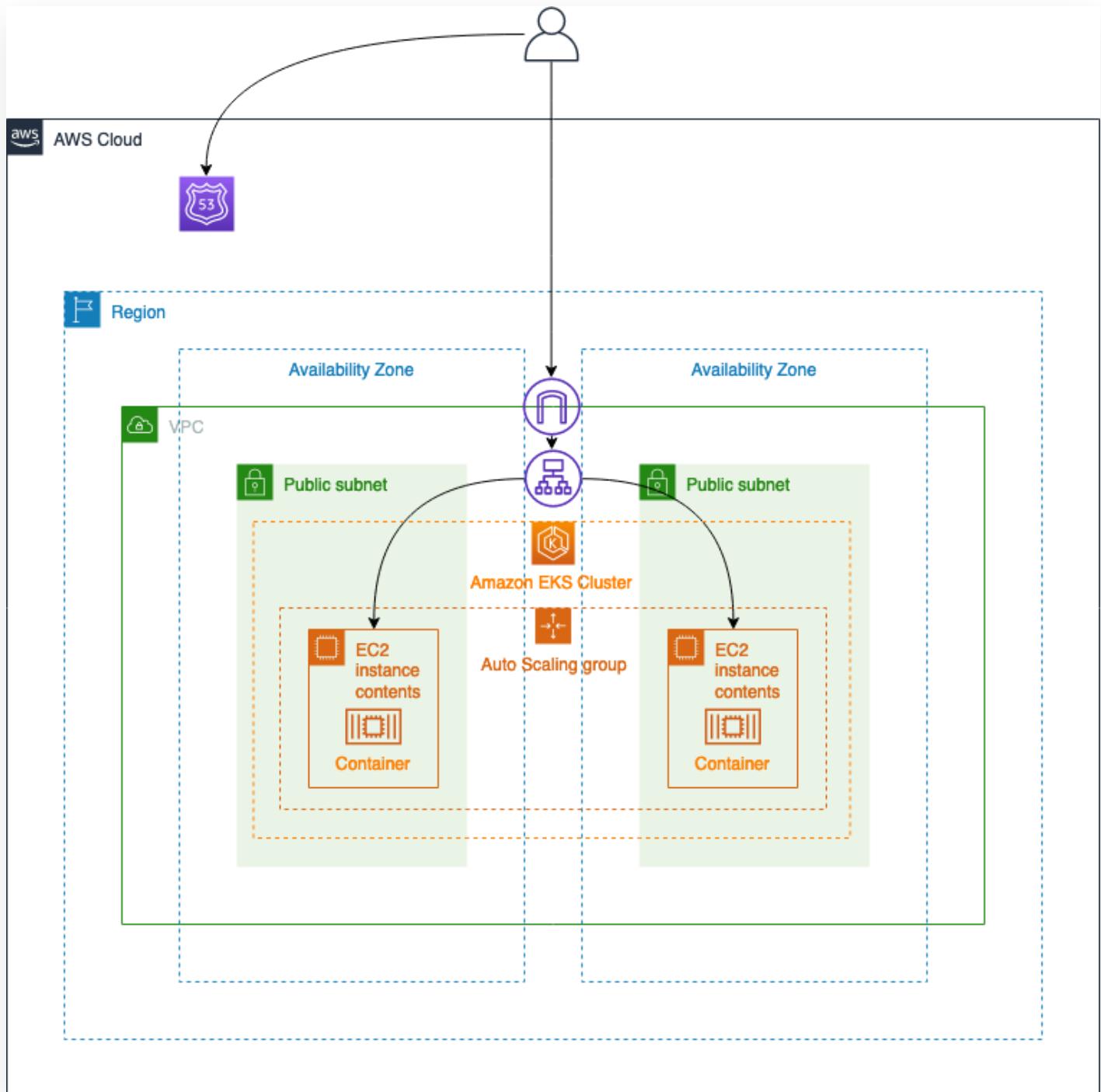
# ECS further learning

For more on ECS configurations see the [ECS workshop](#).



# AMAZON EKS

In this section we will cover working with containers running on [Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service \(EKS\)](#). For this setup we'll be using the following test architecture:



Amazon EKS gives you the flexibility to start, run, and scale Kubernetes applications in the AWS cloud or on-premises. Amazon EKS helps you provide highly-available and secure clusters and automates key tasks such as patching, node provisioning, and updates. EKS runs upstream Kubernetes and is certified Kubernetes conformant for a predictable experience. You can easily migrate any standard Kubernetes application to EKS without needing to refactor your code.

 Note

For this section, make sure you have `kubectl` installed in your local environment. Follow [these steps](#) if you need to install `kubectl`.



# HYPOTHESIS & EXPERIMENT

## Experiment idea

In this section we want to ensure that our containerized application running on Amazon EKS is designed in a fault tolerant way, so that even if an instance in the cluster fails our application is still available. Let's validate this:

- **Given:** we have a containerized application running on Amazon EKS exposing a web page.
- **Hypothesis:** failure of a single worker node instance will not adversely affect our application. The web page will continue to be available.

## Experiment setup

### Note

We are assuming that you know how to set up a basic FIS experiment and will focus on things specific to this experiment. If you need a refresher see the previous [First Experiment](#) section.

## General template setup

### Note

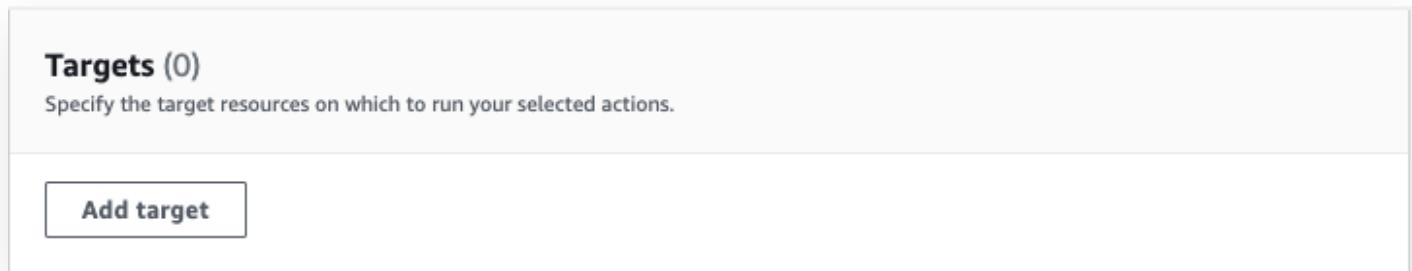
We are assuming that you have already set up an IAM role for this workshop. If you haven't, see the [Create FIS Service Role](#) section.

Create a new experiment template:

- add `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopEKS`
- add `Description` of `Terminate EKS Worker Node`
- select `FisWorkshopServiceRole` as execution role

# Target selection

Now we need to define targets. Scroll to the "Targets" section and select "Add Target"



On the "Add target" popup enter `FisWorkshopEKSWorkerNode` for name and select `aws:ec2:instance`. For "Target method" we will dynamically select resources based on an associated tag. Select the `Resource tags and filters` checkbox. Pick `Count` from "Selection mode" and enter `1`. Under "Resource tags" enter `eks:nodegroup-name` in the "Key" field and `FisWorkshopNG` for "Value". Under filters enter `State.Name` in the "Attribute path" field and `running` under "Values". Select "Save".

## Add target

X

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#)

Name

FisWorkshopEKSWorkerNode

Resource type

aws:ec2:instance

▼

Target method

- Resource IDs
- Resource tags and filters

Selection mode

Count

Number of resources

1

↑

### Resource tags

Key

eks:nodegroup-name

Value - optional

FisWorkshopNG

Remove

Add new tag

### Resource filters - optional

Filter resources by the attributes you specify. [Learn more](#)

Attribute path

State.Name

Values

running

Remove

Separate multiple values with commas.

Add new filter

Cancel

Save

**Note:** we are using the `aws:ec2:instance` action instead of the `aws:eks:nodegroup` action because currently the latter cannot terminate a single running worker node.

## Action definition

With targets defined we define the action to take. Scroll to the "Actions" section and select "Add Action"

## Actions (0)

Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#)

Add action

For "Name" enter `EKSWorkerNodeTerminate` and you can skip the Description. For "Action type" select `aws:ec2:terminate-instances`.

We will leave the "Start after" section blank since the instances we are terminating are part of an EKS Managed Node Group and we can let the Managed Node Group create new instances to replace the terminated ones.

Under "Target" select the `FisWorkshopEKSWorkerNode` target created above. Select "Save".

## Actions (1)

Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#)

### ▼ New action

Save

Remove

Name

EKSWorkerNodeTerminate

Description - optional

Action type

Select the action type to run on your targets. [Learn more](#)

aws:ec2:terminate-instances

Start after - optional

Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins.

Select an action

Target

A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below.

FisWorkshopEKSWorkerNode

Add action

# Creating template without stop conditions

Confirm that you wish to create the template without stop condition.

## Create experiment template

X

**⚠️** You have not specified a stop condition for your experiment template. A stop condition can help to prevent your experiment from going out of bounds by stopping it automatically. [Learn more ↗](#)

To confirm that you want to create an experiment template without a stop condition, enter *create* in the field:

*create*

Cancel

Create experiment template

## Validation procedure

Before running the experiment we should consider how we will define success. Let's check the webpage we are hosting. To find the URL of the webpage navigate to the [CloudFormation console](#), select the [FisStackEks](#) stack, Select "Outputs", and copy the value of "FisEksUrl".

Open the URL in a new tab to validate that our website is in fact up and running:



How will we know that our instance failure was in fact non-impacting? For this workshop we'll be using a simple Bash script that continuously polls our application.

# Starting the validation procedure

In your local terminal, run the following script. For your convenience we are automating the query for the load balancer URL but you could also paste the URL you've found above:

```
# Query URL for convenience
EKS_URL=$( aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name FisStackEks --query
"Stacks[*].Outputs[?OutputKey=='FisEksUrl'].OutputValue" --output text )

# Busy loop queries. CTRL-C to end loop
while true; do
    curl -sLo /dev/null -w 'Code %{response_code} Duration %{time_total}\n'
${EKS_URL}
done
```

We would expect that all requests will return a [HTTP 200](#) OK code with some variability in the request duration, meaning the application is still responding successfully. Healthy output should look like this:

```
Code 200 Duration 0.140314
Code 200 Duration 0.086206
Code 200 Duration 0.085946
Code 200 Duration 0.084102
Code 200 Duration 0.085972
```

Leave the script running while we run the FIS experiment next.

## Run FIS experiment

### Record current application state

In a new browser window navigate to the load balancer URL you copied earlier, this is your application endpoint. Notice that the application is currently running:

pod: hello-kubernetes-ffd764cf9-csfzx  
node: Linux (5.4.129-63.229.amzn2.x86\_64)

You can also verify the HTTP return code using this command, replacing `REPLACE_WITH_EKS_SERVICE_ALB_URL` with the load balancer DNS name you copied earlier:

```
curl -IL <REPLACE_WITH_EKS_SERVICE_ALB_URL> | grep "HTTP\/"
```

## Start the experiment

- select the `FisWorkshopEKS` experiment template you created above
- select **Start experiment** from the **Action** drop-down menu
- add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopEKSRun1`
- confirm that you want to start an experiment

### Start experiment

**⚠ You are about to start your experiment, which might perform destructive actions on your AWS resources. Before you run fault injection experiments, review the best practices and planning guidelines. [Learn more](#)**

To confirm that you want to start the experiment, enter `start` in the field:

**Cancel** **Start experiment**

<

>

# OBSERVE THE SYSTEM

## Review results

Let's take a look at the output in the terminal window where your Bash script is running:

```
Code 200 Duration 0.137204  
Code 200 Duration 0.080911  
Code 200 Duration 0.081539  
Code 200 Duration 0.077265  
Code 200 Duration 0.085331  
Code 200 Duration 0.081634
```

...

```
Code 000 Duration 0.093033  
Code 000 Duration 0.088688  
Code 000 Duration 0.086454  
Code 000 Duration 0.088505  
Code 000 Duration 0.097665
```

...

```
Code 200 Duration 0.082434  
Code 200 Duration 0.081427  
Code 200 Duration 0.087983  
Code 200 Duration 0.081950  
Code 200 Duration 0.082790
```

You'll notice that not all the requests were successful. As the FIS experiment starts you should see some **000** return codes. This is not a legal HTTP response code. If we just ran curl as

```
curl $EKS_URL
```

we would see an error message indicating that the server just closed the connection on us.

```
curl: (52) Empty reply from server
```

In practice this means our application was not available for a period of time. This is not what we were expecting, so let's dive a bit deeper to find out why it happened.

## Configure kubectl

### Note

Make sure you have `kubectl` installed in your local environment. Follow [these steps](#) if you need to install `kubectl`.

We will follow [these steps](#) to update the `kubectl` configuration to securely connect to the EKS cluster. The cluster is named `FisWorkshop-EksCluster`. To find the ARN of the kubectl access role, navigate to the [CloudFormation console](#), select the `FisStackEks` stack, Select “Outputs”, and copy the value of “FisEksKubectlRole”.

From a local terminal, run the following command to configure kubectl:

```
# verify you have aws CLI installed
aws --version

# Retrieve the role ARN
KUBECTL_ROLE=$( aws cloudformation describe-stacks --stack-name FisStackEks --
query "Stacks[*].Outputs[?OutputKey=='FisEksKubectlRole'].OutputValue" --output
text )

# Configure kubectl with cluster name and ARN
aws eks update-kubeconfig --name FisWorkshop-EksCluster --role-arn
${KUBECTL_ROLE}
```

### Note

If you get the message **“error: You must be logged in to the server (Unauthorized)”** when running `kubectl` command, please follow [these steps](#) to troubleshoot the problem.

## Check number of containers

From a local terminal, run the following command to check our application service configuration:

```
kubectl get pods
```

You'll notice that there's only one pod named `hello-kubernetes-...` - e.g.

`hello-kubernetes-ffd764cf9-zwnq7` - meaning that only one copy of our containerized application is running at any time.

| NAME  | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE   |
|---|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| <code>hello-kubernetes-ffd764cf9-zwnq7</code> | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 8m34s |

## Check number of instances

In the same terminal, run the following command to check the nodes in our cluster:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

In the output you'll see that our cluster only has a single worker node.

| NAME  | STATUS | ROLES  | AGE | VERSION            |
|---|--------|--------|-----|--------------------|
| <code>ip-10-0-150-147.eu-west-1.compute.internal</code> | Ready  | <none> | 12m | v1.20.4-eks-6b7464 |

## Observations

This configuration is not optimal:

- A cluster with a single worker node means that if that instance fails, all the containers running on that instance will also be killed. This is what happened during our experiment and the reason why we observed some `curl: (52) Empty reply from server` messages. We should change this so that our cluster has more than one instance across multiple Availability Zones (AZs).
- An EKS workload with **one** pod also means that if that pod fails, there aren't any other pods to continue serving requests. We can modify this by adjusting the pod count to **2** (or any number greater than **1**).

Now that we have identified some issues with our current setup, let's move to the next section to fix them.



# IMPROVE & REPEAT

## Learning and Improving

In the previous section we have identified some issues with our current setup: our EKS cluster only had **one** worker node and our application's pod count was set to **1**. Now, let's improve our infrastructure setup.

## Increase the number of instances

In a browser window navigate to the *Clusters* section in the [EKS console](#) and search for the cluster named **FisWorkshop-EksCluster**. Click on the cluster name, select the *Configuration* tab and then the *Compute* tab. In the *Node Groups* section, select the round check box next to the group named **FisWorkshopNG** and click **Edit**.

The screenshot shows the AWS EKS Cluster Configuration page for the cluster "FisWorkshop-EksCluster". The "Compute" tab is selected. In the "Node Groups" section, there is one group named "FisWorkshopNG" with a status of "Active".

| Group name    | Desired size | AMI release version | Launch template | Status |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|
| FisWorkshopNG | 1            | 1.20.4-20210722     | -               | Active |

On the *Edit node group* page

- Change the current settings for "minimum" to **2** to ensure we always have at least 2 instances available for redundancy. Note: if you only increase "desired" and "maximum" then the scaling policy for the auto scaling group could decrease the "desired" value back to **1** during low load periods.
- Set "desired" and "maximum" to **2** or more. Note: setting the desired value to more than the number of tasks (see below) will leave you with idle instances.

## Node Group scaling configuration

### Minimum size

Set the minimum number of nodes that the group can scale in to.

nodes

Minimum node size must be greater than or equal to 0

### Maximum size

Set the maximum number of nodes that the group can scale out to.

nodes

Maximum node size must be greater than or equal to 1 and cannot be lower than the minimum size

### Desired size

Set the desired number of nodes that the group should launch with initially.

nodes

Desired node size must be greater than or equal to 0

When you're finished editing, scroll to the bottom and choose **Save changes**.

## Increase the number of containers

From a local terminal, run the following command to update the application's pod count to **2**:

```
kubectl scale --current-replicas=1 --replicas=2 deployment/hello-kubernetes
```

To verify, you can run `kubectl get pods` and `kubectl get deployments`. Here's the sample output.

| NAME                             | READY | STATUS  | RESTARTS | AGE   |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------|----------|-------|
| hello-kubernetes-ffd764cf9-5v7z9 | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 25s   |
| hello-kubernetes-ffd764cf9-6bdbn | 1/1   | Running | 0        | 4m43s |

| NAME             | READY | UP-TO-DATE | AVAILABLE | AGE |
|------------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----|
| hello-kubernetes | 2/2   | 2          | 2         | 46h |

## Repeat the experiment

Now that we have improved our configuration, let's re-run the experiment. Before starting review the EKS Cluster to ensure that the instance capacity has increased to 2 and that the number of running containers is 2.

This time we should observe that, even when one of the container instances gets terminated, our application is still available and successfully serving requests. In the output of the Bash script there should be no curl: (52) Empty reply from server messages.

## EKS/k8s cluster auto scaling

In this workshop we used manual scaling of both worker nodes and pods. In a production setup you would likely configure kubernetes / EKS to use

- a Cluster Autoscaler that is aware of scaling needs based on pod configuration.
- a Horizontal Pod Autoscaler to dynamically manage the number of pods .
- a Vertical Pod Autoscaler to dynamically manage CPU and memory allocation on your pods.

## EKS further learning

For more on EKS configurations see the [EKS workshop](#).



# SERVERLESS

FIS currently does not support disrupting serverless execution in AWS Lambda. It is, however, possible to inject chaos actions by decorating the code executed within AWS Lambda. For a deeper introduction to the topic see:

- [Serverless Chaos workshop](#)
- [GitHub aws-lambda-chaos-injection](#)



# API FAILURES

In this section we will cover handling various AWS API errors.

AWS Fault Injection Service (FIS) introduces the capability to inject failures into AWS API calls by targetting an IAM role and the associated resources that leverage that role for permissions.

FIS can simulate the following situations:

- API Throttling similar to exceeding service quotas
- Service unavailable
- Internal Service Errors

## Note

Only EC2 Service Actions are supported at this time.

For this module we will be deploying an Amazon API Gateway integrated with a Lambda function. Within the Lambda function, we will be using the `DescribeInstances` action for the EC2 service API to demonstrate how API failures can impact integrated applications.



# API THROTTLING

## Experiment idea

AWS **throttles** API requests for each AWS account on a per-region basis. Amazon does this to help ensure the performance of all services, and to ensure fair usage for all AWS customers.

As an AWS account grows in resources and usage, API usage is likely to grow as well, potentially exceeding quotas. As such, handling API throttling events is an important design consideration as you build applications that rely on the availability of AWS APIs.

AWS developers considered this when building their SDKs. Each AWS SDK implements automatic **retry logic**. Our experiment looks as follows:

- **Given:** We are using AWS SDKs in a serverless application
- **Hypothesis:** The SDK will manage AWS API retries during API throttling conditions and eventually (in time for dependent services) return a successful response.

## Environment setup

We will be using a simple serverless application that returns the response of an `ec2:DescribeInstances` API call. A Lambda function will run our serverless application and an API Gateway will be used to proxy the request from the client to the Lambda function.

## CloudFormation resources

As part of resource setup this workshop created the required resources using the `api-throttling.yaml` file in the [GitHub repo](#).

Navigate to the [CloudFormation console](#) and in the stack outputs note the values of `apiGatewayInvokeUrl` and `iamRole`.

## Outputs (2)



Search outputs



| Key                 | Value   | Description | Export name |
|---------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| apiGatewayInvokeURL | <a href="https://ljbxm7nasc.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1">https://ljbxm7nasc.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1</a> | -           | -           |
| iamRole             | abc-lambdaIAMRole-B95Z5GRXXYV8  | -           | -           |

# Experiment setup

## General template setup

We will be creating a new experiment template in FIS

- Create a new experiment template
  - Add "Name" tag of `FisWorkshopApiThrottle`
  - Add "Description" of `ApiThrottling`
  - Select `FisworkshopServiceRole` as "execution role"

## Target Selection

In the target selection, click add target.

Inside the target modal, enter `FISWorkshopApiLambda` for "Name" and select `aws:iam:role` for "Resource type". The "Target method" should be left as `Resource IDs` and then enter the role value that you obtained from the Cloudformation stack output.

The selection mode should read as "All". When done select "Save".

**Add target**

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#)

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Name  | Resource type  |
| FISWorkshopApiLambda                            | aws:iam:role   |
| Target method                                   |                |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Resource IDs   |                |
| <input type="radio"/> Resource tags and filters |                |
| Resource IDs                                    | Selection mode |
| Select a resource ID                            | All            |
| abc-lambdaIAMRole-M9RDAUHSUPOA X                |                |
| <b>Cancel</b> <b>Save</b>                       |                |

## Action definition

With a target defined we need define the action to take. Scroll to the "Actions" section and select "Add Action"

Type `APIThrottle` for "Name". For "Action type", select `aws:fis:inject-api-throttle-error`. Select the target you created in the previous section. It should read `FISWorkshopApiLambda`.

In the Action parameters section set the following fields:

- duration: `Minutes 3`
- operations: `DescribeInstances`
- percentage: `75`
- service: `ec2`

Hit "Save" and then select "Create experiment template".

## Actions (1)

Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#)

▼ New action

**Name** APIThrottle

**Description - optional**

**Action type** Select the action type to run on your targets. [Learn more](#)

aws:fis:inject-api-throttle-error

**Start after - optional** Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins.

Select an action

**Target** A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below.

FISWorkshopApiLambda

**Action parameters** Specify the parameter values for this action. [Learn more](#)

**duration** The length of time for which the fault will last (ISO 8601 duration).

Minutes ▾ 3 ↕ PT3M

**operations** A comma-separated list of operations on the selected service that should be affected.

DescribeInstances

**percentage** The percentage of calls to the selected operations that should be affected.

75

**service** The AWS service that should be affected.

ec2

Add action

## Creating template without stop conditions

- Confirm that you wish to create the template without stop condition

## Validation procedure

Before we validate our hypothesis, we need to understand what normal state is. We have read that the SDK automatically handles retries, but what impact will adding throttling to our environment have and how will we

be able to measure that impact?

For that, we will be using [Curl](#) to make a request to the url endpoint that was created during the environment setup. Use the `apiGatewayInvokeUrl` you noted from the CloudFormation stack outputs earlier, e.g.:

```
THROTTLE_URL=[replace with apiGatewayInvokeUrl]
curl ${THROTTLE_URL}
```

You will see a result that looks similar to:

```
{"InstanceIds": ["i-036173389128de59b"], "RetryAttempts": 0}
```

### Note

The list of Ids will be different in your environment depending on how many ec2 instances are running.

`RetryAttempts` are hopefully at 0 in your test. Any number above 0 indicates that the API call received an error response.

For reference, the relevant part of our application that we are testing reads:

```
import boto3

ec2 = boto3.client('ec2')

def describe_instances():
    resp = ec2.describe_instances(
        Filters=[{
            'Name': 'instance-state-name',
            'Values': ['running']
        }]
    )

    instance_ids = [ i['Instances'][0].get('InstanceId') for i in
        resp['Reservations']]

    return {
        "InstanceIds": instance_ids,
        "RetryAttempts": resp['ResponseMetadata'].get('RetryAttempts')
    }
```

# Run FIS experiment

## Start the experiment

Within FIS

- Select the `FisWorkshopApiThrottle` experiment template you created above
- Select start experiment
- Add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopThrottleRun1`
- Confirm that you want to start an experiment

Going back to the curl command, lets go ahead and fire off another request. Is the `RetryAttempts` value still at 0? Remember that we set throttling to 75% in our experiment template so it is possible that the response was the same as the previous attempt. Lets run several more requests to see if we notice any difference when we increase the volume of traffic.

```
for i in {1..10}
do
  curl ${THROTTLER_URL}
done
```

Did you see a failure message or an increase in retries? Did you notice any difference in response times?

## Learning and Improving

In this scenario, a Lambda function is using the AWS Boto3 SDK to integrate with the EC2 `DescribeInstances` API. By default, it will retry an API call 5 times before raising the error. You can reference Boto3 [documentantion](#) for complete details.

Remember we set our experiment to throttle at a rate of 75%? From our curl calls, not all requests failed, but its likely you had at least 1 error. During times of high volume many more requests would have failed. To address these failures, we are going to increase the amount of retries to raise our chance of success.

Open up the [Lambda console](#). Navigate to the `fis-workshop-api-errors-throttling` function and browse to the "Code source" section. We will use the embedded editor to update our code.

Add the following block under the import `boto3` line. Be sure to remove the existing `ec2` variable declaration.

```

from botocore.config import Config

config = Config(
    retries = {
        'max_attempts': 10,
        'mode': 'standard'
    }
)

ec2 = boto3.client('ec2', config=config)

```

Your final function should look like:

The screenshot shows the AWS Lambda code editor interface. The left sidebar shows the project structure with a single file named 'index.py'. The main editor area contains the following Python code:

```

import boto3
from botocore.config import Config

config = Config(
    retries = {
        'max_attempts': 10,
        'mode': 'standard'
    }
)

ec2 = boto3.client('ec2', config=config)

def describe_instances():
    resp = ec2.describe_instances()
    instance_ids = [ i['InstanceId'] for i in resp['Reservations'][0]['Instances']]
    return {
        "InstanceIds": instance_ids,
        "RetryAttempts": resp['ResponseMetadata'].get('RetryAttempts')
    }

def handler(event,context):
    return {
        "body": f'{describe_instances()}',
        "headers": {
            "Content-Type": "text/plain"
        },
        'statusCode': 200
    }

```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates '12:1 Python Spaces: 2'.

Click the "Deploy" button above the editor

## Re-run experiment

Back in the [FIS console](#), start a new experiment from the same template as earlier. Tag this experiment with "Name" `FisWorkshopThrottleRun2` and start the experiment.

Re-run the same loop curl command. Do you see retry counts  $\geq 5$ ? Did you receive any errors or timeouts?

## Conclusion

Even after updating our configuration to retry up to 10 times, we likely still saw at least 1 error from our multiple requests to our endpoint. Why did this happen? Extending our retries in our library only considers the

integration between our application code and the AWS EC2 api. It does not account for the other pieces of our architecture that may be impacted up increasing the retry account. In this example, we also need to consider the maximum time our Lambda function is configured to run (30 seconds), and the hard limit our API Gateway requires a response from our Lambda function (30 seconds). By increasing the retry count, we also increased the time it would take for the AWS SDK to complete the call or return a response.

This is a great example of the tradeoff of increasing retries. Sometimes it makes sense to increase this value to ensure completion of a certain action. For example, in background batch jobs where response times are not as critical, increasing retries might provide a mechanism that results in less failures during high throttling rates. In contrast, in applications that benefit from faster responses, such as synchronous web application integrations, it might make more sense to reduce the retry count to handle failures sooner.



# API UNAVAILABLE

## Experiment idea

In the last module we discussed handling AWS API throttling. In that module our example showed an application that `read` data. What about a scenario that includes `writing, updating, or deleting` data. Does increasing retries apply here as well? In this module we are going to simulate unavailability of an AWS API and how that relates to mutating calls.

- **Given:** We are using AWS SDKs in a serverless application
- **Hypothesis:** The SDK will manage AWS API retries during high rates of API errors and eventually (in time for dependent services) return a successful response.

## Environment setup

The same serverless application approach will be used in this module to return the same `ec2:DescribeInstances` API call. In this module, we are also adding a capability to destroy instances which represents our mutation call. We will be updating our existing CloudFormation stack to deploy additional code to our lambda function as well as updates to our Amazon API Gateway (API Gateway). We will also be creating an SQS queue and a t3.micro ec2 instance.

### Note

This workshop will not impact any ec2 instances outside of this module. An IAM role is used to only allow terminate instances against the instance ID deployed by the CloudFormation stack. An additional safeguard is also included in the application's logic.

## CloudFormation resources

As part of resource setup this workshop created the required resources using the `api-unavailable.yaml` file in the [GitHub repo](#).

Navigate to the [CloudFormation console](#) and in the stack outputs note the values of `apiGatewayInvokeUrl`, `iamRole` and `InstanceId`. The additional `InstanceId` value is the ID of an EC2 instance that was created specifically for the instance termination flow described below.

| Outputs (3)         |   |             |             |
|---------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| Key                 | Value   | Description | Export name |
| apiGatewayInvokeURL | <a href="https://0hyfzy2ou1.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1">https://0hyfzy2ou1.execute-api.us-east-1.amazonaws.com/v1</a> | -           | -           |
| iamRole             | abc-lambdaIAMRole-M9RDAUHSUP0A  | -           | -           |
| InstanceId          | i-0cd9f3d21f59e6f3d   | -           | -           |

# Experiment setup

## General template setup

We will be creating a new experiment template in FIS

- Create a new experiment template
  - Add “Name” tag of `FisWorkshopUnavailable`
  - Add “Description” of `ApiUnavailable`
  - Select `FisWorkshopServiceRole` as “execution role”

## Target Selection

In the target selection, click add target.

Inside the target modal, enter `FISworkshopApiLambda` for “Name” and select `aws:iam:role` for “Resource type”. The “Target method” should be left as `Resource IDs` and then enter the role value that you obtained from the CloudFormation stack output.

### Note

When selecting the IAM role, ensure you only add the role that includes lambda in the name

The selection mode should read as “All”. When done hit “Save”.

## Add target

X

Specify the target resources on which to run your selected actions. [Learn more](#) 

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Name  | Resource type  |
| FISWorkshopApiLambda  | aws:iam:role   |
| Target method   |                |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> Resource IDs   |                |
| <input type="radio"/> Resource tags and filters   |                |
| Resource IDs  | Selection mode |
| Select a resource ID  | All            |
| abc-lambdaIAMRole-M9RDAUHSUP0A   |                |
|   |                |

# Action definition

With a target defined we need define the action to take. Scroll to the "Actions" section and select "Add Action"

Type `APIError` for "Name". For "Action type", select `aws:fis:inject-api-unavailable-error`. Select the target you created in the previous section. It should read `FISWorkshopApiLambda`.

In the Action parameters section set the following fields:

- duration: `Minutes 3`
- operations: `DescribeInstances, TerminateInstances`
- percentage: `100`
- service: `ec2`

Hit "Save" and then select "Create experiment template".

## Actions (1)

Specify one or more actions to run on your target resources. Decide how long to run each action (in minutes), and when to start the action during the experiment. [Learn more](#)

▼ New action

**Name** APIError

**Description - optional**

**Action type** Select the action type to run on your targets. [Learn more](#)

aws:fis:inject-api-unavailable-error

**Start after - optional** Select actions to run before this action. Otherwise, this action runs as soon as the experiment begins.

Select an action

**Target** A target will be automatically created for this action if one does not already exist. Additional targets can be created below.

FISWorkshopApiLambda

**Action parameters** Specify the parameter values for this action. [Learn more](#)

**duration** The length of time for which the fault will last (ISO 8601 duration).

Minutes ▾ 3 ▾ PT3M

**operations** A comma-separated list of operations on the selected service that should be affected.

DescribeInstances,TerminateInstances

**percentage** The percentage of calls to the selected operations that should be affected.

100

**service** The AWS service that should be affected.

ec2

Add action

## Creating template without stop conditions

- Confirm that you wish to create the template without stop condition

## Validation Procedure

Just as we did in the last module, we will use curl to validate our environment prior to starting the experiment. Run the curl command with the new URL you noted from the CloudFormation stack:

```
UNAVAILABLE_URL=[replace with apiGatewayInvokeUrl]
curl ${UNAVAILABLE_URL}
```

This should result in the same response as the previous module

```
{"InstanceIds": ['i-0823fd3823e25af3', 'i-036173389128de59b'], 'RetryAttempts': 0}
```

In the list of IDs displayed you should see the ID you noted from the outputs section of the CloudFormation stack. When we run the experiment, we will use a different endpoint that will result in a mutation call and issue a termination of this instance.

# Run FIS experiment

## Start the experiment

Within FIS

- Select the `FisWorkshopApiUnavailable` experiment template you created above
- Select start experiment
- Add a `Name` tag of `FisWorkshopUnavailableRun1`
- Confirm that you want to start an experiment

Instead of issuing the same request, we are going to add the `/terminate` path to our API Gateway url. This path is configured to `mock` an endpoint that will terminate the ec2 instance that was created for this experiment.

```
TERMINATION_URL=${UNAVAILABLE_URL}/terminate
curl ${TERMINATION_URL}
```

With the experiment running, we should receive an error:

```
{"message": "Internal server error"}
```

While the experiment runs and we continue to call the terminate endpoint, we will continue to receive this error. During service outages that result in 100% unavailability errors, all calls will fail to complete.

# Learning and Improving

In situations where APIs are unreliable or you want to minimize the scope of the impact during API unavailability, you may want to consider using asynchronous patterns to process incoming requests. So far in this module, all of the testing has been using synchronous call patterns.

**Asynchronous Design Patterns** allow for faster client responses and the ability to limit the impact of call failures. Implementing queues and asynchronous processing of requests separates the processing of those requests from the ingestion process.

In this environment, we have added an **Amazon Simple Queueing Service** (SQS) queue to store the request for asynchronous processing. Instead of our request being sent directly to the lambda function for processing, we will have our API Gateway write directly to the SQS queue. In this pattern, the lambda function will attempt to process this request from the queue, and will continue to retry asynchronously until the mutating call completes.

In **FIS** ensure the experiment is still running. If not, start a new experiment with Name tag `FisWorkshopUnavailableRun2`.

When the experiment begins running issue a new curl request to the `/terminate` path, but this time with a `POST` action. HTTP `POST` methods are usually used for mutating actions.

```
curl -X POST curl ${TERMINATION_URL}
```

Even with the experiment running you should receive a response that looks similar to

```
{"SendMessageResponse": {"ResponseMetadata": {"RequestId": "8cc4bb0a-6dbf-595b-995d-e2ac3d9e3622"}, "SendMessageResult": {"MD5OfMessageAttributes": null, "MD5OfMessageBody": "74ed192a7c4e541bf34668d1e8ef0027b5f9-48ee-8511-222144fbef01", "SequenceNumber": null}}}
```

This response was generated from the `sqs:SendMessage` API initiated from our API Gateway and not affected by the specific EC2 throttling.

To confirm the message was sent to the queue, navigate to the [sqc console](#) and click "Queues" > "fis-workshop-api-queue"

Under the "Monitoring" tab you should see a count in the "Number of Messages Received"

## Number Of Messages Received



Count

2.0

1.0

0

03:15

03:30

03:45

04:00

Number Of Messages Received

When the experiment completes after running 3 minutes, you can verify that the instance with the ID from the stack output is in the process of terminating.

## Conclusion

In this module, we used an SQS queue message to ensure that the TerminateInstances API call would be retried after the fault injection to demonstrate how you can use asynchronous API patterns to mitigate API failures.



# RECURRENT EXPERIMENTS - CI/CD

So far we have discussed iterating through a cycle of:

- establish baseline performance data
- develop *new* hypothesis
- run experiment
- verify hypothesis
- improve based on findings

In this section we will address use cases in which we want test and *existing* hypothesis multiple times. Common examples for this are:

- ensure the system remains resilient after changes (CI/CD)
- ensure detection and recovery continue to work (Disaster Recovery)

## “Experiment” or “Test”?

A deep dive into testing terminology is outside the scope of this workshop but for readers familiar with the field we want to point out some analogies and provide some considerations:

## Human-led processes

The hypothesis based cycle we've discussed up to this point is very similar to "Exploratory Testing" and "Acceptance Testing" in the sense that it steps away from purely validating that something "works as intended". Just like "Exploratory Testing" and "Acceptance Testing", the human-led fault injection process should allow for human observation to adjust the "intent".

## Machine-led processes

Automating fault injection based on prior validation of a hypothesis is analogous to the wide range automated and recurrent tests such as:

- unit tests
- regression tests
- integration tests
- load tests

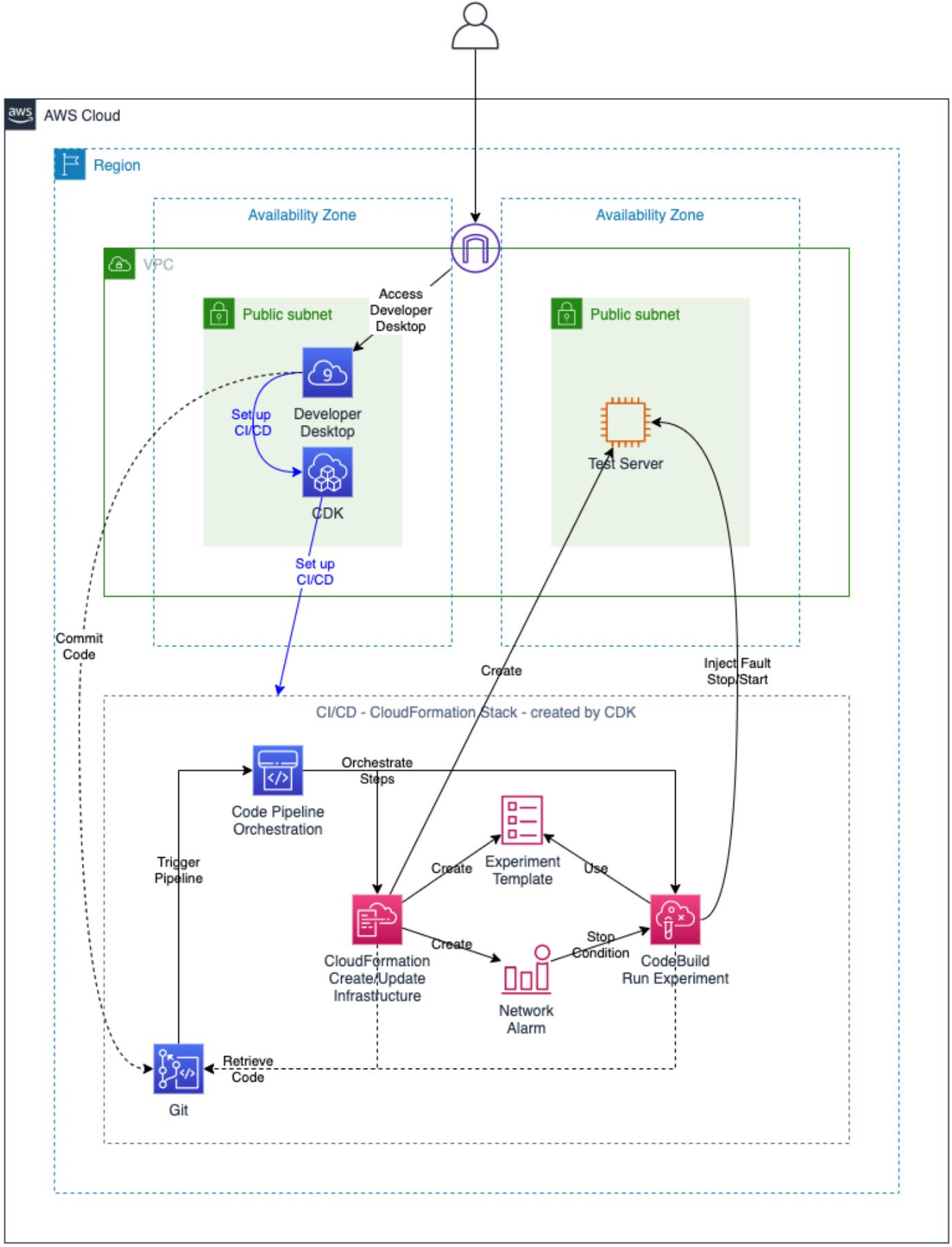
Just like for other tests, it is important to consider the scope and *duration* of recurrent fault injection experiments. Because fault injection experiments generally expose issues across a large number of linked systems they will typically require extended run times to ensure sufficient data collection. In order to not slow down developers they should be run in later stages of CI/CD pipelines.

# Architecture

For demonstration purposes we have made the following choices but there are many other ways to build valuable automation:

- **CI/CD** - We focus on running experiments in a CI/CD pipeline with the argument that it's easy to slow down a pipeline to run only once a year but hard to speed up a manual process to run multiple times every day.
- **One repo** - We use a single repository to host the definition of the pipeline, the infrastructure, and fault injection template. We do this to show how one would co-version all components of a system but whether this is a good idea for you depends on your governance processes and each of the parts could easily be independent.

The setup looks like this:



In the next section we will:

- create a code repository and a pipeline using AWS CDK

- trigger the pipeline to instantiate sample infrastructure
- trigger the pipeline to update infrastructure and perform fault injection



# SETUP

In this section, we will integrate an AWS Fault Injection Simulator experiment with a CI/CD pipeline.

## Create The Pipeline

We will use the AWS CDK to provision our CI/CD pipeline.

If you have not done so yet, in your Cloud9 terminal clone the repository for the workshop.

```
cd ~/environment
git clone https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop.git
```

Next change directory into the CI/CD CDK project and restore the npm packages used for the pipeline.

```
cd aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop/resources/code/cdk/cicd/
npm install
```

Finally lets deploy our stack.

```
cdk deploy --require-approval never
```

The stack will take a few minutes to complete. You can monitor the progress from the CloudFormation Console.

Once stack creation is complete, continue to the next section.

<

>



# REVIEW THE PIPELINE

Lets review the components our previous section created.

## CodeCommit

Open the [AWS CodeCommit Console](#). You should see the newly created `FIS_Workshop` repository.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeCommit console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Developer Tools' > 'CodeCommit' > 'Repositories'. Below the navigation is a toolbar with 'Repositories' (Info), a refresh icon, 'Notify' (dropdown), 'Clone URL' (dropdown), 'View repository', 'Delete repository', and a prominent orange 'Create repository' button. A search bar and pagination controls (1) are also present. The main table lists the repository details:

| Name         | Description  | Last modified | Clone URL  |
|--------------|--|---------------|--|
| FIS_Workshop | Sample Fault Injection Simulator Workshop Repository | 3 minutes ago | <a href="#">HTTPS</a> <a href="#">SSH</a><br><a href="#">HTTPS (GRC)</a> |

## CodeBuild

Open the [AWS CodeBuild Console](#). **Note:** You may have to select a region at the top right. You should see the `FIS_Workshop` build project.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodeBuild console interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Developer Tools' > 'CodeBuild' > 'Build projects'. Below the navigation is a toolbar with 'Build projects' (Info), a refresh icon, 'Notify' (dropdown), 'Start build' (dropdown), 'View details', 'Edit' (dropdown), 'Delete build project', and a prominent orange 'Create build project' button. A search bar and a dropdown for 'Your projects' are also present. The main table lists the build project details:

| Name         | Source provider  | Repository | Latest build status | Description |
|--------------|------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|
| FIS_Workshop | AWS CodePipeline | -          | -                   | -           |

# CodePipeline

Open the [AWS CodePipeline Console](#). You should now see the `FIS_Workshop` pipeline.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline Pipelines list page. At the top, there are navigation links: Developer Tools > CodePipeline > Pipelines. Below this is a search bar and a header row with columns for Name, Most recent execution, and Latest source revisions. A single pipeline entry is listed: FIS\_Workshop, which is currently Failed.

| Name         | Most recent execution | Latest source revisions |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| FIS_Workshop | Failed                | -                       |

The pipeline will start in a failed state, since we have not uploaded any files to our repository.

To review, click on the pipeline name.

This pipeline has 3 stages.

1. **Source:** This stage will trigger the pipeline when a commit occurs in our repository.
2. **Infrastructure\_Provisioning:** This stage use an AWS CloudFormation template from our repo to create our test infrastructure and create our experiment templates.
3. **FIS:** This stage will use the AWS CodeBuild project to make an API call to run our experiment and monitor the results.

The screenshot shows the AWS CodePipeline Pipeline details page for the FIS\_Workshop pipeline. The pipeline is currently Failed. The Source stage is expanded, showing a single step named CodeCommit\_So... (AWS CodeCommit) which also failed 26 minutes ago. There is a 'Retry' button next to the stage status. A large downward arrow at the bottom indicates the flow of the pipeline.

| Stage  | Step             | Status |
|--------|------------------|--------|
| Source | CodeCommit_So... | Failed |

## ⊖ Infrastructure\_Provisioning Didn't Run

Create\_Infrastruc... ⓘ

AWS CloudFormation ↗

⊖ Didn't Run

No executions yet

**Disable transition**

## ⊖ FIS Didn't Run

Fault\_Injection ⓘ

AWS CodeBuild

⊖ Didn't Run

No executions yet

Continue to the next section to start the pipeline.



# START THE PIPELINE

The pipeline is configured to run every time new code is committed to our AWS CodeCommit repository. To start our pipeline we need to commit files to our repository.

## Update repository

### Note

The instructions below are designed for use with Cloud9. On Cloud9 git access is enabled via the IAM role associated with the Cloud9 instance. If you would like to access the AWS CodeCommit repository from your local machine, review the [getting started documentation](#).

Adding files to our repository is a 3-step process:

- create a local copy of our repository (`clone`)
- add or update files and save them (`add` / `commit`)
- upload them to our repo (`push`)

## Clone

Open the [AWS CodeCommit Console](#). Click the `HTTPS` link next to the `FIS_Workshop` repository name to copy the URL to the clipboard.

In your Cloud9 terminal clone the repository (replace the URL in the example by pasting from the clipboard):

```
GIT_URL=$( aws codecommit get-repository --repository-name FIS_Workshop --query "repositoryMetadata.cloneUrlHttp" --output text )
cd ~/environment
git clone ${GIT_URL}
cd FIS_Workshop
```

## Add/Update

Copy the sample files from the resources section into the newly cloned repository.

```
cp ~/environment/aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop/resources/code/cdk/cicd/resources/* ~/environment/FIS_Workshop/
```

Since this is the first time working with code commit, we should setup our username and email for the commit history. Run the below commands, be sure to replace the details with your information.

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"  
git config --global user.email you@example.com
```

Finally **add** all the files in the directory, and **commit** them as a new version with a label of **Uploading Workshop files**.

```
git add .  
git commit -am "Uploading Workshop files"
```

## Push

Finally **push** the files to copy them to our repository and to trigger the pipeline:

```
git push -u
```

## View Progress

After you **push** the files, the pipeline will start. Open the **AWS CodePipeline Console**. You should now see the **FIS\_Workshop** pipeline is in progress. Click on the pipeline name to view the step details.

| Pipelines  |                       | Info |   | Notify | View history | Release change | Delete pipeline | Create pipeline |
|--|-----------------------|------|---|--------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <input type="text"/> <span style="float: right;">&lt; 1 &gt; </span> |                       |      |   |        |              |                |                 |                 |
| Name   | Most recent execution |      | Latest source revisions                                   |        |              | Last executed  |                 |                 |
| FIS_Workshop   | In progress           |      | CodeCommit_Source - 7c66f758:<br>Uploading workshop files |        |              | Just now       |                 |                 |

The pipeline runs in sequence, first running the Wait for the "Infrastructure\_Provisioning" step, and on success starting the "FIS" step.

You can monitor the progress of our experiment either from the CodePipeline details page or from the AWS FIS console.

Navigate to the **FIS console**. Click on the "Experiment ID" of the running experiment. You should see the experiment in a running status:

AWS FIS > Experiments > EXPET3j5TfTmoSKkSm

**EXPET3j5TfTmoSKkSm** [Info](#)  Refresh [Actions ▾](#)

| Details  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Experiment ID<br>EXPET3j5TfTmoSKkSm                  | Start time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:12:35 (UTC-07:00) | State<br>Running  | Experiment template ID<br>EXT2T4cJuGYDgXX6 |
| Creation time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:12:34 (UTC-07:00) | End time<br>-                                     | IAM role<br>fisWorkshopDemo-fisrole33E76559-1B2AWY0AS3CZ3 | Stop conditions<br>-                       |

[Actions](#) [Targets](#) [Tags](#)

**Actions (1)**  
View your experiment template actions, action duration, and action sequences.

|  |                                     |                  |                  |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>▼ instanceActions / aws:ec2:stop-instances</b> <span style="float: right;"> Running</span><br>Start: At beginning of experiment / Target: instanceTargets |                                     |                  |                  |
| Name<br>InstanceActions  | State<br>Running                    | Description<br>- | Start after<br>- |
| Targets<br>Instances / instanceTargets   | startInstancesAfterDuration<br>PT1M |                  |                  |

If you expand the "instanceActions / aws:ec2:stop-instance" card (as shown above) you can see that the experiment stops the test instance, waits for 1 minute, then restarts the instance.

Wait a couple minutes for the instance to restart and the experiment to finish and refresh the page. You should see the experiment is completed successfully.

| Details  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Experiment ID<br>EXPET3j5TfTmoSKkSm                  | Start time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:12:35 (UTC-07:00) | State<br><span>Completed</span>   | Experiment template ID<br>EXT2T4cJuGYDgXX6 |
| Creation time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:12:34 (UTC-07:00) | End time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:13:49 (UTC-07:00)   | IAM role<br><a href="#">fisWorkshopDemo-fisrole33E76559-1B2AWY0A53CZ3</a> | Stop conditions<br>-                       |

Finally navigate back to the [AWS CodePipeline Console](#). You should also see that your pipeline has completed successfully.

## ✓ Infrastructure\_Provisioning Succeeded

Pipeline execution ID: [45b360c4-c02a-43b8-83c8-9f709ecfcdba](#)

### Create\_Infrastructure



[AWS CloudFormation](#)

✓ Succeeded - 10 minutes ago

[Details](#)

[1c211c6d](#) CodeCommit\_Source: updated template



Disable transition

## ✓ FIS Succeeded

Pipeline execution ID: [45b360c4-c02a-43b8-83c8-9f709ecfcdba](#)

### Fault\_Injection



[AWS CodeBuild](#)

✓ Succeeded - 7 minutes ago

[Details](#)

[1c211c6d](#) CodeCommit\_Source: updated template

Congratulations! You have successfully integrated a Fault Injection Simulator Experiment into a CI/CD pipeline. In this scenario, we completed a happy path to ensure that our infrastructure and experiment completed without error. Continue on to the next section, where we will deploy a new version of our CloudFormation template and force our experiment (and pipeline) to fail.



# FORCE A PIPELINE ERROR

In this section we will update the experiment template defined in our repository to contain a stop condition that will prevent or abort experiment execution if our cloudwatch alarm is in ALARM state.

We will then `push` the new revision to our repository which will trigger a new pipeline run, update our experiment template and execute our experiment template. Then while our pipeline is running, we will force an ALARM state. This will lead to a failure of the AWS FIS experiment and in turn to a failure of the pipeline.

## Change the Infrastructure Template

### Note

In this section we are directly updating the file in AWS CodeCommit. This is equivalent to the `add` / `commit` / `push` process that we performed in the previous section and creates a new revision. To subsequently synchronize the copy on your Cloud9 instance you would `git pull`

We will be making a change to our CloudFormation template that creates our EC2 Instance and defines our experiment.

Open the [AWS CodeCommit Console](#) and select the `FIS_Workshop` repository. Click on `cfn_fis_demos.yaml` and select “**Edit**” in the upper right hand corner. Edit the file as shown below to enable an AWS CloudWatch alarm as a Stop Condition.

Before:

```
121     StopConditions:
122         - Source: none
123         #   - Source: aws:cloudwatch:alarm
124         #     Value:
125         #       Fn::GetAtt:
126         #         - cwalarm8A77F56F
127         #         - Arn
128         #
```

After:

```
121     StopConditions:  
122         #   - Source: none  
123             - Source: aws:cloudwatch:alarm  
124                 Value:  
125                     Fn::GetAtt:  
126                         - cwalarm8A77F56F  
127                         - Arn
```

Finally, enter your name and email at the bottom of the page and select "Commit changes". Just like our prior `git push` this will trigger the pipeline to start.

## Forcing an Error

To trigger the stop condition and simulate a failed experiment, we will manually set our CloudWatch alarm to an error state.

Navigate back to the [AWS CodePipeline Console](#) and watch the pipeline status. Once the FIS section changes to in progress, run the below command from your Cloud9 instance to force an error.

```
aws cloudwatch set-alarm-state --alarm-name "NetworkInAbnormal" --state-value "ALARM" --state-reason "testing FIS"
```

By setting this CloudWatch alarm to an error state, this will stop a running experiment or prevent the experiment from starting.

### Note

We are artificially changing the alarm state. The alarm will reset to OK state after a short period of time. If you want to persist the ALARM state for longer try running the command in a loop.

To verify the Experiment was stopped, navigate to the **FIS console**. You should see that your latest experiment has failed due to the stop condition.

AWS FIS > Experiments > EXPi6qKDit3RWUm8ZP

## EXPi6qKDit3RWUm8ZP [Info](#)

[Refresh](#) [Actions ▾](#)

| Details  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| Experiment ID<br>EXPi6qKDit3RWUm8ZP                  | Start time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:52:11 (UTC-07:00) | State<br><span style="color: red;">✖ Stopped</span>       | Experiment template ID<br>EXT2T4cJuGYDgXX6 |
| Creation time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:52:10 (UTC-07:00) | End time<br>June 28, 2021, 15:54:12 (UTC-07:00)   | IAM role<br>fisWorkshopDemo-fisrole33E76559-1B2AWY0AS5CZ3 | Stop conditions<br>NetworkInAbnormal       |

[Actions](#) [Targets](#) [Tags](#)

**Actions (1)**  
View your experiment template actions, action duration, and action sequences.

| ▼ instanceActions / aws:ec2:stop-instances                  |  |             |             |
|---|--|-------------|-------------|
| Start: At beginning of experiment / Target: instanceTargets |  |             |             |
| Name<br>instanceActions                                     | State<br><span style="color: red;">✖ Failed</span> | Description | Start after |
| Targets<br>Instances / instanceTargets                      | startInstancesAfterDuration<br>PT1M                | -           | -           |

To verify that this resulted in a failed pipeline execution navigate back to the **AWS CodePipeline Console**. You should see that your pipeline has also failed do to the experiment stopping.

✖ **FIS** Failed

Pipeline execution ID: [739f5736-0d75-4c3c-94f3-158b96441e11](#)

**Fault\_Injection** (i)

**AWS CodeBuild**

✖ Failed - 5 minutes ago

[Details](#)

Congratulations! You have built a CI/CD pipeline, instrumented it with an AWS FIS experiment, and demonstrated both successful and failed experiment outcomes.

# Next steps

From this starting point you can explore improvements like:

- **add more pipeline stages** - In our pipeline the experiment is the last step and does not gate progress. In a production scenario there might be additional steps that would only run if the AWS FIS experiment succeeds. Try adding a pipeline stage and verify that it only runs if the experiment succeeds.
- **explore alternative ways to change the template** - in this example we are using an AWS CloudFormation template to define the experiment template as shown in the **Experiment (CloudFormation)** section. Could you store the experiment template as a separate file and update it using the CLI as shown in **Experiment (CLI)** or expand the `runExperiment.py` script (see [code in GitHub](#))?
- **trigger AWS CloudWatch alarm from experiment template** - AWS FIS templates allow you to run a sequence of steps, try triggering the alarm from a step in the template. Hint: you could do this via the [AWS Systems Manager integration](#)/en/030\_basic\_content/040\_ssm.html.
- **set up a real alarm**



# COMMON SCENARIOS

This section covers common scenarios customers ask about.

- Simulating AZ Issues



# SIMULATING AZ ISSUES

A common ask we hear is for “Availability Zone outage” simulation. Because AWS has spent more than a decade working to *prevent* exactly those scenarios and to self-heal any disruption, there is currently no “easy button” solution to simulate this.

In this section we will present failure paths you can group together to build an experiment that approximates an AZ failure for your particular workload.





# BACKGROUND

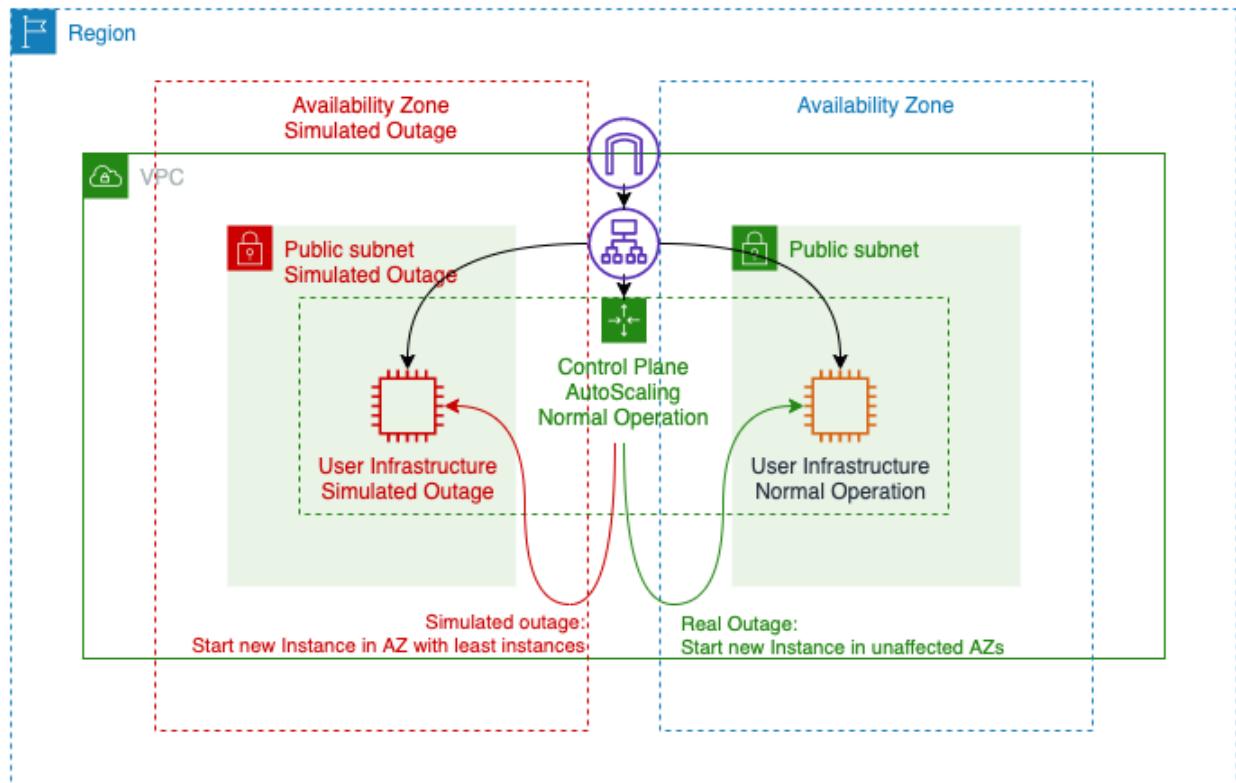
Before attempting to simulate an Availability Zone (AZ) failure it's worth considering what we mean by "AZ failure".

## AZ vs. datacenter

Many of our customers phrase their idea of an AZ failure as "the whole datacenter goes away" but [AWS Availability Zones](#) are "one or more discrete data centers with redundant power, networking, and connectivity in an AWS Region" so even a full "datacenter" outage at AWS may not have the level of impact you would expect on-prem.

## Control plane vs. active infrastructure

An important thing to consider is the difference between the AWS backplane and the provisioned customer infrastructure. A full datacenter outage would create awareness in the AWS control plane that resources are unavailable. In contrast a *simulated* outage to just the provisioned customer resources has to ensure that only the resources for a *single* customer are affected.



For example in the auto scaling setup we built for the **First Experiment** section, we can target EC2 instances in a given AZ for termination by filtering on `Placement.AvailabilityZone`. We expect that the “control plane”, in this case the associated Auto Scaling group, will start new instances to replace those terminated. However, since there is no actual AZ failure and the Auto Scaling group thus has no awareness of our experiment, the new instances will most likely be re-created in the AZ for which we wanted to simulate a failure.

## Simulating AZ outage options

In the following sections we will cover how to approximate AZ outages for different configurations and how to build that into a bigger experiment.



# IMPACT EC2/ASG

This section covers approaches to simulating AZ issues for EC2 instances and Auto Scaling groups.

## ⚠️ Warning

This section relies on the use of SSM Automation documents. Please review the [FIS SSM Start Automation Setup](#) when you need additional details.

## Standalone EC2

Standalone EC2 instances can be directly targeted based on availability zone placement using the target filter and set `Placement.AvailabilityZone` to the desired availability zone.

## EC2 with Auto Scaling

We can use `Placement.AvailabilityZone` to target instances that are part of an Auto Scaling group as well. However, as mentioned in the [background](#) section, Auto Scaling groups (ASGs) will try to rebalance instances and will likely create new instances in the "affected" AZ.

## Workaround: prevent Auto Scaling

If you only need to verify continued availability you can instruct to ASG to [suspend activity](#) and not add any new instances.

For this we can extend the SSM Automation approach shown in [FIS SSM Start Automation Setup](#).

Similar to the `aws:ec2:terminate-instances` FIS action, the updated SSM document below will terminate EC2 instances that are members of a specified Auto Scaling group and are in the selected AZ. Additionally this document will use the Auto Scaling API to suspend and re-enable auto-scaling activity:

---  
`description: Terminate all instances of ASG in a particular AZ`

```
schemaVersion: '0.3'
assumeRole: "{{ AutomationAssumeRole }}"
parameters:
  AvailabilityZone:
    type: String
    description: "(Required) The Availability Zone to impact"
  AutoscalingGroupName:
    type: String
    description: "(Required) The names of the Auto Scaling group"
  AutomationAssumeRole:
    type: String
    description: "The ARN of the role that allows Automation to perform
      the actions on your behalf."
Duration:
  type: String
  description: (Optional) The duration of the attack in minutes (default=5)
  default: '5'
mainSteps:
# Find all instances in ASG
- name: DescribeAutoscaling
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
  onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
  timeoutSeconds: 60
  inputs:
    Service: autoscaling
    Api: DescribeAutoScalingGroups
    AutoScalingGroupNames:
      - "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
  outputs:
    - Name: InstanceIds
      Selector: "$..InstanceId"
      Type: StringList
# Find all ASG instances in AZ
- name: DescribeInstances
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
  onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
  timeoutSeconds: 60
  inputs:
    Service: ec2
    Api: DescribeInstances
    Filters:
      - Name: "availability-zone"
        Values:
          - "{{ AvailabilityZone }}"
      - Name: "instance-id"
        Values: "{{ DescribeAutoscaling.InstanceIds }}"
  outputs:
    - Name: InstanceIds
      Selector: "$..InstanceId"
      Type: StringList
# Suspend ASG activity to prevent scaling
- name: SuspendAsgProcesses
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
```

```

 onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
 onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
 inputs:
   Service: autoscaling
   Api: SuspendProcesses
   AutoScalingGroupName: "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
   ScalingProcesses: ['Launch','Terminate']
# Terminate 100% of selected instances
- name: TerminateEc2Instances
  action: aws:changeInstanceState
  onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
  onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
  inputs:
    InstanceIds: "{{ DescribeInstances.InstanceIds }}"
    DesiredState: terminated
    Force: true
# Wait for up to 90s to make sure instances have been terminated
- name: VerifyInstanceStateTerminated
  action: aws:waitForAwsResourceProperty
  onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
  onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
  timeoutSeconds: 90
  inputs:
    Service: ec2
    Api: DescribeInstanceStatus
    IncludeAllInstances: true
    InstanceIds: "{{ DescribeInstances.InstanceIds }}"
    PropertySelector: "$..InstanceState.Name"
    DesiredValues:
      - terminated
# Wait for duration specified before re-enabling autoscaling
# Note that this is different of the FIS duration setting,
# make sure that FIS duration setting is higher than this
- name: WaitForDuration
  action: 'aws:sleep'
  onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
  onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
  inputs:
    Duration: 'PT{{Duration}}M'
# Always re-enable autoscaling
- name: Rollback
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  inputs:
    Service: autoscaling
    Api: ResumeProcesses
    AutoScalingGroupName: "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
    ScalingProcesses: ['Launch','Terminate']
    isEnd: true
outputs:
- DescribeInstances.InstanceIds

```

This SSM document requires an SSM role with the following permissions:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "EnableAsgDocument",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "autoscaling:DescribeAutoScalingGroups",
        "autoscaling:SuspendProcesses",
        "autoscaling:ResumeProcesses",
        "ec2:DescribeInstances",
        "ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus",
        "ec2:TerminateInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

From here follow the “Create FIS Experiment Template” step shown in [FIS SSM Start Automation Setup](#) to add this as an action to your FIS experiment.

## Workaround: remove AZ from ASG / LB

If you need to model a situation in which EC2 instances in an AZ become unavailable but where the ASG will bring up replacement instances in the remaining AZs, you can modify the ASG to remove subnets associated with the AZ:

```
---
description: Terminate all instances of ASG in a particular AZ
schemaVersion: '0.3'
assumeRole: "{{ AutomationAssumeRole }}"
parameters:
  AvailabilityZone:
    type: String
    description: "(Required) The Availability Zone to impact"
  AutoscalingGroupName:
    type: String
    description: "(Required) The name of the autoscaling group"
  AutomationAssumeRole:
    type: String
    description: "The ARN of the role that allows Automation to perform
      the actions on your behalf."
  Duration:
    type: String
    description: (Optional) The duration of the attack in minutes (default=5)
    default: '5'
```

```

mainSteps:

# -----
# Query subnets attached to ASG. We will later match these to AZs
# for detaching and re-attaching operations
- name: DescribeAutoscaling
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  onFailure: 'step:ExitList'
  onCancel: 'step:ExitList'
  timeoutSeconds: 60
  inputs:
    Service: autoscaling
    Api: DescribeAutoScalingGroups
    AutoScalingGroupNames:
      - "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
  outputs:
    - Name: VPCZoneIdentifier
      Selector: "$.AutoScalingGroups[0].VPCZoneIdentifier"
      Type: String
    - Name: AvailabilityZones
      Selector: "$.AutoScalingGroups[0].AvailabilityZones"
      Type: StringList
    - Name: InstanceIds
      Selector: "$..InstanceId"
      Type: StringList

# -----
# Using ASG information, select subnets / AZs to remove from ASG
# and subnets / AZs to keep in ASG. This also makes an API call
# because the selection logic is more readable than using SSM
# JSONPATH / JMESPATH selectors.
- name: SubnetSelector
  action: aws:executeScript
  onFailure: 'step:ExitList'
  onCancel: 'step:ExitList'
  timeoutSeconds: 60
  inputs:
    Runtime: "python3.6"
    Handler: "script_handler"
    InputPayload:
      "vpcZoneIdentifier": "{{ DescribeAutoscaling.VPCZoneIdentifier }}"
      "affectAz": "{{ AvailabilityZone }}"
    Script: |
      import boto3
      client = boto3.client("ec2")
      def script_handler(events, context):
          asgSubnets = events.get("vpcZoneIdentifier", "").split(",")
          affectAz = events.get("affectAz", "")
          botoOut = client.describe_subnets(SubnetIds=asgSubnets).get("Subnets")
          affectSubnets = [x["SubnetId"] for x in botoOut if
x["AvailabilityZone"] == affectAz]
          protectSubnets = [x["SubnetId"] for x in botoOut if
x["AvailabilityZone"] != affectAz]
          affectAzs      = [x["AvailabilityZone"] for x in botoOut if
x["AvailabilityZone"] == affectAz]

```

```

    protectAzs      = [x["AvailabilityZone"] for x in botoOut if
x["AvailabilityZone"] != affectAz]
        return {
            "SubnetIdArray": asgSubnets,
            "AffectSubnetsArray": affectSubnets,
            "ProtectSubnetsArray": protectSubnets,
            "ProtectVpcZoneIdentifier": ",".join(protectSubnets),
            "AffectAzsArray":      affectAzs,
            "ProtectAzsArray":      protectAzs,
        }
outputs:
- Name: SubnetIds
  Selector: "$.Payload.SubnetIdArray"
  Type: StringList
- Name: AffectSubnetsArray
  Selector: "$.Payload.AffectSubnetsArray"
  Type: StringList
- Name: ProtectSubnetsArray
  Selector: "$.Payload.ProtectSubnetsArray"
  Type: StringList
- Name: ProtectVpcZoneIdentifier
  Selector: "$.Payload.ProtectVpcZoneIdentifier"
  Type: String
- Name: AffectAzsArray
  Selector: "$.Payload.AffectAzsArray"
  Type: StringList
- Name: ProtectAzsArray
  Selector: "$.Payload.ProtectAzsArray"
  Type: StringList

# -----
# Remove subnets / AZs
- name: RemoveSubnets
  action: aws:executeAwsApi
  onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
  onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
  inputs:
    Service: autoscaling
    Api: UpdateAutoScalingGroup
    AutoScalingGroupName: "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
    VPCZoneIdentifier: "{{ SubnetSelector.ProtectVpcZoneIdentifier }}"

# -----
# Wait in outage simulation state
- name: WaitForDuration
  action: 'aws:sleep'
  onFailure: 'step:Rollback'
  onCancel: 'step:Rollback'
  inputs:
    Duration: 'PT{{Duration}}M'

# -----
# Reset ASG subnets / AZs to original state before we started.
- name: Rollback
  action: aws:executeAwsApi

```

```

 onFailure: 'step:ExitList'
onCancel: 'step:ExitList'
inputs:
  Service: autoscaling
  Api: UpdateAutoScalingGroup
  AutoScalingGroupName: "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
  VPCZoneIdentifier: "{{ DescribeAutoscaling.VPCZoneIdentifier }}"

# -----
# List state of ASG after all is done. Hopefully it's the same as
# before we started.
- name: ExitList
action: aws:executeAwsApi
timeoutSeconds: 60
inputs:
  Service: autoscaling
  Api: DescribeAutoScalingGroups
  AutoScalingGroupNames:
    - "{{ AutoscalingGroupName }}"
outputs:
  - Name: VPCZoneIdentifier
    Selector: "$.AutoScalingGroups[0].VPCZoneIdentifier"
    Type: String
  - Name: AvailabilityZones
    Selector: "$.AutoScalingGroups[0].AvailabilityZones"
    Type: StringList
  - Name: InstanceIds
    Selector: "$..InstanceId"
    Type: StringList
isEnd: true

outputs:

```

This SSM document requires an SSM role with the following permissions:

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "EnableAsgDocument",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "autoscaling:DescribeAutoScalingGroups",
        "autoscaling:SuspendProcesses",
        "autoscaling:ResumeProcesses",
        "ec2:DescribeInstances",
        "ec2:DescribeInstanceStatus",
        "ec2:TerminateInstances"
      ],
      "Resource": "*"
    }
  ]
}
```

}

]

From here follow the “Create FIS Experiment Template” step shown in [FIS SSM Start Automation Setup](#) to add this as an action to your FIS experiment.

Note that the above SSM document example limits itself to affecting the ASG and relying on the ASG to *cleanly* drain and remove instances from the LB. You can add extra steps to explicitly terminate instances and/or add NACLs to achieve more extreme failure scenarios on your instances.

## Avoid: NACLs and SGs on their own

For EC2 instances in ASGs avoid the *exclusive* use Network Access Control Lists (NACLs) or security groups (SGs) as they will create untypical failure scenarios. In particular NACLs preventing access to an ASG or LB subnet will lead to churn when the ASG tries to spin up new instances and they fail to register as healthy.

If other aspects of your simulation require using NACLs or SGs we suggest combining them with the prevention Auto Scaling actions as described in the first workaround section above and/or with the removal of subnets from the ASG as shown in the second example.



# OBSERVABILITY

A core aspect of chaos engineering is observability. In this section we will cover AWS tooling that supports FIS in providing observability for experiments and help in gaining the understanding needed to improve your system.



# DEVOPS GURU

## Warning

This section requires that you followed the [setup instructions](#) at the beginning of the workshop and allowed enough time for Amazon DevOps Guru to establish a baseline. This section also presumes that you followed the load generating steps in the [Synthetic user experience](#) section.

## Dashboard overview

Navigate to the DevOps Guru console. Once enough time has passed for DevOps Guru to generate insights you should see a dashboard similar to this:

The screenshot shows the Amazon DevOps Guru Dashboard. On the left, there's a sidebar with links for Dashboard, Insights, Settings, and Cost estimator. The main area has a header "Amazon DevOps Guru > Dashboard". Below it, a "System health summary" section displays metrics: Total resources analyzed last hour (7), Impacted stacks (0), Ongoing reactive insights (0), and Ongoing proactive insights (0). A "System health overview" section shows 16 stacks, with a search bar for "FisStack" and a dropdown for "All stacks". Three detailed boxes below show the status for FisStackVpc, FisStackRdsAurora, and FisStackAsg, all marked as healthy with zero reactive and proactive insights, and specific MTTR values.

| Stack Name        | Status  | Ongoing reactive insights | Ongoing proactive insights | Stack lifetime MTTR |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| FisStackVpc       | Healthy | 0                         | 0                          | 38 Hours            |
| FisStackRdsAurora | Healthy | 0                         | 0                          | 12 Minutes          |
| FisStackAsg       | Healthy | 0                         | 0                          | 60 Minutes          |

# Reactive insights

Select “Insights” on the left and explore the reactive insights generated from our fault injection activities. You should see an event relating to “Application ELB” (depending on the exact order of events your dashboard may vary slightly):

The screenshot shows the Amazon DevOps Guru interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with options: Dashboard, Insights (which is selected and highlighted in orange), and Settings. Below that is a Cost estimator. The main area is titled "Insights" and has tabs for "Reactive" (which is selected) and "Proactive". Under the "Reactive" tab, there's a section titled "Reactive insights (13) Info". It says "A reactive insight lets you know about recommendations to improve the performance of your application now." Below this is a search bar with placeholder text "Filter insights by status, severity or affected resource" and a time range selector showing "12h 1d 1w 1M Custom" with "1M" selected. There are also navigation arrows and a refresh icon. A table below lists the insights, with one row visible: "ApplicationELB TargetResponseTime Anomalous In Stack FisStackAsg" (Status: Closed, Severity: High, Affected resources: 1).

## Visualizing anomalies

Selecting the event exposes more detailed information. The “Aggregated metrics” view will show timelines of different anomalous events that happened during the overall anomaly window:

**Aggregated metrics****Graphed anomalies****Aggregated metrics (7)** July 21, 20:48–July 21, 21:53 UTC [Info](#)

Group by

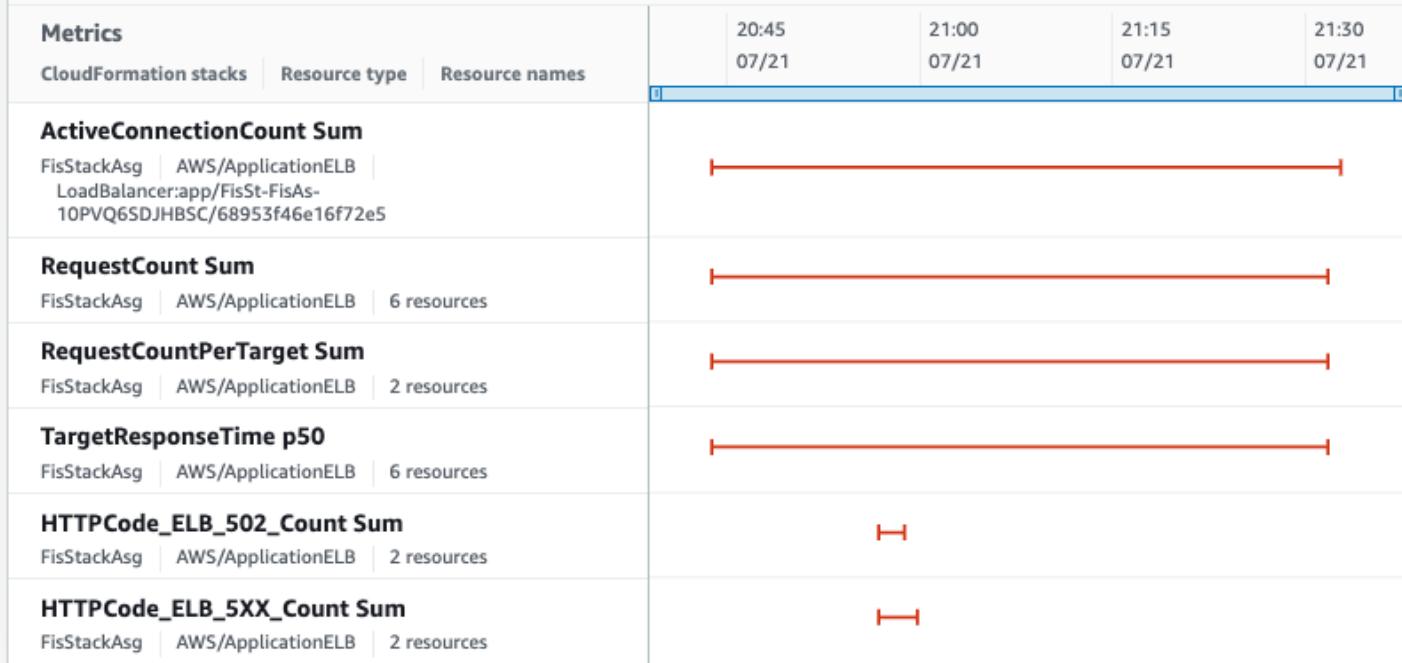
No grouping ▾

Metrics in your AWS account are analyzed to find anomalies in an insight. The timeline shows the start time of the anomaly to current time.

 Find metric by metric name, stack, resource type

&lt; 1 2 &gt;

🔍 🔍



Note that there may be multiple additional pages for additional events:

**Aggregated metrics****Graphed anomalies****Aggregated metrics (7)** July 21, 20:48–July 21, 21:53 UTC [Info](#)

Group by

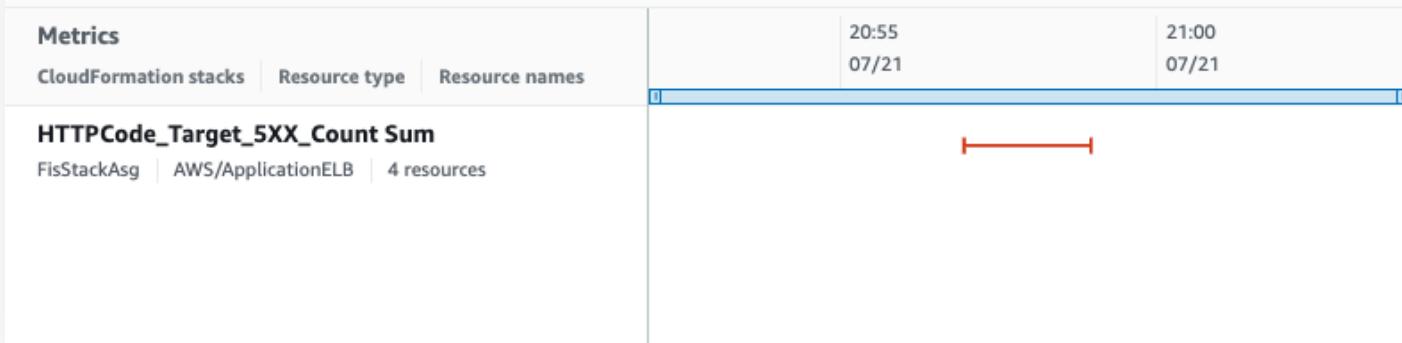
No grouping ▾

Metrics in your AWS account are analyzed to find anomalies in an insight. The timeline shows the start time of the anomaly to current time.

 Find metric by metric name, stack, resource type

&lt; 1 2 &gt;

🔍 🔍



Examining the example above we see that during the event

- an unusually high number of connections were made - by our external load testing tool,

- the high number of connections led to a high number of overall requests on the load balancer,
- the high number of connections led to a high number of connections to each target,
- the response time for the servers associated with the target increased substantially.

In addition to the expected direct impact of more connections, we also see unusual responses being sent:

- the number of HTTP 5xx errors increased at the load balancer,
- specifically the number of **HTTP 502** error increased at the load balancer,
- the number of HTTP 5xx errors originated at the load balancer target, i.e. our web servers.

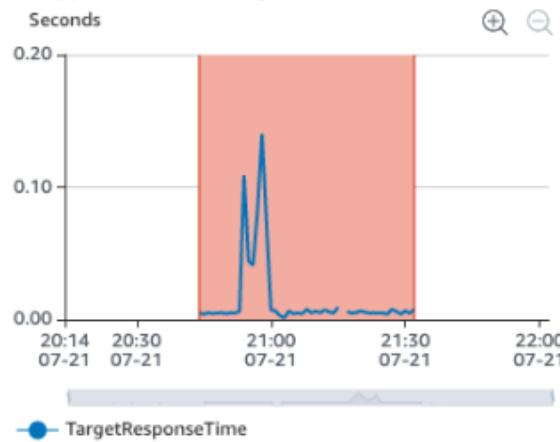
Switching to the "Graphed Anomalies" view shows the more detailed time data for each anomalous metric:

**Graphed anomalies (7)** July 21, 20:48–July 21, 21:53 UTC [Info](#)

Amazon DevOps Guru captures and can display the occurrence of anomalies over time.

 Find metric by metric name, stack, resource type

&lt; 1 2 &gt;

[1H](#) [3H](#) [12H](#) [1D](#) [3D](#) [1W](#) [2W](#) [C](#)
**AWS/ApplicationELB:TargetResponseTime**

## Resource type

AWS/ApplicationELB

## Resource names

TargetGroup:targetgroup/FisSt-FisAs-

L513EEGYI2M8/71ff6b943

8567639,

LoadBalancer:app/FisSt-FisAs-

10PVQ6SDJHBSC/68953f4

6e16f72e5

## Stack

FisStackAsg

[View all statistics and dimensions](#)

## Dimensions

TargetGroup:targetgroup/FisSt-FisAs-

L513EEGYI2M8/71ff6b943

8567639,

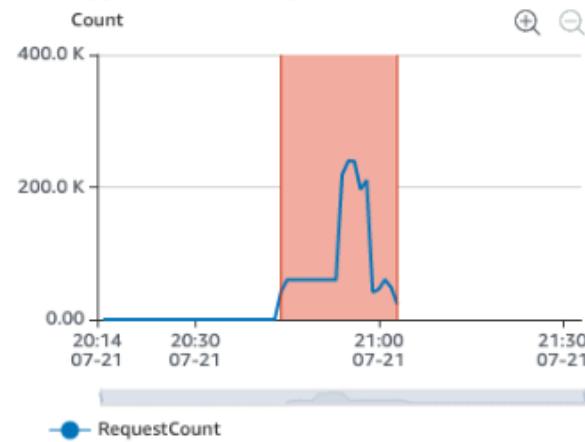
LoadBalancer:app/FisSt-FisAs-

10PVQ6SDJHBSC/68953f4

6e16f72e5

## Statistics

p50

[1H](#) [3H](#) [12H](#) [1D](#) [3D](#) [1W](#) [2W](#) [C](#)
**AWS/ApplicationELB:RequestCount**

## Resource type

AWS/ApplicationELB

## Resource names

TargetGroup:targetgroup/FisSt-FisAs-

L513EEGYI2M8/71ff6b943

8567639,

AvailabilityZone:us-east-2a,

LoadBalancer:app/FisSt-FisAs-

10PVQ6SDJHBSC/68953f4

6e16f72e5

## Stack

FisStackAsg

[View all statistics and dimensions](#)

## Dimensions

TargetGroup:targetgroup/FisSt-FisAs-

L513EEGYI2M8/71ff6b943

8567639,

AvailabilityZone:us-east-2a,

LoadBalancer:app/FisSt-FisAs-

10PVQ6SDJHBSC/68953f4

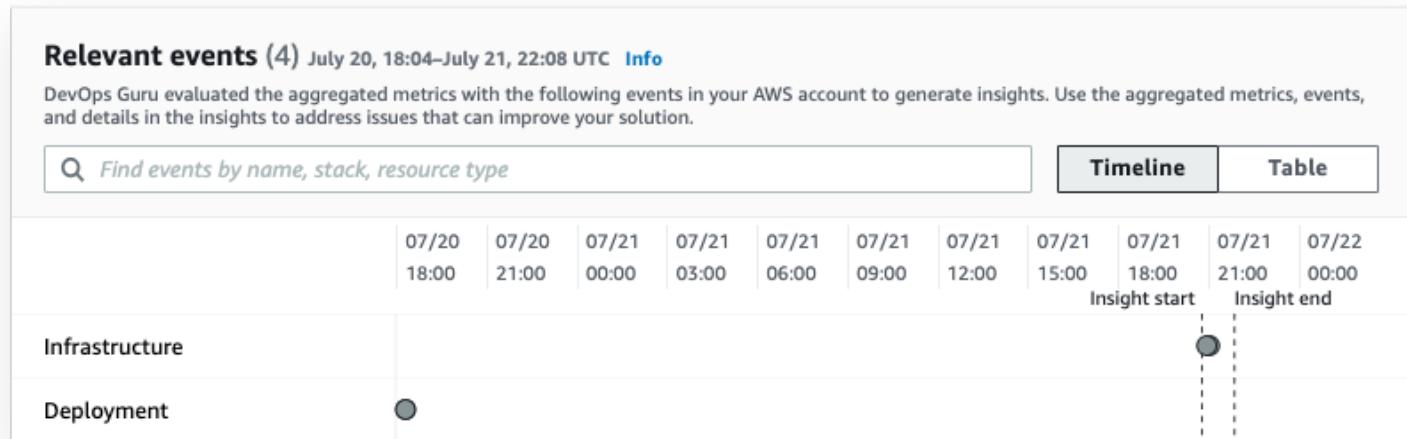
## Statistics

Sum

Note that in this view data outside the anomaly window are set to zero to allow focusing on the relevant details during the outage.

# Contextualizing with infrastructure events

In our case the anomalies arose from external load but frequently anomalies are caused by changes to code or infrastructure configuration. To help you diagnose this, DevOps Guru provides visibility into deployment and infrastructure changes associated with the anomaly. These events can be visualized in a timeline view (you can get details by clicking on the dots):



or in table format:

The figure shows a table view of the same event data. At the top, it displays "Relevant events (4) July 20, 18:04–July 21, 22:08 UTC" with a "Info" link. Below this, a message states: "DevOps Guru evaluated the aggregated metrics with the following events in your AWS account to generate insights. Use the aggregated metrics, events, and details in the insights to address issues that can improve your solution." A search bar at the top left contains the placeholder "Find events by name, stack, resource type". To the right of the search bar are two buttons: "Timeline" (which is selected and highlighted in blue) and "Table". The table has six columns: "Event name", "Resource type", "Resource name", "Time", "AWS serv", and a small upward arrow icon. The data rows are as follows:

| Event name        | Resource type                            | Resource name | Time                   | AWS serv    |
|-------------------|--|---------------|------------------------|-------------|
| CreateChangeSet   | AWS::CloudFormation::Stack               | FisStackAsg   | Jul 20, 2021 18:19 UTC | cloudform   |
| ExecuteChangeSet  | AWS::CloudFormation::Stack               | FisStackAsg   | Jul 20, 2021 18:19 UTC | cloudform   |
| RegisterTargets   | AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup |               | Jul 21, 2021 20:57 UTC | elasticload |
| DeregisterTargets | AWS::ElasticLoadBalancingV2::TargetGroup |               | Jul 21, 2021 21:03 UTC | elasticload |

From the table format we can see that about 2h before the anomaly some changes were made to the stack configuration and deployed code. We can also see that around the time of the event instances were added to the load balancer in response to the increased load, and subsequently removed from the load balancer due to the external event subsiding.

## Recommendations for improvement

Finally DevOps Guru provides “Recommendations”, links to relevant articles to help troubleshoot issues and improve overall system performance:

**Recommendations (2)** [Info](#)  
View updates we recommend you implement to address the anomalies in this insight.

[Troubleshoot errors in AWS Application Elastic Load Balancer \(ELB\)](#) 

Your load balancer is throwing errors. To learn more and troubleshoot load balancer errors, see [Troubleshoot errors in AWS Application Elastic Load Balancer \(ELB\)](#) .

Why is DevOps Guru recommending this?

The **HTTPCode\_Target\_5XX\_Count** metric in ApplicationELB breached a high threshold.

Related metric (2)

**HTTPCode\_ELB\_5XX\_Count**  
ApplicationELB | us-east-2b, app/FisSt-FisAs-10PVQ6SDJHBSC/68953f46e16f72e5

**HTTPCode\_Target\_5XX\_Count**  
ApplicationELB | targetgroup/FisSt-FisAs-L513EEGYI2M8/71ff6b9438567639, us-east-2a, app/FisSt-FisAs-10PVQ6SDJHBSC/68953f46e16f72e5

# Further reading

To learn more about DevOps Guru, see the [documentation](#), and explore using [DevOps guru on serverless infrastructure](#) as well as [larger deployment strategies](#).

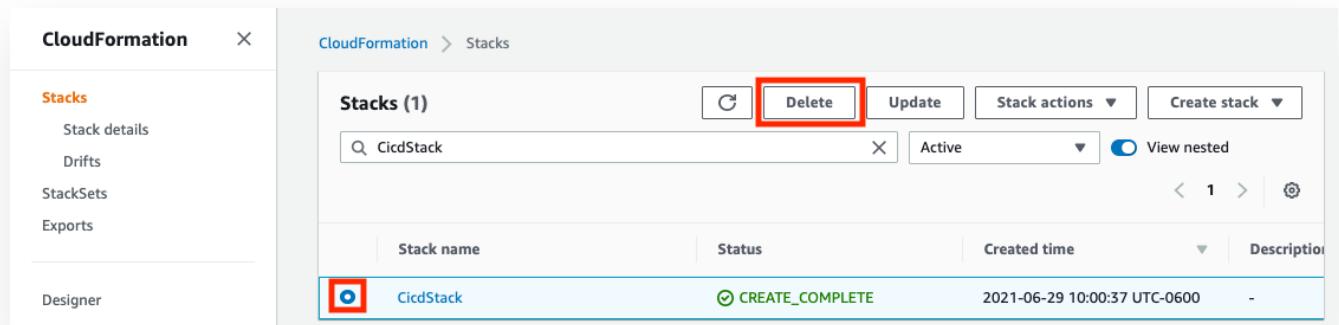


# CLEANUP

To ensure you don't incur any further costs after the workshop, please follow these instructions to delete the resources you created.

## Manually

- If you created the CI/CD stack and ran the pipeline, first start by deleting the infrastructure provisioned by the pipeline:
  - Navigate to the [AWS CloudFormation console](#) and find the stack named `fisworkshopDemo`
  - Select the stack
  - Select "Delete"
- Once, the `fisworkshopDemo` is deleted, following the same procedure as above, delete the `CicdStack` stack



- Following the same procedure as above, delete the following stacks
  - `FisStackEks`
  - `FisStackEcs`
  - `FisStackRdsAurora`
  - `FisStackLoadGen`
  - `FisStackAsg`
  - `FisStackVpc`
- Delete the CloudWatch log groups:

- Navigate to the [AWS CloudWatch console](#)
- Search for `fis-workshop`
- Select the checkboxes
- Under “Actions” select “Delete log group(s)”
- Delete Cloud9 Environments
  - Navigate to the [AWS Cloud9 console](#)
  - Delete the Cloud9 environment that you use during the workshop

# Using a script

In your Cloud9 terminal where you performed the **Provision AWS resources** step run the following commands:

```
cd ~/environment
```

```
cd aws-fault-injection-simulator-workshop  
cd resources/templates  
../cleanup.sh
```

# Retained resources

CloudWatch metrics and FIS experiments will be retained until the end of their respective expiration periods.

