

AWS re:Invent

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STG206

Data resiliency design patterns with AWS

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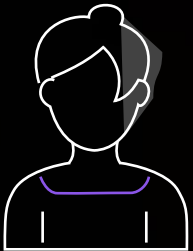
Principal Business Development Manager
AWS



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Expectations for today's talk

Enterprises want simple, fully managed services that protect their application data and increase the overall resiliency of their application stack. Builders want resilient application data services that are easy to use and scale. Both want application data resiliency and protection to ensure business continuity and disaster recovery (DR) for their customers.



We are going to offer you guidance that will help you understand data resiliency and how to incorporate it into your architecture on AWS, wherever you are in your cloud journey



We will cover application data resiliency and protection design patterns, extending from the native data resiliency capabilities of AWS Storage through DR solutions using AWS Elastic Disaster Recovery

What is data resiliency?

Ability of your workload to withstand partial and intermittent failures across components, and eventually recover from unexpected conditions

High Availability

Resistance to common failures through design and operational mechanisms



Core services, design goals to meet the availability 9s

A black and white portrait of Werner Vogels, CTO of Amazon.com. He is a middle-aged man with a beard and mustache, wearing a dark jacket over a dark t-shirt. He is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. The background is a blurred outdoor scene with trees and foliage.

**“Everything fails,
all the time.”**

Werner Vogels
CTO, Amazon.com



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What is data resiliency?

Ability of your workload to withstand partial and intermittent failures across components, and eventually recover from unexpected conditions

High Availability

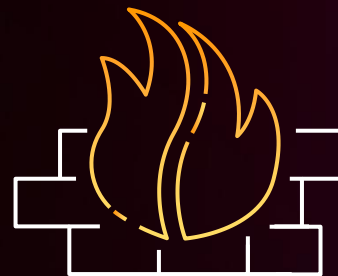
Resistance to common failures through design and operational mechanisms



Core services, design goals to meet the availability 9s

Disaster Recovery

Returning to operations within specific targets for rare but high impactful failures



Backup & Recovery, Data bunkering, Managed RPO/RTO

Business impact of resilience is bigger than ever

\$1.25B to \$2.5B

Annual Fortune
1,000 application
downtime costs (IDC)

\$474K

Average cost/hour
of downtime
(Ponemon Institute)

\$500K to \$1M

Cost/hour of a
critical application
failure (IDC)

\$100K

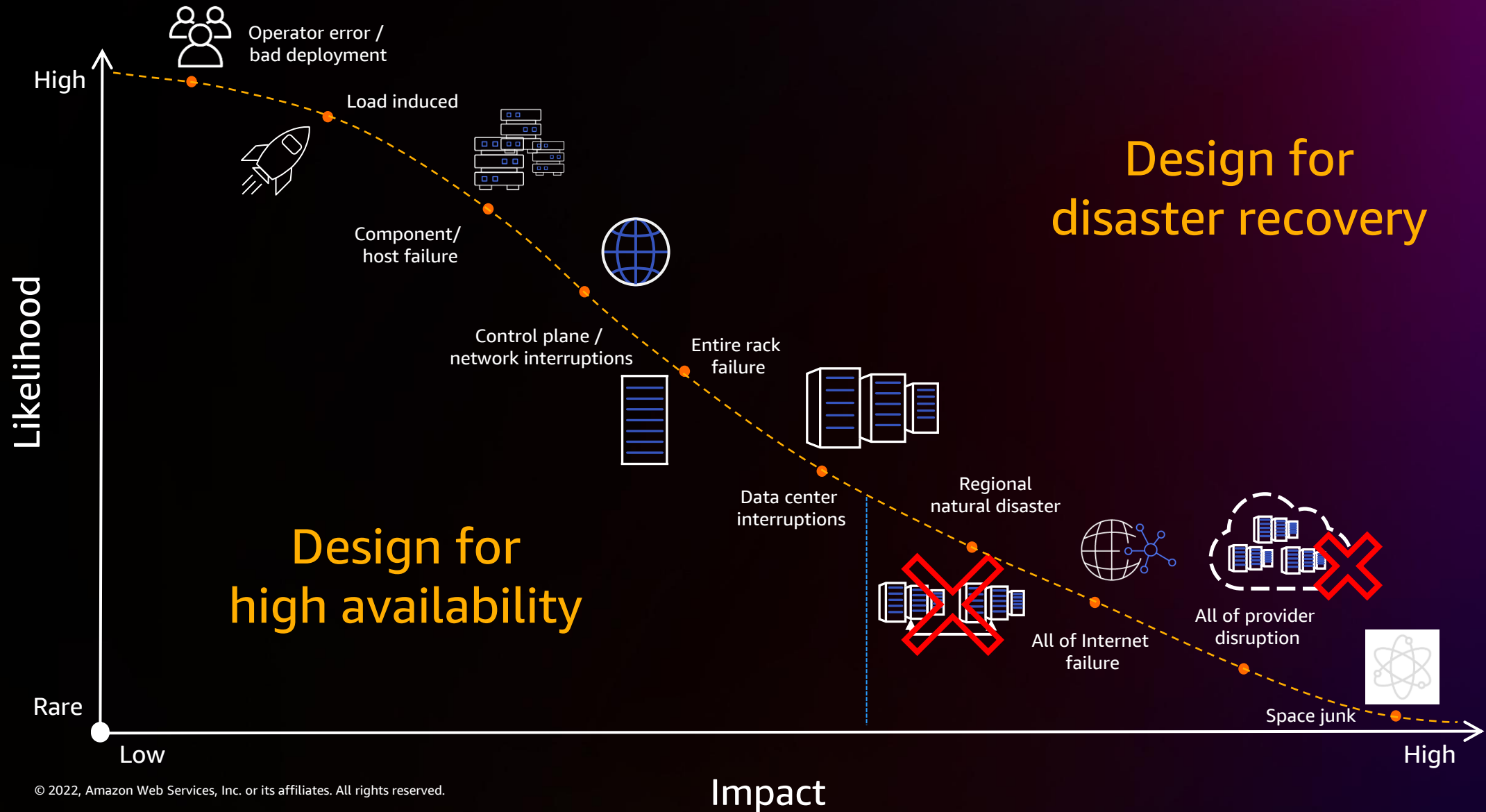
Average cost/hour
of an infrastructure
failure (IDC)



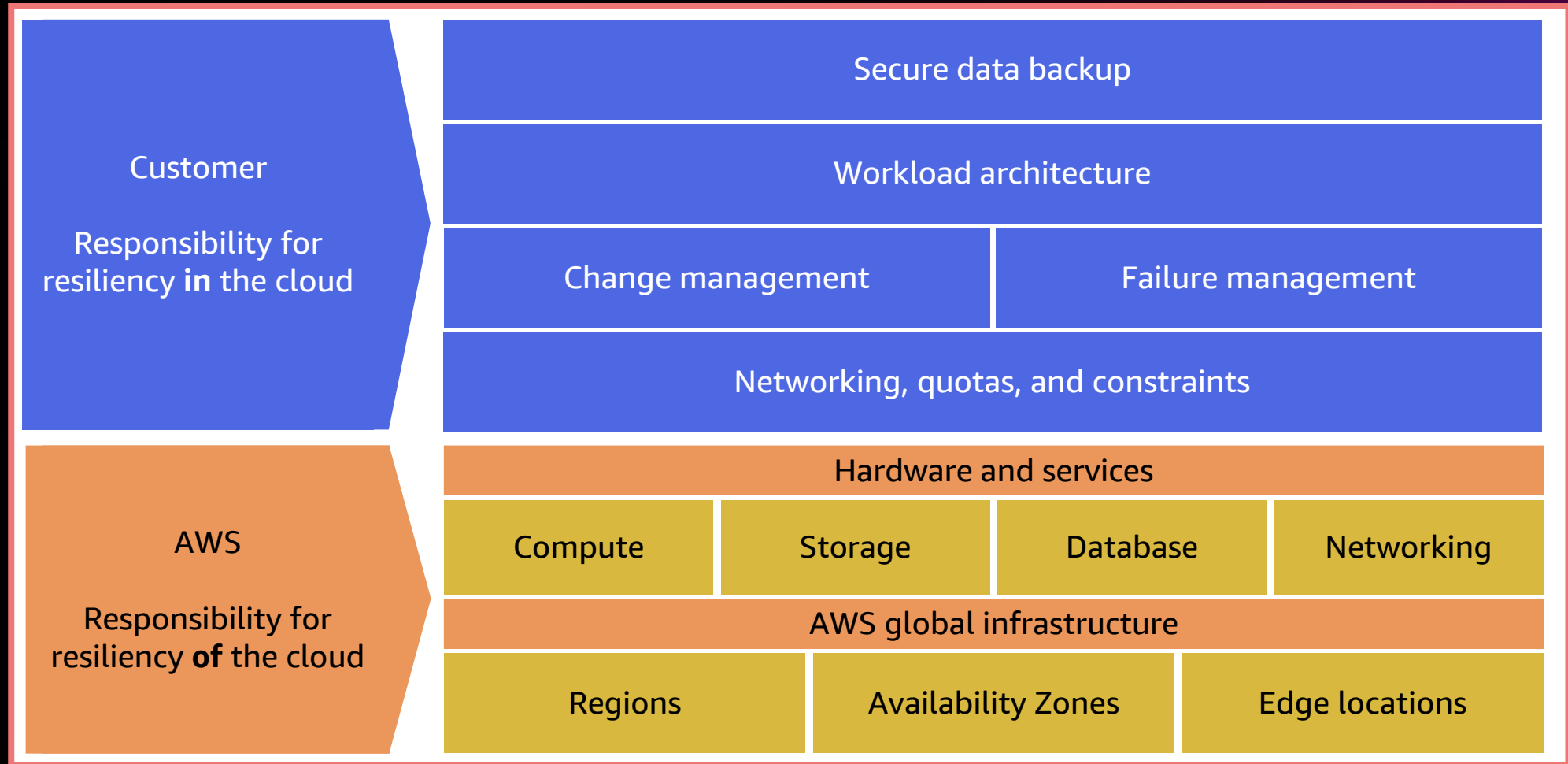
**Cost savings of
15%–25%**

Aggregated cost
savings from
investing in key
digital resilience
levers (BCG)

Impact vs. likelihood of failure



Shared responsibility model for resilience



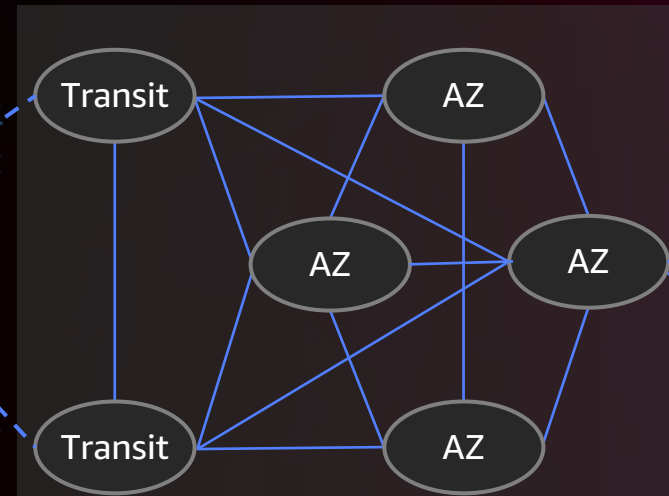
AWS Regions and Availability Zones

INFRASTRUCTURE FOUNDATION FOR DATA RESILIENCE

30 AWS Regions worldwide

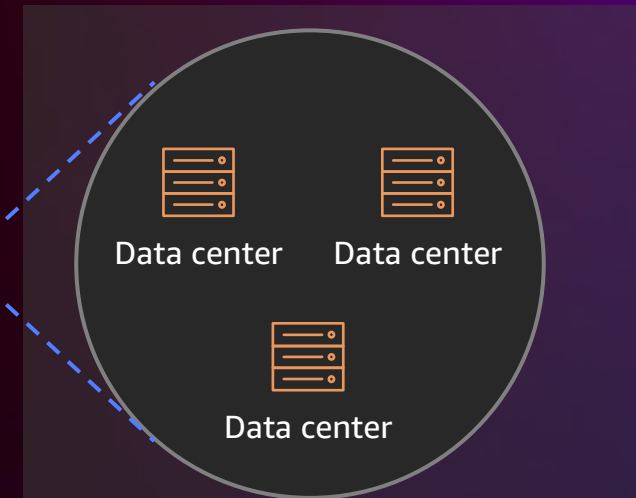


Each AWS Region has multiple AZs



A **Region** is a physical location in the world

Each AZ is one or more discrete data centers



Data centers, each with redundant power, networking, and connectivity, housed in separate facilities

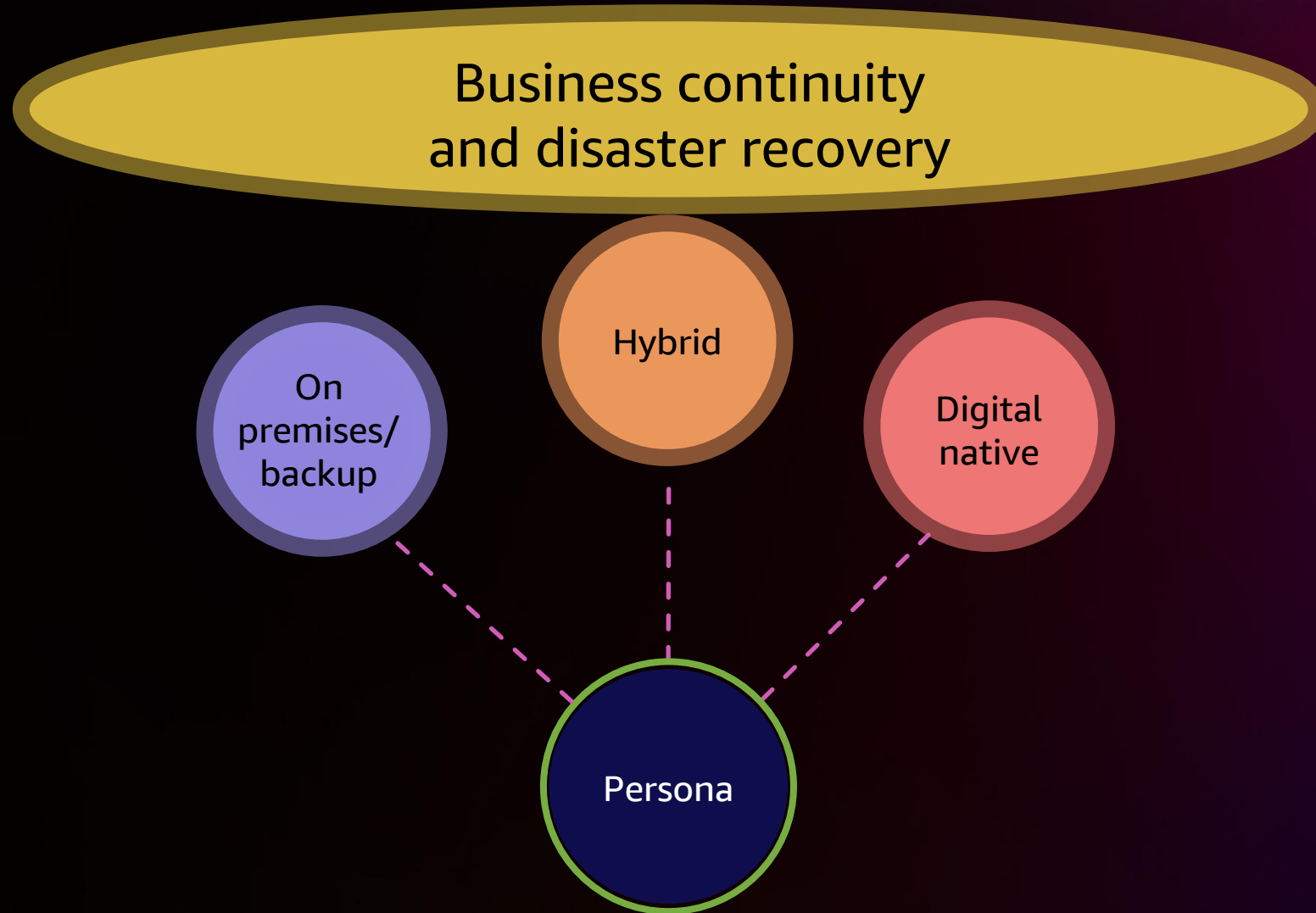
Data protection & resiliency

AWS storage portfolio

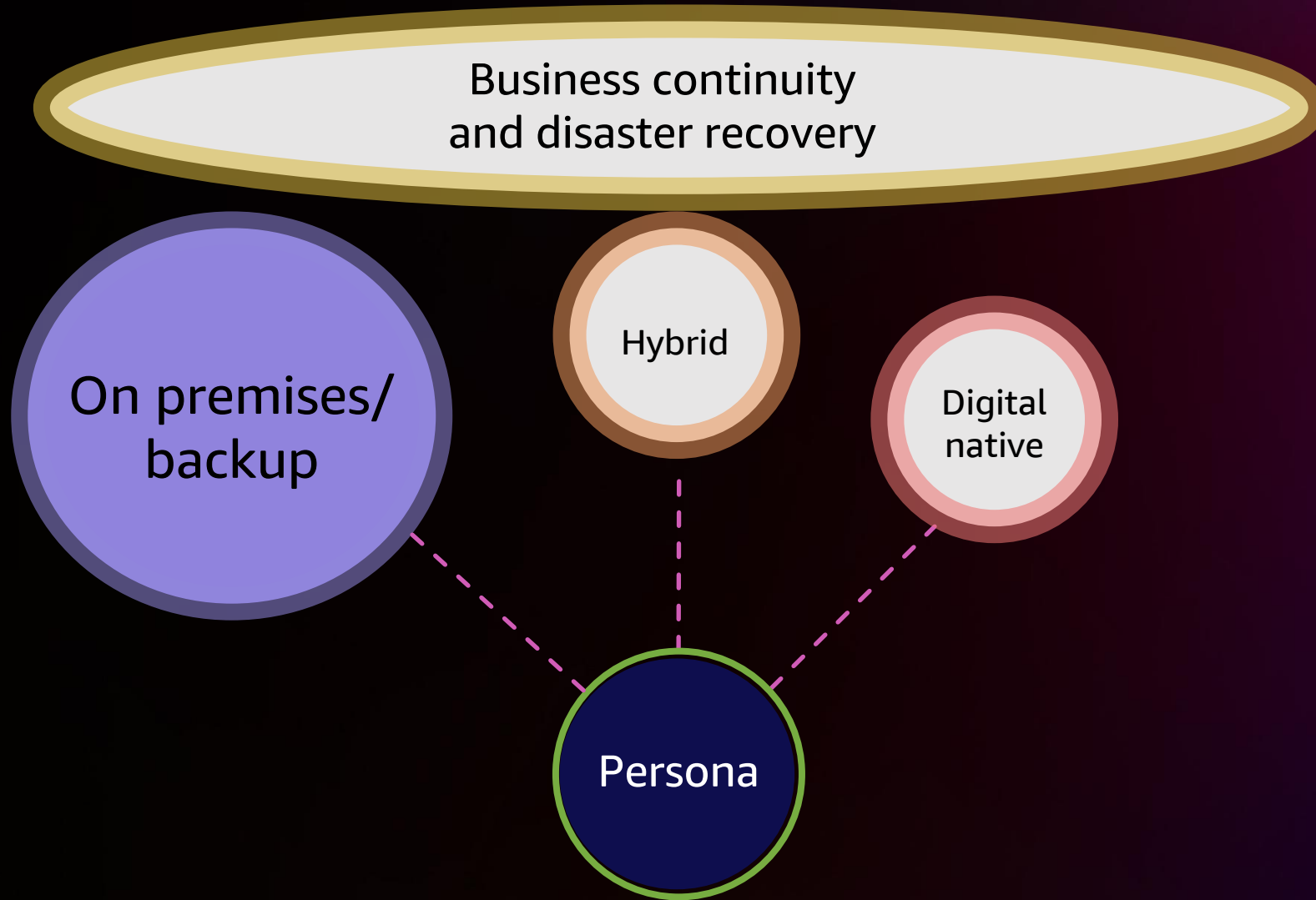


AWS customer persona and cloud journey

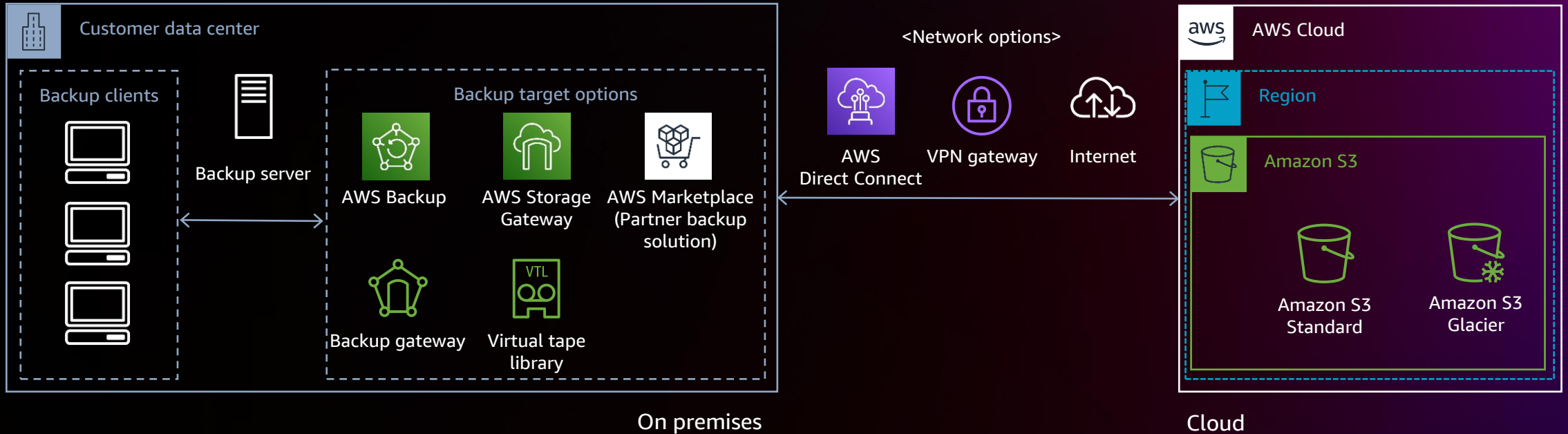
DIFFERENT PHASES OF THE TYPICAL AWS CUSTOMER CLOUD JOURNEY



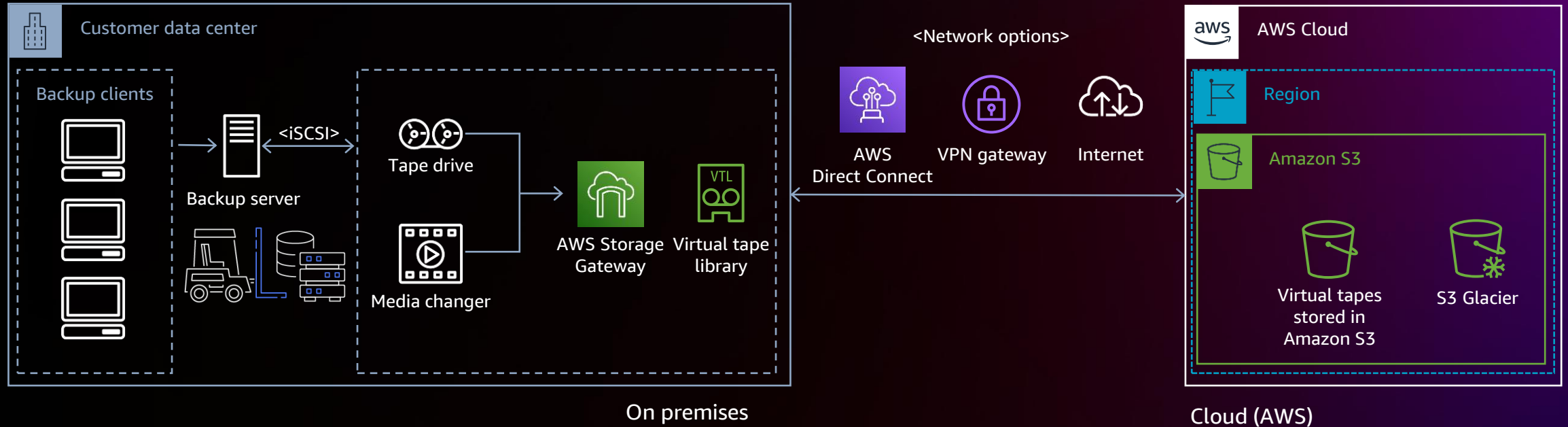
On-premises customer persona



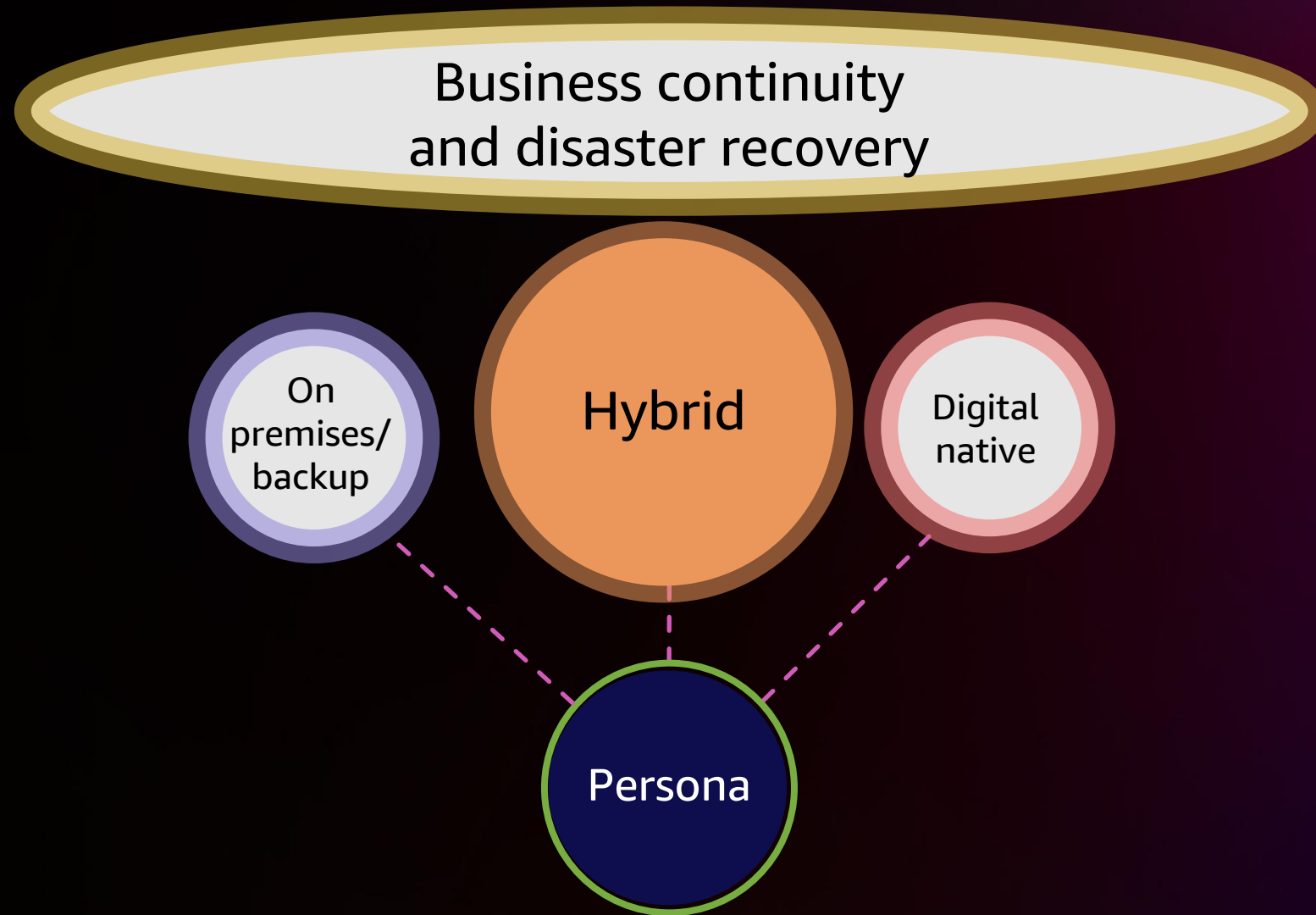
On-premises backup to cloud



Backup: Tape replacement

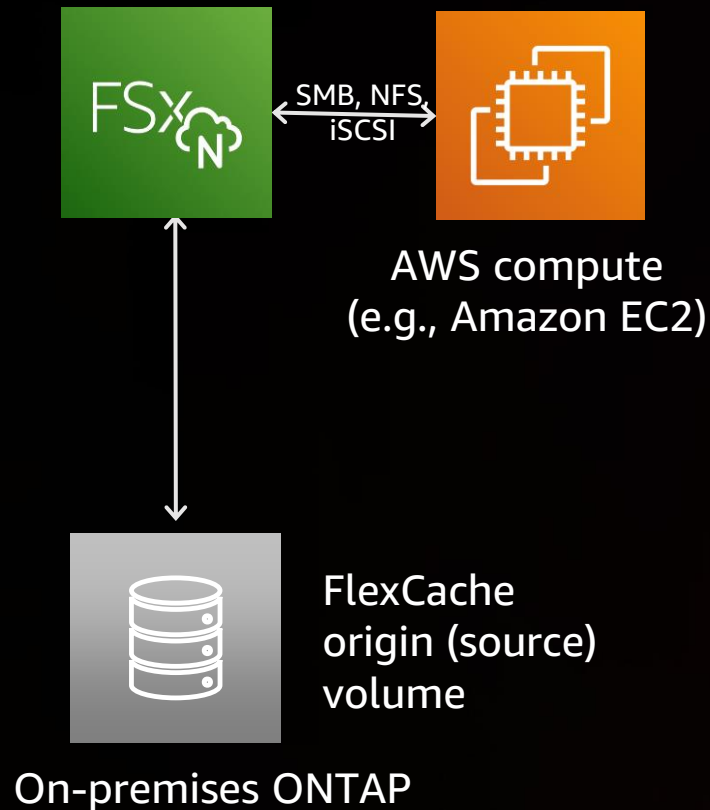


Hybrid customer persona

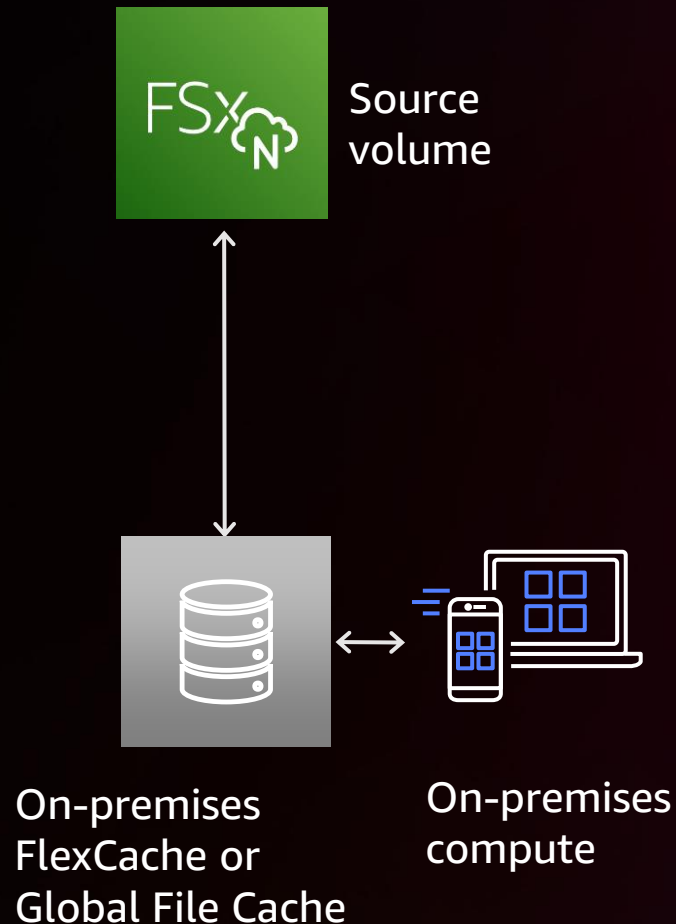


Hybrid storage with Amazon FSx for NetApp ONTAP

Hybrid: Cloud bursting

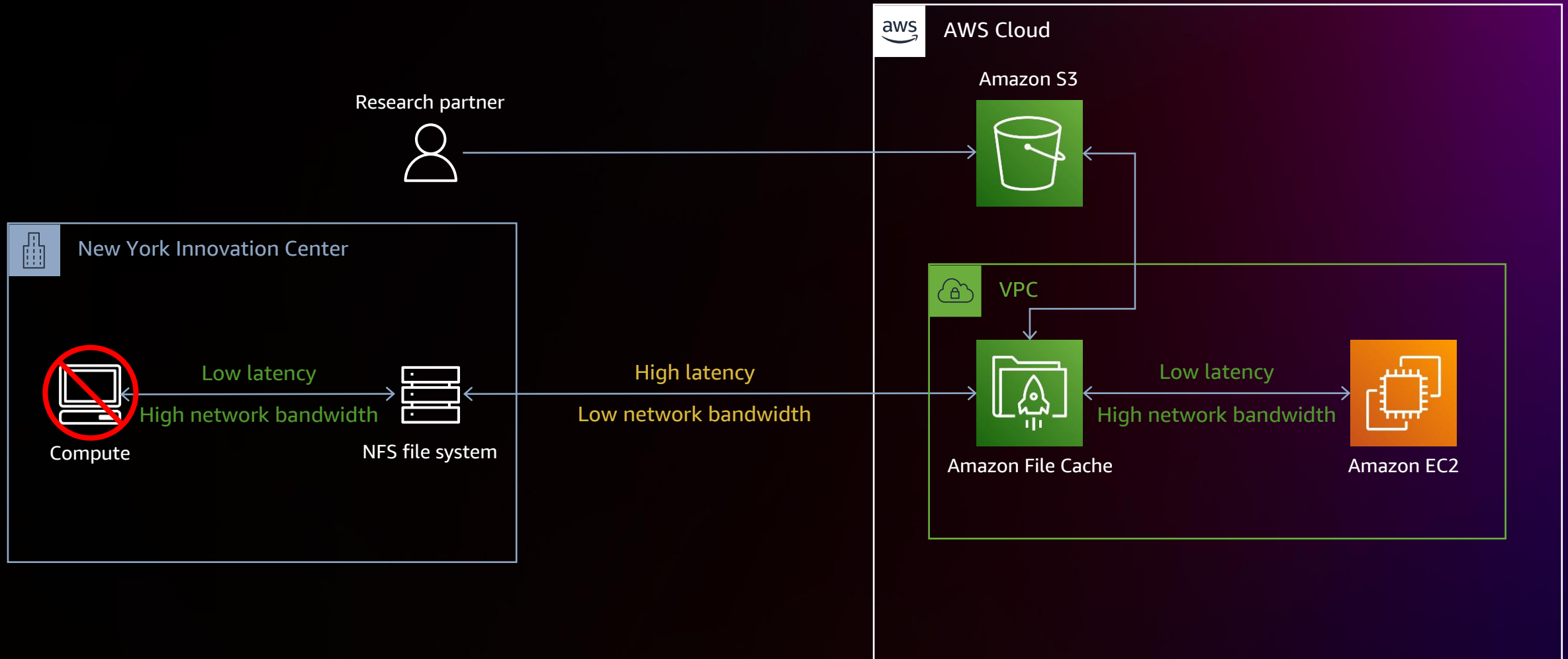


Hybrid: On-premises caching

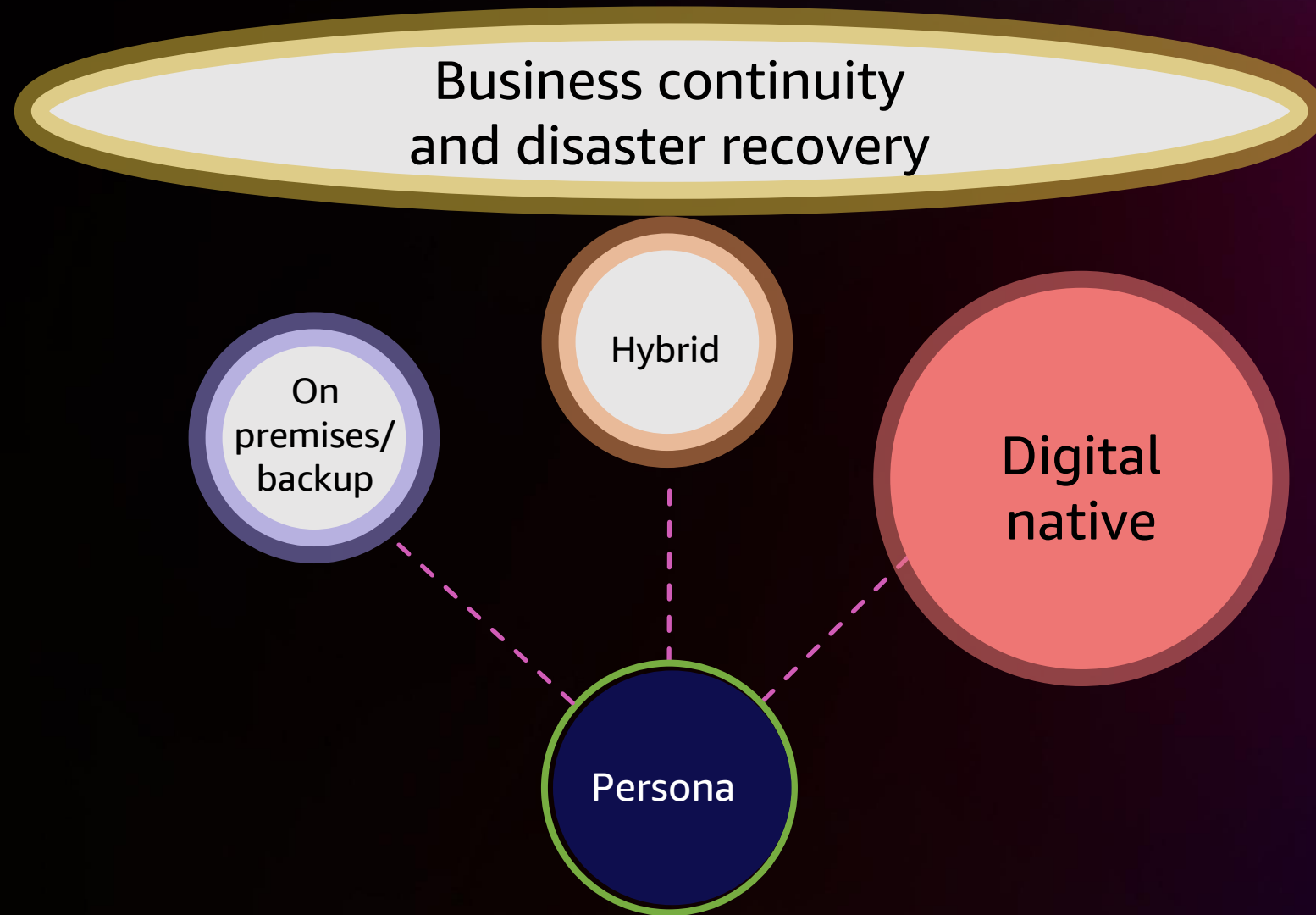


- SnapVault (backup) & SnapMirror (DR) replicate data from source to destination per schedule
- Underlying snapshots can be application consistent with SnapCenter
- The destination is read-only until mirror relationship broken, then can be made read-write for DR use
- Any updates that occur on the destination can be replicated back to the source

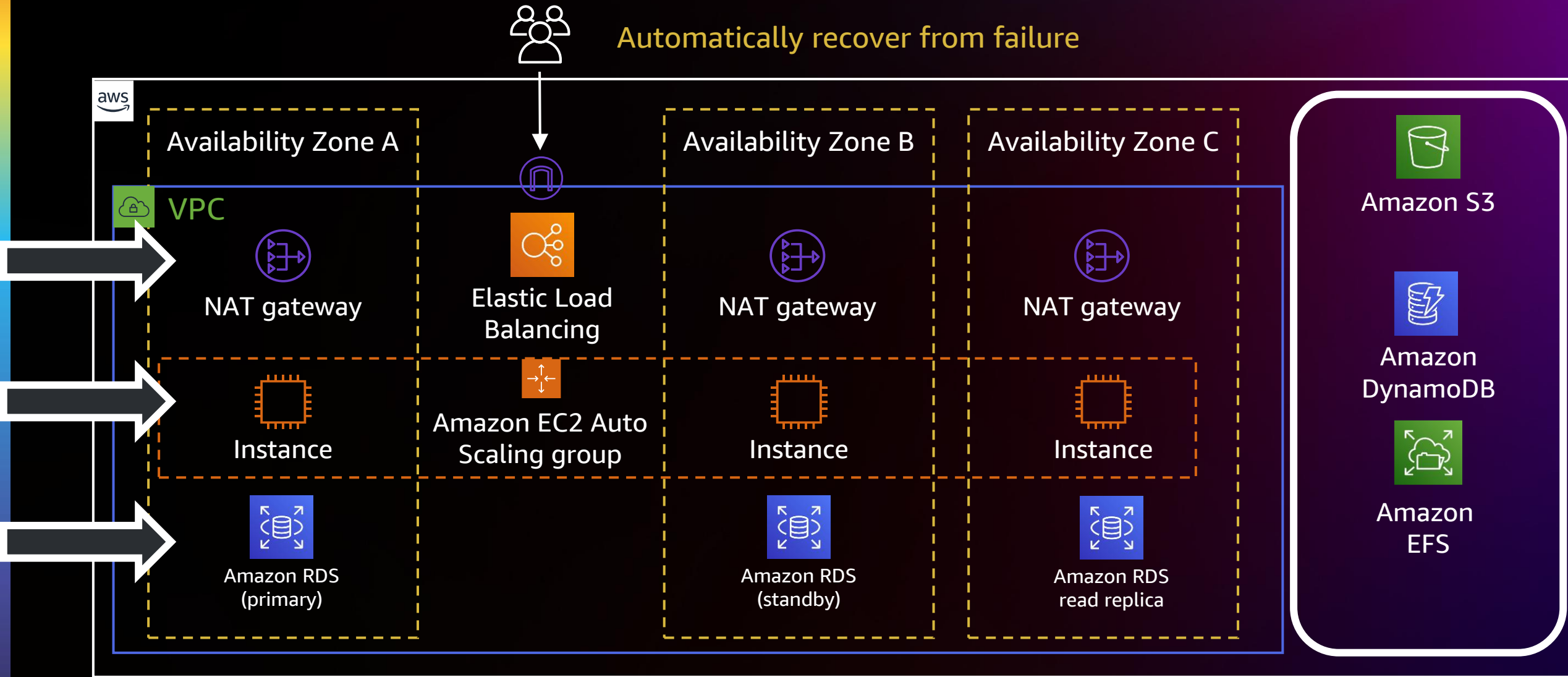
Cloud bursting to accelerate workloads



Digital native customer persona



Three tiers, Multi-AZ for high availability



Serverless on AWS

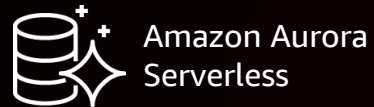
DATA RESILIENCY EASY-MODE

Serverless is more than compute

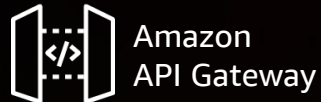
Compute



Data stores

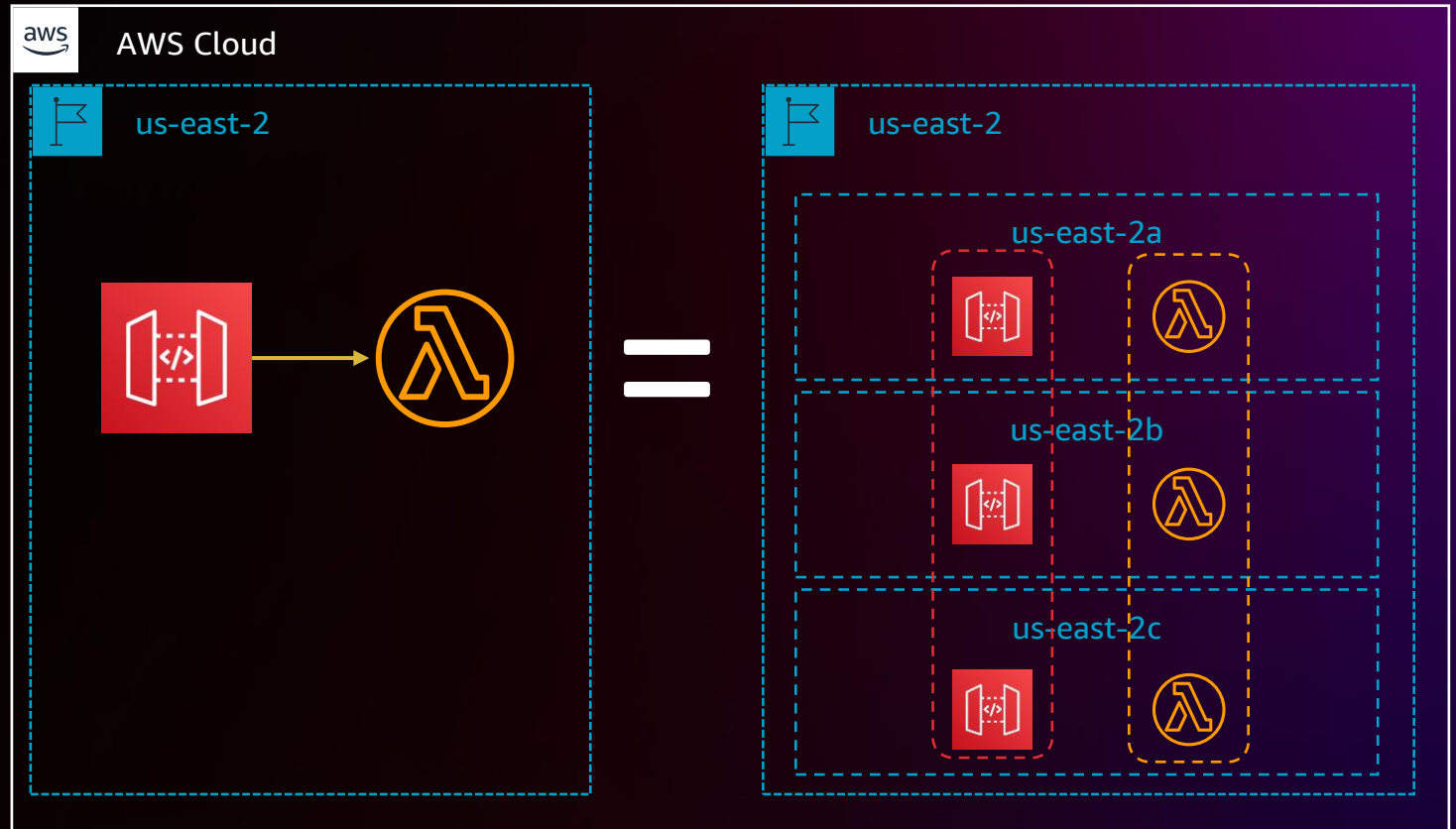


Integration



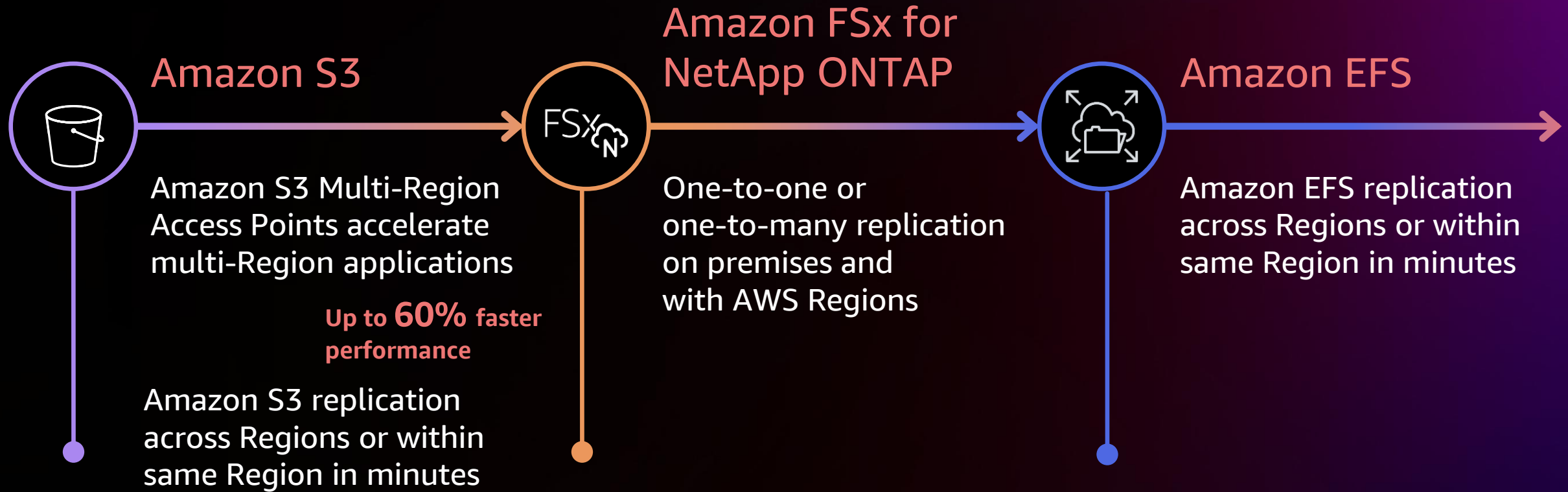
With serverless architecture, multi-AZ is included

- Regional services
 - High availability
 - Fault tolerant
- Service is responsible for
 - Scaling
 - Health checks
 - Managing failure



Multi-Region design considerations

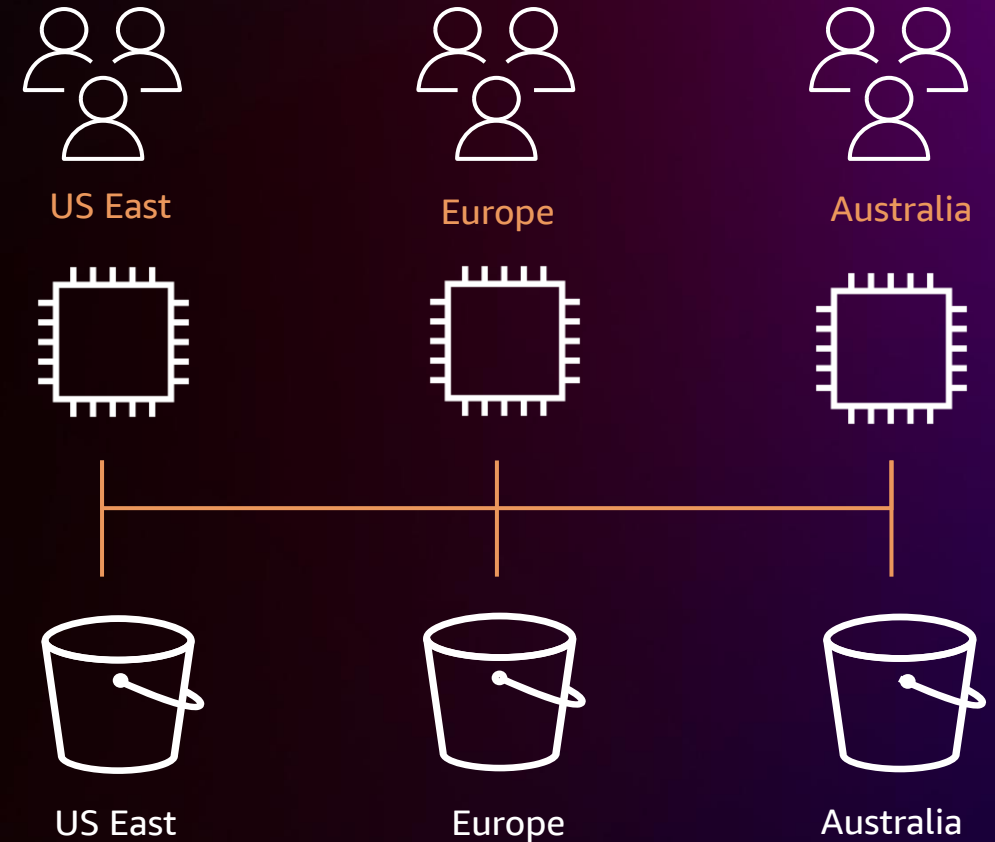
Replication services



Challenges addressing multi-Region storage

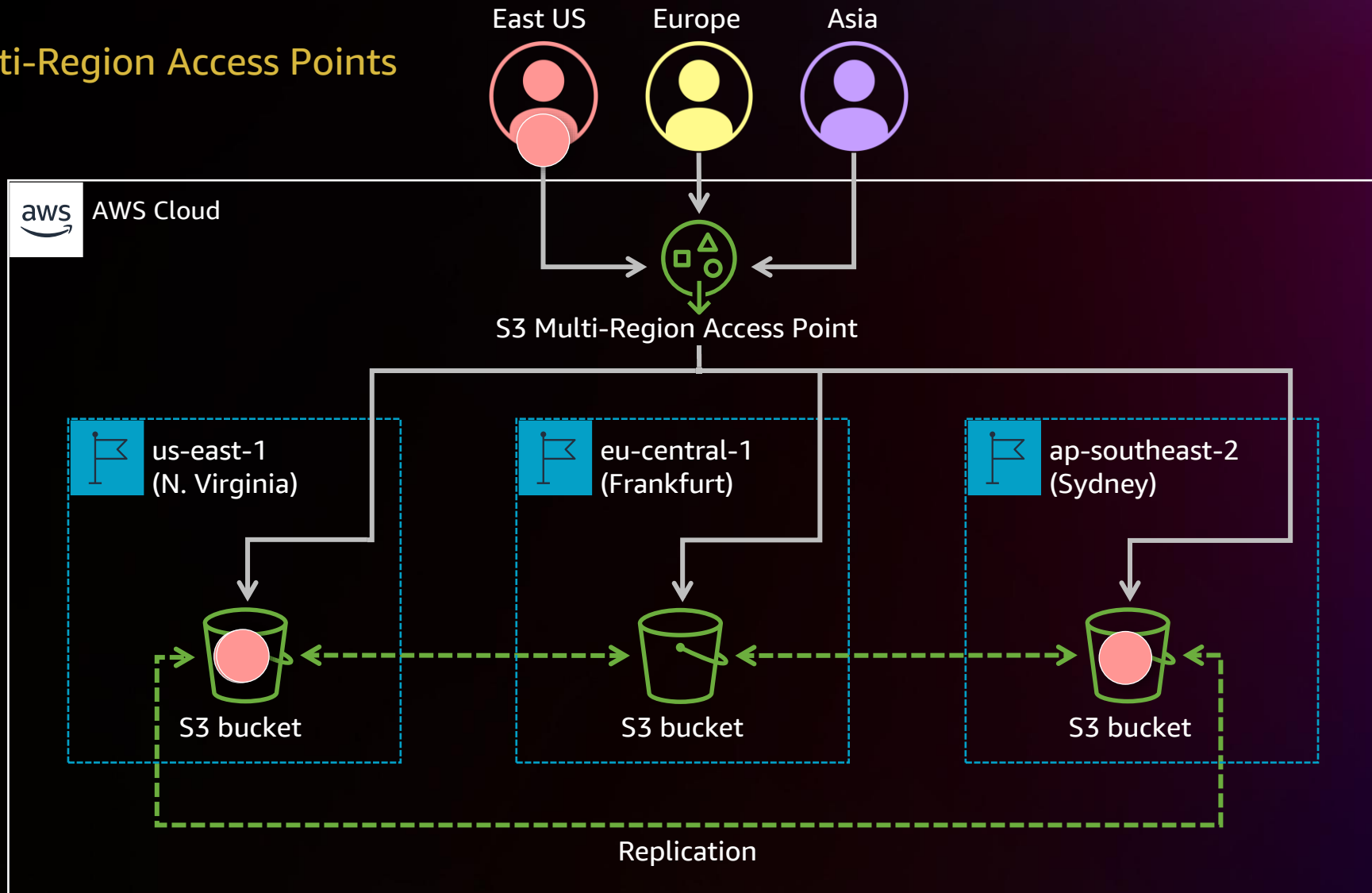
Traditionally, accessing multi-Region storage required **custom regional logic** that routes requests to the closest bucket

The logic became **more complex** when you added **advanced traffic management** such as failover and latency-based routing



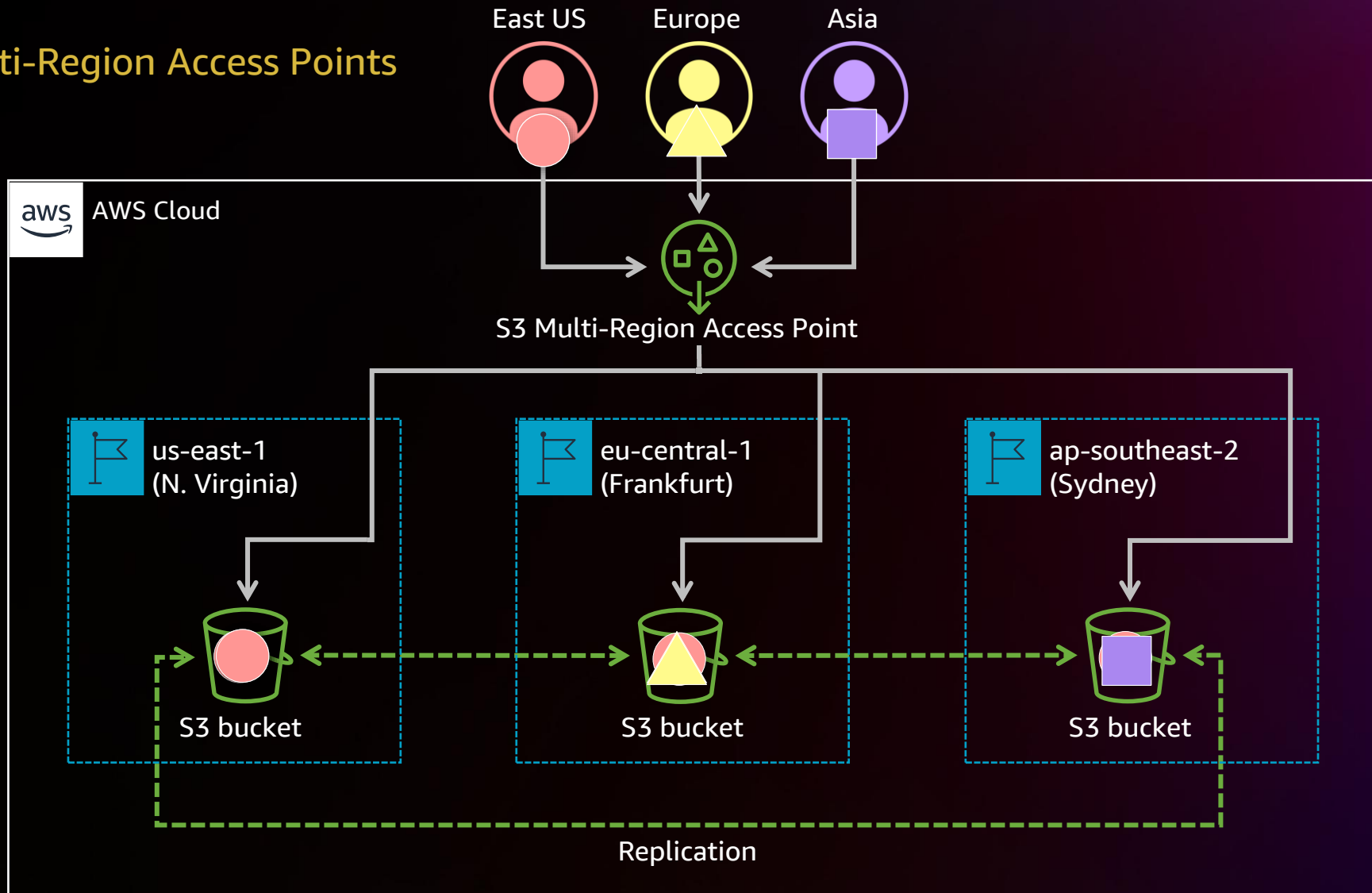
Automatic traffic routing

Amazon S3 Multi-Region Access Points

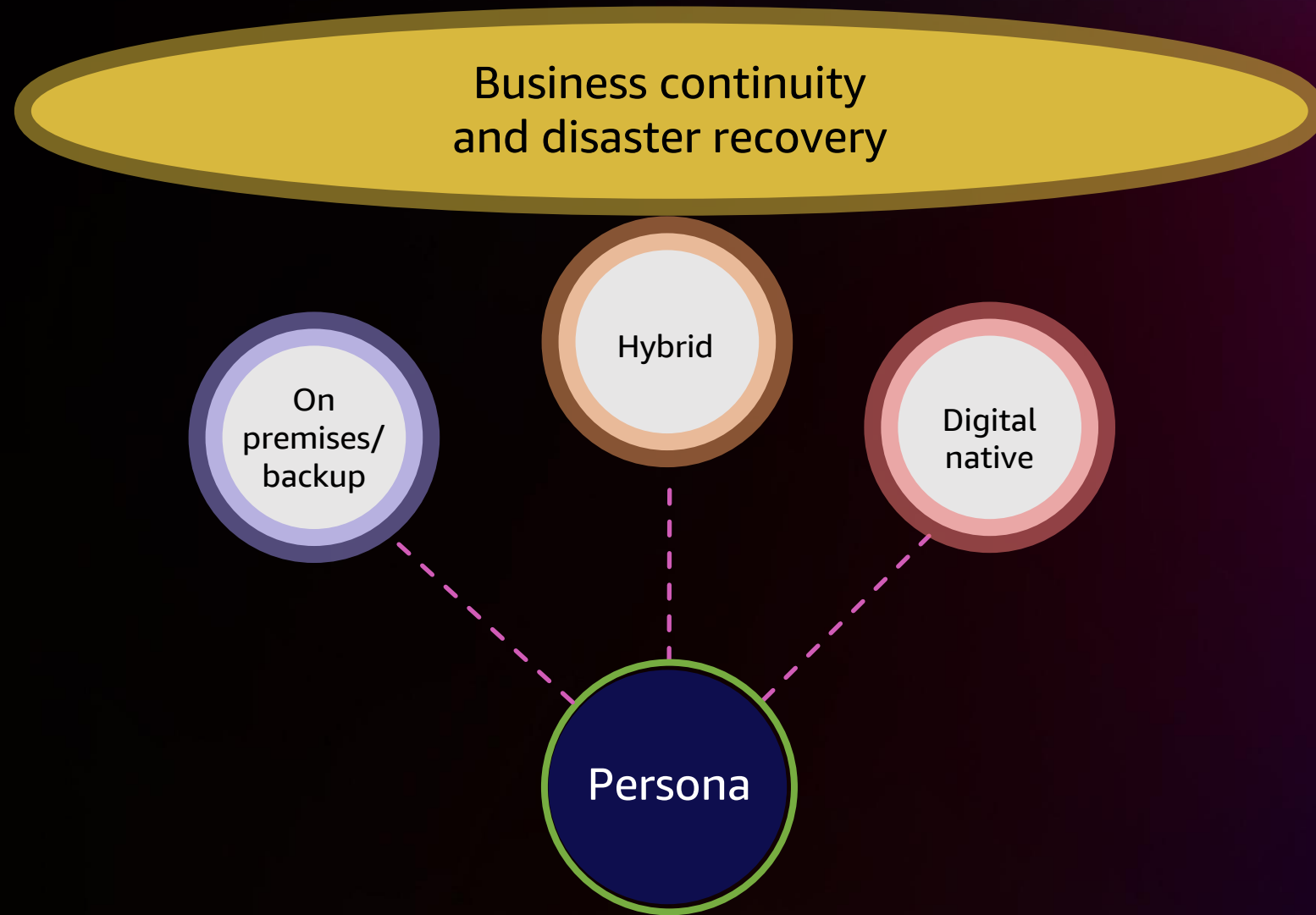


Automatic traffic routing

Amazon S3 Multi-Region Access Points

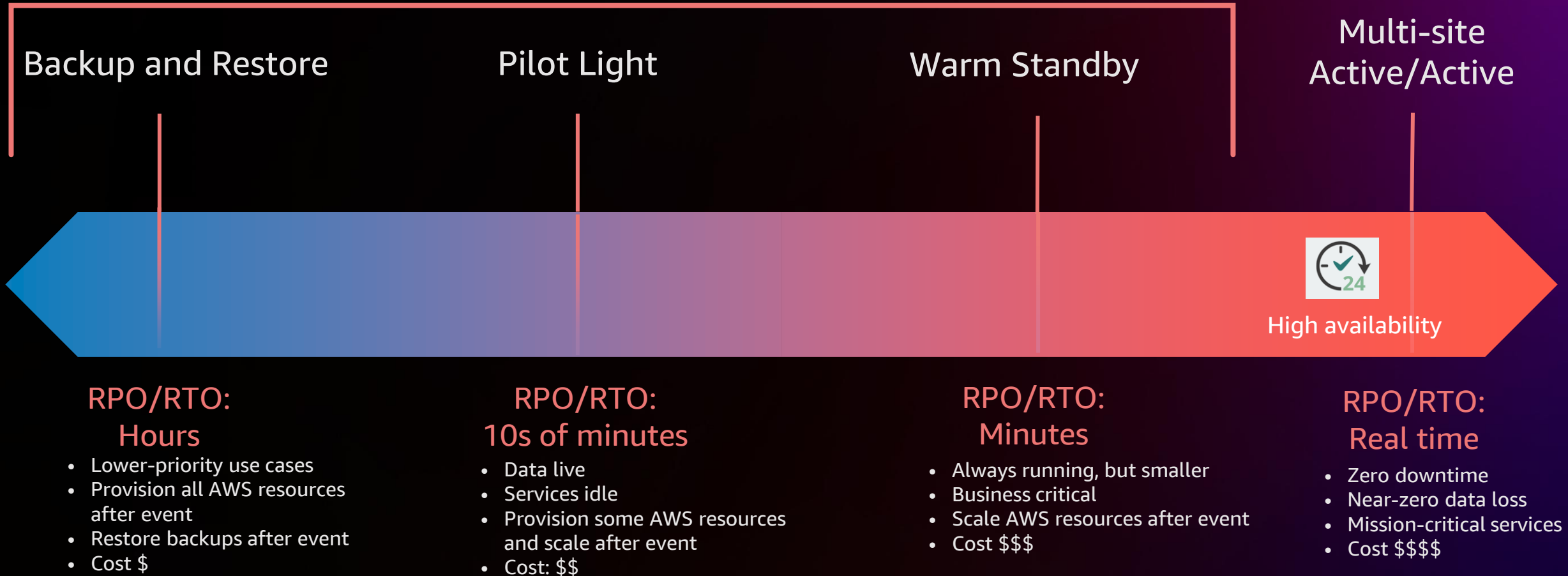


Protect your data in the cloud

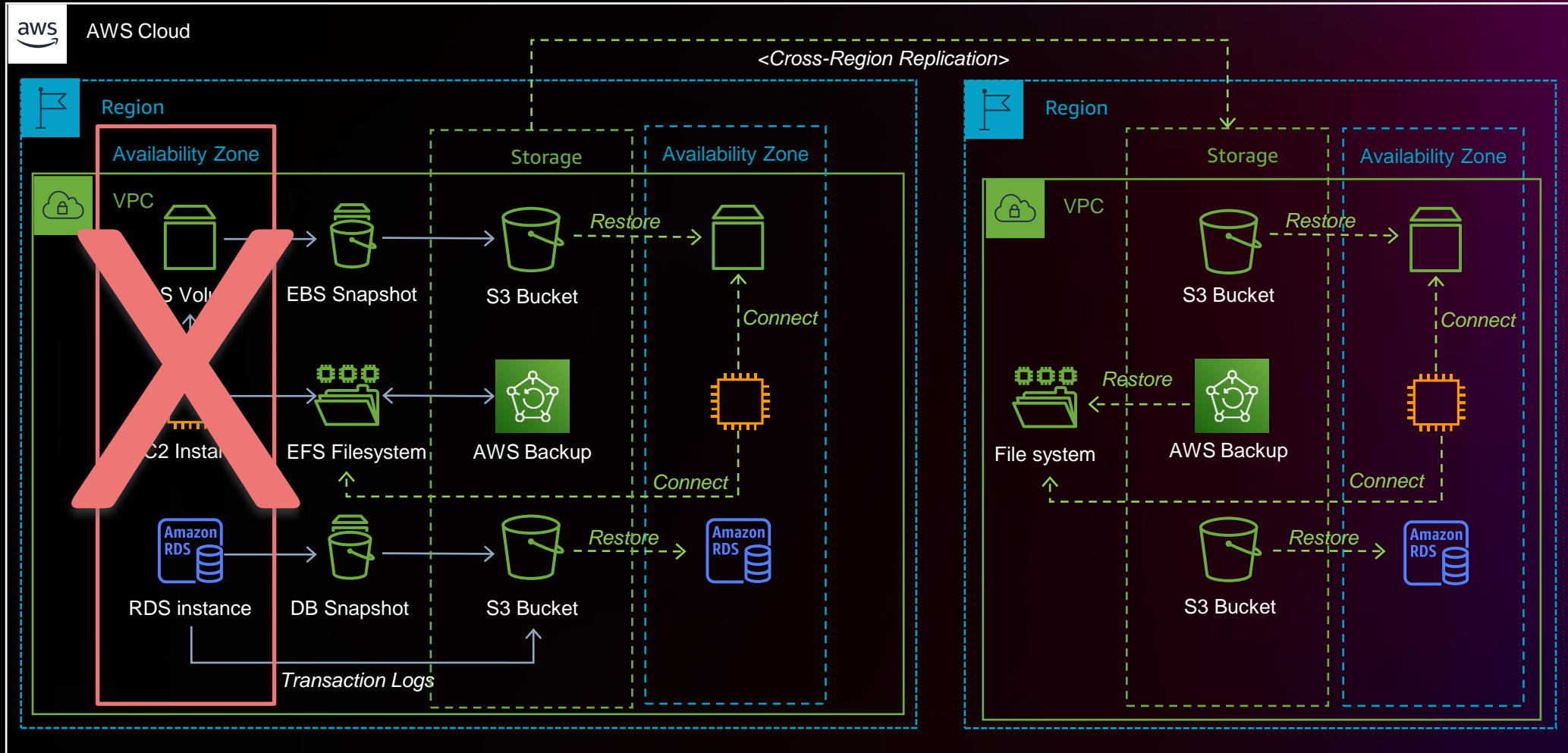


Strategies for disaster recovery

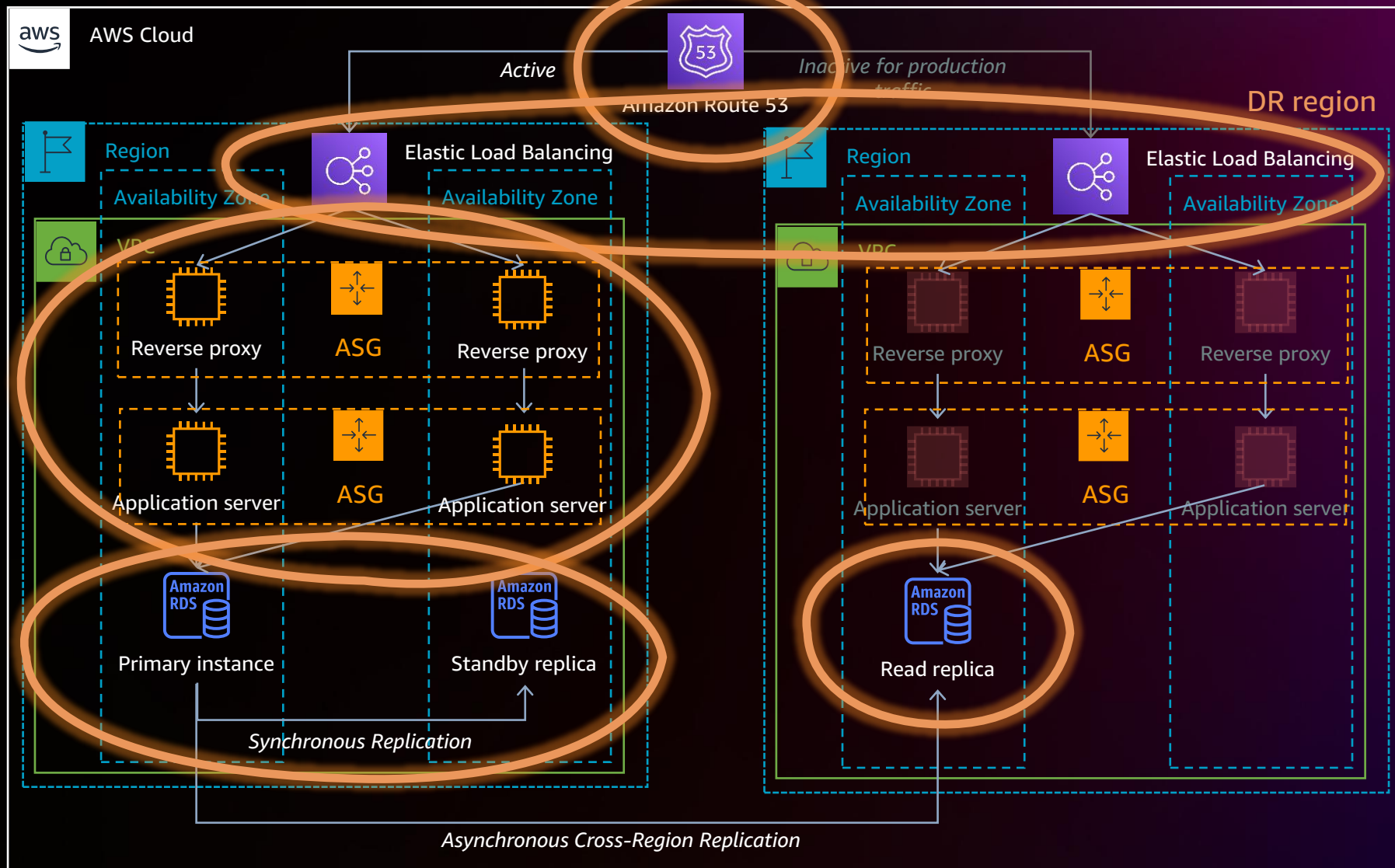
Active/Passive strategies



Disaster recovery: Backup & Restore

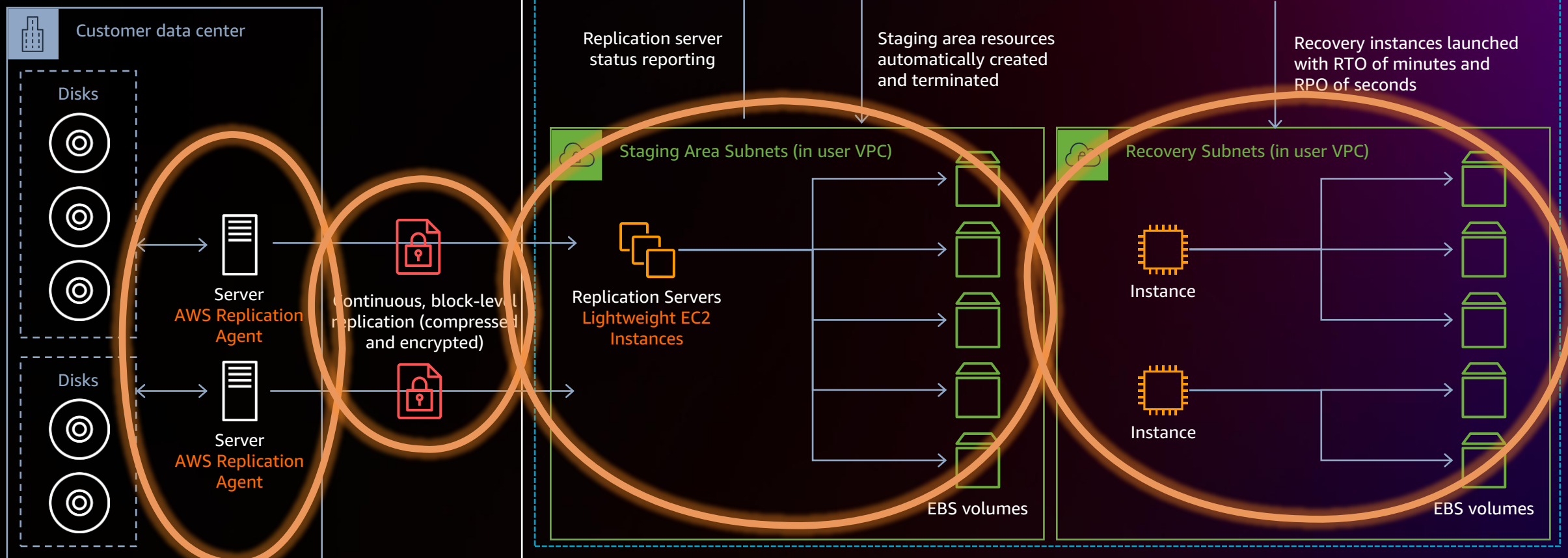


Disaster recovery: Pilot Light



Disaster recovery: Pilot Light (Hybrid)

Continuous replication of on-premises and cloud servers with AWS as your elastic recovery site



What's new in AWS DRS?

re:Invent

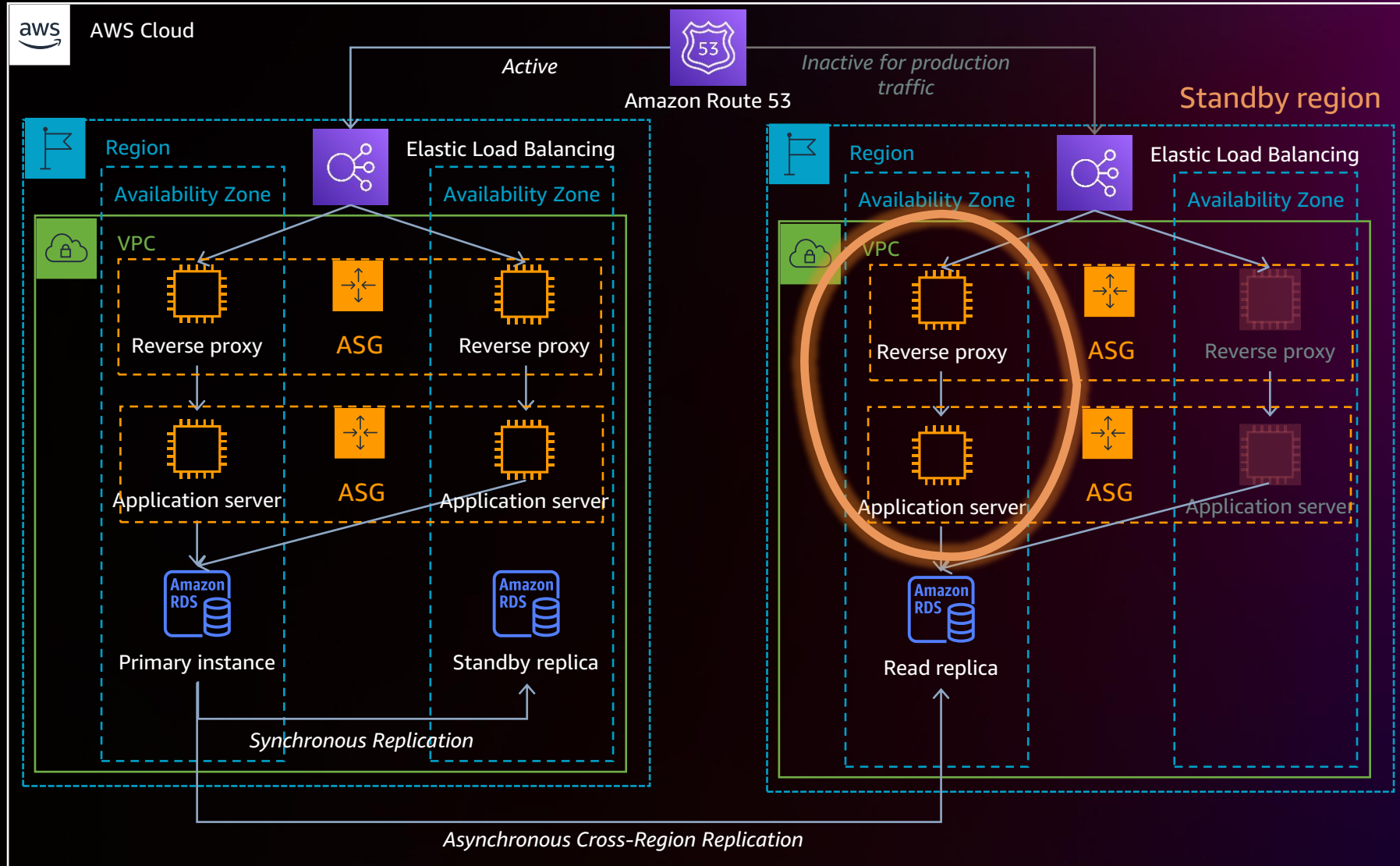
IN-AWS FAILBACK

Customers that use AWS DRS for cross-Region or cross-AZ replication and recovery need a simple way to failback at scale

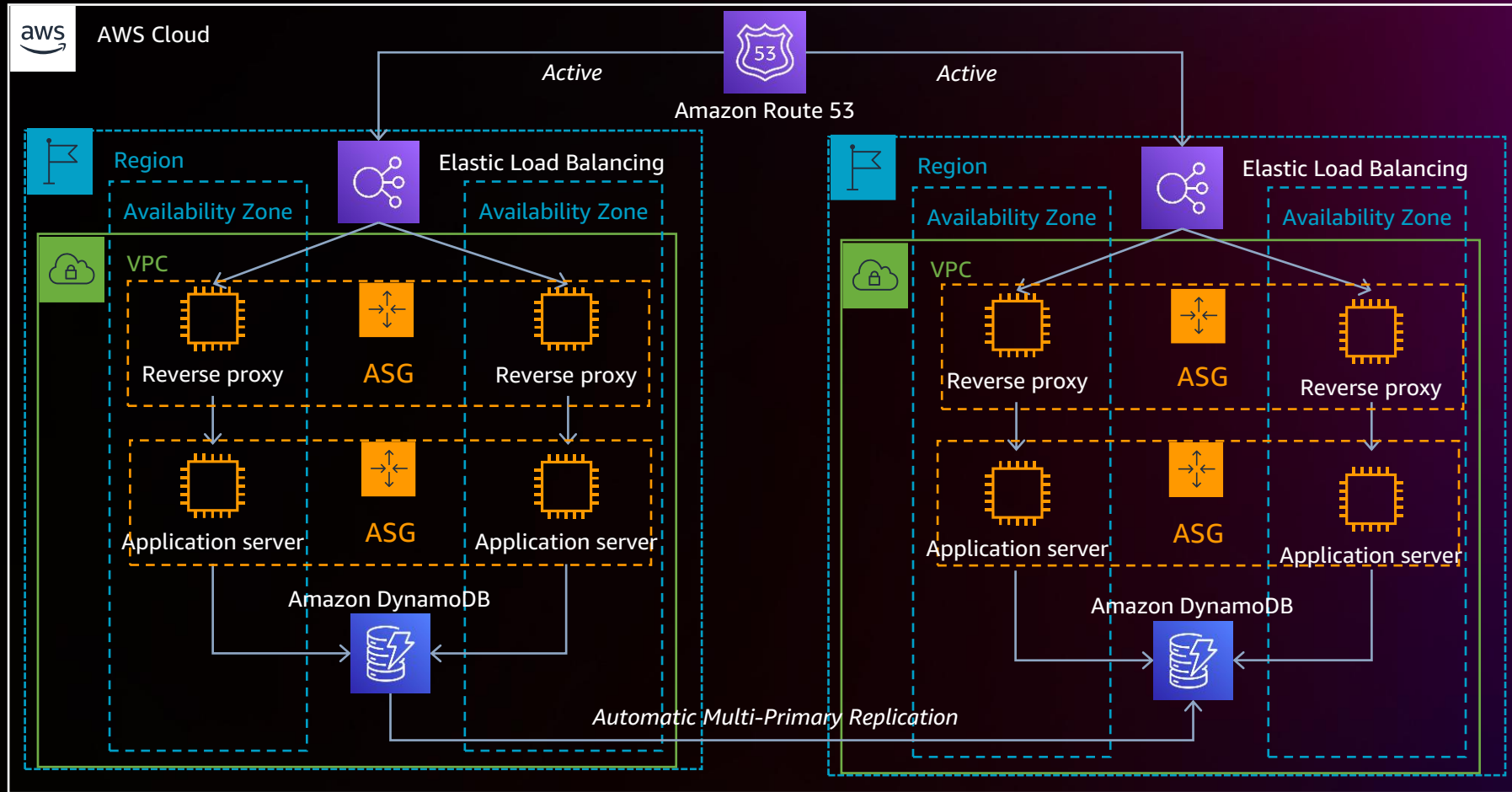
We have launched the ability to failback between AWS Regions and availability zones using the AWS DRS console or APIs



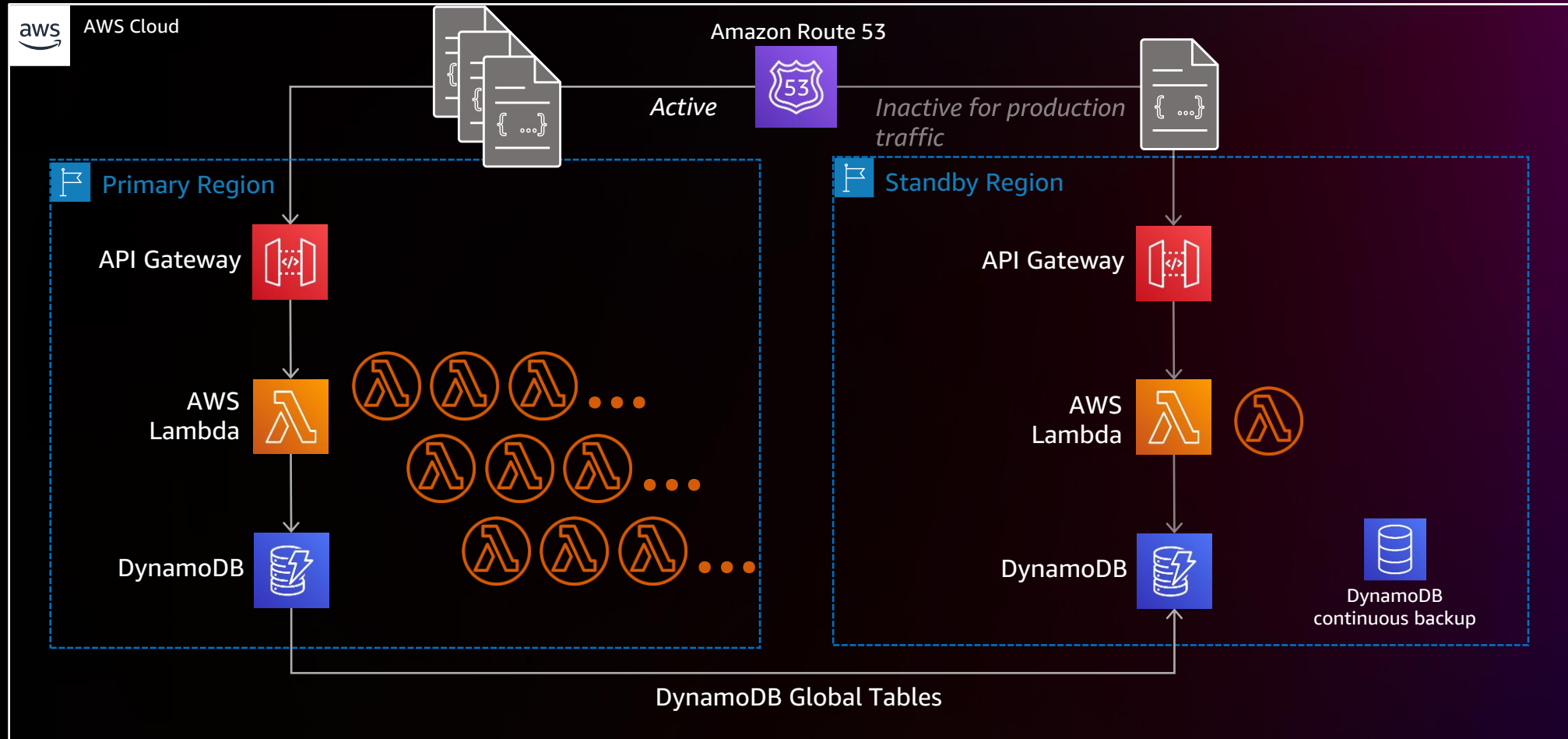
Disaster recovery: Warm Standby



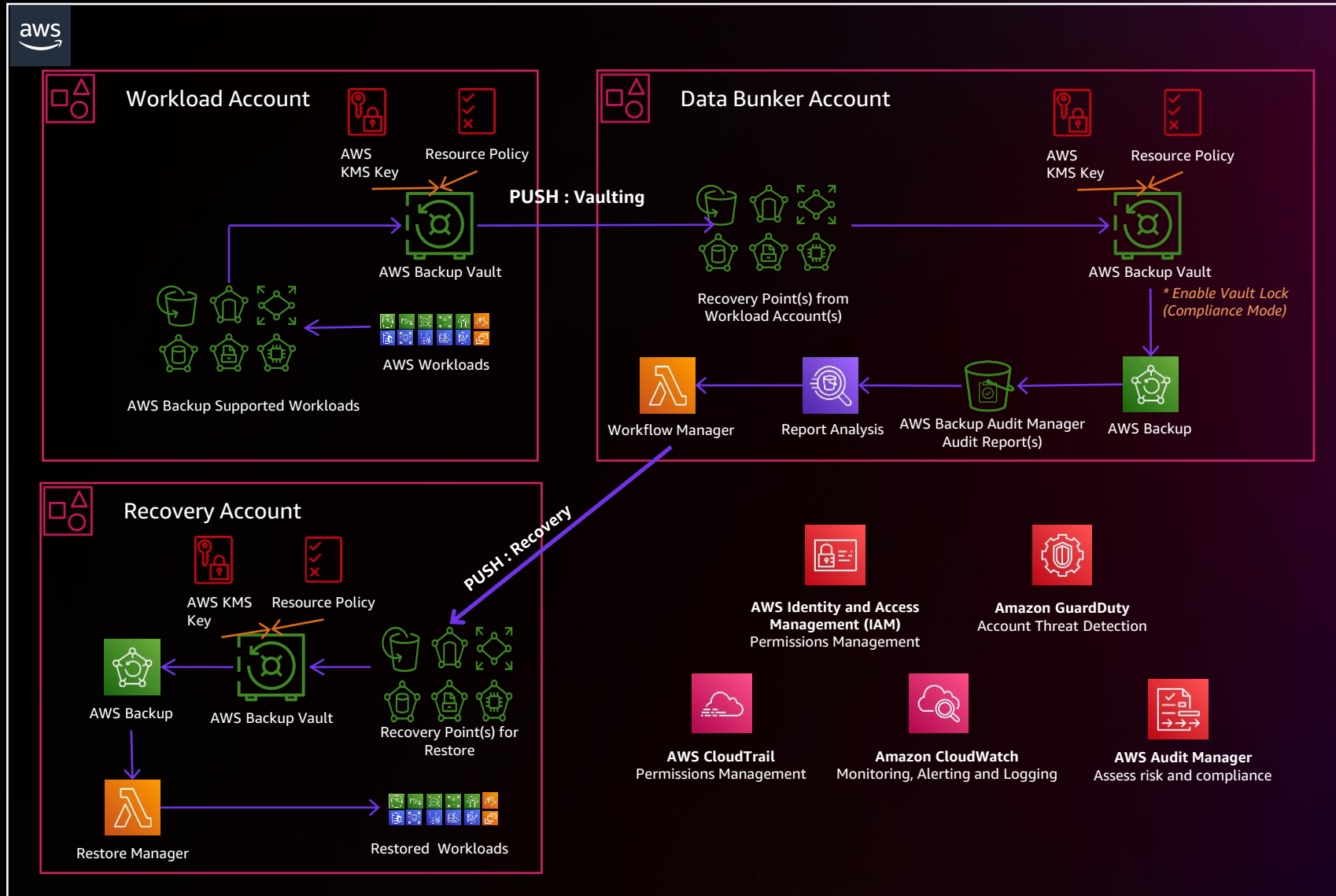
Disaster recovery: Multi-Region Active/Active



Disaster recovery: Serverless

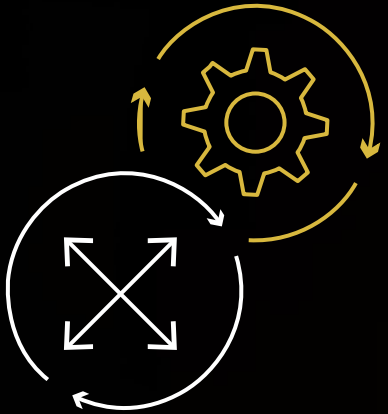


Ransomware Recovery Design Pattern



Bringing it all together

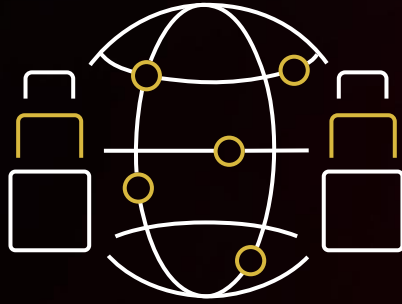
AWS WELL-ARCHITECTED



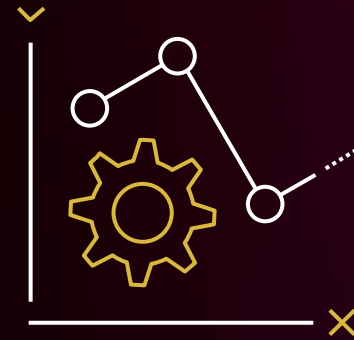
Operational
excellence



Security



Reliability



Performance
efficiency



Cost
optimization

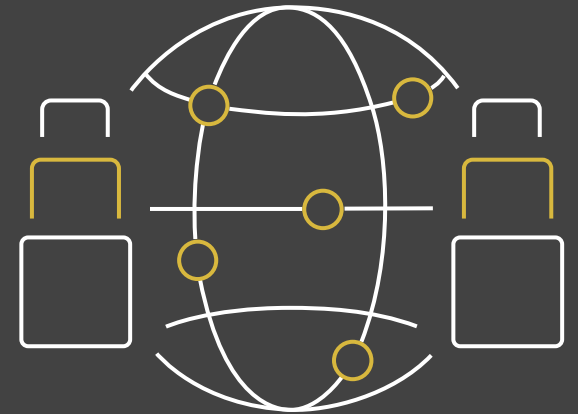
Testing resiliency

Resiliency

"The ability of a workload to recover from infrastructure or service disruptions . . ."

Design principles for reliability

- ⌘ Automatically recover from failure
- ⌘ Test recovery procedures

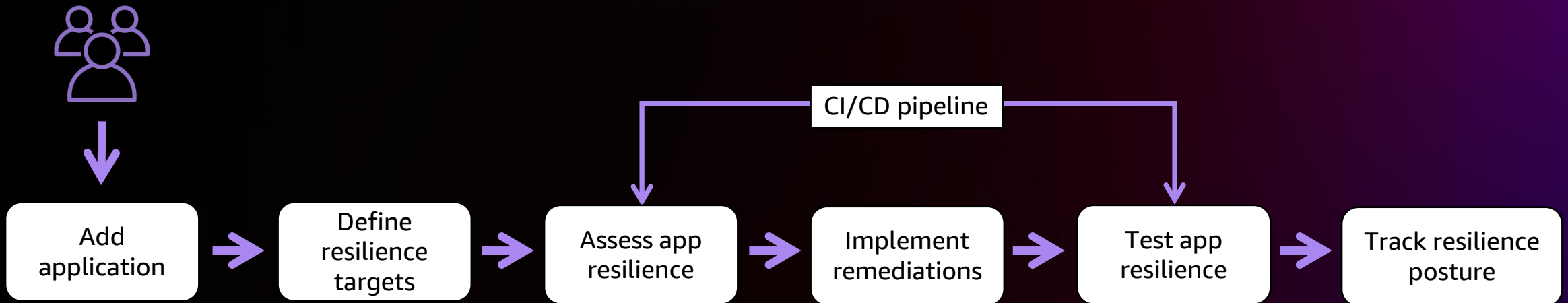


<http://bit.ly/reliability-pillar>

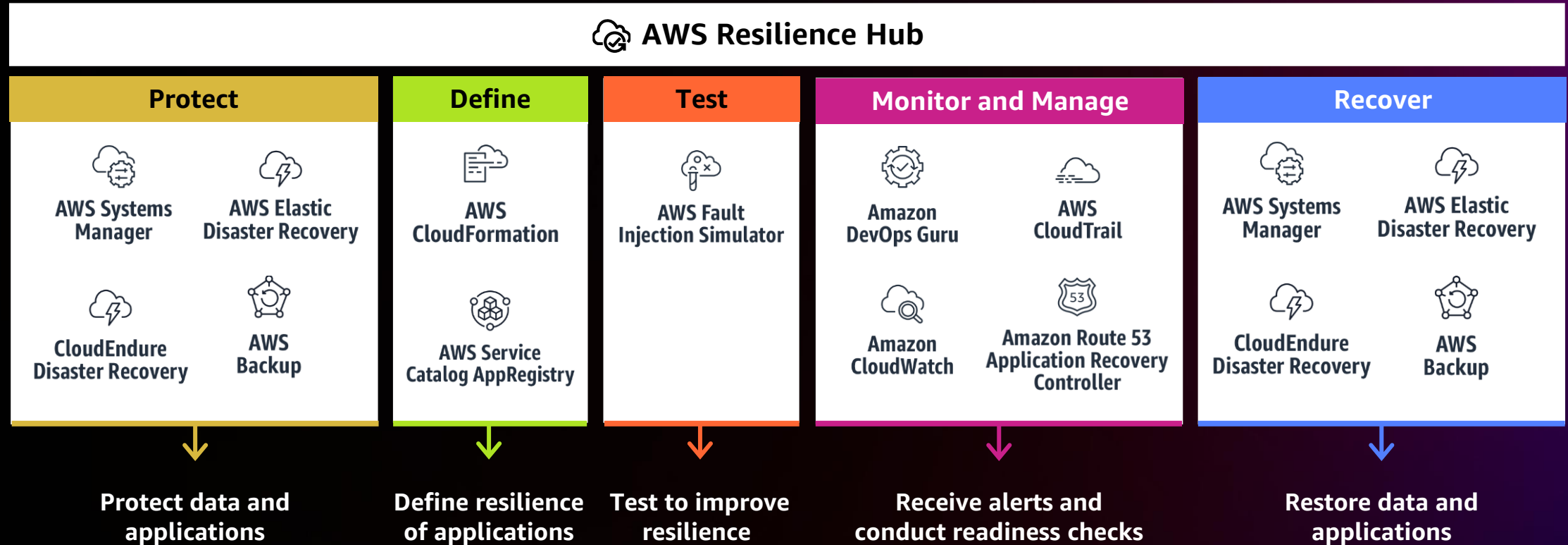
What is AWS Resilience Hub?



An application resilience service that provides customers a central place to **define, validate, and track** the resilience of their applications on AWS



AWS Resilience Services



Chaos engineering is the process of stressing an application by creating disruptive events, observing how the system responds, and implementing improvements

With AWS Fault Injection Simulator



Game days

SIMULATE FAILURE OR EVENT TO TEST SYSTEMS RESILIENCY, PROCESSES, AND TEAM RESPONSES



People

Cross-discipline
team
Processes



Briefing

Overview
Roles



Planning

Preparation
Hypothesis



Execution

Run experiment



Analysis

Verify
Improve

Resources

- STG208: Protect against ransomware with a Zero Trust architecture
- STG221-L: AWS storage innovations at exabyte scale
- STG312-R1: Build a disaster recovery solution with AWS storage services
- STG324-R: Protect AWS resources with AWS Backup

Whitepaper: “Disaster Recovery of Workloads on AWS: Recovery in the Cloud”

https://bit.ly/DR_AWS

AWS Well-Architected hands-on labs

<https://wellarchitectedlabs.com/reliability/>

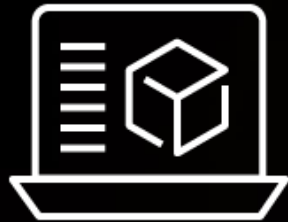
AWS Architecture Blog: Disaster Recovery Series

<https://bit.ly/aws-dr-blog>



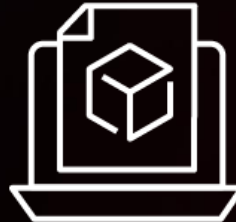
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learning plan**



Set your AWS Storage
Learning Plans via
AWS Skill Builder

**Increase your
knowledge**



Use our **Ramp-Up Guides**
to build your storage
knowledge

**Earn AWS
Storage badges**



Demonstrate your
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