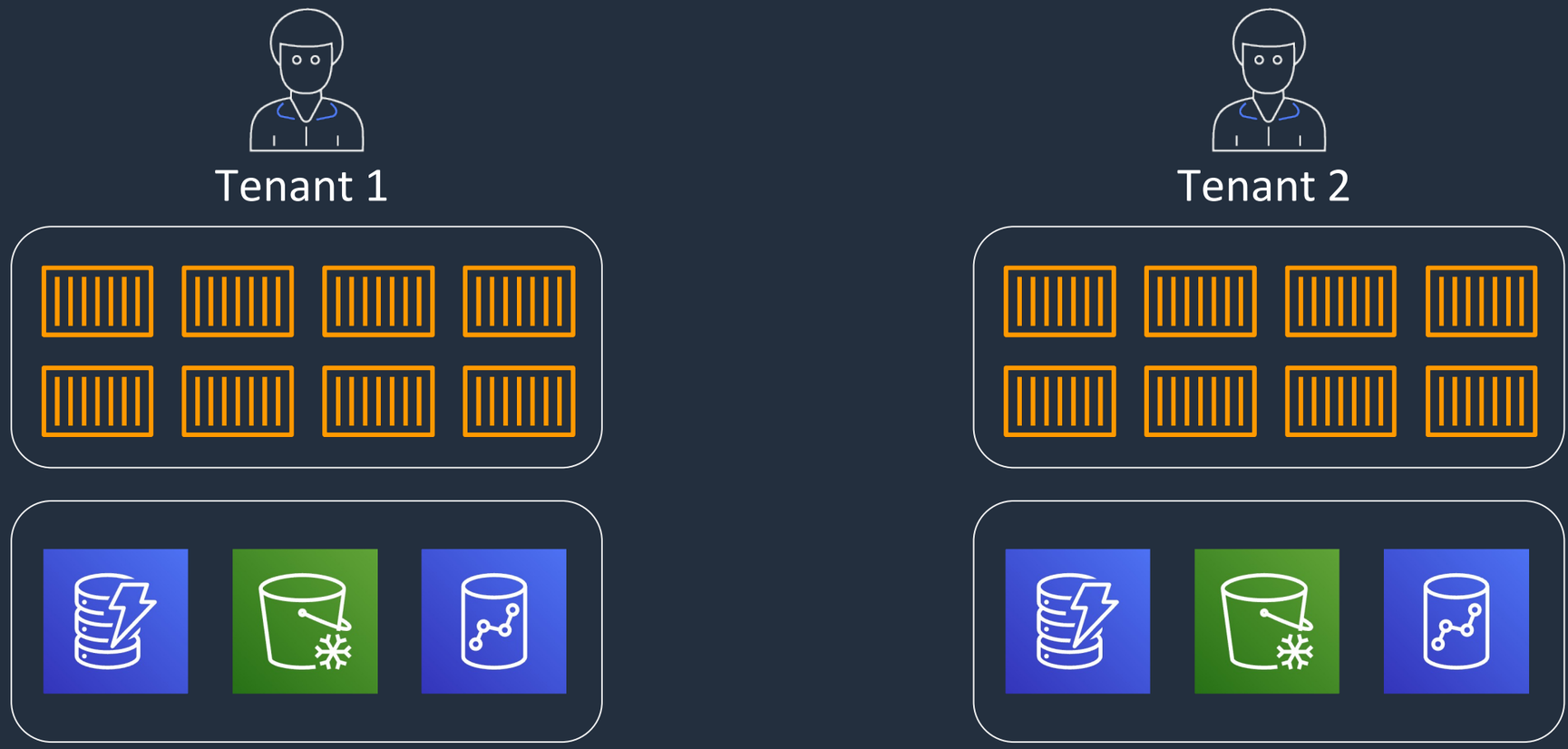
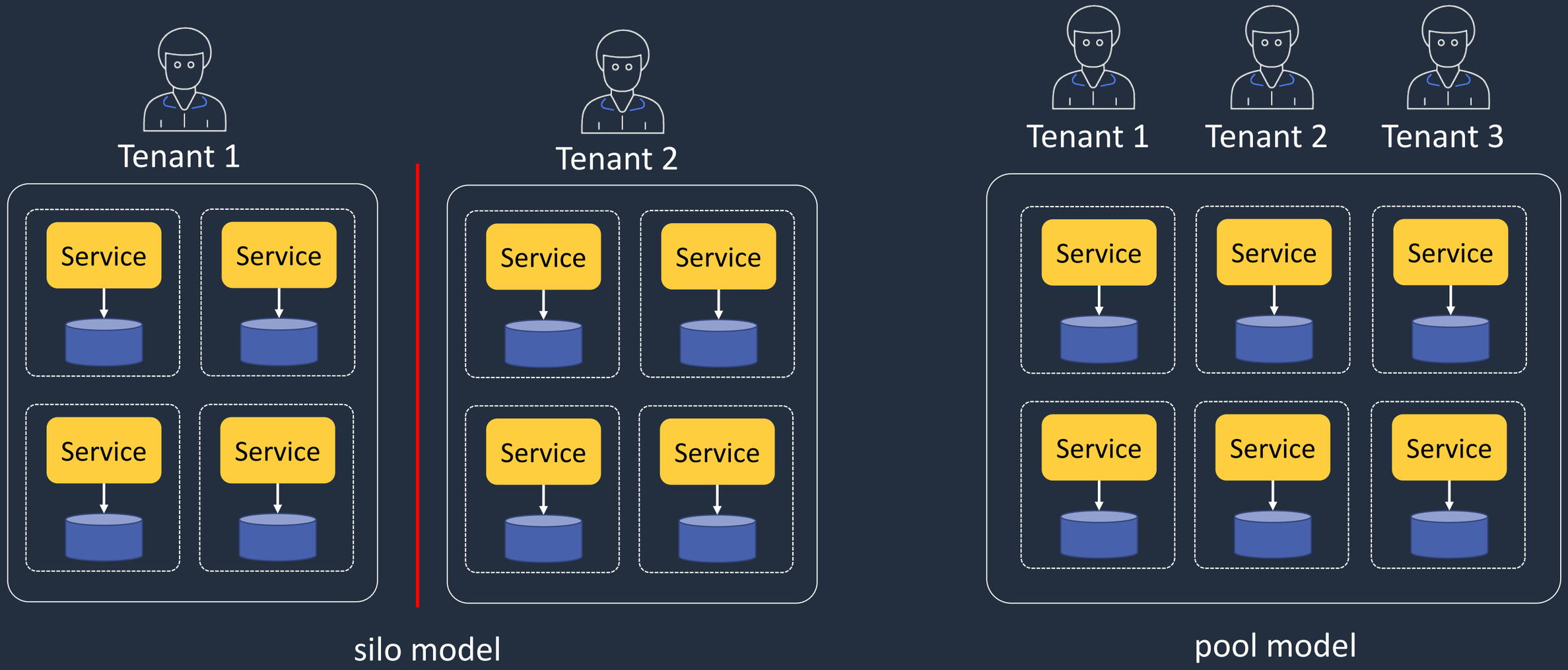
Build Serverless Multi-tenancy Service

Solution Architect , Sanghee Lee

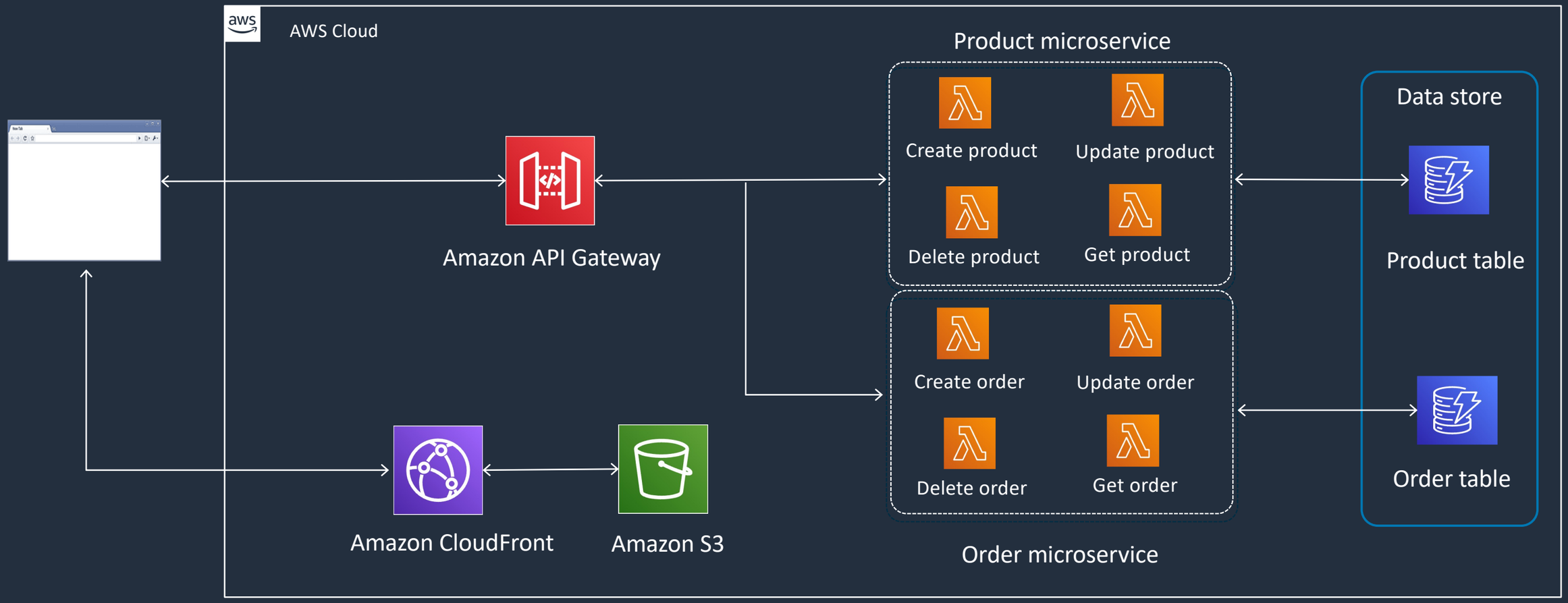
Tenant 분리는 왜 해야 하나요?



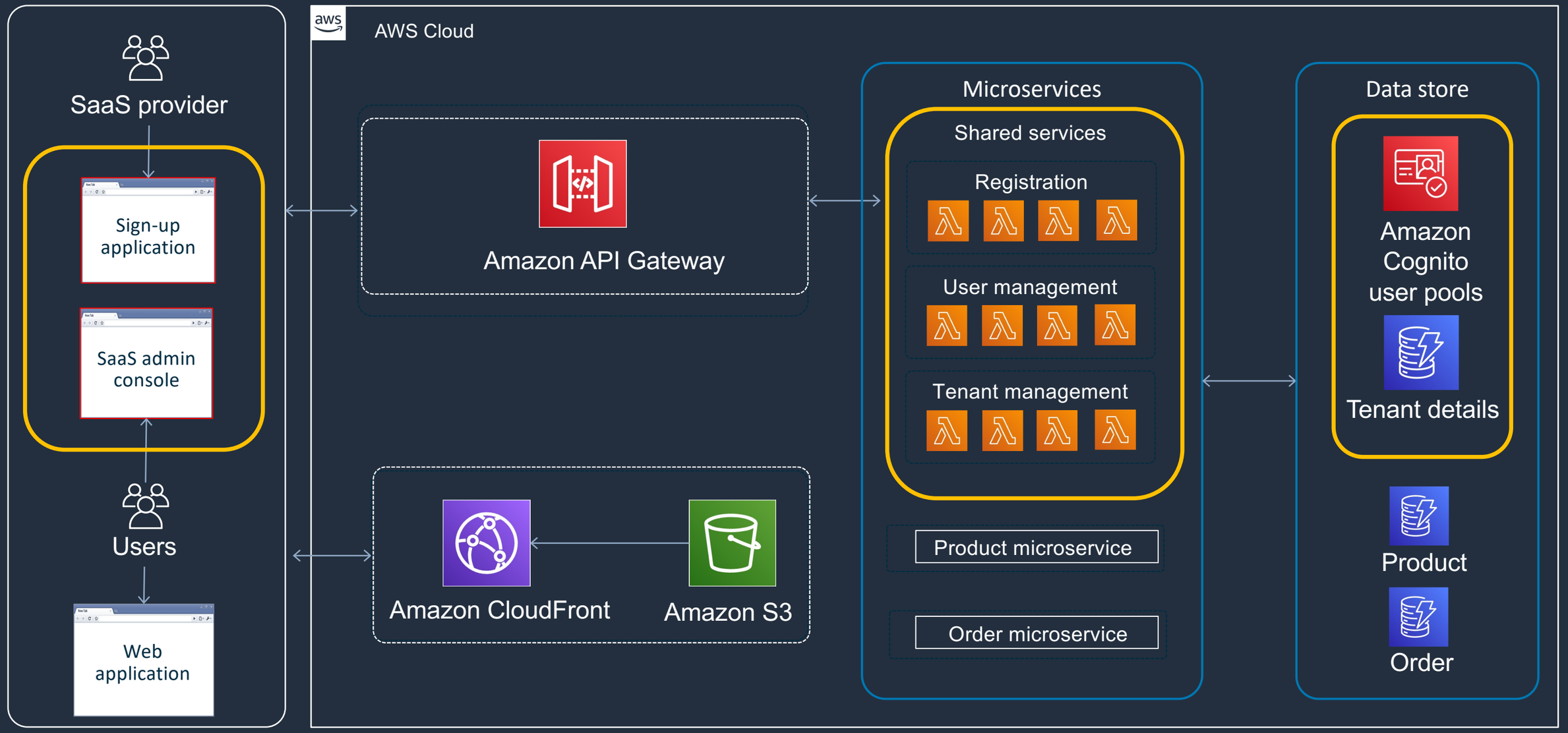
Multi-tenancy의 두가지 종류



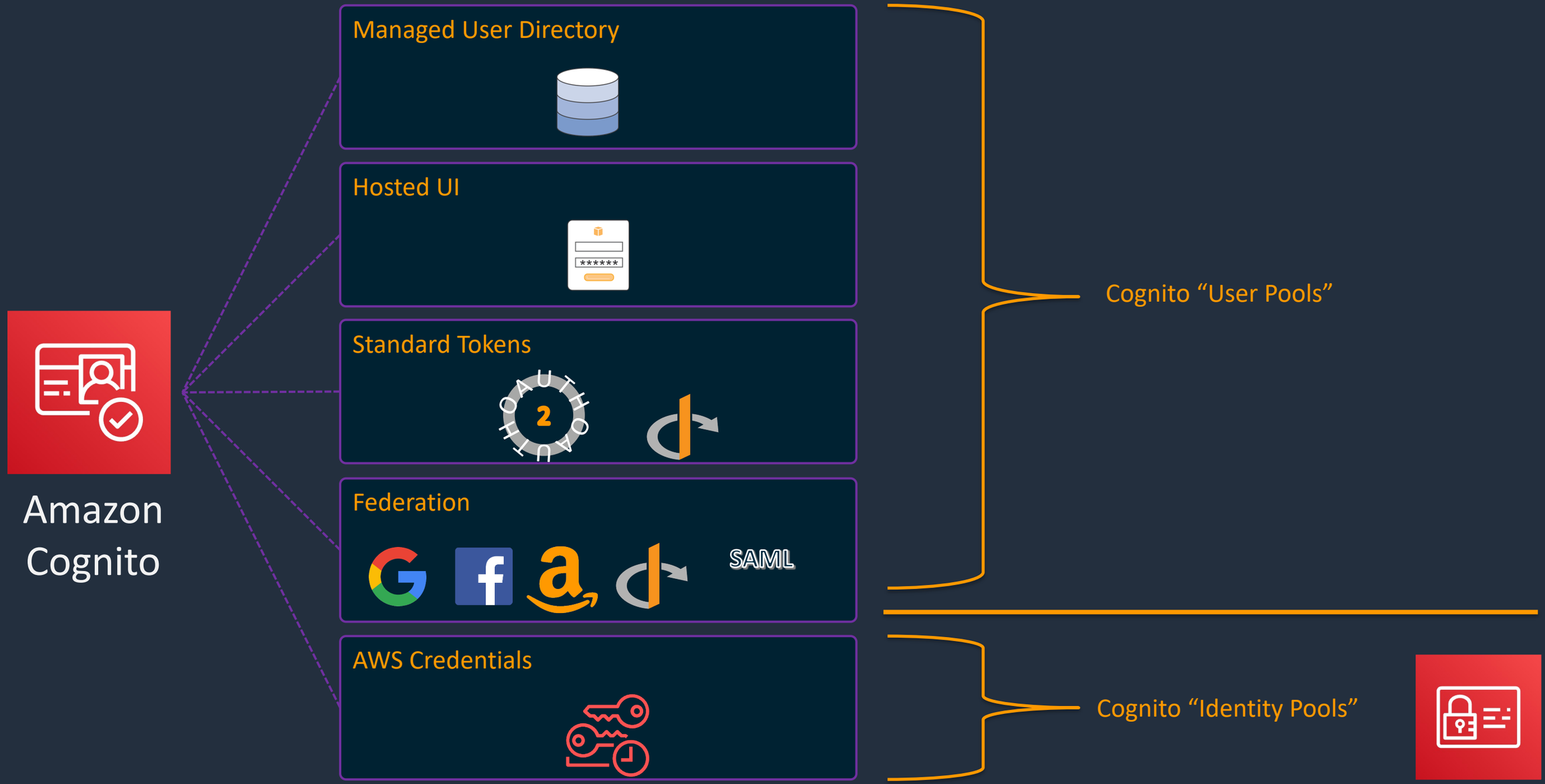
가장 일반적인 Serverless Architecture



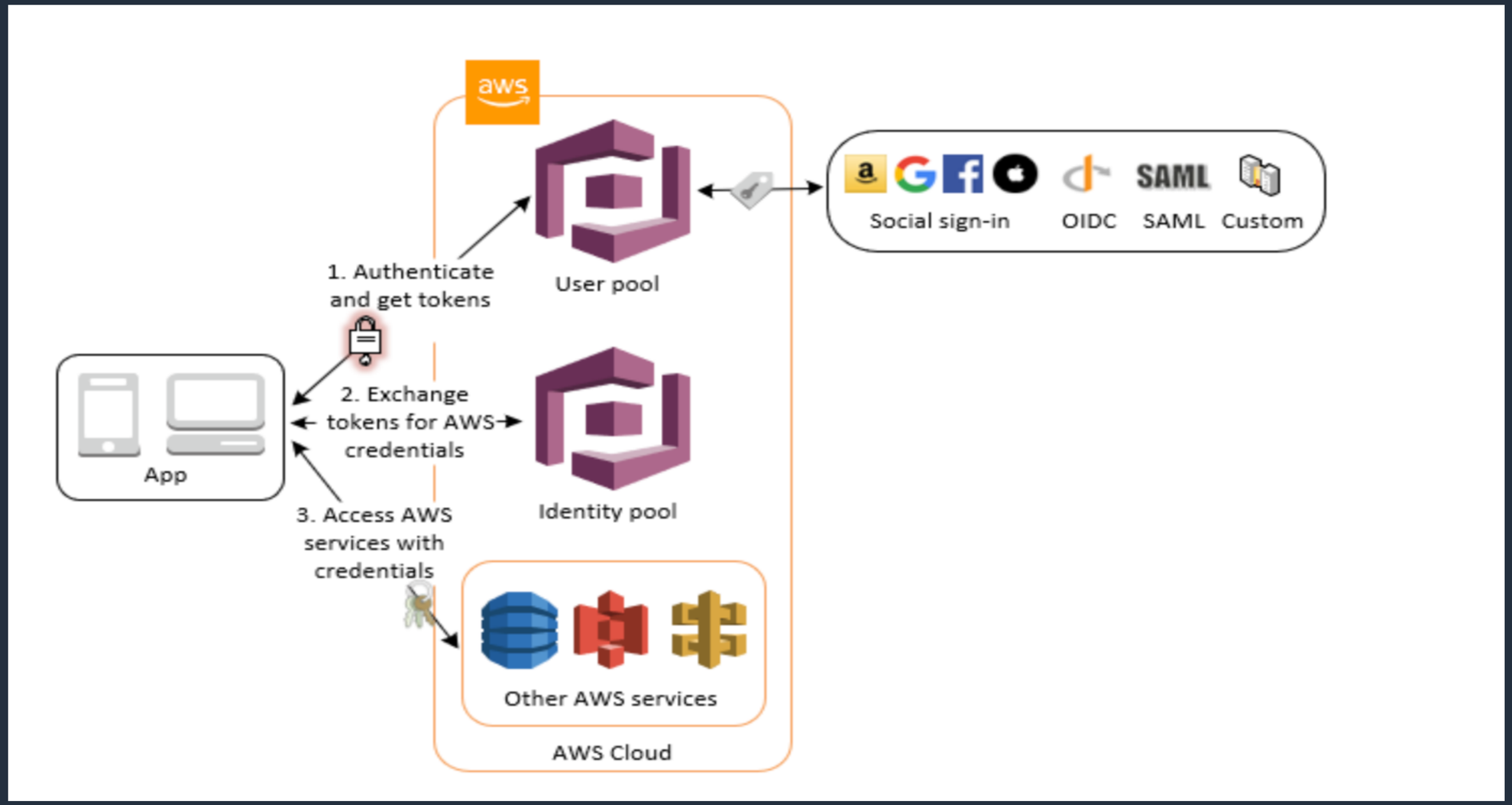
SaaS 를 한 숟가락 추가한다면



Cognito는 무엇일까요?



IAM 과 함께하는 Cognito



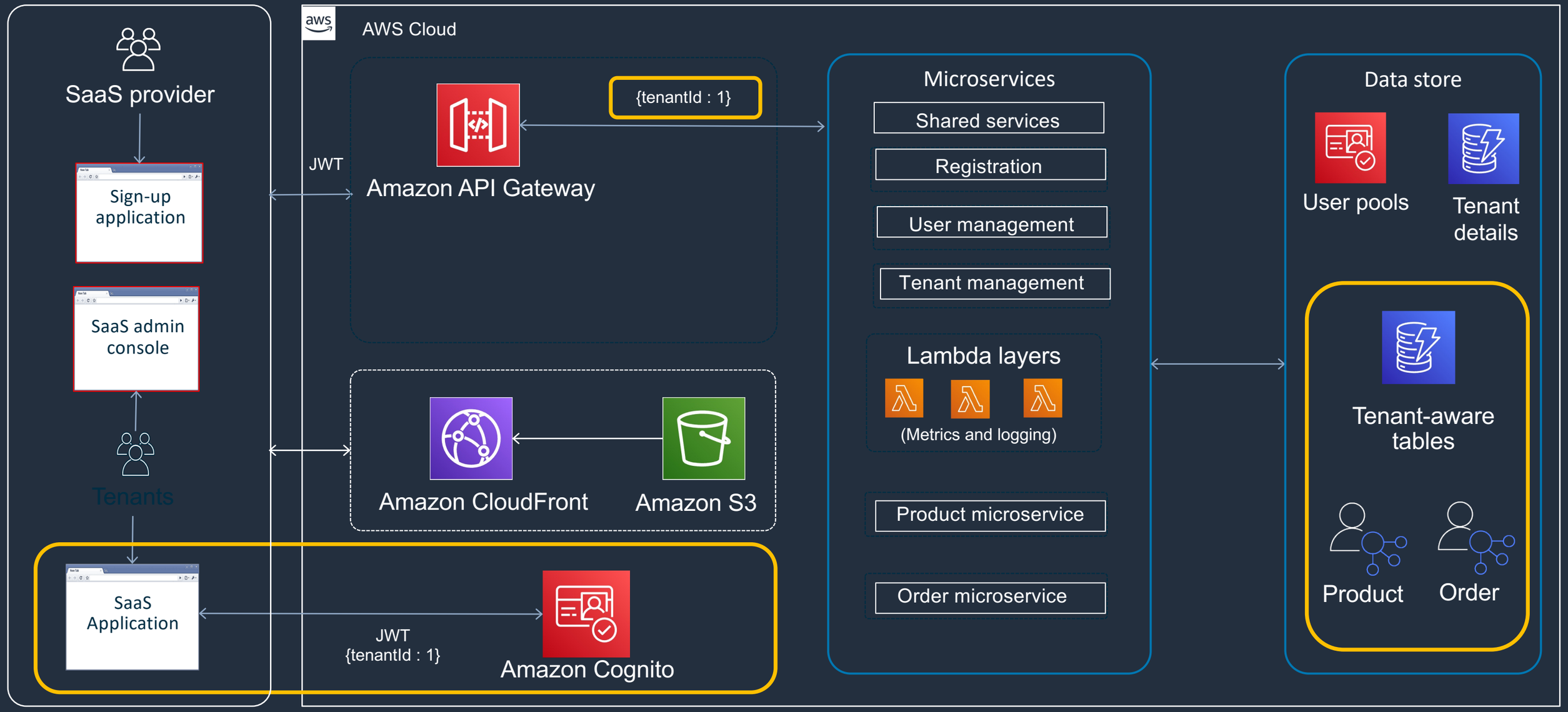
DynamoDB 예제

```
{
  "Sid": "TenantReadOnlyOrderTable",
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
      "dynamodb:GetItem",
      "dynamodb:BatchGetItem",
      "dynamodb:Query",
      "dynamodb:DescribeTable"
  ],
  "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:dynamodb:[region]:table/Order"
  ],
  "Condition": {
      "ForAllValues:StringEquals": {
          "dynamodb:LeadingKeys": [
              "tenant1"
          ]
      }
  }
}
```

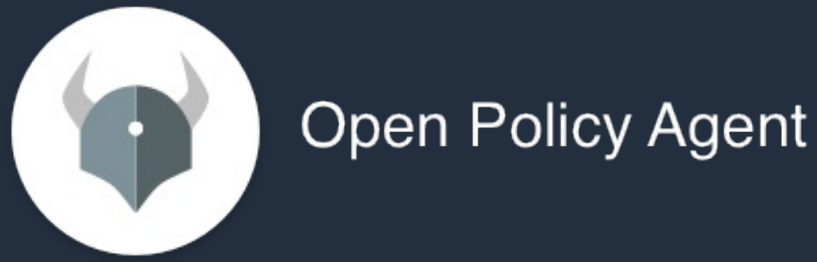
DynamoDB table

Partition Key	SKU	Name
Tenant1	93529-94	Black T-shirt
Tenant2	24411-01	Blue hoodie
Tenant1	76235-92	Wool socks
Tenant3	95419-37	Green polo
Tenant2	88314-99	White hat
Tenant1	24598-72	Tennis shoes

SaaS Serverless Architecture



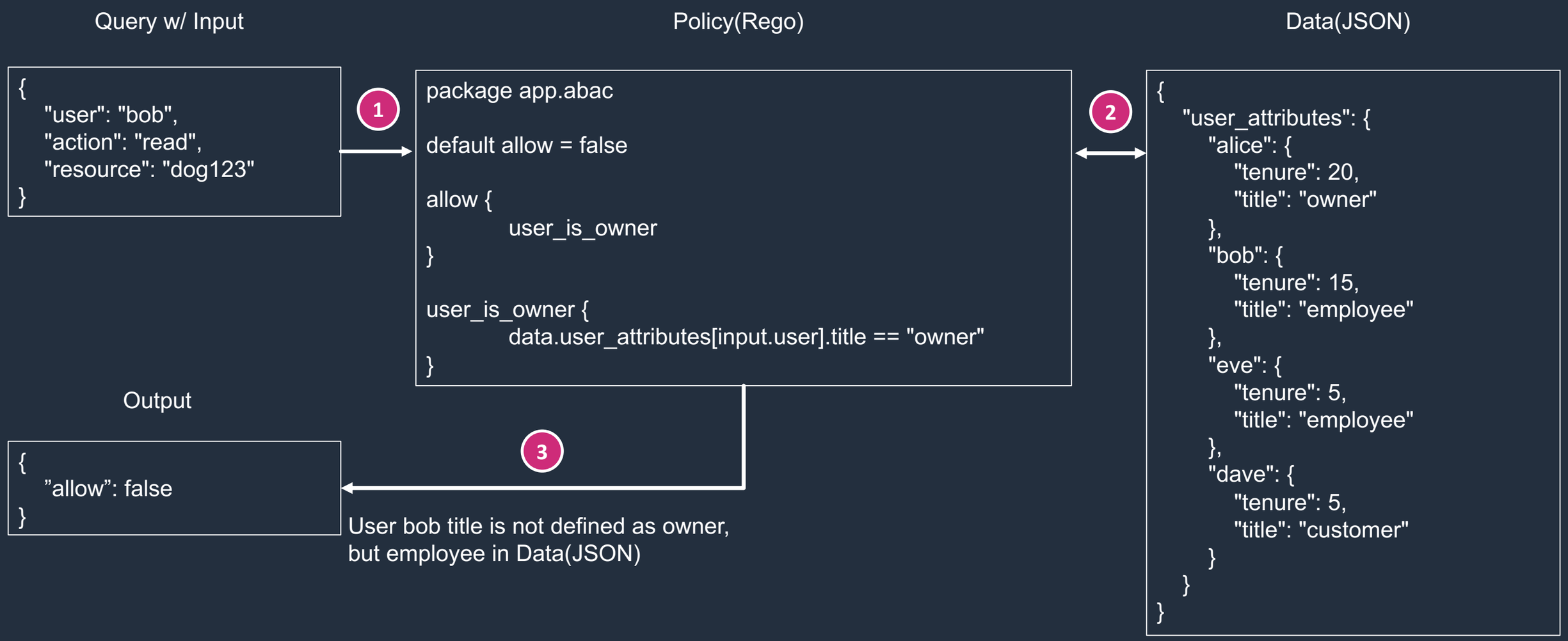
OPA(Open Policy Agent)



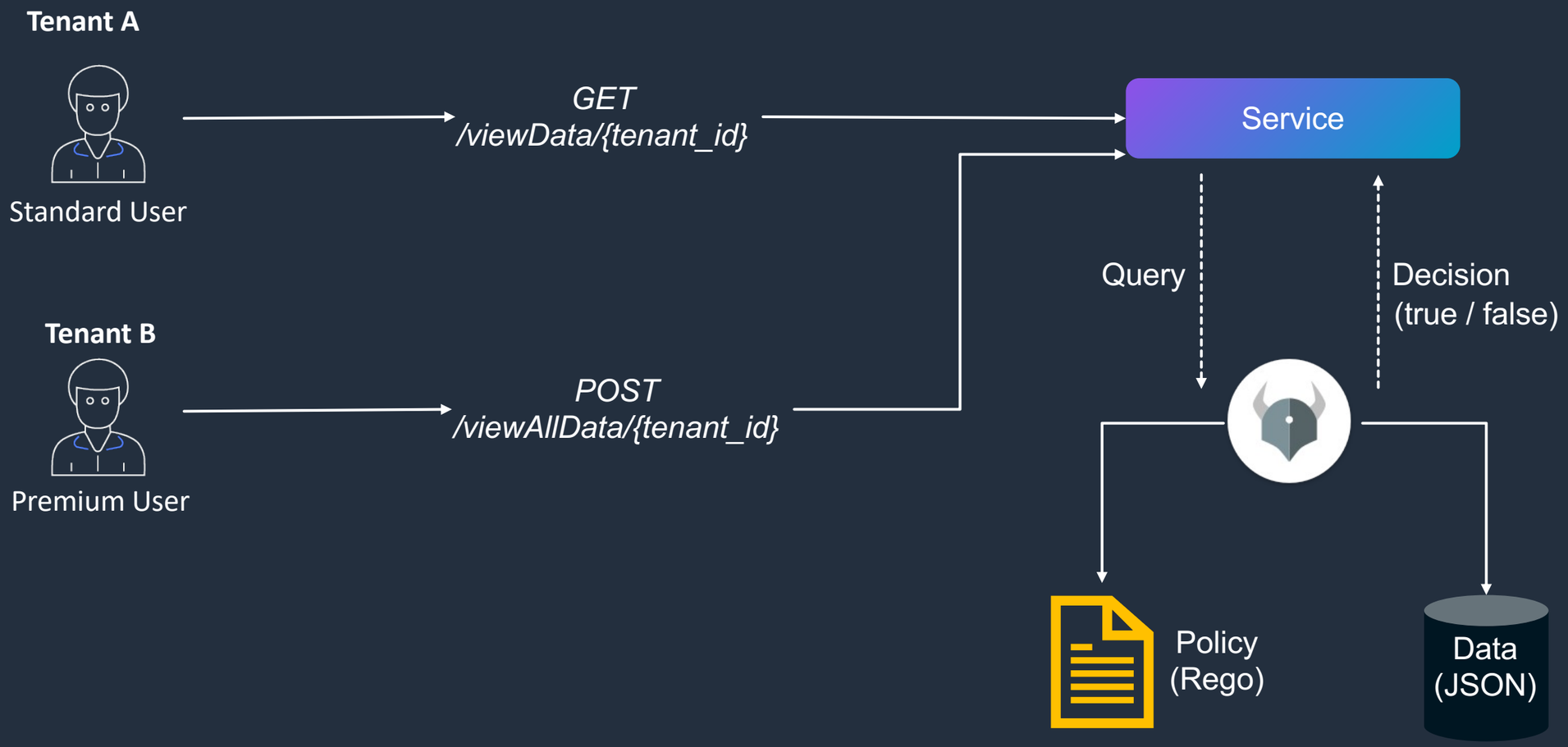
- AWS 외부 리소스도 통합 가능
- IAM 의 RBAC 방식이 아닌, PBAC 방식을 사용
- 코딩을 하듯, 로직을 넣어서 만들 수 있음

https://www.openpolicyagent.org/docs/latest/

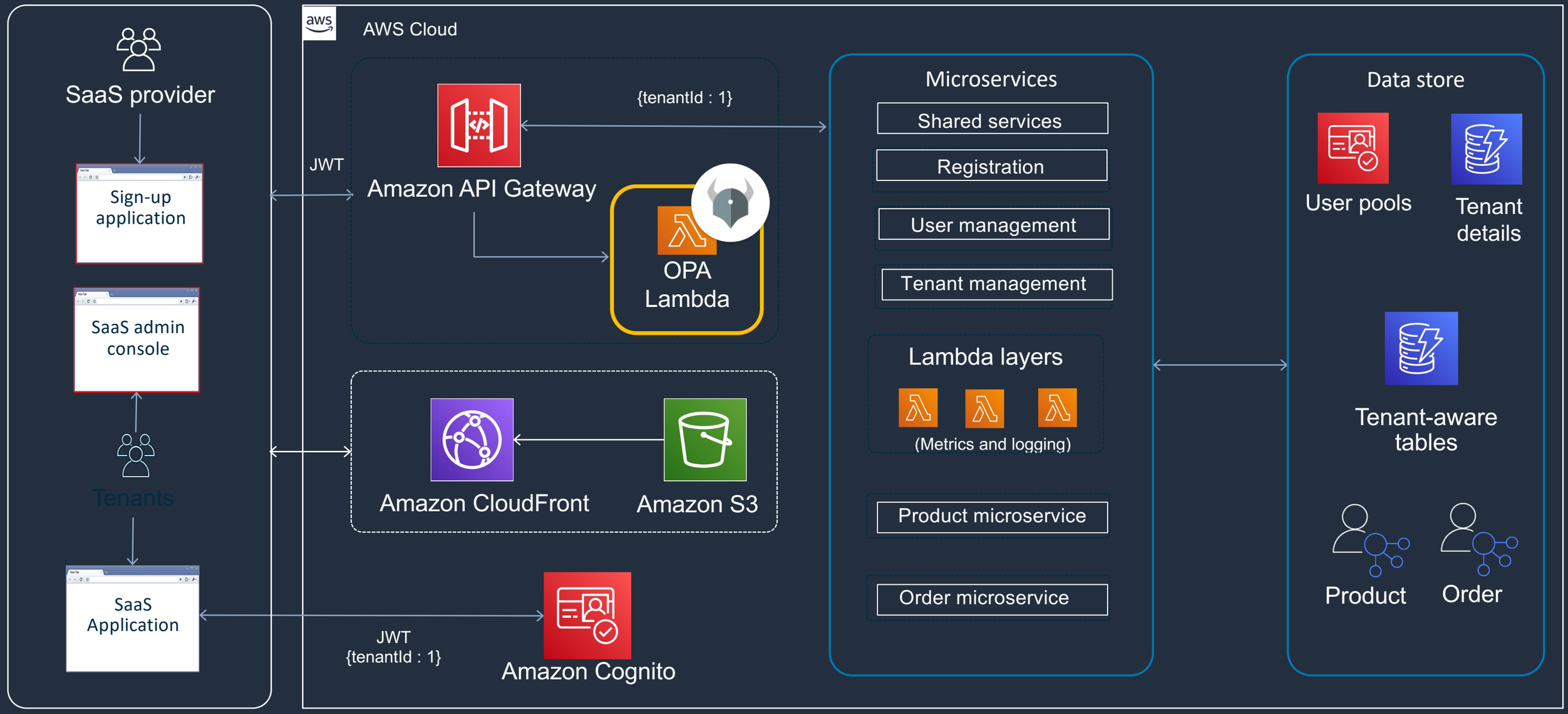
의사결정은 어떻게 이루어질까요?



실제 서비스 흐름



Advanced SaaS Serverless Architecture



OPA 예제

OPA Policy 와 Data 파일이 들어있음

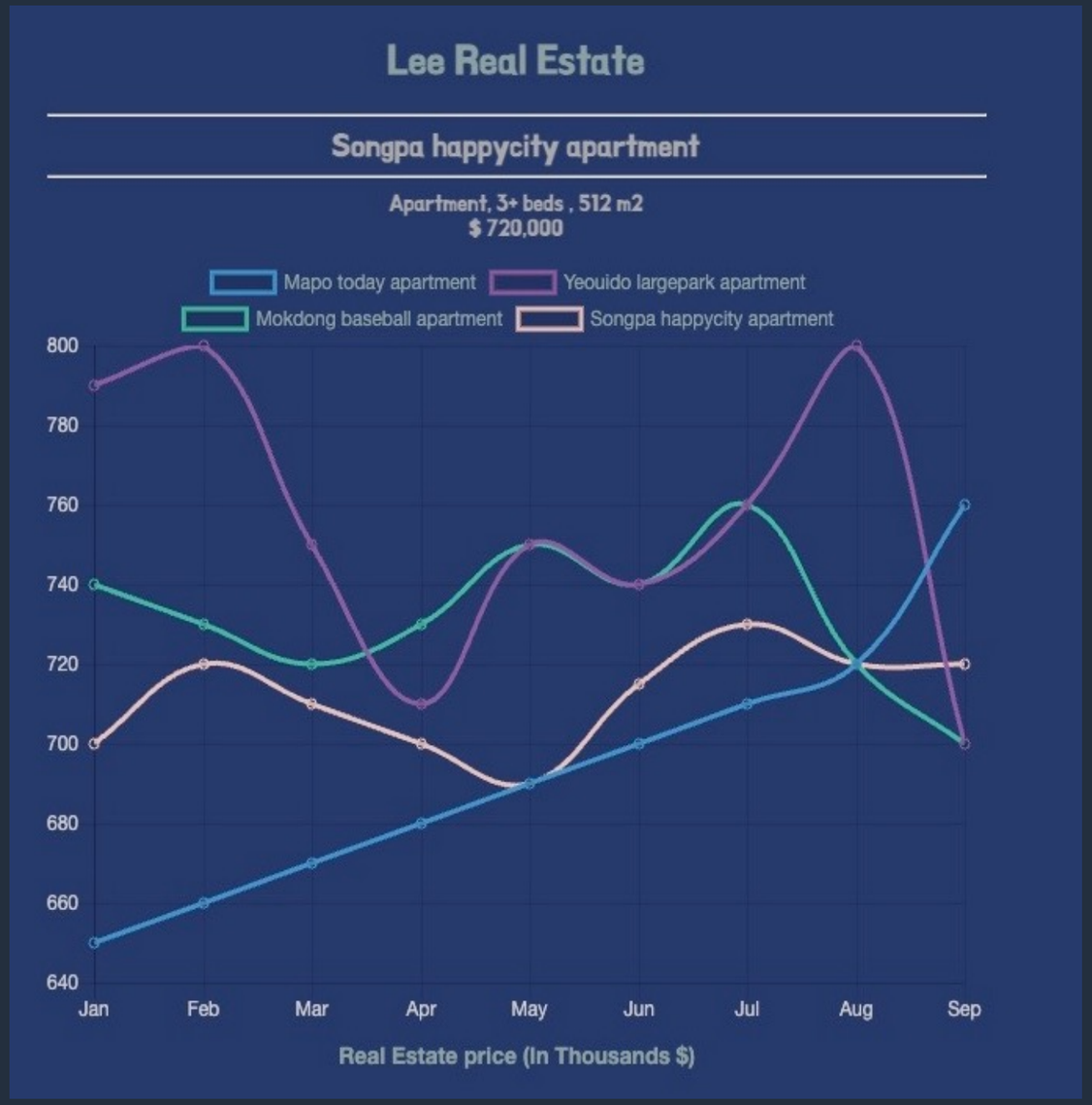
OPA Service

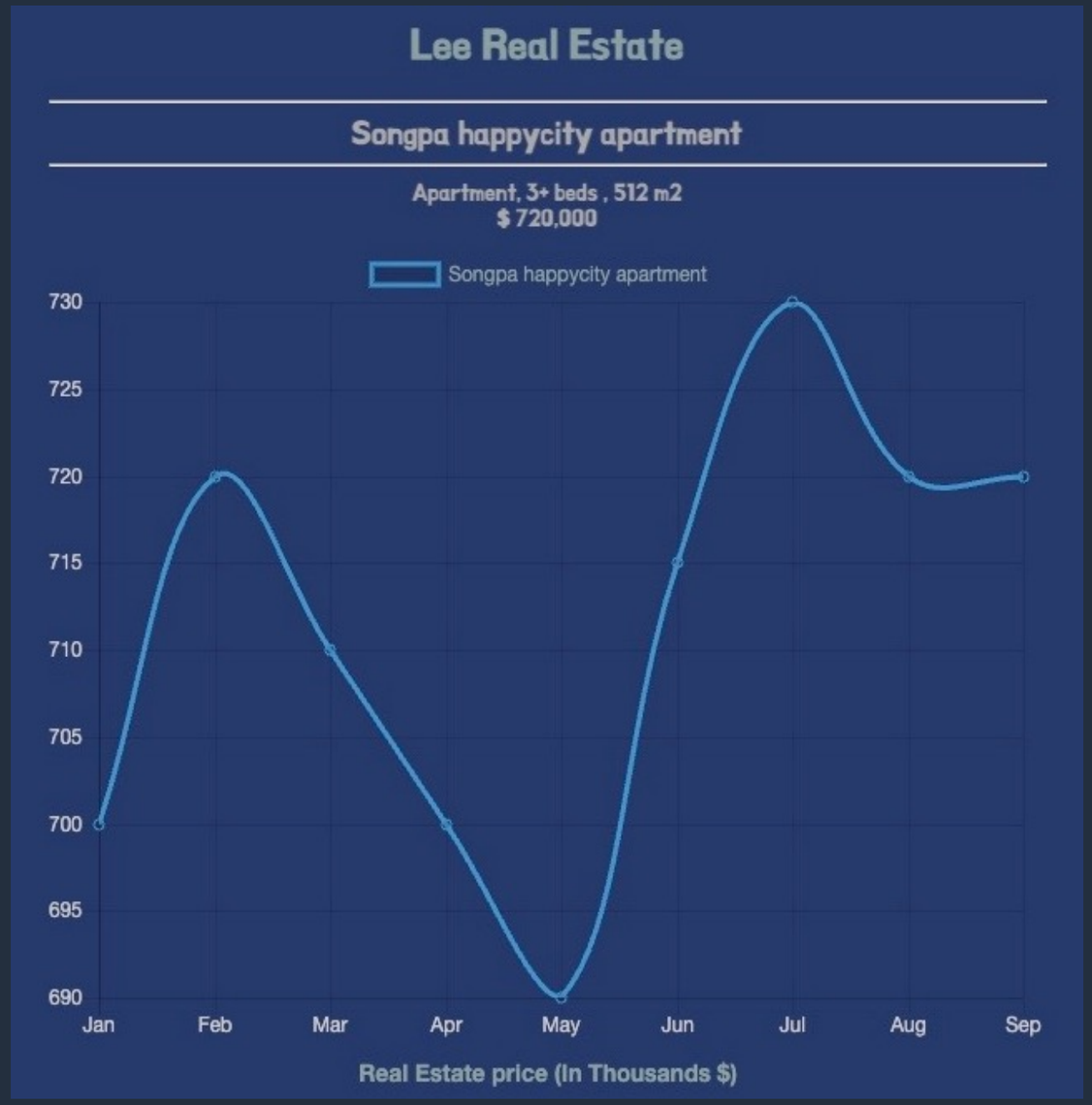
OPA start command

```
#!/bin/sh
exit_script() {
    echo "Shutting down..."
    trap - SIGINT SIGTERM # clear the trap
}
trap exit_script SIGINT SIGTERM

echo "Starting Open Policy Agent"
exec /opa/opa run -s /opa/ &
echo "Running on Lambda - Starting Handler..."
exec /var/runtime/opa-lambda.sh
```

```
#!/bin/sh

#The handler needs to be running continuously to receive events from Lambda so we put it in a loop
while true
do
    HEADERS="$(mktemp)"
    # Grab an invocation event and write to temp file, this step will be blocked by Lambda until an event is received
    curl -sS -LD "$HEADERS" -X GET "http://${AWS_LAMBDA_RUNTIME_API}/2018-06-01/runtime/invocation/next" -o /tmp/event.data

    # Extract request ID by scraping response headers received above
    REQUEST_ID=$(grep -Fi Lambda-Runtime-Aws-Request-Id "$HEADERS" | tr -d '[:space:]' | cut -d: -f2)
    # Extract OPA variables from temp file created event and delete temp file
    tier=$(jq -r '.tier' </tmp/event.data)
    role=$(jq -r '.role' </tmp/event.data)
    rm /tmp/event.data

    # Pass Payload to OPA and Get Response
    echo $tier
    echo $role

    RESPONSE="dump"
    while [[ "$RESPONSE" ==  "dump" || -z "$RESPONSE" ]]
    do
        RESPONSE=$(curl -s -X POST "http://localhost:8181/v1/data/demogo/service" -d '{ "input" : { "tier" : '"\"${tier}\""', "role" : '"\"${role}\""' } }' -H "Content-Type: application/json")

    done

    echo $RESPONSE

    # Send Response to Lambda
    curl -s -X POST "http://${AWS_LAMBDA_RUNTIME_API}/2018-06-01/runtime/invocation/$REQUEST_ID/response"  -d "$RESPONSE"  -H "Content-Type: application/json"

done
```

OPA 예제





Bonus track

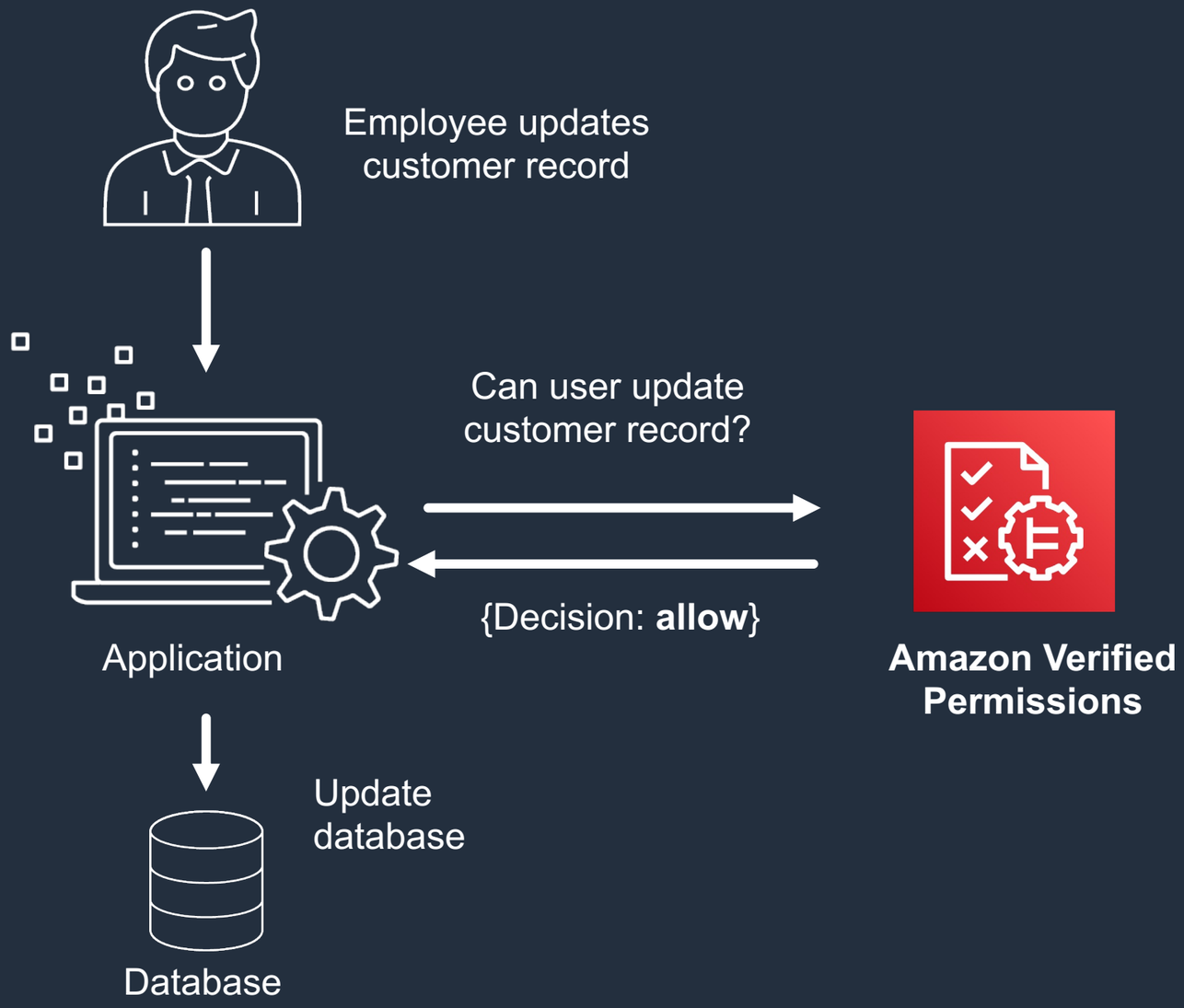
Introducing Amazon Verified Permissions

FINE-GRAINED PERMISSIONS AND AUTHORIZATION FOR YOUR CUSTOM APPLICATIONS

```
1  permit(
2    principal == User::"alice",
3    action    == Action::"update",
4    resource  == Photo::"VacationPhoto94.jpg"
5  );
```

cedar Ln 1, Col 1 Errors: 0 Warnings: 0

동작 방식



감사합니다!