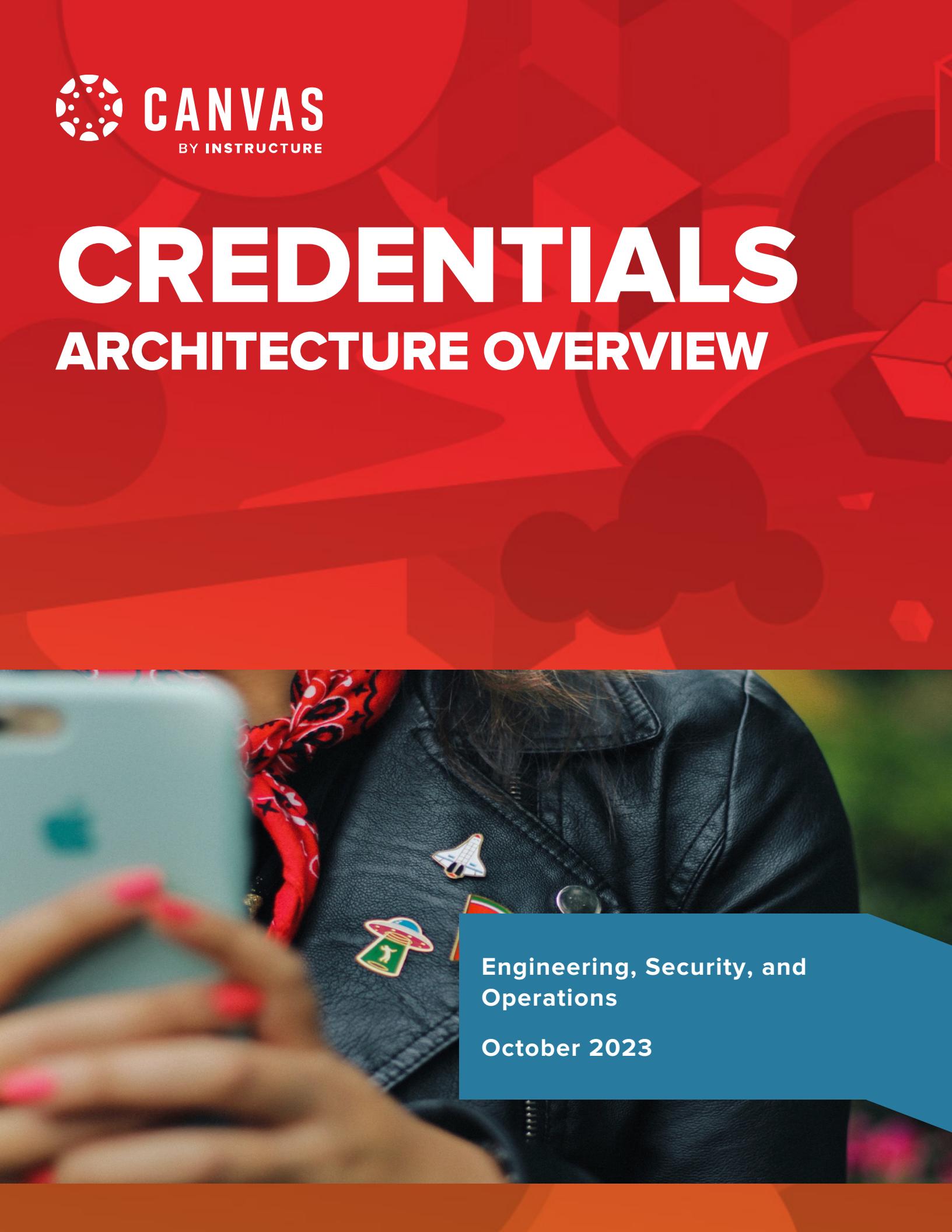




CREDENTIALS

ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW



Engineering, Security, and
Operations

October 2023

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	3
Overview.....	3
Architecture	4
Hosting	4
Hosting Regions	4
Languages.....	5
Tech Stack.....	5
Open Standards.....	5
Product Security	6
System Requirements	6
Architecture Diagram	7
Accessibility	8
Database Servers	8
Distributed File Storage	9
Data Centers.....	9
Disaster Recovery & Business Continuity.....	10
Overview.....	10
Conclusion	11



Introduction

Overview

A lot has been written about the skills gap—the gap between the skills graduates bring to an employer and the skills they actually need to perform a job well. In today's tech-driven world, this has led to the need for graduates to prove skills at a higher level of granularity than a diploma or degree can indicate, which in turn has pushed institutions to seek innovative new ways to support students who want greater agency to demonstrate skills and achievements to potential employers.

Coupled with the pandemic turbocharging the need to prepare students for post-graduate careers, it's no surprise that the top priority of both institutions and students alike is being able to offer and obtain definable skills that match a course title or a degree.

Enter, Canvas Credentials. By using badges and Pathways to help students develop and demonstrate essential skills, students can gain verifiable, skill-aligned micro-credentials which are fast becoming the currency between those learning outcomes and employment opportunities. At Instructure, we know firsthand these stackable credentials can help to keep students motivated and rewarded on the way to their degrees.

Even K-12 institutions are embracing the power of digital badging, which at its heart is a student-centered strategy. Most students are familiar with the concept of earning badges from activities outside of school, from scouting to video games to martial arts. Using badges in K-12 supports the growing emphasis on a competency-based approach in elementary and secondary education. This is yet another way Instructure elevates student success and inspires everyone to learn together.

The following document provides insight into Canvas Credentials' architecture for those inquiring - and technical - minds among our customers and community.



Architecture

Hosting

Canvas Credentials is hosted by Amazon Web Services (AWS) with services based in regions where our customers' data originates from (as required by data laws and regulations). Backups and customer data are both replicated to multiple Availability Zones (AZ) within a customer's geographical location. Services are fault tolerant through duplicated and maintained instances that operate on standby.

Canvas Credentials uses AWS' cloud infrastructure for all its computing resources for processing and storage. The AWS services currently in use are: ELB, CloudWatch, VPC, DynamoDB, EC2, ECR, ECS, RDS, S3, SQS, and IAM. Amazon acts as a full IaaS provider for Instructure and all hardware management is completely reserved to AWS facilities, including housing of machines, networking of machines, and virtualization of hardware to customers. The AWS infrastructure is designed and managed in accordance with security compliance standards and industry best practices including SOC 1, SOC 2 security and availability compliance, ISO 27001 compliance, and PCI-DSS compliance. For additional information about AWS security certifications and standards compliance, please refer to <http://aws.amazon.com/security> and <http://aws.amazon.com/compliance>

Hosting Regions

For Canvas Credentials customers, Instructure uses Amazon Web Services (AWS) regions, ensuring that client data is not stored outside of a [customer's region](#)*. The current regions in use for Credentials are:

- US: Oregon and Virginia (us-west-2 / us-east-1)
- Canada: Canada Central (ca-central-1)
- EMEA: Ireland (eu-west-1)
- APAC: Sydney (ap-southeast-2)
- LATAM: Oregon and Virginia (us-west-2 / us-east-1)

*LATAM Canvas Credentials customers are hosted in US region.

Languages

Canvas Credentials (including Badges) is made up of several components, with some variation of programming language:

- The backend application (server) serving the UI is written in Kotlin (JVM family), using the Spring framework.
- The Credentials frontend UI is a modern Angular framework application written in TypeScript.
- Using the Django framework in Python, the server application is the source of truth for Open Badges verification, and the original API.
- Other languages and DSLs/notable tool configuration frameworks include Flask, Ansible, Scala, Dockerfiles and Bash.

Tech Stack

Canvas Credentials is a mixture of technologies, most notable of which are AWS ECS, AWS Fargate, AWS Lambda, AWS Aurora Serverless (MySQL), AWS Elasticache (Redis), Docker, and MongoDB Atlas.

Open Standards

Canvas Credentials uses the open standard, Open Badges. Open Badges is a free, open specification which enables a type of digital badge that is verifiable, portable, and packed with information about skills and achievements. Open Badges can be issued, earned, and managed by using a [certified Open Badges platform](#), such as Canvas Credentials.

Open Badges include information on the organization or individual who issued the badge; the criteria that the badge has been assessed against, evidence, when the badge was issued, a verifiable reference to the recipient and a number of other required optional properties. Some badges contain links to detailed evidence, expiration dates, searchable tags, and alignments to educational standards or frameworks.



Product Security

The following is an overview of Canvas Credentials' product security measures:

- All data is encrypted in transit with TLS v1.2 or higher (TLS 1.3 supported)
- All data is stored at rest within AES-256-bit-encrypted volumes.
- The Credentials API uses OAuth2 for most operations.
- All environments are deployed into an AWS Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) within secure private networks. NAT Gateways are used to ensure that instances do not have routable IP addresses. Each component is protected by a security group with an appropriate, restrictive rule set. The only device that has access to the public internet is the Elastic Load Balancer (ELB).
- Host-based vulnerability scans are performed at least quarterly on all external-facing systems. Critical and high vulnerabilities are tracked to remediation.
- Minimal PII is captured, and Instructure maintains a Data Protection Policy reviewed annually.
- Instructure is fully compliant with the EU's national data privacy and protection law, the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR").

System Requirements

For best performance, Canvas Credentials should be used on the current or first previous major release of Chrome, Firefox, Edge, or Safari. Because it's built using web standards, Credentials runs on Windows, Mac, Linux, iOS, Android, or any other device with a modern web browser.

Credentials only requires an operating system that can run the latest compatible web browsers. Your computer operating system should be kept up to date with the latest recommended security updates and upgrades.

Supported Browsers

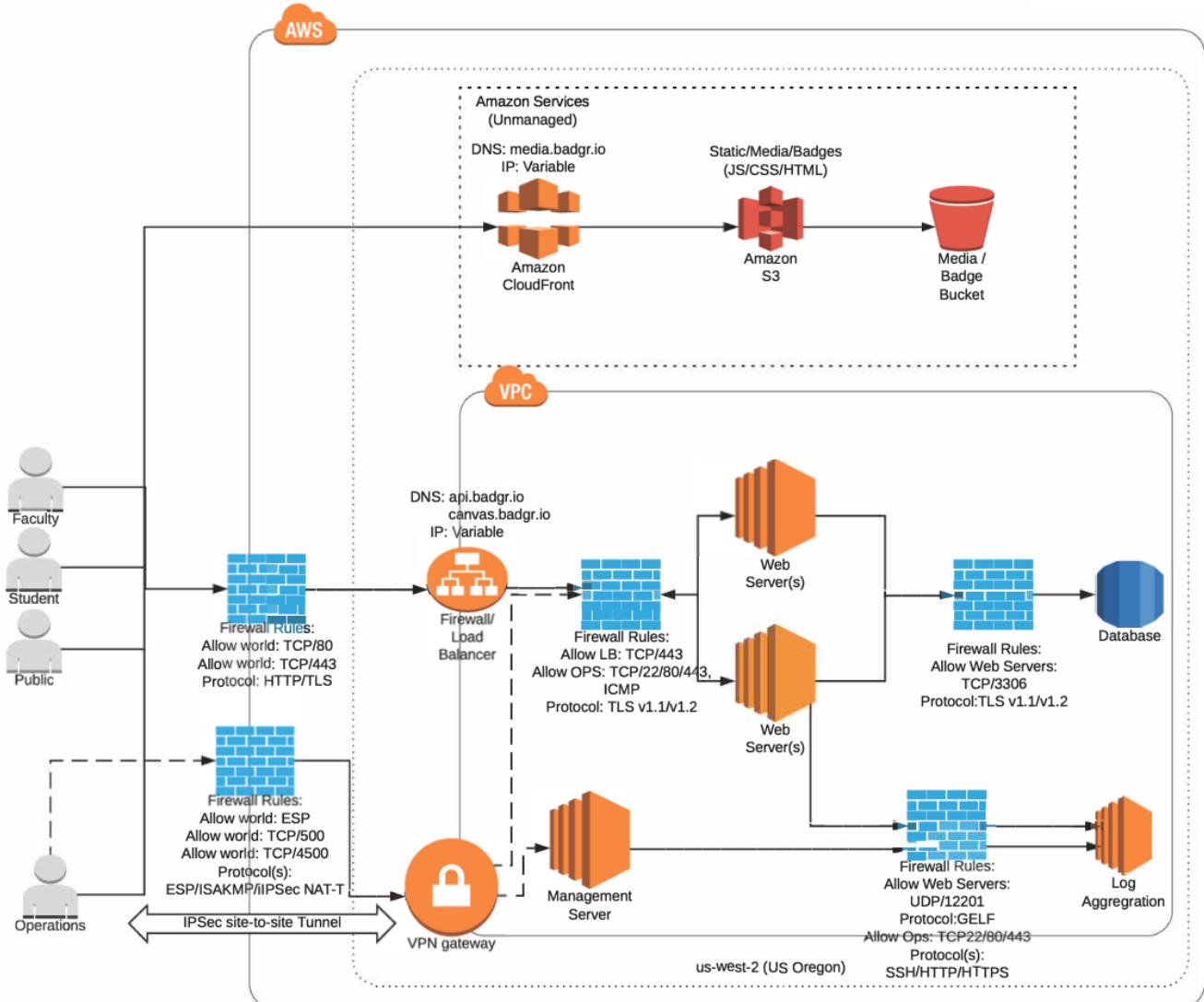
Credentials supports the current and first previous major releases of the following browsers:

- Chrome
- Firefox (*Extended Releases are not supported)
- Edge
- Safari



Architecture Diagram

* All Services depicted are deployed in a multi-AZ/redundant architecture.
* All EC2 instances and RDS volumes are configured with encrypted EBS volumes



Accessibility

Canvas Credentials is tested for conformance with a target of the AA level of the WCAG 2.0 accessibility standards. As part of the Credentials development process, new and changed interfaces are evaluated for continued compliance with the WCAG. We employ accessibility experts to go above and beyond the written guidelines to ensure we keep advancing the product toward an enjoyable experience for people with a range of accessibility needs, including those using assistive technologies.

Accessibility Statement

Canvas Credentials has been built using code compliant with W3C standards for HTML and CSS. To help us make using badges a good experience for everyone, we strive to conform to Level AA of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) [Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2.1](#). These guidelines explain how to make web content more accessible for people with disabilities, and user-friendly for everyone.

As a browser-based web application, Canvas Credentials fully supports:

- Standard browser magnification and contrast adjustments.
- Browser spellcheck.
- Standard keyboard navigation and input functions (such as the Tab key to move between input fields, the arrow keys to move between list items, and the Space or Enter keys to make selections).
- Standard HTML and WAI-ARIA techniques for providing text equivalents of non-text elements.
- Contrast requirements of 4.5:1 and no use of italics, continuous capitals or underlining.

For more details, see the Credentials (formerly Badgr) VPAT (Based on VPAT version 2.4) August 2021, included with the Canvas Credentials Security Package.

Database Servers

Canvas Credentials uses both MongoDB and MySQL. MongoDB Atlas is the datastore provider where the production database clusters reside. In the unlikely event of simultaneous component failure or data corruption, backup snapshots can be used to restore to a newly created cluster. Databases are only available to Layer 2 adjacent RFC1918 addresses. They do not have public access outside of the VPC.



Distributed File Storage

Badges, media, image files, etc. are stored outside the Credentials database in a separate and scalable Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) bucket that is designed for durability exceeding 99.99999999%. All objects within the S3 buckets are encrypted and replicated between geographically separate sites and have version control enabled so previous versions of an object can be restored with minimal effort.

Data Centers

AWS data center electrical and network systems are designed to be fully redundant and maintainable without impact to operations, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) units are available in the event of an electrical failure for critical and essential loads in the facility. Data centers use generators to provide backup power for the entire facility.

Instructure creates daily database backups of data and content including badges and media. Data is stored redundantly in multiple data centers and multiple geographic locations through Amazon S3. *For further detail on backups, please see Instructure's Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery Paper.*

Through automatic scaling and automated provisioning technology, Canvas Credentials adjusts cloud resources to handle large usage loads before they cause slowdowns. When concurrent user numbers grow, the platform automatically adds resources, so users don't experience outages or slowdown.

Assuring the recovery and redundancy of the Credentials platform, we take advantage of multiple geographically separate sites and Availability Zones which provide resilience in the face of most failure modes including natural disasters or system failures. The application is designed to make full use of the real-time redundancy and capacity capabilities offered by AWS, running across multiple availability zones in regions throughout the world. Primary storage is provided by Amazon S3, which is designed for durability exceeding 99.99999999%.

The architecture is also resilient to failure and capable of rapid recovery from component failure. The application, its media and file storage, and its databases are each independently redundant. If an application hosting node were to fail, all traffic would transfer to living nodes. If load increases, an automated provisioning system ensures that more hosting nodes are made available to handle the traffic—either in response to increased load or in predictive anticipation of future workloads. The database and file stores are also horizontally scalable, adding capacity for both additional storage and load as needed.



Disaster Recovery & Business Continuity

Overview

Canvas Credentials databases and media (badges) are backed up automatically daily, with replication to multiple Availability Zones (AZ) within a customer's region. The databases are backed up with Point in Time (PIT) snapshots with a 5-minute granularity. Recovery capability is tested quarterly.

The following backup retention rules apply to pertinent Canvas Credentials information:

- Daily incremental backups are saved for one week.
- Weekly backups are stored for the previous 4 weeks.
- Monthly backups are stored for the previous 13 months.
- Full backups are saved for 13 months.

For more detail on Instructure's approach to Disaster Recovery, please see our *Business Continuity & Disaster Recovery Paper* which covers DR topics such as Incident Management, Recovery Objectives, and Communication. This is available on our Trust Center at: <https://www.instructure.com/trust-center/resources>

Conclusion

Canvas Credentials empowers learners through their personal educational journey – whether they be traditional, non-traditional, career shifters and a little bit of everything in-between. Canvas Credentials empowers Higher Ed, K-12, Associations, Workforce Development, Technical Training and Corporate companies to combine and connect badges from multiple sources into a meaningful pathway for learners. To motivate and engage students with visual, stackable, and shareable pathways while empowering them to carry their skills throughout their educational journey. Utilizing EMSI data, Canvas Credentials connects students to real world applications of their skills and progress to visualize career outlook and salary expectations.



© 2023 Instructure Inc. All rights reserved.